Microsoft 70-433 Exam Questions & Answers

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Microsoft 70-433 Exam Questions & Answers

Exam Name: Microsoft SQL Server 2008, Database Development

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QUESTION 1
You have a user named John. He has SELECT access to the Sales schema. You need to eliminate John's SELECT access rights from the Sales.SalesOrder table without affecting his other permissions.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. DROP USER John;
B. DENY SELECT ON Sales.SalesOrder TO John;
C. GRANT DELETE ON Sales.SalesOrder TO John;
D. REVOKE SELECT ON Sales.SalesOrder FROM John;

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2
You need to create a column that allows you to create a unique constraint. Which two column definitions should you choose? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

A. nvarchar(100) NULL
B. nvarchar(max) NOT NULL
C. nvarchar(100) NOT NULL
D. nvarchar(100) SPARSE NULL

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3
You manage a SQL Server 2008 database that is located at your company's corporate headquarters.The database contains a table named dbo.Sales. You need to create different views of the dbo.Sales table that will be used by each region to insert, update, and delete rows. Each regional office must only be able to insert, update, and delete rows for their respective region.
Which view should you create for Region1?

A. CREATE VIEW dbo.Region1Sales AS SELECT SalesID,OrderQty,SalespersonID,RegionID FROM dbo.Sales WHERE RegionID = 1;
B. CREATE VIEW dbo.Region1Sales AS SELECT SalesID,OrderQty,SalespersonID,RegionID FROM dbo.Sales WHERE RegionID = 1 WITH CHECK OPTION;
C. CREATE VIEW dbo.Region1Sales WITH SCHEMABINDING AS SELECT SalesID,OrderQty,SalespersonID,RegionID FROM dbo.Sales WHERE RegionID = 1;
D. CREATE VIEW dbo.Region1Sales WITH VIEW_METADATA AS SELECT SalesID,OrderQty,SalespersonID,RegionID FROM dbo.Sales WHERE RegionID = 1;

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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QUESTION 4
You administer a SQL Server 2008 database that contains a table name dbo.Sales, which contains the following table definition:
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Sales](
[SalesID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED, [OrderDate] [datetime] NOT NULL,
[CustomerID] [int] NOT NULL,
[SalesPersonID] [int] NULL,
[CommentDate] [date] NULL);
This table contains millions of orders. You run the following query to determine when sales persons comment in the dbo.Sales table:
SELECT SalesID,CustomerID,SalesPersonID,CommentDate FROM dbo.Sales WHERE CommentDate IS NOT NULL AND SalesPersonID IS NOT NULL; You discover that this query runs slow. After examining the data, you find only 1% of rows have comment dates and the SalesPersonID is null on 10% of the rows. You need to create an index to optimize the query.
The index must conserve disk space while optimizing your query. Which index should you create?

A. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1 ON dbo.Sales (CustomerID) INCLUDE (CommentDate,SalesPersonID);
B. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1 ON dbo.Sales (SalesPersonID) INCLUDE (CommentDate,CustomerID);
C. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1 ON dbo.Sales (CustomerID) INCLUDE(CommentDate) WHERE SalesPersonID IS NOT NULL;
D. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1 ON dbo.Sales (CommentDate, SalesPersonID) INCLUDE (CustomerID) WHERE CommentDate IS NOT NULL;

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5
Your database is 5GB and contains a table named SalesHistory. Sales information is frequently inserted and updated.
You discover that excessive page splitting is occurring. You need to reduce the occurrence of page splitting in the SalesHistory table.
Which code segment should you use?.

A. ALTER DATABASE Sales MODIFY FILE (NAME = Salesdat3, SIZE = 10GB);
B. ALTER INDEX ALL ON Sales.SalesHistory REBUILD WITH (FILLFACTOR = 60);
C. EXEC sys.sp_configure 'fill factor (%)', '60';
D. UPDATE STATISTICS Sales.SalesHistory(Products) WITH FULLSCAN, NORECOMPUTE;
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Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6
You have a table named dbo.Customers. The table was created by using the following Transact-SQL statement:
CREATE TABLE dbo.Customers
(
CustomerID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED, AccountNumber nvarchar(25) NOT NULL,
FirstName nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
LastName nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
AddressLine1 nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
AddressLine2 nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
City nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
StateProvince nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
Country nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
PostalCode nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
CreateDate datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT(GETDATE()),
ModifiedDate datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT(GETDATE())
)
You create a stored procedure that includes the AccountNumber, Country, and StateProvince columns from the dbo.Customers table. The stored procedure accepts a parameter to filter the output on the AccountNumber column. You need to optimize the performance of the stored procedure. You must not change the existing structure of the table. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. CREATE STATISTICS ST_Customer_AccountNumber ON dbo.Customer (AccountNumber) WITH FULLSCAN;
B. CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX IX_Customer_AccountNumber ON dbo.Customer (AccountNumber);
C. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX IX_Customer_AccountNumber ON dbo.Customer (AccountNumber) WHERE AccountNumber = '';
D. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX IX_Customer_AccountNumber ON dbo.Customer (AccountNumber) INCLUDE (Country, StateProvince);

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7
You have a table named AccountsReceivable. The table has no indexes. There are 75,000 rows in the table. You have a partition function named FG_AccountData. The AccountsReceivable table is defined in the following Transact-SQL statement:
CREATE TABLE AccountsReceivable (column_a INT NOT NULL, column_b VARCHAR(20) NULL) ON [PRIMARY];
You need to move the AccountsReceivable table from the PRIMARY file group to FG_AccountData. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX idx_AccountsReceivable ON AccountsReceivable(column_a) ON [FG_AccountData];
B. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx_AccountsReceivable ON AccountsReceivable(column_a) ON [FG_AccountData];

C. CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX idx_AccountsReceivable ON AccountsReceivable(column_a) ON FG_AccountData(column_a);
D. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx_AccountsReceivable ON AccountsReceivable(column_a) ON FG_AccountData(column_a);

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8
You have a SQL Server 2008 database named Contoso with a table named Invoice. The primary key of the table is InvoiceId, and it is populated by using the identity property. The Invoice table is related to the InvoiceLineItem table. You remove all constraints from the Invoice table during a data load to increase load speed. You notice that while the constraints were removed, a row with InvoiceId = 10 was removed from the database. You need to re-insert the row into the Invoice table with the same InvoiceId value. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. INSERT INTO Invoice (InvoiceId, ... VALUES (10, ...
B. SET IDENTITY_INSERT Invoice ON;
INSERT INTO Invoice (InvoiceId, ... VALUES (10, ...
SET IDENTITY_INSERT Invoice OFF;
C. ALTER TABLE Invoice;
ALTER COLUMN InvoiceId int;
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INSERT INTO Invoice (InvoiceId, ... VALUES (10, ...
D. ALTER DATABASE Contoso SET SINGLE_USER;
INSERT INTO Invoice (InvoiceId, ... VALUES (10, ...
ALTER DATABASE Contoso SET MULTI_USER;

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9
You are developing a new database. The database contains two tables named SalesOrderDetail and Product. You need to ensure that all products referenced in the SalesOrderDetail table have a corresponding record in the Product table.
Which method should you use?

A. JOIN
B. DDL trigger
C. Foreign key constraint
D. Primary key constraint

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10
You plan to add a new column named SmallKey to the Sales.Product table that will be used in a unique constraint. You are required to ensure that the following information is applied when adding the new column:
'a1' and 'A1' are treated as different values
'a' and 'A' sort before 'b' and 'B' in an ORDER BY clause You need to select the collation that meets the requirements for the new column. Which collation should you select?

A. Latin1_General_BIN
B. SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AI

C. SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS
D. SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CS_AS

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11
You have multiple tables that represent properties of the same kind of entities. The property values are comprised of text, geometry, varchar(max), and user-defined types specified as 'bit NOT NULL' data types. You plan to consolidate the data from multiple tables into a single table. The table will use semi-structured storage by taking advantage of the SPARSE option. You are tasked to identify the data types that are compatible with the SPARSE option. Which data type is compatible with the SPARSE option?

A. text
B. geometry
C. varchar(max)
D. A user-defined type defined as 'bit NOT NULL'

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12
You have two partitioned tables named Transaction and TransactionHistory. You need to archive one of the partitions of the Transaction table to the TransactionHistory table.
Which method should you use?

A. ALTER TABLE ... SWITCH ...
B. INSERT ... SELECT ...; TRUNCATE TABLE
C. ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION ... MERGE ...
D. ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION ... SPLIT ...

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13
You need to alter stored procedures to use the WITH RECOMPILE option. Which types of stored procedures should you alter? (Each correct answer represents a complete solution.
Choose two.)

A. Stored procedures implemented from CLR assemblies.
B. Stored procedures that require the FOR REPLICATION option.
C. Stored procedures that require the WITH ENCRYPTION option.
D. Stored procedures that contain queries that use the OPTION (RECOMPILE) hint.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14
You have a SQL Server database. The database contains two schemas named Marketing and Sales.
The Marketing schema is owned by a user named MarketingManager. The Sales schema is owned by a user named SalesManager.
A user named John must be able to access the Sales.Orders table by using a stored procedure named Marketing.GetSalesSummary.
John is not granted a SELECT permission on the Sales.Orders table.

A user named SalesUser does have SELECT permission on the Sales.Orders table. You need to implement appropriate permissions for John and the stored procedure Marketing.
GetSalesSummary.
What should you do?

