

Examcollection

<http://www.ipass4sure.com/examcollection.htm>

98-364

Microsoft

Database Fundamentals

<http://www.ipass4sure.com/exams.asp?examcode=98-364>

The 98-364 practice exam is written and formatted by Certified Senior IT Professionals working in today's prospering companies and data centers all over the world! The 98-364 Practice Test covers all the exam topics and objectives and will prepare you for success quickly and efficiently. The 98-364 exam is very challenging, but with our 98-364 questions and answers practice exam, you can feel confident in obtaining your success on the 98-364 exam on your FIRST TRY!

Microsoft 98-364 Exam Features

- Detailed questions and answers for 98-364 exam
- Try a demo before buying any Microsoft exam
- 98-364 questions and answers, updated regularly
- Verified 98-364 answers by Experts and bear almost 100% accuracy
- 98-364 tested and verified before publishing
- 98-364 examcollection vce questions with exhibits
- 98-364 same questions as real exam with multiple choice options

Acquiring Microsoft certifications are becoming a huge task in the field of I.T. More over these exams like 98-364 exam are now continuously updating and accepting this challenge is itself a task. This 98-364 test is an important part of Microsoft certifications. We have the resources to prepare you for this. The 98-364 exam is essential and core part of Microsoft certifications and once you clear the exam you will be able to solve the real life problems yourself. Want to take advantage of the Real 98-364 Test and save time and money while developing your skills to pass your Microsoft 98-364 Exam? Let us help you climb that ladder of success and pass your 98-364 now!

DEMO EXAM

For Full Version visit

<http://www.ipass4sure.com/allexams.asp>

QUESTION: 1

Which of the following are the main approaches in the database design?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A: Top-down approach
- B: Inside-out approach
- C: Bottom-up approach
- D: Middle approach

Answer:

Explanation: Answer options A, C, and B are correct.

There are four different types of approaches in database design, which are as follows:

1. Top-down approach
2. Bottom-up approach
3. Inside-out approach
4. Mixed approach

QUESTION: 2

You work as a Database Administrator for Dolliver Inc. The database contains a table named Employee. You want to alias a column named Emp_dependents to Employee Family Size and also retrieve the column. The case of the alias should not change. Which of the following SQL statements will you use to accomplish the task?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A: `SELECT EMP_dependents AS 'Employee Family Size' FROM Employee;`
- B: `SELECT EMP_dependents AS Employee Family Size FROM Employee;`
- C: `SELECT EMP_dependents "Employee Family Size" FROM Employee;`
- D: `SELECT EMP_dependents AS "Employee Family Size" FROM Employee;`

Answer:

Explanation: Answer options D and C are correct.

One alternative to alias a column is to use the AS keyword and the other is to leave a space between the column or expression and the alias. In the given scenario, the case of the alias is important and therefore has to be preserved. In order to preserve the case of a column alias, it must be enclosed within double quotation marks. The two conditions under which the column alias should be enclosed in double quotes are given below:

1. An alias contains multiple words.
2. The case of an alias is important.

QUESTION: 3

Which of the following terms best describes the description given below?

"It is a subset of the Structured Query Language. It is used for defining data structures such as creating database entities."

- A: Data Definition Language
- B: Data Manipulation Language
- C: Data Control Language
- D: Data Query Language

Answer:

Explanation: Answer option A is correct.

Data Definition Language is a part of SQL that allows a user to create objects (such as tables, stored procedures, indexes, and triggers) within a database. It also allows a user to delete already created objects.

Following are the main DDL commands:

- CREATE Table
- ALTER Table
- DROP Table

QUESTION: 4

Examine the following table:

P_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Score
001	Sharon	Hayes	25
002	James	Welch	23
003	Rick	Stuart	24
004	Tim	May	25
005	Mark	Smith	24

What is the *degree* of this table?

- A: 20
- B: 25
- C: 4
- D: 5

Answer:

Explanation: Answer option C is correct.

The question being asked is the degree of the displayed table. The degree of a table refers to the number of columns that a table has. The number of columns contained in a table is referred to by the term degree of the table; if the degree of a table is increased by 1, it means that a new column is added to the table. The degree of the table denotes the number of columns or attributes. Since the table displayed has four attributes, the degree of this table is four (4).

QUESTION: 5

Which of the following database terms is described in the statement below?

