



[CIW 1D0-541](#)

Exam Name: CIW v5 Database Design Specialist

Q & A : 91 Q&As

Pdf Demo

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Exam : CIW 1D0-541

Title : CIW v5 Database Design Specialist

1. 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

2. 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_Num

CLASS(
Class_Num: integer NOT NULL
Class_Name: integer NOT NULL)
Primary Key Class_Num

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: C

4. Consider the following database information:

domain s_id: integer

domain grd: fixed length character string length 1

STUDENT_GRADE(
Student_Number: s_id NOT NULL
Grade: grd)
Primary Key Student_Number

During which phase of the database design process would this information be developed?

- A. Logical
- B. Physical
- C. Conceptual

D. Implementation

Answer: A

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

A. DELETE *

FROM Customers

WHERE Sales_Office = New York;

B. DELETE

FROM Customers

WHERE Sales_Office = ew York?WHERE Sales_Office = ?ew York?

C. DELETE *

FROM Customers

WHERE Sales_Office = ew York?WHERE Sales_Office = ?ew York?

D. DELETE

FROM Customers

WHERE Sales_Office NOT LIKE ew York? WHERE Sales_Office NOT LIKE ?ew York?

Answer: B

6. 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?

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;

Answer: A

7. Consider the Information Engineering diagram shown in the exhibit. Which DBDL definition best describes this diagram?

A. BUILDING(Building_ID, Bldg_Name, Location, Room_Count)

Primary Key Building_ID

RESIDENT(R_ID, Room_Num, Res_Name, Building_ID)

Primary Key R_ID

B. BUILDING(Building_ID, Bldg_Name, Location, Room_Count)

Primary Key BUILDING

RESIDENT(R_ID, Room_Num, Res_Name, Building_ID)

Primary Key RESIDENT

C. BUILDING(Building_ID, Bldg_Name, Location, Room_Count)

Primary Key BUILDING

Foreign Key BUILDING(Building_ID) references RESIDENT(Building_ID)

RESIDENT(R_ID, Room_Num, Res_Name, Building_ID)

Primary Key RESIDENT

D. BUILDING(Building_ID, Bldg_Name, Location, Room_Count)

Primary Key Building_ID

RESIDENT(R_ID, Room_Num, Res_Name, Building_ID)

Primary Key R_ID

Foreign Key Building_ID references BUILDING(Building_ID)

Answer: D

8. Consider the relations shown in the exhibit. Which of the following SQL statements would enter data from the Customers relation into

the Atlanta_Customers relation?

A. INSERT INTO Atlanta_Customers

VALUES(
SELECT *

FROM Customer s

WHERE Sales_Office = tlanta

B. INSERT INTO Atlanta_Customers

SELECT *

FROM Customers

WHERE Sales_Office = tlanta

C. INSERT INTO Atlanta_Customers

SELECT Cust_No, Cust_Name, Satisfaction_Rate, Sales_Rep_No

FROM Customers

WHERE Sales_Office = tlanta

D. INSERT INTO Atlanta_Customers

SELECT Cust_No, Cust_Name, Sales_Office, Sales_Rep_No

FROM Customers

WHERE Sales_Office = tlanta

Answer: C

9. Several SQL operations are performed by User 1 to access the Fee information for Bowling in the Act_Fee relation (shown in the exhibit). The first access returns a fee of 50. An unrelated SQL operation by another user updates the Bowling fee to 60. The second access by User 1 returns a fee of 60. What problem has occurred?

A. Rollback

B. Deadlock

C. Dirty read

D. No problem has occurred.

Answer: D

10. Which three pieces of information did E.F. Codd describe as necessary to retrieve a data value from a relational database?

A. Attribute, domain, and tuple

B. Entity, relation name, and domain

C. Table name, primary key, and entity

D. Attribute, relation name, and primary key

Answer: D

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