A. Marketing.GetSalesSummary should be created by using the EXECUTE AS 'SalesUser' clause.
John should be granted EXECUTE permission on Marketing.GetSalesSummary.
B. Marketing.GetSalesSummary should be created by using the EXECUTE AS OWNER clause.
John should be granted EXECUTE WITH GRANT OPTION on Marketing.GetSalesSummary.
C. Marketing.GetSalesSummary should be created by using the EXECUTE AS CALLER clause.
John should be granted IMPERSONATE permission for the user named SalesUser.
D. Marketing.GetSalesSummary should be created without an EXECUTE AS clause.
John should be granted SELECT permission on the Sales.Orders table.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15
You have a computed column that is implemented with a user-defined function. The user-defined function returns a formatted account number. The column must be indexed to provide adequate search performance. You plan to create an index on the computed column. You need to identify the valid combination of

ObjectPropertyEX values for the user-defined function.
Which combination should you use?

A. IsDeterministic = True
   IsSystemVerified = True
   UserDataAccess = False
   SystemDataAccess = False
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B. IsDeterministic = True
   IsSystemVerified = True
   IsPrecise = True
   IsTableFunction = True
C. IsDeterministic = False
   IsSystemVerified = True
   UserDataAccess = False
   SystemDataAccess = False
D. IsDeterministic = False
   IsSystemVerified = True
   IsPrecise = True
   SystemDataAccess = False

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16
You are creating a function that references a table.
You need to prevent the table from being dropped.
Which option should you use when you create the function?

A. WITH ENCRYPTION
B. WITH EXECUTE AS
C. WITH SCHEMABINDING
D. WITH RETURNS NULL ON NULL INPUT

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17
You have a third-party application that inserts data directly into a table. You add two new columns to the table.
These columns cannot accept NULL values and cannot use default constraints.
You need to ensure that the new columns do not break the third-party application.

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What should you do?

A. Create a DDL trigger.

B. Create a stored procedure.
C. Create an AFTER INSERT trigger.
D. Create an INSTEAD OF INSERT trigger.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18
Your database contains two tables named Order and OrderDetails that store order information. They relate to each other using the OrderID column in each table. Your business requires that the LastModifiedDate column in the Order table must reflect the date and time when a change is made in the OrderDetails table for the related order. You need to create a trigger to implement this business requirement.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A.
```
CREATE TRIGGER [uModDate] ON [OrderDetails]
INSTEAD OF UPDATE FOR REPLICATION
AS
UPDATE [Order]
SET [LastModifiedDate] = GETDATE()
FROM inserted
WHERE inserted.[OrderID] = [Order].[OrderID];
```
B.
```
CREATE TRIGGER [uModDate] ON [Order]
INSTEAD OF UPDATE NOT FOR REPLICATION
AS
UPDATE [Order]
SET [LastModifiedDate] = GETDATE()
FROM inserted
WHERE inserted.[OrderID] = [Order].[OrderID];
```
C.
```
CREATE TRIGGER [uModDate] ON [Order]
AFTER UPDATE FOR REPLICATION
AS
UPDATE [Order]
SET [LastModifiedDate] = GETDATE()
FROM inserted
WHERE inserted.[OrderID] = [Order].[OrderID];
```
D.
```
CREATE TRIGGER [uModDate] ON [OrderDetails]
AFTER UPDATE NOT FOR REPLICATION
AS
UPDATE [Order]
SET [LastModifiedDate] = GETDATE()
FROM inserted
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WHERE inserted.[OrderID] = [Order].[OrderID];
```

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19
You need to ensure that tables are not dropped from your database. What should you do?

A. Create a DDL trigger that contains COMMIT.
B. Create a DML trigger that contains COMMIT.
C. Create a DDL trigger that contains ROLLBACK.
D. Create a DML trigger that contains ROLLBACK.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20
You are responsible for a SQL Server database. You require the tables to be added or altered only on the first day of the month. You need to ensure that if the tables are attempted to be modified or created on any other day, an error is received and the attempt is not successful.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A.
```
CREATE TRIGGER TRG_TABLES_ON_FIRST
ON DATABASE FOR CREATE_TABLE
AS
IF DATEPART(day,getdate())>1
BEGIN
RAISERROR ('Must wait til next month.', 16, 1)
END
```
B.
```
CREATE TRIGGER TRG_TABLES_ON_FIRST ON DATABASE FOR CREATE_TABLE, ALTER_TABLE
AS
IF DATEPART(day,getdate())>1
BEGIN
RAISERROR ('Must wait til next month.', 16, 1)
END
```
C.
```
CREATE TRIGGER TRG_TABLES_ON_FIRST ON DATABASE FOR CREATE_TABLE, ALTER_TABLE
AS
IF DATEPART(day,getdate())>1
BEGIN
ROLLBACK
RAISERROR ('Must wait til next month.', 16, 1)
END
```
D.
```
CREATE TRIGGER TRG_TABLES_ON_FIRST ON ALL SERVER FOR ALTER_DATABASE AS
IF DATEPART(day,getdate())>1
BEGIN
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ROLLBACK
RAISERROR ('Must wait til next month.', 16, 1)
END
```

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21
You have a single CLR assembly in your database. The assembly only references blessed assemblies from the Microsoft .NET Framework and does not access external resources. You need to deploy this assembly by using

the minimum required permissions. You must ensure that your database remains as secure as possible.
Which options should you set?

A. PERMISSION_SET = SAFE
   TRUSTWORTHY ON
B. PERMISSION_SET = SAFE
   TRUSTWORTHY OFF
C. PERMISSION_SET = UNSAFE
   TRUSTWORTHY ON
D. PERMISSION_SET = EXTERNAL_ACCESS
   TRUSTWORTHY OFF

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22
You have created an assembly that utilizes unmanaged code to access external resources. You need to deploy the assembly with the appropriate permissions.
Which permission set should you use?

A. SAFE
B. UNSAFE
C. EXTERNAL_ACCESS
D. Default permission set

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23
You have tables named Products and OrderDetails. The Products table has a foreign key relationship with the OrderDetails table on the ProductID column. You have the following Transact-SQL batch:
BEGIN TRY
BEGIN TRANSACTION
DELETE FROM Products WHERE ProductID = 5;
BEGIN TRANSACTION

INSERT INTO OrderDetails
(OrderID, ProductID, Quantity)
VALUES
(1234, 5, 12);
COMMIT TRANSACTION
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH ROLLBACK TRANSACTION PRINT ERROR_MESSAGE(); END CATCH
You need to analyze the result of executing this batch. What should be the expected outcome?

A. --The product will be deleted from the Products table.
--The order details will be inserted into the OrderDetails table.
B. --The product will be deleted from the Products table.
--The order details will not be inserted into the OrderDetails table.
C. --The product will not be deleted from the Products table.
--The order details will be inserted into the OrderDetails table.
D. --The product will not be deleted from the Products table.
--The order details will not be inserted into the OrderDetails table.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24
You are using TRY...CATCH error handling.
You need to raise an error that will pass control to the CATCH block.
Which severity level should you use?

A. 0
B. 9
C. 10
D. 16

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25
You have a table named Orders. You have been tasked to modify your company's main database to remove all inactive order rows. You are developing a stored procedure that will enable you to delete these rows. You have written the following code segment to accomplish this task. (Line numbers are included for reference only.) 01 BEGIN TRY 02 DECLARE @RowCount INT = 1000
03 WHILE @RowCount = 1000
04 BEGIN
05 DELETE TOP (1000) FROM Orders WHERE Status = 'Inactive'; 06 SET @RowCount = @@ROWCOUNT

07 ...
08 END
09 END TRY
10 BEGIN CATCH
11 PRINT ERROR_MESSAGE()
12 END CATCH
You need to insert a Transact-SQL statement that will notify you immediately after each batch of rows is deleted. Which Transact-SQL statement should you insert at line 07?

A. RAISERROR ('Deleted %i rows', 6, 1, @RowCount)
B. RAISERROR ('Deleted %i rows', 16, 1, @RowCount)
C. RAISERROR ('Deleted %i rows', 10, 1, @RowCount) WITH NOWAIT

D. RAISERROR ('Deleted %i rows', 11, 1, @RowCount) WITH NOWAIT

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26
You are writing a batch that contains multiple UPDATE statements to modify existing products. You have placed these updates into one explicit transaction. You need to set an option at the beginning of the transaction to roll back all changes if any of the updates in the transaction fail.
Which option should you enable?

A. ARITHABORT
B. XACT_ABORT
C. IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS
D. REMOTE_PROC_TRANSACTIONS

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27
You have a table named JobCandidate. You are tasked to delete a row in the JobCandidate

table. You need to write a transaction that allows the database to be restored to the exact point the record was deleted without knowing the time of execution. Which query should you use?

