

# 1D0-541<sup>Q&As</sup>

CIW V5 Database Design Specialist

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#### **QUESTION 1**

What is a virtual table?

A. A virtual table is a relation created as the result of data manipulation, and is not a permanent part of the database.

B. A virtual table is a relation stored in the databases memory; it is used when multiple users access the same relation in a database.

C. A virtual table is a relation created from a defined base table; it contains metadata about the base relation.

D. A virtual table is a relation that consists of primary and foreign keys for a particular set of relations in a database.

Correct Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 2**

The database manager wants to give Rubio and Doe the ability to modify the Project Relation shown in the exhibit. A temporary employee named Temp needs to access the data in the database to generate reports. Which group of SQL statements will perform this task?

Cust_ID	Proj_ID	Cust_Name	Proj_Description	Status	Manager
1001	98-01	Acme	Reflow Study	Done	Rubio
1002	98-11	1& L	Quality Analysis	Start	Chang
1001	99-02	Acme	Process Analysis	Done	Jones
1003	99-12	Bravo Co	Efficiency Study	Start	Doe

**Project Relation** 

A. GRANT UPDATE ON Project TO Rubio, Doe; GRANT SELECT ON Project TO Temp;

B. GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON Project TO Rubio, Doe; GRANT UPDATE ON Project TO Temp;

C. GRANT SELECT ON Project WHERE Manager = \\'Rubio\\'; GRANT SELECT ON Project WHERE Manager = \\'Doe\\';

D. GRANT UPDATE ON Project WHERE Manager = \\'Rubio\\'; GRANT UPDATE ON Project WHERE Manager = \\'Doe\\'; GRANT SELECT ON Project TO Temp;

Correct Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 3**

Consider the relational database shown in the exhibit. What is the foreign key in this database?



ID	Last_Name	First_Name	Birth_Date	Dept_ID
0001	Vargas	Jose	09-15-70	032
0002	Jones	Elisa	12-12-55	042
0003	Chu	Helen	04-14-75	032
0004	Day	Danny	06-12-65	022

**Employee Relation** 

Dept_ID	Dept_Name	Dept_Mngr	Dept_Ext
022	Sales	Reyes, Nancy	5432
032	Accounting	Yee, Cindy	1223
042	Finance	Ames, Joe	4675

**Department Relation** 

- A. Employee.Dept\_ID
- B. Dept\_Mngr
- C. Dept\_Name
- D. Department.Dept\_ID

Correct Answer: A

# **QUESTION 4**

Consider the Orders relation shown in the exhibit. Which of the following SQL statements would return all complete tuples for order dates in 2002, arranged by amount from lowest to highest?

Order_No	Order_Date	Customer_No	Sales_Rep_No	Amount
2001	11-04-01	1001	108	24.89
2004	12-14-01	1004	210	126.99
2006	01-14-02	1008	187	1216.69
2009	01-15-02	1008	350	926.89
2012	02-02-02	1001	108	816.09
2015	02-10-02	1004	210	1818.19
2016	02-15-02	1006	109	678.99

Orders Relation

- A. SELECT \* FROM Orders WHERE Order\_Date LIKE \_02 ORDER BY Amount;
- B. SELECT (Order\_Date, Amount) FROM Orders WHERE Order\_Date LIKE %02 ORDER BY Amount;
- C. SELECT \* FROM Orders WHERE Order\_Date LIKE \_02 ORDER BY Order\_No;



D. SELECT \* FROM Orders WHERE Order\_Date LIKE %02 ORDER BY Amount;

Correct Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 5**

Which of the following best describes the ON DELETE NO ACTION referential integrity constraint?

A. If a parent key is deleted, any child keys referenced by the parent key are automatically deleted.

B. If a parent key is deleted, no test is made for referential integrity.

C. If any child key references a parent key, the record containing the parent key cannot be deleted.

D. If a parent key is deleted, all child keys are automatically set to a specified value.

Correct Answer: C

# **QUESTION 6**

Consider the Registration relation shown in the exhibit. Which of the following SQL statements would return the Registration2 relation from the Registration?

Registration_ID	Student_ID	Course_Code	First_Name	Last_Name
1001	\$320	M3455	Teri	Chan
1002	S255	M3455	Carlos	Trujillo
1003	\$511	A4343	Helen	Yang
1004	5812	\$4511	Robert	Cray
1005	\$320	A4343	Teri	Chan
1006	S255	M4422	Carlos	Trujillo
1007	\$511	M4433	Helen	Yang
1008	5812	S2212	Robert	Cray

# **Registration Relation**

1003	\$511	A4343	Helen	Yang
005	\$320	A4343	Teri	Chan

#### **Registration2** Relation

A. SELECT Course\_Code FROM Registration;

B. SELECT \* FROM Registration WHERE Registration\_ID = 1003 AND Registration\_ID = 1005;

C. SELECT \* FROM Registration WHERE Course\_Code = \\'A4343\\';

D. SELECT Registration\_ID, Student\_ID, First\_Name, Last\_Name FROM Registration WHERE Course\_Code = \\'A4343\\';



Correct Answer: C

# **QUESTION 7**

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

Registration_ID	Student_ID	Course_Code	First_Name	Last_Name
1001	\$320	M3455	Teri	Chan
1002	\$255	M3455	Carlos	Trujillo
1003	<b>S51</b> 1	A4343	Helen	Yang
1004	5812	\$4511	Robert	Cray
1005	\$320	A4343	Teri	Chan
1006	\$255	M4422	Carlos	Trujillo
1007	S511	M4433	Helen	Yang
1008	S812	52212	Robert	Cray

# **Registration Relation**

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

Correct Answer: A

# **QUESTION 8**

Which of the following ACID properties requires that a transaction be executed in its entirety or not all?