"It prevents the current database operation from reading or writing a data item while the data item is being accessed by another operation."

- A: Constraint
- B: Deadlock
- C: Encryption
- D: Lock

Answer:

Explanation: Answer option D is correct.

Lock is the process to prevent the current database operations from reading and writing a data while that data item is being accessed by another operation. A lock is used when multiple users need to access a database concurrently. It prevents data from getting corrupt or invalidated, when multiple users try to write to the database. When a lock is applied, a single user can only modify that record to which the lock is applied. It gives the user exclusive access to the record until the lock is released. Locking also prevents reading of unfinished (uncommitted) data.

Answer option C is incorrect. Encryption provides an additional security layer, protecting the data from unauthorized viewing with the help of an algorithm called cipher. Even if access to the database is obtained, it will not be easy to decipher encrypted data into a readable form.

QUESTION: 6

Which of the following statements are true about the UPDATE statement?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A: If the WHERE clause is not used, the UPDATE statement will not update any rows in the table.
- B: The WHERE clause can be used to let your update affect a specific set of rows.
- C: The SET clause is used to update multiple columns of a table separated by commas.
- D: A co-related sub query can be used in UPDATE statements to update data from other tables.

Answer:

Explanation: Answer options C, D, and B are correct.

The UPDATE statement modifies or changes data in a table; the SET clause is used to specify column values. If there are multiple columns to be updated, then they are specified in the SET clause separated by commas. All the changes to be made to data in the table are specified using the SET clause. The WHERE clause is used to filter the result set, which will be affected by the update statement. The UPDATE statement will update only those rows that are returned by the WHERE clause. If the WHERE clause returns no rows, then no rows will be updated. To verify which rows the UPDATE statement will affect, a quick check can be done by running a SELECT on that table and copying the WHERE clause that is being planned to be used with the UPDATE statement. This will return the result set that the UPDATE will act upon if that WHERE clause is used.

QUESTION: 7

Which of the following is the name of the data located at the intersection of a row and column?

- A: Field
- B: Intersection data
- C: Record
- D: Variable

Answer:

Explanation: Answer option A is correct.

A field is a location in a record in which a particular type of data is stored. It is also the name of the data located at the intersection of a row and column.

Answer option C is incorrect. A record is a data structure, which is a collection of fields, each with its own name and type that appear in a table as a group of fields across one row.

Answer option D is incorrect. A variable is a named space in memory that is used to store different types of values, which may be a string, number, date, etc. A variable should be given a suitable name so that reading the code becomes easy. The variable name should start only with an alphabet or an underscore. Numbers and special characters should not be used in a variable declaration. A keyword cannot be used as a variable name. The value of a variable can be changed within the program as and when required. Once a variable is declared in a function, the variable of that name cannot be declared again in the same function.

QUESTION: 8

Which of the following statements correctly differentiates the DML command DELETE from the DDL command DROP?

- A: No difference
- B: DELETE is used to remove the table, whereas DROP is used to remove only records from the table.
- C: DELETE is used to remove only records from the table, whereas DROP is used to remove the table.
- D: DELETE can be used to remove only one table, whereas DROP can be used to remove multiple tables.

Answer:

Explanation: Answer option C is correct.

The DELETE statement deletes rows in a table. The syntax of the DELETE statement is as follows:

DELETE FROM table_name WHERE some_column=some_value

Note: The WHERE clause in the DELETE syntax is used to specify which record(s) should be deleted. If the WHERE clause is omitted, all records will be deleted.

A DROP statement is one of the important DDL statements. In SQL, the DROP statement removes tables, users, and databases from a relational database management system (RDBMS). Following is the syntax of the DROP statement:

DROP object-type object-name

Answer options A, B, and D are incorrect. These are all invalid answer options.

QUESTION: 9

Which of the following aggregate functions can a user use to calculate the total number of employees in the EMPLOYEE table?

- A: MAX()
- B: COUNT()
- C: AVG()
- D: SUM()

Answer:

Explanation: Answer option B is correct.

In order to calculate the total number of employees in the database, a user should count the number of rows in the EMPLOYEE table. The Count() function is used to count the number of records present in a column of a table. A string argument is to be passed to the function for counting. The argument can be a column name, or a function which can be either inbuilt or user-defined. An aggregate function cannot be used as an argument. When the COUNT(*) function is used, it includes NULL values, whereas if the COUNT(expression) function is used, it ignores NULL values. In order to avoid the counting of NULL values, a user should use the COUNT(expression) function.