A. BEGIN TRANSACTION
DELETE FROM JobCandidate
WHERE JobCandidateID = 10;
COMMIT TRANSACTION;
B. BEGIN TRANSACTION WITH MARK N'Deleting a Job Candidate'; DELETE FROM JobCandidate
WHERE JobCandidateID = 10;
COMMIT TRANSACTION
C. BEGIN TRANSACTION Delete_Candidate WITH MARK
DELETE FROM JobCandidate
WHERE JobCandidateID = 10;
COMMIT TRANSACTION Delete_Candidate;
D. DECLARE @CandidateName varchar(50) = 'Delete_Candidate' BEGIN TRANSACTION @CandidateName
DELETE FROM JobCandidate
WHERE JobCandidateID = 10;
COMMIT TRANSACTION @CandidateName;

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28
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You have a table named Sales.SalesOrderHeader and a table named Person.Person. You are tasked to write a query that returns SalesOrderID and SalesPersonName that have an OrderDate greater than 20040101. SalesPersonName should be made up by concatenating the columns named FirstName and LastName from the table named Person.Person. You need to write a query to return data, sorted in alphabetical order, by the concatenation of FirstName and LastName. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. SELECT SalesOrderID, FirstName + ' ' + LastName as SalesPersonName FROM Sales.
SalesOrderHeader H
JOIN Person.Person P on BusinessEntityID = H.SalesPersonID WHERE OrderDate > '20040101' ORDER BY FirstName ASC, LastName ASC
B. SELECT SalesOrderID, FirstName + ' ' + LastName as SalesPersonName FROM Sales.
SalesOrderHeader H
JOIN Person.Person P on BusinessEntityID = H.SalesPersonID WHERE OrderDate > '20040101' ORDER BY FirstName DESC, LastName DESC
C. SELECT SalesOrderID, FirstName +' ' + LastName as SalesPersonName FROM Sales.
SalesOrderHeader H
JOIN Person.Person P on BusinessEntityID = H.SalesPersonID WHERE OrderDate > '20040101' ORDER BY SalesPersonName ASC
D. SELECT SalesOrderID, FirstName + ' ' + LastName as SalesPersonName FROM Sales.
SalesOrderHeader H
JOIN Person.Person P on BusinessEntityID = H.SalesPersonID WHERE OrderDate > '20040101' ORDER BY SalesPersonName DESC

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29
You have a table named Sales.PotentialClients. This table contains a column named EmailAddress.
You are tasked to develop a report that returns valid ".com" email addresses from Sales.PotentialClients.
A valid email address must have at least one character before the @ sign, and one character after the @ sign and before the ".com."
You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that returns data to meet the business requirements.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. select * from Sales.PotentialClients
where EmailAddress like '_%@_%.com'
B. select * from Sales.PotentialClients
where EmailAddress like '%@%.com'
C. select * from Sales.PotentialClients
where EmailAddress like '_%@_.com'
D. select * from Sales.PotentialClients
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where EmailAddress like '%@%[.]com'

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

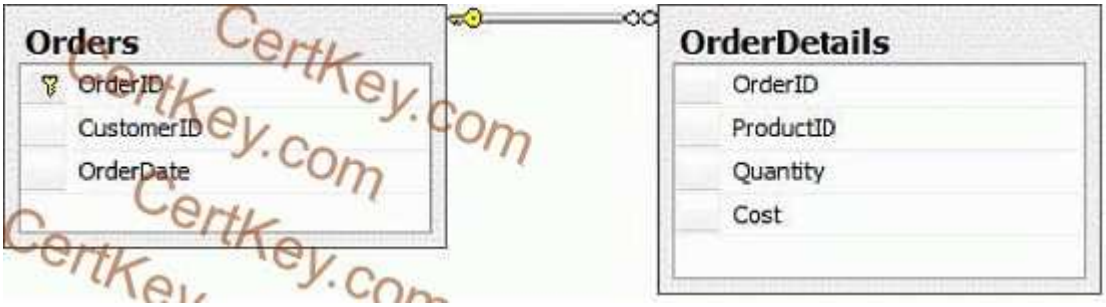
QUESTION 30
You have a table named Orders. OrderID is defined as an IDENTITY(1,1). OrderDate has a default value of 1. You need to write a query to insert a new order into the Orders table for CustomerID 45 with today's date and a cost of 89.00.
Which statement should you use?
Exhibit:

A. INSERT INTO Orders (CustomerId, OrderDate, Cost) VALUES (45, DEFAULT, 89.00);
B. INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerId, OrderDate, Cost) VALUES (1, 45, DEFAULT, 89.00);
C. INSERT INTO Orders (CustomerId, OrderDate, Cost) VALUES (45, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, 89.00);
D. INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerId, OrderDate, Cost) VALUES (1, 45, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, 89.00);

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31
You have the following two tables.
The foreign key relationship between these tables has CASCADE DELETE enabled. You need to remove all records from the Orders table.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
Exhibit:



A. DROP TABLE Orders
B. DELETE FROM Orders
C. TRUNCATE TABLE Orders
D. DELETE FROM OrderDetails

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32
You have tables named Sales.SalesOrderDetails and Sales.SalesOrderHeader. You have been tasked to update the discount amounts for the sales of a particular salesperson. You need to set UnitPriceDiscount to 0.1 for all entries in Sales.SalesOrderDetail that only correspond to SalesPersonID 290. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. UPDATE d
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SET UnitPriceDiscount = .1 FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail d INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader h ON h.SalesOrderID = d.SalesOrderID WHERE h.SalesPersonID = 290;
B. UPDATE Sales.SalesOrderDetail
SET UnitPriceDiscount = .1 FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader h WHERE h.SalesPersonID = 290;
C. UPDATE Sales.SalesOrderDetail
SET UnitPriceDiscount = .1
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader h WHERE h.SalesPersonID = 290);
D. UPDATE Sales.SalesOrderDetail
SET UnitPriceDiscount = .1 FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail d WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader h WHERE h.SalesPersonID = 290);

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33
You have two tables named dbo.Products and dbo.PriceChange. Table dbo.Products contains ten products. Five products are priced at $20 per unit and have PriceIncrease set to 1. The other five products are priced at $10 per unit and have PriceIncrease set to 0.
You have the following query:
INSERT dbo.PriceChange (ProductID, Change, ChangeDate) SELECT ProductID, inPrice -delPrice, SYSDATETIME() FROM

(UPDATE dbo.Products SET Price *= 1.1 OUTPUT inserted.ProductID, inserted.Price, deleted.Price WHERE PriceIncrease = 1) p (ProductID, inPrice, delPrice);

You need to predict the results of the query. Which results should the query produce?

A. Five rows are updated in dbo.Products.
Five rows are inserted into dbo.PriceChange.
B. Five rows are updated in dbo.Products.
No rows are inserted into dbo.PriceChange.
C. No rows are updated in dbo.Products.
Five rows are inserted into dbo.PriceChange.
D. No rows are updated in dbo.Products.
No rows are inserted into dbo.PriceChange.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34
You have two tables named MainTable and ArchiveTable. You need to move data older than 30 days from MainTable into ArchiveTable.
Which code segment should you use?

A. DELETE FROM MainTable
OUTPUT deleted.* WHERE RecordDate < DATEADD(D,-30,GETDATE())
B. DELETE FROM MainTable
OUTPUT DELETED.* INTO ArchiveTable WHERE RecordDate < DATEADD(D,-30,GETDATE())
C. INSERT INTO ArchiveTable SELECT * FROM MainTable WHERE RecordDate < DATEADD(D,-30, GETDATE())
D. INSERT INTO ArchiveTable SELECT * FROM MainTable WHERE RecordDate < DATEADD(D,-30, GETDATE())
DELETE FROM MainTable

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35
You have been tasked with creating a table named dbo.Widgets. You need to insert five rows into the dbo. Widgets table and return WidgetID for each of the five rows that have been inserted. Which Transact-SQL batch should you use?

A. CREATE TABLE dbo.Widgets (WidgetID INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY, WidgetName VARCHAR (25)); GO INSERT dbo.Widgets (WidgetName) OUTPUT inserted.WidgetID, inserted.WidgetName VALUES ('WidgetOne'),('WidgetTwo'),('WidgetThree'),('WidgetFour'),('WidgetFive');
B. CREATE TABLE dbo.Widgets (WidgetID INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY, WidgetName VARCHAR (25)); GO INSERT dbo.Widgets (WidgetName)

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VALUES ('WidgetOne'),('WidgetTwo'),('WidgetThree'),('WidgetFour'),('WidgetFive'); SELECT SCOPE_IDENTITY();

C. CREATE TABLE dbo.Widgets (WidgetID UNIQUEIDENTIFIER PRIMARY KEY, WidgetName VARCHAR (25));
GO INSERT dbo.Widgets (WidgetName)
VALUES ('WidgetOne'),('WidgetTwo'),('WidgetThree'),('WidgetFour'),('WidgetFive'); SELECT SCOPE_IDENTITY();

D. CREATE TABLE dbo.Widgets (WidgetID UNIQUEIDENTIFIER PRIMARY KEY, WidgetName VARCHAR (25));
GO INSERT dbo.Widgets (WidgetName) OUTPUT inserted.WidgetID, inserted.WidgetName VALUES ('WidgetOne'),('WidgetTwo'),('WidgetThree'),('WidgetFour'),('WidgetFive');

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36
You have the following two tables.
Products
ProductID ProductName VendorID
1 Product1 0
2 Product2 1
3 Product3 1
4 Product4 0
ProductChanges
ProductID ProductName VendorID
1 Product1 1
2 Product2 1
3 NewProduct3 2
5 Product5 1
You execute the following statement.
MERGE Products USING ProductChanges ON (Products.ProductID = ProductChanges.
ProductID)
WHEN MATCHED AND Products.VendorID = 0 THEN DELETE WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET Products.ProductName = ProductChanges.ProductName Products.
VendorID = ProductChanges.VendorID;
You need to identify the rows that will be displayed in the Products table. Which rows will be displayed?

