

98-364<sup>Q&As</sup>

**Database Fundamentals** 

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You develop a database to store data about textbooks. The data must be stored to process at a later time. Which database object should you use to store the data?

- A. View
- B. Table
- C. Function
- D. Stored procedure

Correct Answer: D

## **QUESTION 2**

You have the database table named Cars as defined below:

Туре	Color	Origin
Sedan	Red	Japan
Truck	Red	USA
Minivan	Silver	Japan
Hatchback	Red	Japan
Compact	Black	Japan
SUV	Silver	Germany
Convertible	Black	USA
Hybrid	Black	Germany

You have the following Structured Query Language (SQL) statement:

```
SELECT *
FROM Cars c
WHERE c.Origin <> 'USA' AND
c.Color <> 'Black'
```

How many rows are returned by the SQL statement?

A. 4

B. 5

- C. 6
- D. 7

Correct Answer: A



What are three valid data manipulation language (DML) commands? (Choose three.)

A. INSERT

B. COMMIT

C. DELETE

D. OUTPUT

E. UPDATE

Correct Answer: ACE

Data manipulation languages have their functional capability organized by the initial word in a statement, which is almost always a verb. In the case of SQL, these verbs are:

SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE ...

INSERT INTO ... VALUES ...

UPDATE ... SET ... WHERE ...

DELETE FROM ... WHERE ...

References:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data\_manipulation\_language

#### **QUESTION 4**

The Product table contains the following data.

ID	Name	Quantity
1234	Spoon	33
2615	Fork	17
3781	Plate	20
4589	Cup	51

You execute the following statement:

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM Product WHERE Quantity > 18

What is the value returned by this statement?



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

```
Correct Answer: C
```

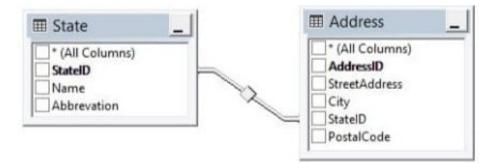
You execute a statement inside a transaction to delete 100 rows from a table. The transaction fails after only 40 rows are deleted. What is the result in the database?

- A. The table will be corrupted.
- B. Forty (40) rows will be deleted from the table.
- C. The transaction will restart.
- D. No rows will be deleted from the table.

Correct Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 6**

You have two database tables as defined below. The StateID column is unique in the State table. The AddressID column is unique in the Address table. The two tables are related by the StateID column.



Instructions: Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



## Answer Area

StateID is a/an [answer choice] in the State table.

	Y
index	
union	
foreign key	
primary key	

StateID is a/an [answer choice] in the Address table.

foreign key primary key

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

StateID is a/an [answer choice] in the State table.

	~
index	
union	
foreign key	
primary key	

StateID is a/an [answer choice] in the Address table.

1.0	*
index	
union	
foreign key	
primary key	

#### **QUESTION 7**

You need to store the first name, last name, and student ID for 100 students.

This information will be stored in a table as:

- A. 100 items and three cells.
- B. 100 rows and three columns.
- C. three rows and 100 columns.
- D. three items and 100 cells.

Correct Answer: B

#### **QUESTION 8**



Which command should you use to give a user permission to read the data in a table?

A. ALLOW SELECT

B. LET READ

C. PERMIT READ

D. GRANT SELECT

Correct Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 9**

This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

The UNION keyword combines the results of two queries and returns only rows that appear in both result sets.

Instructions: Review the underlined text. If it makes the statement correct, select "No change is needed." If the statement is incorrect, select the answer choice that makes the statement correct

A. No change is needed

- **B. INTERSECT**
- C. ALL

D. JOIN

Correct Answer: B

UNION combines the results from both queries. INTERSECT returns rows that are common to both queries

#### **QUESTION 10**

You execute the following statement:

```
SELECT DepartmentName

FROM Department

WHERE DepartmentID =

(SELECT DepartmentID

FROM Employee

WHERE EmployeeID = 1234)
```

This statement is an example of a/an:

A. Subquery

B. Union

C. Outer join



D. Cartesian product

Correct Answer: A

### **QUESTION 11**

You need to delete a database table.

Which data definition language (DDL) keyword should you use?

A. ALTER

**B. DELETE** 

C. DROP

D. TRUNCATE

Correct Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 12**

You need to insert two new products into the Product table. The first product is named Book and has an ID of 125. The second product is named Movie and has an ID of 126.

Which statement should you use?

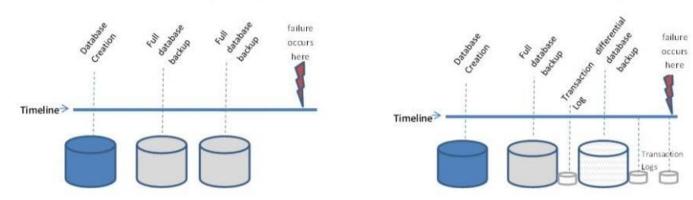


```
A.
    INSERT INTO Product
      VALUES (ID = 125, 126) (Name = 'Book', 'Movie')
Β.
    INSERT INTO Product (ID, Name)
                  VALUES (125, 'Book')
    INSERT INTO Product (ID, Name)
                  VALUES (126, 'Movie')
C.
    INSERT 125, 126, 'Book', 'Movie'
      INTO Product
    INSERT NEW ID = 125 AND 126, Name = 'Book' AND 'Movie'
D.
      INTO Product
E.
    INSERT NEW ID = 125, Name = 'Book'
      INTO Product
    INSERT NEW ID = 126, Name = 'Movie'
      INTO Product
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Correct Answer: B
```

The following illustration shows backup strategies that use the simple recovery model and the full recovery model:

Database backup simple recovery model





Instructions: Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

# Answer Area

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Using the simple recovery model for database backups provides [answer choice] work-loss exposure than the full recovery model.

Using the simple recovery model for database backups provides [answer choice] log file backups than the full recovery model.

Correct Answer:

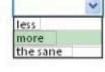
# Answer Area

Using the simple recovery model for database backups provides [answer choice] work-loss exposure than the full recovery model.

Using the simple recovery model for datebase backups provides [answer choice] log file backups than the full recovery model.

less	
more	
more	

more	
the same	



	4
less	
more	
the same	



You have a table that contains the following data.

ProductID	ProductName	Color1	Color2	Color3
4545	Shirt	Blue	Green	Purple

You break the table into the following two tables.

ProductID	ProductName
4545	Shirt

ProductID	Color
4545	Blue
4545	Green
4545	Purple

This process is referred to as:

- A. defragmentation
- B. normalization
- C. fragmentation
- D. denormalization
- Correct Answer: B

#### **QUESTION 15**

You have two database tables as defined below. The first table contains information about students. The second table contains information about courses. The two tables are related by CourseID.



StudentID	StudentName	CourseID
1	Brad	2
2	Joe	1
3	Susan	2

CourseID	CourseName Math	
1		
2	Science	
3	Geography	
4	Reading	
5	History	

Match the CourseName to the StudentName.

Instructions: To answer, drag the appropriate CourseName from the column on the left to its StudentName on the right. Each CourseName may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Each correct match is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Course Name	Answer Area	
Geography	StudentName	<u>CourseName</u>
History	Brad	Course Name
Math	Joe	Course Name
Reading	Susan	Course Name
Science	•	

Correct Answer:



Answer Area	
StudentName	CourseName
Brad	Reading
Joe	Math
Susan	Science
	Brad Joe

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