

1D0-541 - CIW v5 Database Design Specialist

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1. Consider the following relations shown in the exhibit. Which of the following SQL statements would return the Customers2 relation from the Customers relation?

- A. SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Satisfaction_Rate <= 80 OR Satisfaction_Rate >= 90;
- B. SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Satisfaction_Rate IN (80 AND 90);
- C. SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Satisfaction_Rate >= 80 AND Satisfaction_Rate <= 89;
- D. SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Satisfaction_Rate BETWEEN (80, 90);

Answer:C

2. What is the highest normal form of the relation(s) shown in the exhibit?

- A. Second normal form
- B. First normal form
- C. Boyce-Codd normal form
- D. Third normal form

Answer:A

3. Which pair of relational algebraic operations requires union compatibility?

- A. Projection and Cartesian product
- B. Selection and projection
- C. Intersection and difference
- D. Cartesian product and intersection

Answer:C

4. Consider the Recreation relation in the exhibit. A data operation that changes one of the tuples for Student_ID 1003 must be performed. It is necessary to change one of the activities from swimming to tennis. The Student_ID and Activity attributes make up the primary key for the Recreation relation. All related information must be altered, as well. Which SQL statement or statements would best accomplish

this?

- A.UPDATE Recreation SET Activity, Activity_Fee ('Tennis', 100) WHERE Student_ID = 1003;
- B.UPDATE TABLE Recreation SET ACTIVITY = 'Tennis', Activity_Fee = 100 WHERE Student_ID = 1003 AND Activity = Swimming;
- C.UPDATE Recreation SET Activity = 'Tennis', Activity_Fee = 100 WHERE Student_ID = 1003 AND Activity = 'Swimming';
- D.DELETE Activity FROM Recreation WHERE Student_ID = 1003; INSERT INTO Recreation VALUES (1003, 'Tennis', 100);

Answer:C

5.Consider the following four database design activities: 1 - Design user views. 2 - Select a DBMS. 3 - Apply normalization. 4 - Determine entities. Which choice shows the correct ordering of these activities, from first to last, by assigned numbers?

- A.1, 2, 3, 4
- B.3, 4, 1, 2
- C.4, 1, 3, 2
- D.4, 2, 3, 1

Answer:D

6.Your enterprise is involved in planning a database project. The exhibit shows the result of one phase of the database design life cycle. Which term best describes the diagram shown in the exhibit?

- A.Information Engineering (IE) data model
- B.Corporate data model
- C.Database requirements model
- D.Entity Relation Data (ERD) model

Answer:B

7. Consider the entity-relation (ER) diagram shown in the exhibit. When the logical database design phase is completed, which of the following is a valid DBDL description of the base relations for the ER diagram?

A. STUDENT(Student_Number: integer NOT NULL Name: variable length character string length 20 NOT NULL) Primary Key Student_Number CLASS(Class_Num: integer NOT NULL Class_Name: integer NOT NULL) Primary Key Class_Num

B. STUDENT(Student_Number: integer NOT NULL Name: variable length character string length 20 NOT NULL) Primary Key Student_Number CLASS(Class_Num: integer NOT NULL Class_Name: integer NOT NULL) Primary Key Class_Num Foreign Key Class_Num References STUDENT

C. STUDENT(Student_Number: integer NOT NULL Name: variable length character string length 20 NOT NULL) Primary Key Student_Number STU_CLASS(Student_Number: integer NOT NULL Class_Num: integer NOT NULL) Primary Key Student_Number CLASS(Class_Num: integer NOT NULL Class_Name: integer NOT NULL) Primary Key Class_Num

D. STUDENT(Student_Number: integer NOT NULL Name: variable length character string length 20 NOT NULL) Primary Key Student_Number STU_CLASS(Student_Number: integer NOT NULL Class_Num: integer NOT NULL) Primary Key Student_Number CLASS(Class_Num: integer NOT NULL Class_Name: integer NOT NULL) Primary Key Class_Num

Answer:D

8. The exhibit shows a table called Student Relation that tracks all information related to a student's courses, professors and sites. What would be the consequence of removing all records for a student with the ID 1311?