A. ProductID ProductName VendorID
2 Product2 1
3 NewProduct3 2

B. ProductID ProductName VendorID
2 Product2 1
3 NewProduct3 2
4 Product4 0

C. ProductID ProductName VendorID
1 Product1 1
2 Product2 1
3 NewProduct3 2
5 Product5 1

D. ProductID ProductName VendorID
1 Product1 1

2 Product2 1
3 NewProduct3 2
4 Product4 0
5 Product5 1

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37
You have two tables.
A table named Student.CurrentStudents contains the names of all students enrolled for the current year.
Another table named Student.NewYearRoster contains the names of students who have enrolled for the upcoming year.
You have been tasked to write a MERGE statement to:
Insert into Student.CurrentStudents the names of students who are enrolled for the upcoming year but not for the current year.
Update information in Student.CurrentStudents for students who are enrolled both in the current year and in the upcoming year.
Delete from Student.CurrentStudents the names of students who are not enrolled for the upcoming year.
You need to write the appropriate MERGE statement. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. MERGE Student.CurrentStudents AS T USING Student.NewYearRoster AS S ON
B. LastName = T.
LastName AND S.FirstName = T.FirstName
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET Address = S.Address, Age = S.Age WHEN NOT MATCHED BY TARGET THEN INSERT (LastName, FirstName, Address, Age) VALUES (S.LastName, S.FirstName, S.Address, S.Age) WHEN NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE THEN DELETE;
C. MERGE Student.CurrentStudents AS T USING Student.NewYearRoster AS S ON
D. LastName = T.
LastName AND S.FirstName = T.FirstName
WHEN MATCHED THEN DELETE
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (LastName, FirstName, Address, Age) VALUES (S.LastName, S.FirstName, S.Address, S.Age)
WHEN NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE THEN UPDATE SET Address = T.Address, Age = Certkey.com - Make You Succeed To Pass IT Exams
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E. Age;
F. MERGE Student.CurrentStudents AS T USING Student.NewYearRoster AS S ON
G. LastName = T.
LastName AND S.FirstName = T.FirstName
WHEN MATCHED AND NOT T.Address = S.Address OR NOT T.Age = S.Age THEN UPDATE SET T. Address = S.Address, T.Age = S.Age
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (LastName, FirstName, Address, Age) VALUES (S.LastName, S.FirstName, S.Address, S.Age)
WHEN MATCHED THEN DELETE;

H. MERGE Student.CurrentStudents AS T USING Student.NewYearRoster AS S ON

I. LastName = T.
LastName AND S.FirstName = T.FirstName
WHEN MATCHED AND NOT T.Address = S.Address AND NOT T.Age = S.Age THEN UPDATE SET

J. Age = S.Age, T.Address = S.Address
WHEN NOT MATCHED BY TARGET THEN INSERT (LastName, FirstName, Address, Age) VALUES (S.LastName, S.FirstName, S.Address, S.Age) WHEN NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE THEN DELETE;

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38
You create and populate two tables by using the following Transact-SQL statements:
CREATE TABLE CurrentStudents (LastName VARCHAR(50), FirstName VARCHAR(50), Address VARCHAR (100), Age INT);
INSERT INTO CurrentStudents VALUES ('Fritz', 'David', '181 Kline Street', 14) ,('Reese', 'Paul' , '4429 South Union', 14)
,('Brown', 'Jake' , '5401 Washington Ave',14)
,('Smith', 'Tom' , '124 Water St', 14)
,('Holtz', 'Mary' , '984 Mass Ct', 14)
,('Robbins', 'Jan' , '4449 Union Ave', 14)
,('Larsen', 'Frank' , '5812 Meadow St', 14)
,('Bishop', 'Cathy' , '14429 Skyhigh Ave', 14)
,('Francis', 'Thomas' , '15401 120th St', 14)
CREATE TABLE NewYearRoster(LastName VARCHAR(50), FirstName VARCHAR(50), Address VARCHAR (100), Age INT);
INSERT INTO NewYearRoster VALUES ('Fritz', 'David', '181 Kline Street', 15) ,('Reese', 'Paul', '1950 Grandview Place', 15)
,('Adams', 'Wilbur', '4231 W. 93rd', 15)
,('Adams', 'Norris', '100 1st Ave', 15)
,('Thomas', 'Paul', '18176 Soundview Dr', 15)
,('Linderson', 'Danielle', '941 W. 37 Ave', 15)
,('Moore', 'Joshua', '2311 10st Ave', 15)

,('Dark', 'Shelby', '1987 Fifth Ave', 15)
,('Scharp', 'Mary', '1902 W. 303rd', 15)
,('Morris', 'Walt', '100 12st St', 15);
You run the following MERGE statement to update, insert and delete rows in the CurrentStudents table MERGE TOP (3) CurrentStudents AS T USING NewYearRoster AS S ON S.LastName = T.LastName AND S.FirstName = T. FirstName WHEN MATCHED AND NOT (T.Age = S.Age OR T.Address = S.Address) THEN UPDATE SET
Address = S.Address, Age = S.Age
WHEN NOT MATCHED BY TARGET THEN INSERT (LastName, FirstName, Address, Age) VALUES (S.LastName, S.FirstName, S.Address, S.Age) WHEN NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE THEN DELETE;
You need to identify the total number of rows that are updated, inserted, and deleted in the CurrentStudent table. Which total number of rows should you choose?

A. 0
B. 3
C. 6
D. 9

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39
You are writing a query that returns a list of products that have grossed more than $10,000.00 during the year 2007.
You need to insert the following filter expression into the query. SUM([Order Details].UnitPrice * [Order Details].Quantity) > 10000 Into which clause should you insert this expression?

A. ON
B. WHERE
C. HAVING
D. GROUP BY

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40
You have a table named Sales. You are tasked to list products that have been sold to less than ten customers.
You need to write a query to achieve the task.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. SELECT ProductID, COUNT(*) AS CustomerCount FROM Sales GROUP BY ProductID, CustomerID HAVING COUNT(*) < 10;

B. SELECT ProductID, COUNT(DISTINCT CustomerID) AS CustomerCount FROM Sales GROUP BY ProductID HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT CustomerID) < 10;
C. SELECT ProductID, CustomerID, COUNT(DISTINCT CustomerID) AS CustomerCount FROM Sales GROUP BY ProductID, CustomerID HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT CustomerID) < 10;
D. SELECT * FROM (SELECT ProductID, RANK() OVER (ORDER BY CustomerID DESC) AS Rnk FROM Sales) s WHERE s.Rnk <= 10;

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41
You have two tables named Customers and Orders.
for customers that have placed at least one order, you need to produce a list of customer names and the number of orders for each customer.
Which query should you use?

A. SELECT c.CustomerName, SUM(o.OrderID) AS [OrderCount] FROM Customers c JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID GROUP BY c.CustomerName

B. SELECT COUNT(o.OrderId) AS [OrderCount]
FROM CUSTOMERS c JOIN ORDERS o ON c.CUSTOMERID = o.CUSTOMERID

C. SELECT c.CustomerName, COUNT(o.OrderID) AS [OrderCount] FROM Customers c JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID GROUP BY c.CustomerName HAVING COUNT(o.OrderID) > 1

D. SELECT c.CustomerName, COUNT(o.OrderId) AS [OrderCount] FROM Customers c JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerId = o.CustomerId GROUP BY c.CustomerName

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42
You have a table named Products. The table contains a column named Color. You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that calculates the percentage of products of each product color.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. SELECT Color COUNT(*) OVER(PARTITION BY Color)
/ (COUNT(*) * 1.0) AS PercentColor FROM Products GROUP BY Color;

B. SELECT Color COUNT(*) OVER() / (COUNT(*) * 1.0) AS PercentColor / (COUNT(*) * 1.0) AS PercentColor FROM Products GROUP BY Color;

C. SELECT Color, (COUNT(*) * 1.0)/ COUNT(*) OVER() AS PercentColor FROM Products GROUP BY Color;

D. SELECT Color, COUNT(*) * 1.0) / COUNT(*) OVER(PARTITION BY Color) AS PercentColor FROM Products GROUP BY Color;
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Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43
You have two tables named SalesPerson and SalesTerritory. You need to create sample data by using a Cartesian product that contains the data from the SalesPerson and SalesTerritory tables.
Which code segment should you use?

A. SELECT p.SalesPersonId, t.Name AS [Territory]
FROM Sales.SalesPerson p FULL JOIN Sales.SalesTerritory t ON p.TerritoryId = t.TerritoryId

B. SELECT p.SalesPersonId, Name AS [Territory]
FROM Sales.SalesPerson p INNER JOIN Sales.SalesTerritory t ON p.TerritoryId =

C. TerritoryId

D. SELECT p.SalesPersonId, t.Name AS [Territory] FROM Sales.SalesPerson p CROSS JOIN Sales.SalesTerritory t WHERE p.TerritoryId = t.TerritoryId

E. SELECT p.SalesPersonId, t.Name AS [Territory] FROM Sales.SalesPerson p CROSS JOIN Sales.SalesTerritory t;

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44
You have a table named Subcategories that contains subcategories for socks, vests and helmets. You have another table named Products that contains products only from the subcategories socks and vests.
You have the following query:
SELECT s.Name, p.Name AS ProductName FROM Subcategories s OUTER APPLY (SELECT * FROM Products pr WHERE pr. SubcategoryID = s.SubcategoryID) p WHERE

A. Name IS NOT NULL;
You need to predict the results of the query. What results should the query produce?

B. Name ProductName
Socks Mountain Bike
Socks, Socks Mountain Bike
Socks, Socks Racing Socks, M
Socks Racing Socks, L
Vests Classic Vest, S
Vests Classic Vest, M
Vests Classic Vest, L

C. Name ProductName
Socks Mountain Bike
Socks, Socks Mountain Bike
Socks, Socks Racing Socks, M
Socks Racing Socks, L
Vests Classic Vest, S
Vests Classic Vest, M
Vests Classic Vest, L
Helmets NULL

D. Name ProductName
Socks Mountain Bike
Socks, Socks Mountain Bike
Socks, Socks Racing Socks, M
Socks Racing Socks, L
Vests Classic Vest, S
Vests Classic Vest, M
Vests Classic Vest, L
Helmets NULL
NULL NULL

E. Name ProductName
Socks Mountain Bike
Socks, Socks Mountain Bike
Socks, Socks Racing Socks, M
Socks Racing Socks, L
Vests Classic Vest, S
Vests Classic Vest, M
Vests Classic Vest, L
NULL Mountain Bike
Socks, NULL Mountain Bike
Socks, NULL Racing Socks, M
NULL Racing Socks, L
NULL Classic Vest, S
NULL Classic Vest, M

NULL Classic Vest, L
Helmets NULL

NULL NULL

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45
You have two tables named dbo.CurrentProducts and dbo.ArchiveProducts. You have the following query:
SELECT ProductID, Name FROM dbo.CurrentProducts
UNION ALL SELECT ProductID, Name FROM dbo.ArchiveProducts; You need to predict the list of products that the query will produce. Which list of products should the query return?

