

**Exam : CIW 1D0-541**

**Title : CIW v5 Database Design  
Specialist**

**Version : Demo**

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1. 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**

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

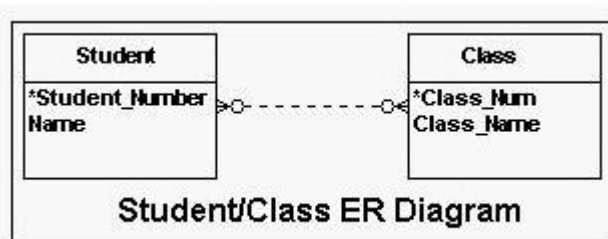
Registration_ID	Student_ID	Course_Code	First_Name	Last_Name
1001	S320	M3455	Teri	Chan
1002	S255	M3455	Carlos	Trujillo
1003	S511	A4343	Helen	Yang
1004	S812	S4511	Robert	Cray
1005	S320	A4343	Teri	Chan
1006	S255	M4422	Carlos	Trujillo
1007	S511	M4433	Helen	Yang
1008	S812	S2212	Robert	Cray

**Registration Relation**

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

**Answer: A**

3. 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**

4. 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**

5. 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?

Student_ID	Activity
1001	Bowling
1002	Racquetball
1003	Tennis
1004	Racquetball

Stu\_Act Relation

Activity	Fee
Bowling	50
Racquetball	75
Tennis	100

Act\_Fee Relation

Student_ID	Activity	Fee
1001	Bowling	50
1002	Racquetball	75
1003	Tennis	100
1004	Racquetball	75

Activity Relation

- A. Rollback
- B. Deadlock
- C. Dirty read
- D. No problem has occurred.

**Answer: D**

6. 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	DayCo	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 = 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**

7. 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	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. 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**

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?

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	DayCo	95	Atlanta	1350
1015	DigiTech	85	Chicago	3303
1016	DataTech	92	Los Angeles	2457
1017	UniSort	81	New York	7403

**Customers Relation**

Cust_No	Cust_Name	Satisfaction_Rate	Sales_Rep_No
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**Atlanta\_Customers Relation**

A. INSERT INTO Atlanta\_Customers

VALUES(

SELECT \*

FROM Customers

WHERE Sales\_Office = Atlanta

B. INSERT INTO Atlanta\_Customers

SELECT \*

FROM Customers

WHERE Sales\_Office = Atlanta

C. INSERT INTO Atlanta\_Customers

SELECT Cust\_No, Cust\_Name, Satisfaction\_Rate, Sales\_Rep\_No

FROM Customers

WHERE Sales\_Office = Atlanta

D. INSERT INTO Atlanta\_Customers

SELECT Cust\_No, Cust\_Name, Sales\_Office, Sales\_Rep\_No

FROM Customers

WHERE Sales\_Office = Atlanta

**Answer: C**

9. 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**

10. 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**

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