A. Only an update anomaly would occur.

B. An insertion anomaly would occur.

C. A deletion anomaly would occur.

D. An update anomaly and a deletion anomaly would occur.

Answer:C

9. Which of the following occurs in a relation when records are added or removed?

- A. The number of domains changes.
- B. The attributes in the table change.
- C. The cardinality of the relation is fixed but the degree varies.
- D. The degree of the relation is fixed but the cardinality varies.

Answer: D

10. Which of the following describes two desirable characteristics of a primary key?

- A. A primary key should be a value that may be null and may change over time.
- B. A primary key should be a value that is not null and will never change.
- C. A primary key should consist of meaningful data and a value that can be changed if needed.
- D. A primary key should not consist of meaningful data and a value that can be changed if needed.

Answer: B

11. Consider the Registration relation shown in the exhibit. Which of the following SQL statements would return all tuples that have course codes beginning with the letter M?

- A. `SELECT * FROM Registration WHERE Course_Code = M#;`
- B. `SELECT * FROM Registration WHERE Course_Code LIKE M_;`
- C. `SELECT * FROM Registration WHERE Course_Code LIKE M%;`
- D. `SELECT * FROM Registration WHERE Course_Code = M%;`

Answer: C

12. Which process is used to prevent the current database operation from reading or writing a data item while that data item is being accessed by another operation?

- A. Lock

- B. Deadlock
- C. Timestamp
- D. Batch

Answer: A

13. Which relational algebraic operation is used to select specific columns (attributes) from a relation?

- A. Union
- B. Difference
- C. Projection
- D. Intersection

Answer: C

14. Consider the Information Engineering diagram in the exhibit showing a conceptual data model of the relations BUILDING and RESIDENT. What is the next step in refining the data model?

- A. Create intermediate entities.
- B. Create a logical data model.
- C. Resolve many-to-many relationships.
- D. Identify and resolve complex relationships.

Answer: B

15. Which of the following best describes the information contained in the data dictionary (or system catalog)?

- A. Metadata
- B. Data model
- C. Table data
- D. Metafile

Answer:A

16.Consider the following SQL statement and the Orders relation shown in the exhibit: What is the output of this SQL statement? Answer & Explanation Correct Answer C Explanations No more information available

A.Two records

B.Three records

C.Four records

D.Five records

Answer: C

17.Consider the following relation definitions: STUDENT(Student_Number: integer NOT NULL Name: variable length character string length 20) Primary Key Student_Number HOUSING(Housing_ID: integer NOT NULL Student_Number: integer NOT NULL Building: variable length character string length 25) Primary Key Housing_ID Foreign Key Student_Number References STUDENT(Student_Number) ON DELETE NO ACTION ON UPDATE CASCADE What are the referential constraints for the relations defined in these relation definitions?

A.There is no relationship between changes in STUDENT(Student_Number) and HOUSING(Student_Number).

B.When STUDENT(Student_Number) is changed or deleted, this modification or deletion will automatically be reflected in HOUSING(Student_Number).

C.Modifications to HOUSING(Student_Number) are automatically reflected in changes to STUDENT(Student_Number), but deletions are not permitted.

D.Modifications to STUDENT(Student_Number) are automatically reflected in changes to HOUSING(Student_Number). For a deletion to occur from STUDENT(Student_Number), it must first occur in HOUSING(Student_Number).

Answer:D

18. Consider the following relation definition: STUDENT(Student_Number: integer NOT NULL Name: variable length character string length 20 NOT NULL) Primary Key Student_Number
HOUSING(Housing_ID: integer NOT NULL Student_Number: integer NOT NULL Building: variable length character string length 25 NOT NULL) Primary Key Housing_ID Foreign Key Student_Number References STUDENT(Student_Number) ON DELETE NO CHECK ON UPDATE Which integrity constraint is violated in this relation definition?

- A. Entity integrity
- B. Domain constraint
- C. Referential integrity
- D. Enterprise constraint

Answer:C

19. Which characteristic is an advantage of a database management system?

- A. Data files are owned and maintained by the users.
- B. Database administration is simplified.
- C. A standard method can be used to access the database.
- D. Data is decentralized.

Answer:C

20. Which of the following best describes a composite key?

- A. A composite key is a primary key and foreign key that consists of the first two attributes of a relation.
- B. A composite key is a primary or foreign key defined by its parent key attributes.
- C. A composite key is a foreign key that consists of the same attributes as the primary key from a related table.

D.A composite key is a primary or foreign key that consists of two or more attributes of a relation.

Answer:D

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