A. Products that appear in dbo.CurrentProducts or dbo.ArchiveProducts but not in both.
B. Products that have a matching ProductID and Name in dbo.CurrentProducts or dbo.ArchiveProducts.
C. Products that appear in dbo.CurrentProducts or dbo.ArchiveProducts. Products that appear in both tables are listed only once.
D. Products that appear in dbo.CurrentProducts or dbo.ArchiveProducts. Products that appear in both tables are listed multiple times.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46
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You are tasked to create a table that has a column that must store the current time accurate to ten microseconds.
You need to use a system function in conjunction with the DEFAULT option in the column definition.
Which system function should you use?

A. DATEADD
B. GETUTCDATE
C. SYSDATETIME
D. CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47
You have a column named TelephoneNumber that stores numbers as varchar(20). You need to write a query that returns the first three characters of a telephone number. Which expression should you use?

A. LEFT(TelephoneNumber, 3)
B. SUBSTRING(TelephoneNumber, 3, 3)

C. SUBSTRING (TelephoneNumber, 3, 1)
D. CHARINDEX('[0-9][0-9][0-9]', TelephoneNumber, 3)

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48
You are a database developer located in Seattle. You have a client in Melbourne, which is in a different time zone from Seattle. You have been using the datetimeoffset data type and storing data by using the Seattle offset.
You need to display the dates in the Melbourne offset.
Which function should you use?

A. CONVERT

B. DATEADD
C. SWITCHOFFSET
D. TODATETIMEOFFSET

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49
You have a database that contains two tables named ProductCategory and ProductSubCategory.
You need to write a query that returns a list of product categories that contain more than ten subcategories.
Which query should you use?

A. SELECT [Name] FROM ProductSubCategory
WHERE ProductCategoryID IN (
SELECT ProductCategoryID FROM ProductCategory)
GROUP BY [Name] HAVING COUNT(*) > 10)
B. SELECT [Name] FROM ProductSubCategory
WHERE ProductCategoryID NOT IN (
SELECT ProductCategoryID FROM ProductCategory)
GROUP BY [Name] HAVING COUNT(*) > 10)
C. SELECT [Name] FROM Product Category c
WHERE EXISTS (
SELECT ProductCategoryID FROM ProductSubCategory
WHERE ProductCategoryID = c.ProductCategoryID
GROUP BY ProductCategoryID
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10)
D. SELECT [Name] FROM Product Category c
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
SELECT ProductCategoryID FROM ProductSubCategory
WHERE ProductCategoryID = c.ProductCategoryID
GROUP BY ProductCategoryID
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10)

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50
Your database contains sales information for millions of orders. You need to identify the orders with the highest average unit price and an order total greater than 10,000.
The list should contain no more than 20 orders.
Which query should you use?

A. SELECT TOP (20) o.SalesOrderId, o.OrderDate, o.Total, SUM(od.QTY * od.UnitPrice) / Certkey.com - Make You Succeed To Pass IT Exams
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SUM(od.Qty)
AS [AvgUnitPrice]
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader o
JOIN SALES.SalesOrderDetail od ON o.SalesOrderId = od.SalesOrderId WHERE o.Total> 10000
GROUP BY o.SalesOrderId, o.OrderDate, o.Total
ORDER BY AvgUnitPrice;

B. SELECT TOP (20) o.SalesOrderId, o.OrderDate, o.Total, (SELECT SUM(od.Qty * od.UnitPrice) / SUM (od.QTY) FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail od WHERE o.
SalesOrderId = od.SalesOrderId) AS [AvgUnitPrice]
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader o WHERE o.Total> 10000 ORDER BY AvgUnitPrice DESC;

C. SELECT TOP (20) o.SalesOrderId, o.OrderDate, o.Total, SUM(od.Qty * od.UnitPrice) / SUM(od.Qty) AS [AvgUnitPrice]
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader o
JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail od ON o.SalesOrderId = od.SalesOrderId WHERE o.Total> 10000
GROUP BY o.SalesOrderId, o.OrderDate, o.Total
ORDER BY Total DESC;

D. SELECT TOP (20) o.SalesOrderId, o.OrderDate, o.Total, (SELECT SUM(od.Qty * od.UnitPrice) / SUM (od.Qty) FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail od WHERE o.
SalesOrderId = od.SalesOrderId) AS [AvgUnitPrice]
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader o
WHERE o.Total > 10000
ORDER BY o.Total DESC,
AvgUnitPrice;

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51
You have two tables named Customer and SalesOrder. You need to identify all customers that have not yet made any purchases and those that have only made orders with an OrderTotal less than 100.
Which query should you use?

A. SELECT * FROM Customer
WHERE 100 > ALL (
SELECT OrderTotal FROM SalesOrder
WHERE Customer.CustomerID = SalesOrder.CustomerID)

B. SELECT * FROM Customer
WHERE 100 > SOME (

SELECT OrderTotal FROM SalesOrder
WHERE Customer.CustomerID = SalesOrder.CustomerID)

C. SELECT * FROM Customer
WHERE 100 > (
SELECT MAX(OrderTotal) FROM SalesOrder
WHERE Customer.CustomerID = SalesOrder.CustomerID)

D. SELECT * FROM Customer
WHERE EXISTS (
SELECT SalesOrder.CustomerID FROM SalesOrder
WHERE Customer.CustomerID = SalesOrder.CustomerID AND SalesOrder.OrderTotal <= 100)

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52
You have two tables named Customer and SalesOrder. In the Customer table you have 1000 customers, of which 900 customers have orders in the SalesOrder table.
You execute the following query to list all customers that have had at least one sale.

SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Customer.CustomerID IN (SELECT Customer.CustomerID FROM SalesOrder)
You need to identify the results of the query. Which results will the query return?

A. No rows
B. A warning message
C. The 1000 rows in the Customer table
D. The 900 rows in the Customer table with matching rows in the SalesOrder table

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53
You have the following rows in the
Customer Table:
CustomerId Status
1 Active
2 Active
3 Inactive
4 NULL
5 Dormant
6 Dormant
You write the following query to return all customers that do not have NULL or 'Dormant' for their status:
SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE Status NOT IN (NULL, 'Dormant') You need to identify the results of the query.
Which result should you expect?

A. CustomerId Status

B. CustomerId Status
1 Active
2 Active
3 Inactive

C. CustomerId Status
1 Active
2 Active
3 Inactive
4 NULL

D. CustomerId Status
1 Active
2 Active
3 Inactive
4 NULL
5 Dormant
6 Dormant
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Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54
You have a table named Employee.
You document your company's organizational hierarchy by inserting the EmployeeID of each employee's manager in the ReportsTo column.
You need to write a recursive query that produces a list of employees and their manager. The query must also include the employee's level in the hierarchy. You write the following code segment. (Line numbers are included for reference only.) 01 WITH EmployeeList (EmployeeID, FullName, ManagerName, Level) 02 AS (
03 .....
04)
05 SELECT EmployeeID, FullName, ManagerName, Level 06 FROM EmployeeList;
Which code segment should you insert at line 3?

A. SELECT EmployeeID, FullName, '' AS [ReportsTo], 1 AS [Level] FROM Employee WHERE ReportsTo IS NULL
UNION ALL
SELECT emp.EmployeeID, emp.FullNName, mgr.FullName, 1 + 1 AS [Level] FROM Employee emp
JOIN Employee mgr ON emp.ReportsTo = mgr.EmployeeID

B. SELECT EmployeeID, FullName, '' AS [ReportsTo], 1 AS [Level] FROM Employee WHERE ReportsTo IS NULL
UNION ALL
SELECT emp.EmployeeID, emp.FullName, mgr.FullName, mgr.Level + 1 FROM EmployeeList mgr
JOIN Employee emp ON emp.ReportsTo = mgr.EmployeeId

C. SELECT EmployeeID, FullName, '' AS [Reports To], 1 AS [Level] FROM Employee
UNION ALL
SELECT emp.EmployeeID, emp.FullName, mgr.FullName, 1 + 1 AS [Level] FROM Employee emp
LEFT JOIN Employee mgr ON emp.ReportsTo = mgr.EmployeeID

D. SELECT EmployeeID, FullName, '' AS [ReportsTo], 1 AS [Level] FROM Employee
UNION ALL
SELECT emp.EmployeeID, emp.FullName, mgr.FullName, mgr.Level + 1 FROM EmployeeList mgr
JOIN Employee emp ON emp.ReportsTo = mgr.EmployeeID

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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QUESTION 55
You need to determine the result of executing this code segment.
DECLARE @RangeStart INT = 0;
DECLARE @RangeEnd INT = 10000;
DECLARE @RangeStep INT = 1;
WITH NumberRange(ItemValue)
AS (
SELECT ItemValue
FROM (SELECT @RangeStart AS ItemValue) AS t
UNION ALL
SELECT ItemValue + @RangeStep
FROM NumberRange
WHERE ItemValue < @RangeEnd)
SELECT ItemValue
FROM NumberRange
OPTION (MAXRECURSION 100)
Which result will be returned?

