MICROSOFT 98-364

Microsoft Database Fundamentals Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus –Questions

98-364
Microsoft Technology Associate (MTA) - Database Fundamentals
40-60 Questions Exam – 700/1000 Cut Score – Duration of 45 minutes

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Know Your 98-364 Certification Well:

The 98-364 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Microsoft SQL Server. Before you start your 98-364 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Database Fundamentals materials like 98-364 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 98-364 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner. The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 98-364 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 98-364 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 98-364 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 98-364 exam makes you Microsoft Technology Associate (MTA) - Database Fundamentals. Having the Database Fundamentals certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Microsoft 98-364 Database Fundamentals Certification Details:

Exam Name	Microsoft Technology Associate (MTA) - Database Fundamentals
Exam Code	98-364
Exam Price	$127 (USD)
Duration	45 mins
Number of Questions	40-60
Passing Score	700 / 1000
Books / Training	**40364A: Database Administration Fundamentals: MTA Exam 98-364 (three days)**
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**Microsoft Database Fundamentals Sample Questions**
Practice Exam	**Microsoft 98-364 Certification Practice Exam**

98-364 Syllabus:

Topic	Details	Weights
Understanding core database concepts	Understand how data is stored in tables - Understand what a table is and how it relates to the data that will be stored in the database; columns/fields, rows/records Understand relational database concepts - Understand what a relational database is, the need for relational database management systems (RDBMS), and how relations are established Understand data manipulation language (DML) - Understand what DML is and its role in databases Understand data definition language (DDL) - Understand how T-SQL can be used to create database objects, such as tables and views	20-25%
Create database objects	Choose data types - Understand what data types are, why they are important, and how they affect storage requirements Understand tables and how to create them - Purpose of tables; create tables in a database by using proper ANSI SQL syntax Create views - Understand when to use views and how to create a view by using T-SQL or a graphical designer Create stored procedures and functions - Select, insert, update, or delete data	20-25%
Manipulate data	Select data - Utilize SELECT queries to extract data from one table, extract data by using joins, combine result sets by using UNION and INTERSECT Insert data - Understand how data is inserted into a database, how to use INSERT statements Update data - Understand how data is updated in a database and how	25-30%

Topic	Details	Weights
	to write the updated data to the database by using the appropriate UPDATE statements, update by using a table Delete data - Delete data from single or multiple tables, ensure data and referential integrity by using transactions	
Understand data storage	Understand normalization - Understand the reasons for normalization, the five most common levels of normalization, how to normalize a database to third normal form Understand primary, foreign, and composite keys - Understand the reason for keys in a database, choose appropriate primary keys, select appropriate data type for keys, select appropriate fields for composite keys, understand the relationship between foreign and primary keys Understand indexes - Understand clustered and non-clustered indexes and their purpose in a database	15-20%
Administer a database	Understand database security concepts - Understand the need to secure a database, what objects can be secured, what objects should be secured, user accounts, and roles Understand database backups and restore - Understand various backup types, such as full and incremental, importance of backups, how to restore a database	10-15%

Microsoft 98-364 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

The component that holds information for a single entry in a table is called a:

a) Data type
b) Row
c) Column
d) View

Answer: b

Question: 2

A database contains two tables named Customer and Order. You execute the following statement: DELETE FROM Order WHERE CustomerID = 209 What is the result?

a) The first order for CustomerID 209 is deleted from the Order table.
b) All orders for CustomerID 209 are deleted from the Order table, and CustomerID 209 is deleted from the Customer table.
c) All orders for CustomerID 209 are deleted from the Order table.
d) CustomerID 209 is deleted from the Customer table.

Answer: c

Question: 3

You need to track organization members. For each organization member, you need to keep track of the member's unique membership number, name and address, membership expiration date, and the payment date and amount for each dues payment received from the member.

A table in your database would represent:

a) the membership expiration date for each member.
b) the members of the organization.
c) the address for each member.
d) the amount of each payment made by each member.

Answer: b

Question: 4

You would include a HAVING clause in a query to:

a) combine two result sets into a single result.
b) group the results to provide totals.
c) filter the results after grouping.
d) sort the results in descending order.

Answer: c

Question: 5

What is the purpose of including a COLLATE clause in a column definition?

a) To create a relationship with a column in a different table
b) To ensure functional dependency
c) To create a computed column that can be included in an index
d) To ensure that all values entered in the column fall within a specific range
e) To specify sorting rules that are different than those used for the other columns in the table

Answer: e

Question: 6

Which type of constraint is used to enforce referential integrity?

a) Primary key constraint
b) Unique constraint
c) Check constraint
d) Foreign key constraint

Answer: d

Question: 7

On which database structure does an insert statement operate?

a) Role
b) Trigger
c) User
d) Stored procedure
e) Table

Answer: e

Question: 8

What would be one reason to routinely back up your database?

a) To be able to restore the database to a functioning state after a hardware or server failure
b) To be able to control access to specific database objects
c) To be able to build temporary tables to store transient data
d) To be able to control database access by unauthorized users

Answer: a

Question: 9

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

(Choose three.)

a) INSERT
b) COMMIT
c) DELETE
d) OUTPUT
e) UPDATE

Answer: a, c, e

Question: 10

In which situation do you need to perform a restore on a database?

a) when data needs to be deleted from the database
b) when you encounter an error in your application
c) when you need to roll back a transaction
d) when data becomes corrupted in the database

Answer: d

Study Guide to Crack Microsoft Database Fundamentals 98-364 Exam:

- Getting details of the 98-364 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 98-364 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Microsoft provided training for 98-364 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 98-364 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 98-364 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.