70-229

Microsoft

Designing and Implementing Databases with Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Enterprise Edition

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Question: 1.
You are the database developer for a state university. A database named Enrollment contains all currently enrolled students. The Demographics table contains all student demographic information.

Most of the students enrolled are from your state. A column named Stu_State exists in the Demographics table. You want to automatically insert your state's two-letter abbreviation into this table if no value is entered at the time the student record is created.

What should you do?

A. Create a DEFAULT constraint for the Stu_State column.
B. Create an INSERT trigger for the Demographics table.
C. Create a rule for the Stu_State column.
D. Create a CHECK constraint for the Stu_State column.

Answer: A

Question: 2.
You are the database developer for your company. You execute the Transact-SQL statement shown in the exhibit.

```
CREATE DATABASE Production
ON PRIMARY
  (NAME=prod_roo,FILENAME='c:\Program Files\Microsfot SQL Server\MSSQL\data\prod.mdf',
        SIZE=20MB, MAXSIZE=30MB, FILEGROWTH=20MB)

LOG ON
   (NAME=prods_log,FILENAME=`c:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL\log\prod.ldf',
        SIZE=4MB, MAXSIZE=20MB, FILEGROWTH=1MB)
```

What is the result?

A. The prod.mdf data file will be allowed to grow to 30 MB.
B. The prod.mdf data file will not be able to increase beyond 20 MB.
C. The prod.mdf data file will be allowed to grow to 40 MB.
D. The FILEGROWTH parameter for the log file will be ignored.
E. The FILEGROWTH parameter for the data file will be ignored.

Answer: B

Question: 3.
You are the database developer for Visions, International, a company that provides technical training for all computer certification programs. Your company hires certified instructors to deliver training for your customers. You maintain a Courses database that contains a table of instructors and a table of courses. The tables are defined as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE Employees
(Emp_Number int NOT NULL,
Emp_Name varchar(30) NOT NULL,
Emp_status char(5))

CREATE TABLE Courses
(Course_Number int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
```

St_Number int NOT NULL,
Course_DT datetime,
Emp_Number int,
Course_Type char(10)
Contact_Hrs int NOT NULL DEFAULT (8))

You must allow the recruitment manager the ability to delete employees from the Employees table, but you want to ensure that an instructor is not deleted if the instructor is scheduled to teach upcoming courses.

Which CREATE TRIGGER statement should you use?

A. CREATE TRIGGER del_employee ON Employees
FOR DELETE
AS
IF @@ROWCOUNT>1
BEGIN
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
RETURN
END
ELSE
DECLARE @emp_number int
SELECT @emp_number = deleted.empnumber FROM deleted

IF EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Courses
WHERE emp_number=@emp_number)

BEGIN
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
RETURN
END

ELSE
BEGIN
COMMIT TRANSACTION
RETURN
END

B. CREATE TRIGGER del_employee ON Employees
FOR DELETE

AS

DECLARE @emp_number int

SELECT @emp_number = deleted.emp_number
FROM deleted

IF EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Courses
WHERE emp_number=@emp_number)

BEGIN
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
RETURN
END

```
ELSE
BEGIN
COMMIT TRAN
RETURN
END
```

C.
```
CREATE TRIGGER del_employee ON Employees
FOR DELETE

AS

IF @@ROWCOUNT>1
BEGIN
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
RETURN
END

ELSE

DECLARE @emp_number int

SELECT @emp_number = deleted.emp_number
FROM deleted

IF EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Courses
WHERE emp_number=@emp_number)

BEGIN
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
RETURN
END

ELSE
BEGIN
COMMIT TRANSACTION
RETURN
END
```

D.
```
CREATE TRIGGER del_employee ON Employees
FOR DELETE, INSERT

AS

IF @@ROWCOUNT>1
BEGIN
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
RETURN
END

ELSE

DECLARE @emp_number int

SELECT @emp_number = deleted.emp_number
```

```
FROM deleted

IF EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Courses
WHERE emp_number=@emp_number)

BEGIN
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
RETURN
END

ELSE
BEGIN
COMMIT TRANSACTION
RETURN
END
```

Answer: C

Question: 4.
You are the database developer for a large university. The University database contains a table named Students. The Students table was created using the script shown in the exhibit.

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Students
        St_Number int IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,
        St_First_Name varchar(14) NOT NULL,
        St_Middle_Init char(1) NULL,
        St_Last_Name varchar (20) NOT NULL,
        St_DOB datetime NOT NULL,
        St_Gender char(1) NOT NULL,
        St_address varchar (50) NOT NULL,
        St_City varchar(25) NOT NULL,
        St_State char(2) NOT NULL,
        St_Zip numeric(18, 0) NOT NULL,
        St_Phone numeric(18,0) NULL,
        St_GuardianName varchar (50) NOT NULL,
        Emergency_Ph_1 numeric (18, 0) NOT NULL,
        Emergency_Ph_2 numeric (18, 0) NULL
        ) ON [PRIMARY]
```

Most of the students enrolled in the university are from the state of Alabama. You want the value of 'AL' to be automatically entered in the St_State column if the user does not enter a value when inserting a new student record.

Which script should you use?

A.
```
ALTER TABLE dbo.Students ADD
CONSTRAINT DF_Students_St_State DEFAULT ('AL') FOR St_State
GO
```
B.
```
ALTER TABLE dbo.Students ADD
CONSTRAINT Ck_Students_St_State CHECK ( St_State = 'AL' )
GO
```
C.
```
CREATE RULE St_State_Rule
AS @St_State = 'AL'
GO
```

```
sp_bindrule ST_State_Rule, 'Students.St_State'
GO
```
D.
```
ALTER TABLE dbo.Students ADD
CONSTRAINT DF_Students_St_State DEFAULT FOR St_State = ('AL')
GO
```

Answer: A

Question: 5.
You are designing a database to manage inventory for a shoe store. Each shoe style is assigned a unique product identification number. You create a Shoe table using the product ID and quantity in stock values. This allows the purchasing clerk to determine the number of shoes in each style in stock, but not how many shoes of each size are in stock.

What should you do?

A. Make the product ID column the primary key.
B. Add a size column, and make the product ID column the primary key.
C. Add a size column, and make the size column the primary key.
D. Add a size column, and make both the product ID and size columns the primary key.

Answer: D

Question: 6.
You are the database developer for ABC Corporation. You are designing a new database for the Sales department. There are several product categories within the corporation. Each category has several products. Each product can belong to only one category.

You must logically model the relationship between the Category entity and the Product entity.

Which two relationships must be established? (Choose two)

A. Create a one-to-one relationship from the Category entity to the Product entity.
B. Create a one-to-many relationship from the Category entity to the Product entity.
C. Create a many-to-many relationship from the Category entity to the Product entity.
D. Create a one-to-one relationship from the Product entity to the Category entity.
E. Create a one-to-many relationship from the Product entity to the Category entity.
F. Create a many-to-many relationship from the Product entity to the Category entity.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Following exhibit shows a one-to-many relationship from the Category entity to the Product entity.

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