A. 101 rows will be returned with no error.
B. 10,001 rows will be returned with no error.
C. 101 rows will be returned with a maximum recursion error.
D. 10,001 rows will be returned with a maximum recursion error.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56
You are tasked to analyze blocking behavior of the following query:
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE
WITH Customers AS (SELECT * FROM Customer),
SalesTotal AS (SELECT CustomerId, SUM(OrderTotal) AS AllOrderTotal FROM SalesOrder) SELECT CustomerId, AllOrderTotal
FROM SalesTotal WHERE AllOrderTotal > 10000.00;
You need to determine if other queries that are using the Customer table will be blocked by this query. You also need to determine if this query will be blocked by other queries that are using the Customer table.
What behavior should you expect?

A. The other queries will be blocked by this query.
   This query will be blocked by the other queries.
B. The other queries will be blocked by this query. This query will not be blocked by the other queries.
C. The other queries will not be blocked by this query. This query will be blocked by the other queries.
D. The other queries will not be blocked by this query. This query will not be blocked by the other queries.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57
You create and populate a table named SiteNavigation by using the following statements:
CREATE TABLE SiteNavigation (SiteNavigationId INT PRIMARY KEY, Linktext VARCHAR(10), LinkUrl VARCHAR(40), ParentSiteNavigationId INT NULL REFERENCES SiteNavigation(SiteNavigationId))
INSERT INTO SiteNavigation VALUES (1,'First','http://first',NULL) ,(2,'Second','http://second',1)
,(3,'Third','http://third',1)
,(4,'Fourth','http://fourth',2)
,(5,'Fifth','http://fifth',2)
,(6,'Sixth','http://sixth',2)
,(7,'Seventh','http://seventh',6)
,(8,'Eighth','http://eighth',7)
You are tasked to write a query to list all site references that are more than two levels from the

root node.
The query should produce the following results:
LinkText LinkUrl DistanceFromRoot
Fourth http://fourth 2
Fifth http://fifth 2
Sixth http://sixth 2
Seventh http://seventh 3
Eighth http://eighth 4
You have written the following query:
WITH DisplayHierarchy AS (SELECT LinkText, LinkUrl, SiteNavigationId, ParentSiteNavigationId, 0 AS DistanceFromRoot
FROM SiteNavigation
WHERE ParentSiteNavigationId IS NULL
UNION ALL
SELECT SiteNavigation.LinkText, SiteNavigation.LinkUrl, SiteNavigation. SiteNavigationId, SiteNavigation.ParentSiteNavigationId, dh.DistanceFromRoot + 1 AS DistanceFromRoot
FROM SiteNavigation
INNER JOIN DisplayHierarchy dh
ON SiteNavigation.ParentSiteNavigationId = dh.SiteNavigationId) SELECT LinkText, LinkUrl, DistanceFromRoot FROM DisplayHierarchy You need to append a WHERE clause to the query. Which clause should you use?

A. WHERE DistanceFromRoot =2
B. WHERE DistanceFromRoot < 2
C. WHERE DistanceFromRoot >= 2
D. WHERE DistanceFromRoot IN (2,3)

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58
You have two views named Sales.SalesSummaryOverall and Sales.CustomerAndSalesSummary.
They are defined as follows:
CREATE VIEW Sales.SalesSummaryOverall
AS

SELECT CustomerId, SUM(SalesTotal) AS OverallTotal FROM Sales.SalesOrder
GROUP BY CustomerId
GO
CREATE VIEW Sales.CustomerAndSalesSummary
AS
SELECT Customer.Name, SalesSummaryOverall.OverallTotal, (SELECT AVG (OverallTotal)

FROM Sales.SalesSummaryOverall
WHERE SalesSummaryOverall.CustomerId = Customer.CustomerId) AS avgOverallTotal, (SELECT MAX (OverallTotal) FROM Sales.SalesSummaryOverall WHERE SalesSummaryOverall.CustomerId =Customer.CustomerId) AS maxOverallTotal, FROM Sales.Customer
LEFT OUTER JOIN Sales. Sales.SalesSummaryOverall
ON SalesSummaryByYear.CustomerId = Customer.CustomerId GO
You have been tasked to modify the Sales.CustomerAndSalesSummary view to remove references to other views.
You need to identify a feature to use in the modified version of the Sales.CustomerAndSalesSummary object to achieve the task.
Which feature should you use?

A. Table variables
B. Temporary tables
C. User-defined table types
D. Common table expressions

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59
You need to write a query that allows you to rank total sales for each salesperson into four groups, where the top 25 percent of results are in group 1, the next 25 percent are in group 2, the next 25 percent are in group 3, and the lowest 25 percent are in group 4.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. NTILE(1)
B. NTILE(4)
C. NTILE(25)
D. NTILE(100)

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60
You have a table named ProductCounts that contains 1000 products as well as the number of units that have been sold for each product. You need to write a query that displays the top 5% of products that have been sold most frequently.
Which Transact-SQL code segments should you use?

A. WITH Percentages AS (SELECT *, NTILE(5) OVER (ORDER BY UnitsSold) AS groupingColumn FROM ProductCounts)
SELECT * FROM percentages WHERE groupingColumn =1;
B. WITH Percentages AS (SELECT *, NTILE(5) OVER (ORDER BY UnitsSold) AS groupingColumn FROM ProductCounts)
SELECT * FROM Percentages WHERE groupingColumn = 5;
C. WITH Percentages AS (SELECT *, NTILE(20) OVER (ORDER BY UnitsSold) AS groupingColumn FROM ProductCounts)
SELECT * FROM Percentages WHERE groupingColumn = 1;
D. WITH Percentages AS (SELECT *, NTILE(20) OVER (ORDER BY UnitsSold) AS groupingColumn FROM ProductCounts)
SELECT * FROM Percentages WHERE groupingColumn = 20;

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61
You work for an international charity organization. You are writing a query to list the highest 100 different amounts that were donated. You have written the following code segment (Line numbers are included for reference only):
01 SELECT *
02 FROM (SELECT Customer.CustomerID, SUM(TotalDue) AS TotalGiven, 03 .....
04 FROM Customer
05 JOIN SalesOrder
06 ON Customer.CustomerID = SalesOrder.CustomerID
07 GROUP BY Customer.CustomerID) AS DonationsToFilter 08 WHERE FilterCriteria <= 100
You need to insert a Transact-SQL clause in line 03 to complete the query. Which Transact-SQL clause should you insert?

A. RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(TotalDue) DESC) AS FilterCriteria
B. NTILE(100) OVER (ORDER BY SUM(TotalDue) DESC) AS FilterCriteria
C. ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(TotalDue) DESC) AS FilterCriteria
D. DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(TotalDue) DESC) AS FilterCriteria Certkey.com - Make You Succeed To Pass IT Exams
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Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

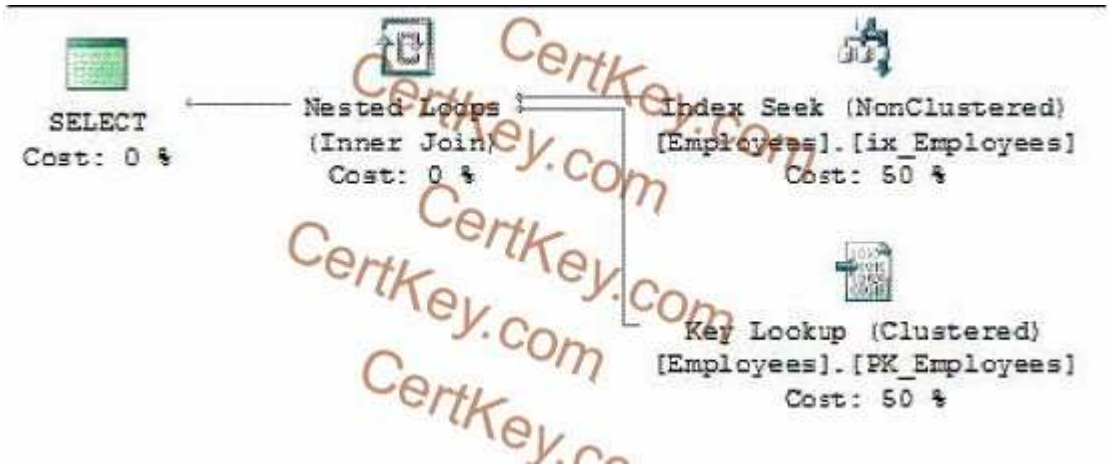
QUESTION 62
You notice that for a particular set of parameter values the following query sometimes executes quickly and other times executes slowly. You also notice that 90 percent of the rows in the Address table contain the same value for the city.
SELECT AddressId, AddressLine1, City, PostalCode
FROM Person.Address
WHERE City = @city_name
AND PostalCode = @postal_code
You need to use a query hint that, for the particular set of parameter values, will result in a more consistent query execution time. Which query hint should you use?

A. FAST
B. MAXDOP
C. OPTIMIZE FOR
D. PARAMETERIZATION FORCED

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 63
You have the following query:
SELECT EmployeeID, ManagerID, LoginID FROM dbo.Employees WHERE ManagerID = 1500 ORDER BY ManagerID;
You have been tasked to force the query to use the execution plan in the exhibit. You need to use an appropriate hint to perform the task.
Which hint should you use?
Exhibit:



A. INDEX(0)
B. INDEX(1)
C. INDEX(PK_Employees)
D. INDEX(IX_Employees)

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64
You are working with a SQL Server 2008 instance that is configured to use the Latin1_General_CS_AS collation. You create a database by using the following statements.
CREATE DATABASE TestDB COLLATE Estonian_CS_AS;
GO
USE TestDB;
GO

CREATE TABLE TestPermTab (PrimaryKey int PRIMARY KEY, Col1 nchar); You implement a temporary table named #TestTempTab that uses the following code.
use TestDB;
GO
CREATE TABLE #TestTempTab (PrimaryKey int PRIMARY KEY, Col1 nchar); INSERT INTO #TestTempTab SELECT * FROM TestPermTab;
You need to identify which collation will be assigned to #TestTempTab. Which collation will be

assigned?