- A. Durability
- B. Consistency
- C. Isolation
- D. Atomicity

Correct Answer: D

# **QUESTION 9**

Which mechanism provides database users with controlled access to the database through the use of virtual tables?

A. View



- B. Data dictionary
- C. Database control language
- D. Database management system

Correct Answer: A

# **QUESTION 10**

Consider the following relational algebraic expression as well as the Dept1\_Parts and Dept2\_Parts relations shown in the exhibit:

Dept1\_Parts - π<sub>Part\_ID</sub> (Dept2\_Parts)

Part_ID	Part_Name	Description	Supp_ID
0312	bolt	hexagon bolt	221
0322	screw	capscrew	441
0332	socket screw	button head	551
0342	flange	blind flange	331
0352	socket screw	countersunk	441

Dept1\_Parts Relation

Part_ID	Part_Name	Description	Supp_ID
0302	flange	slip-on flange	331
0322	screw	capscrew	441
0332	socket screw	button head	551
0362	bolt	studbolt	441

Dept2\_Parts Relation

Which of the following relations would result from the given relational algebraic expression?



Part_ID	Part_Name	Description	Supp_ID
0302	flange	slip-on flange	331
0362	bolt	studbolt	441

Part_ID	Part_Name	Description	Supp_ID
0322	screw	capscrew	441
0332	socket screw	button head	551

Part_ID	Part_Name	Description	Supp_ID
0312	bolt	hexagon bolt	221
0342	flange	blind flange	331
0352	socket screw	countersunk	441

Part_ID	Part_Name	Description	Supp_ID
0302	flange	slip-on flange	331
0322	screw	capscrew	441
0332	socket screw	button head	551
0362	bolt	studbolt	441

# A. B. C. D.

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# Correct Answer: C

# **QUESTION 11**

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
- Correct Answer: C

# **QUESTION 12**

Consider the relation shown in the exhibit. Which of the following SQL statements would properly remove all tuples for New York customers?



Cust_No	Cust_Name	Satisfaction_Rate	Sales_Office	Sales_Rep_No
1011	MicroWidget	75	Atlanta	1350
1012	MacroWidget	90	New York	7403
1013	Xyz Corp	78	Los Angeles	2457
1014	DayEo	95	Atlanta	1350
1015	DigiTech	85	Chicago	3303
1016	DataTech	92	Los Angeles	2457
1017	UniSort	81	New York	7403

# **Customers** Relation

- A. DELETE \* FROM Customers WHERE Sales\_Office = New York;
- B. DELETE FROM Customers WHERE Sales\_Office = New York;
- C. DELETE \* FROM Customer WHERE Sales\_Office New York;
- D. DELETE FROM Customers WHERE Sales\_Office NOT LIKE New York;

Correct Answer: B

#### **QUESTION 13**

Consider the Orders relation shown in the exhibit. Which of the following SQL statements would replace the value in the Sales\_Rep\_No column with 110 everywhere that Sales\_Rep\_No 108 is listed?

Order_No	Order_Date	Customer_No	Sales_Rep_No	Amount
2001	11-04-01	1001	108	24.89
2004	12-14-01	1004	210	126.99
2006	01-14-02	1008	187	1216.69
2009	01-15-02	1008	350	926.89
2012	02-02-02	1001	108	816.09
2015	02-10-02	1004	210	1818.19
2016	02-15-02	1006	109	678.99

Orders Relation

A. UPDATE Sales\_Rep\_No IN Orders SET(Sales\_Rep\_No = 110 WHERE Sales\_Rep\_No = 108);

- B. UPDATE Orders SET Sales\_Rep\_No = 110 WHERE Sales\_Rep\_No = 108;
- C. UPDATE Orders SET Sales\_Rep\_No = 110;
- D. UPDATE Orders WHERE Sales\_Rep\_No = 108 SET Sales\_Rep\_No = 110;

Correct Answer: B



#### **QUESTION 14**

Consider the Employee relation shown in the exhibit. A database manager wants to set up a view called

Emp\_Dept that allows users to find employees and their department ID numbers.

Which SQL statement will accomplish this?

ID	Last_Name	First_Name	Birth_Date	Dept_ID
0001	¥argas	Jose	09-15-70	032
0002	Jones	Elisa	12-12-55	042
0003	Chu	Helen	04-14-75	032
0004	Day	Danny	06-12-65	022

**Employee Relation** 

Dept_ID	Dept_Name	Dept_Mngr	Dept_Ext
022	Sales	Reyes, Nancy	5432
032	Accounting	Yee, Cindy	1223
042	Finance	Ames, Joe	4675

Department Relation

A. CREATE VIEW Emp\_Dept AS SELECT Last\_Name, First\_Name, Dept\_ID FROM Employee;

B. UPDATE VIEW Emp\_Dept AS SELECT \* FROM Employee;

C. UPDATE VIEW Emp\_Dept AS SELECT Last\_Name, First\_Name, Dept\_ID FROM Employee;

D. CREATE VIEW Emp\_Dept AS SELECT \* FROM Employee WHERE ID = 0001 AND ID = 0002 AND ID = 0003 AND ID = 0004;

#### Correct Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 15**

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.

Correct Answer: D

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