The syntax of using the Count() function is as follows:

Count(*)
Count(arg)

QUESTION: 10

Which of the following statements best defines a predicate subquery?

- A: It helps a user create a table faster.
- B: It returns a single value and can be used in CASE expressions, WHERE clauses, ORDER BY, and SELECT.
- C: It returns a table based on the queries nested in the FROM clause.
- D: It uses extended logical constructs in the WHERE clause using AND, OR, LIKE, BETWEEN, AS, and TOP.

Answer:

Explanation: Answer option D is correct.

A predicate subquery uses extended logical constructs in the WHERE clause using AND, OR, LIKE, BETWEEN, AS, and TOP.

Answer options B, C, and A are incorrect. These are not correct to define a predicate subquery.

QUESTION: 11

In which of the following ways are transactions useful when updating/deleting/adding records to a database?

- A: A transaction counts the number of changes to records in the table.
- B: A transaction allows multiple statements to be grouped together to avoid data integrity errors.
- C: A transaction restricts updates to only allow one statement to execute at a time.
- D: A transaction ends whenever the insertion of records is made in the database.

Answer:

Explanation: Answer option B is correct.

When updating/deleting/adding records to a database, a transaction allows multiple statements to be grouped together to avoid data integrity errors. A transaction is a logical unit of work, where related DML statements are grouped together. When a transaction is active, either all the statements in the transaction will complete successfully or none of them will run. This means that if any of the statements in the transaction fails due to any reason, the whole transaction will be rolled back. Transactions are ended by using the COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement.

A perfect example would be a bank transaction, where a check deposit should cause a debit in the check issuer's account and a credit in the depositor's account. If any one operation fails, the bank should reverse the whole transaction, thus maintaining correct balances in both the accounts.

Answer options A, C, and D are incorrect. These are all invalid answer options.

QUESTION: 12



Pass4sure Certification Exam Features;

- Pass4sure offers over **2500** Certification exams for professionals.
- More than **98,800** Satisfied Customers Worldwide.
- Average **99.8%** Success Rate.
- Over **120** Global Certification Vendors Covered.
- Services of **Professional & Certified Experts** available via support.
- Free **90 days** updates to match real exam scenarios.
- **Instant Download Access!** No Setup required.
- Price as low as **\$19**, which is 80% more **cost effective** than others.
- **Verified answers** researched by industry experts.
- Study Material **updated** on regular basis.
- Questions / Answers are downloadable in **PDF** format.
- Mobile Device Supported (**Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad**)
- **No authorization** code required to open exam.
- **Portable** anywhere.
- **Guaranteed Success.**
- **Fast**, helpful support **24x7**.



View list of All certification exams offered;
<http://www.ipass4sure.com/all exams.asp>

View list of All Study Guides (SG);
<http://www.ipass4sure.com/study-guides.asp>

View list of All Audio Exams (AE);
<http://www.ipass4sure.com/audio-exams.asp>

Download Any Certification Exam DEMO.
<http://www.ipass4sure.com/samples.asp>

To purchase Full version of exam click below;
<http://www.ipass4sure.com/all exams.asp>

3COM	CompTIA	Filemaker	IBM	LPI	OMG	Sun
ADOBE	ComputerAssociates	Fortinet	IISFA	McAfee	Oracle	Sybase
APC	CWNP	Foundry	Intel	McData	PMI	Symantec
Apple	DELL	Fujitsu	ISACA	Microsoft	Polycom	TeraData
BEA	ECCouncil	GuidanceSoftware	ISC2	Mile2	RedHat	TIA
BICSI	EMC	HDI	ISEB	NetworkAppliance	Sair	Tibco
CheckPoint	Enterasys	Hitachi	ISM	Network-General	SASInstitute	TruSecure
Cisco	ExamExpress	HP	Juniper	Nokia	SCP	Veritas
Citrix	Exin	Huawei	Legato	Nortel	See-Beyond	Vmware
CIW	ExtremeNetworks	Hyperion	Lotus	Novell	Google	

and many others.. See complete list [Here](#)