A. No-collation
B. Estonian_CS_AS
C. Latin1_General_CS_AS
D. The collation selected by the Windows system locale of the server

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65
You have a table named Person that contains a nvarchar column named Surname. The Person table currently has a clustered index on PersonID. The Surname column contains Russian and Japanese characters.
The following code segment will be used to search by Surname.
IF @lang ='Russian' SELECT PersonID, Surname
FROM Person WHERE Surname = @SearchName COLLATE Cyrillic_General_CI_AS if @lang = 'Japanese' SELECT PersonID, Surname FROM Person WHERE Surname = @SearchName COLLATE Japanese_CI_AS_KS
You need to enable SQL Server to perform an index seek for these queries. What should you do?

A. Create an index on the Surname column.
B. Create a computed column for each collation that needs to be searched. Create an index on the Surname column.
C. Create a computed column for each collation that needs to be searched. Create an index on each computed column.
D. Create a new column for each collation that needs to be searched and copy the data from the Surname column. Create an index on each new column.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 66
Your server collation is SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS. You have a database named Contoso that has a collation setting of SQL_Scandinavian_Cp850_CI_AS. You create and populate a temporary table #Person from table dbo.Person in Contoso using the following statements:
use MyDB;
CREATE TABLE #Person (LastName nchar(128));
INSERT INTO #Person SELECT LastName FROM dbo.Person; You then run the following command:
SELECT * FROM dbo.Person a JOIN #Person b

ON a.LastName = b.LastName;
This command returns the following error:
Cannot resolve the collation conflict between "SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS" and "SQL_Scandinavian_Cp850_CI_AS" in the equal to operation. You need to resolve the collation conflict. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. CREATE TABLE #Person (LastName nvarchar(128) SPARSE);
B. CREATE TABLE #Person (LastName nvarchar(128) COLLATE database_default);
C. CREATE TABLE #Person (LastName nvarchar(128) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS);
D. CREATE TABLE tmpPerson (LastName nvarchar(128) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS);

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67
You have been tasked to delete a number of Database Mail messages that have been sent. You need to delete all the emails that were sent more than one month ago.
Which Transact-SQL statements should you run?

A. DECLARE @OneMonthAgo datetime = DATEADD(mm,-1,GETDATE()) EXEC msdb.dbo.sysmail_delete_log_sp @OneMonthAgo
B. DECLARE @OneMonthAgo datetime = DATEADD(mm,-1,GETDATE()) EXEC msdb.dbo.sysmail_delete_mailitems_sp @OneMonthAgo
C. DECLARE @OneMonthAgo datetime = DATEADD(mm,-1,GETDATE()) EXEC msdb.dbo.sysmail_delete_log_sp @OneMonthAgo,'Success'
D. DECLARE @OneMonthAgo datetime = DATEADD(mm,-1,GETDATE()) EXEC msdb.dbo.sysmail_delete_mailitems_sp @OneMonthAgo,'Sent'

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68
You have a table named Books that has columns named BookTitle and Description. There is a full-text index on these columns. You need to return rows from the table in which the word 'computer' exists in either column.
Which code segment should you use?

A. SELECT * FROM Books
WHERE FREETEXT(*,'computer')
B. SELECT * FROM Books
WHERE BookTitle LIKE '%computer%'
C. SELECT * FROM Books
WHERE BookTitle = '%computer%'
OR Description = '%computer%'
D. SELECT * FROM Books
WHERE FREETEXT(BookTitle,'computer')

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 69
Your company manufactures and distributes bicycle parts. You have a full-text catalog on the Inventory table which contains the PartName and Description columns. You also use a full-text thesaurus to expand common bicycle terms. You need to write a full-text query that will not only match the exact word in the search, but also the meaning.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. SELECT * FROM Inventory
   WHERE FREETEXT (*, 'cycle'))
B. SELECT * FROM Inventory
   WHERE CONTAINS (*, 'cycle')
C. SELECT * FROM Inventory
   WHERE Description LIKE '%cycle%'
D. SELECT * FROM Inventory
   WHERE CONTAINS (*, 'FormsOf(Inflectional, cycle)')

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 70
Your company manufactures and distributes bowling balls. You have a full-text catalog named ftCatalog which contains the ftInventory index on the Products table. Your marketing department has just inserted a new bowling ball into the Inventory table. You notice only the new bowling ball is not being included in the results of the full-text searches. You have confirmed that the row exists in the Products table. You need to update the full-text catalog in the least amount of time. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. ALTER FULLTEXT INDEX ON ftInventory START FULL POPULATION
B. ALTER FULLTEXT INDEX ON ftInventory RESUME POPULATION
C. ALTER FULLTEXT INDEX ON ftInventory START UPDATE POPULATION
D. ALTER FULLTEXT CATALOG ftCatalog REBUILD

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 71
You have a server named Contoso with multiple databases. You have been tasked to write a PowerShell script to determine which databases on the server are larger than 100GB.

You open PowerShell from SQL Server Management Studio. You create two variables as follows:
PS SQLSERVER:\SQL\Contoso> $MultipleOfGB = 1024 * 1024 PS SQLSERVER:\SQL\Contoso> $Server = Get-Item

You need to determine which script will produce the desired list of databases.
What script should you use?

A. $Server.Databases | Where-Object{($_.Size * $MultipleOfGB) -gt 100GB\} | Select-Object Name, Size
B. $Server | Where-Object{($_.DatabaseSize * $MultipleOfGB) -match 100GB\} | Select-Object Name, DatabaseSize
C. $Server | Where-Object{($_.DatabaseSize * $MultipleOfGB) -gt 100GB\} | Select-Object Name, DatabaseSize
D. $Server.Databases | Where-Object{($_.Size * $MultipleOfGB) -match 100GB\} | Select-Object Name, Size

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72
You are configuring Service Broker to process messages within a single database. You have performed the following steps.
CREATE MESSAGE TYPE
CREATE CONTRACT
CREATE QUEUE
You need to complete the Service Broker configuration. What should be the next step?

A. CREATE ROUTE
B. CREATE SERVICE
C. CREATE ENDPOINT
D. CREATE BROKER PRIORITY

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73
You have a database named Contoso. The Contoso database has a Service Broker queue named VacationRequestQueue.
The Contoso database has been restored to a new server. Since restoring the database, Service Broker is no longer able to send new messages. You need to configure Service Broker in order to resolve the issue.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. ALTER DATABASE Contoso SET NEW_BROKER;
B. ALTER DATABASE Contoso SET ENABLE_BROKER;
C. ALTER QUEUE VacationRequestQueue WITH STATUS = ON;
D. ALTER QUEUE VacationRequestQueue WITH ACTIVATION (STATUS = ON);

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74
You are using Microsoft SQL Server 2008 Enterprise Edition. You need to maintain a history of all data modifications made to a table, including the type of modification and the values modified. Which tracking method should you use?

A. Database Audit
B. Change Tracking
C. C2 Audit Tracing
D. Change Data Capture

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75
You are required to modify a table named Sales.SalesOrder. The table has change tracking enabled on it. You need to disable change tracking prior to modifying the Sales.SalesOrder table.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. EXEC sys.sp_cdc_disable_db
B. ALTER DATABASE Contoso
   SET CHANGE_TRACKING = OFF
C. ALTER TABLE Sales.SalesOrder
   DISABLE CHANGE_TRACKING
D. EXEC sys.sp_cdc_disable_table
   @source_schema = N'Sales',
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   @source_name = N'SalesOrder',
   @capture_instance = N'Sales_SalesOrder'

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 76
You have implemented change tracking on a table named Sales.SalesOrder. You need to determine all columns that have changed since the minimum valid version.
Which function should you use?

A. CHANGE_TRACKING_CURRENT_VERSION
B. CHANGE_TRACKING_IS_COLUMN_IN_MASK
C. CHANGETABLE with the CHANGES argument
D. CHANGETABLE with the VERSION argument

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77
You have two tables named Customers and Orders. They are related by a foreign key constraint on the CustomerID on each table. You need to generate the following XML structure that includes all customers and their related orders.
<Root>
<Customer>
<CustomerName>Customer1</CustomerName>
<Orders>
<Order>
<OrderDate>1/1/2008</OrderDate>
<OrderValue>422</OrderValue>
</Order>
<Order>
<OrderDate>4/8/2008</OrderDate>
<OrderValue>300</OrderValue>
</Order>
...
</Orders>
...
</Customer>
<Root>
Which query should you use?

A. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate, OrderValue
FROM Customers c JOIN Orders o ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID FOR XML AUTO, TYPE
B. SELECT * FROM (SELECT CustomerName, NULL AS OrderDate, NULL AS OrderValue Certkey.com - Make You Succeed To Pass IT Exams
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FROM Customers UNION ALL SELECT NULL, OrderDate, OrderValue FROM Orders) CustomerOrders FOR XML AUTO, ROOT('Root')
C. SELECT CustomerName, (SELECT OrderDate, OrderValue FROM Orders FOR XML PATH('Order')) FROM Customers FOR XML PATH('Customer'), ROOT('Root'), TYPE
D. SELECT CustomerName, (SELECT OrderDate, OrderValue FROM Orders WHERE Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId FOR XML PATH('Order'), TYPE) Orders FROM Customers FOR XML PATH ('Customer'), ROOT('Root')

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78
You need to generate the following XML document.
<ProductExport>
<Product Price="99">Product1</Product>
<Product Price="199">Product2</Product>
<Product Price="299">Product3</Product>
<Product Price="399">Product4</Product>
</ProductExport>
Which query should you use?

A. SELECT Price, ProductName
FROM Products AS ProductExport
FOR XML PATH('Product')
B. SELECT Price, ProductName
FROM Products
FOR XML AUTO, ROOT('ProductExport')
C. SELECT Price [@Price],
ProductName AS [*] FROM Products AS ProductExport FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
D. SELECT Price [@Price],
ProductName AS [*] FROM Products FOR XML PATH('Product'),ROOT('ProductExport')

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 79
You have a table named Customer that has an XML column named Locations. This column stores an XML fragment that contains details of one or more locations, as show in the following examples.
<Location City="Sydney" Address="..." PhoneNumber="..." /> <Location City="Chicago" Address="..." PhoneNumber="..." /> <Location City="London" Address="..." PhoneNumber="..." /> You need to write a query that returns a row for each of the customer's locations. Each resulting row must include the customer name, city, and an XML fragment that contains the location details.
Which query should you use?

A. SELECT CustomerName, Locations.query('for $i in /Location return data($i/@City)'), Locations.query ('for $i in /Location return $i')
FROM Customer
B. SELECT CustomerName, Locations.query('for $i in /Location return element Location {$i/@City, $i}') FROM Customer
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C. SELECT CustomerName, Locations.query('data(/Location/@City)'), Locations.query('/Location') FROM Customer
D. SELECT CustomerName, Loc.value('@City','varchar(100)'), Loc.query('.') FROM Customer CROSS APPLY Customer.Locations.nodes ('/Location') Locs(Loc)

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80
Click the Exhibit button.

You have the following XML:
<Site URL="http://www.contoso.com/index.htm">
<Site URL="http://www.contoso.com/finance/index.htm"> <Site URL="http://www.contoso.com/finance/reports/index.htm" /> <Site URL="http://www.contoso.com/finance/main/index.htm" /> </Site>
<Site URL="http://www.contoso.com/marketing/index.htm"> <Site URL="http://www.contoso.com/marketing/reports/index.htm" /> <Site URL="http://www.contoso.com/marketing/main/index.htm" /> </Site>
<Site URL="http://www.contoso.com/sales/index.htm" /> </Site>
You are tasked to query the sites listed in the XML by using OPENXML. The results will have two columns, ParentSiteURL and SiteURL. The ParentSiteURL column should contain the URL attribute of the parent site. The SiteURL column should contain the URL attribute of the site itself.
The output should look like that in the exhibit.
You need to write the OPENXML query.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
Exhibit:

A. SELECT ParentSiteURL, SiteURL
FROM OPENXML (@XMLDocHandle, '//@Site', 1)
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WITH (ParentSiteURL nVarChar(512) '../URL',
SiteURL nVarChar(512) 'URL')

B. SELECT ParentSiteURL, SiteURL
FROM OPENXML (@XMLDocHandle, '//URL', 1)
WITH (ParentSiteURL nVarChar(512) '../@URL',
SiteURL nVarChar(512) '@URL')

C. SELECT ParentSiteURL, SiteURL
FROM OPENXML (@XMLDocHandle, '//Site', 1)
WITH (ParentSiteURL nVarChar(512) '../@URL',
SiteURL nVarChar(512) '@URL')

D. SELECT ParentSiteURL, SiteURL
FROM OPENXML (@XMLDocHandle, '//@URL', 1)
WITH (ParentSiteURL nVarChar(512) '../URL', SiteURL nVarChar(512) 'URL')

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 81
You work for a company that provides marketing data to other companies.

You have the following Transact-SQL statement:
DECLARE @CustomerDemographics XML SET @CustomerDemographics=N' <CustomerDemographics>
<Customer CustomerID="1" Age="21" Education="High School"> <IsCoffeeDrinker>0</IsCoffeeDrinker>
</Customer>
<Customer CustomerID="2" Age="27" Education="College"> <IsCoffeeDrinker>1</IsCoffeeDrinker>
<IsFriendly>1</IsFriendly>
</Customer>
<Customer CustomerID="3" Age="35" Education="Unknown">

<IsCoffeeDrinker>1</IsCoffeeDrinker>
<IsFriendly>1</IsFriendly>
</Customer>
</CustomerDemographics>'
DECLARE @OutputAgeOfCoffeeDrinkers XML
SET @OutputAgeOfCoffeeDrinkers = @CustomerDemographics.query(' for $output in /
child::CustomerDemographics/child::Customer[(child::
IsCoffeeDrinker[1] cast as xs:boolean)]
return <CoffeeDrinkingCustomer> { $output/attribute::Age \} </ CoffeeDrinkingCustomer>')
SELECT @OutputAgeOfCoffeeDrinkers
You need to determine the result of the query. What result should you expect?

A. <CoffeeDrinkingCustomer Age="27" />
<CoffeeDrinkingCustomer Age="35" />
B. <CoffeeDrinkingCustomer Age="21" />
C. <CustomerDemographics>
<Customer>
<CoffeeDrinkingCustomer Age="21" />
</Customer>
</CustomerDemographics>
D. <CustomerDemographics>
<Customer>
<CoffeeDrinkingCustomer Age="27" />
</Customer>
<Customer>
<CoffeeDrinkingCustomer Age="35" />
</Customer>
</CustomerDemographics>

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 82
You have a table named Stores that has an XML column named OpenHours. This column contains the opening and closing times. <hours dayofWeek= "Monday" open ="8:00 AM" closed="8:00 PM" <hours dayofWeek= "Tuesday" open ="8:00 AM" closed="8:00 PM" ...
<hours dayofWeek= "Saturday" open ="8:00 AM" closed="8:00 PM" You need to write a query that returns a list of stores and their opening time for a specified day.
Which code segment should you use?

A. DECLARE @Day VARCHAR(10) = 'Tuesday'
SELECT StoreName, OpenHours.value('/hours[1]/@open','time') Certkey.com - Make You Succeed To Pass IT Exams

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FROM Stores WHERE OpenHours.value('/hours[1]/@dayofWeek','varchar(20)') = @Day

B. DECLARE @Day VARCHAR(10) = 'Tuesday'
SELECT StoreName, OpenHours.value('/hours[1]/@open','time') FROM Stores WHERE OpenHours.exist('/hours[@dayofWeek=sql:variable("@Day")]') = 1

C. DECLARE @Day VARCHAR(10) = 'Tuesday' SELECT Storename, OpenHours.query('data(/hours[@dayofWeek=sql:variable("@Day")]/@open)') FROM Stores D. DECLARE @Day VARCHAR(10) = 'Tuesday'

D. SELECT StoreName,
OpenHours.value('/hours[1][@dayofWeek=sql:variable("@Day")]/@open','time') FROM Stores

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 83
Your company exchanges information with other companies by using XML and Web services. Your manager asks you to remove a schema collection that is no longer used. Before dropping the schema, you should confirm that it is no longer in use. You need to use a catalog view to determine if the schema collection is being used. Which catalog view should you use?

A. sys.xml_schema_components
B. sys.xml_schema_namespaces
C. sys.xml_schema_collections
D. sys.column_xml_schema_collection_usages

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 84
You have an XML schema that you must use to validate XML data in your database. You need to store this XML schema. Which code segment should you use?

A. CREATE SCHEMA CustomerSchema
B. CREATE DEFAULT CustomerSchema AS 'XML'
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C. CREATE PRIMARY XML INDEX CustomerSchema
D. CREATE XML SCHEMA COLLECTION CustomerSchema

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 85
You have a table named Customers that has an XML column named CustomerData. There are currently no

indexes on the table.
You use the following WHERE clause in a query:
WHERE CustomerData.exist ('/CustomerDemographic/@Age[.>="21"]') = 1 You need to create indexes for the query.
Which Transact-SQL statements should you use?

A. CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX CL_IDX_Customer ON Customers(CustomerID); CREATE PRIMARY XML INDEX PXML_IDX_Customer ON Customers(CustomerData); CREATE XML INDEX SXML_IDX_Customer ON Customer(CustomerData) USING XML INDEX PXML_IDX_Customer FOR PATH;
B. CREATE PRIMARY XML INDEX PXML_IDX_Customer ON Customers(CustomerData); CREATE XML INDEX SXML_IDX_Customer ON Customer(CustomerData) USING XML INDEX PXML_IDX_Customer FOR VALUE;
C. CREATE PRIMARY XML INDEX PXML_IDX_Customer ON Customers(CustomerData); CREATE XML INDEX SXML_IDX_Customer ON Customer(CustomerData) USING XML INDEX PXML_IDX_Customer FOR PATH;
D. CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX CL_IDX_Customer ON Customers(CustomerID); CREATE PRIMARY XML INDEX PXML_IDX_Customer ON Customers(CustomerData); CREATE XML INDEX SXML_IDX_Customer_Property ON Customer(CustomerData) USING XML INDEX PXML_IDX_Customer FOR VALUE;

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 86
You are troubleshooting query performance on SQL Server 2008. You are tasked to create an estimated execution plan by using Transact-SQL. You should be able to view the plan graphically in SQL Server Management Studio. You need to ensure that the execution plan

can be saved as a .sqlplan file.
Which Transact-SQL setting should you use?

A. SET SHOWPLAN_ALL ON;
B. SET SHOWPLAN_XML ON;
C. SET STATISTICS XML ON;
D. SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON;

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 87
You are troubleshooting query performance on SQL Server 2008. You are tasked to capture a graphical execution plan. You need to save the plan to a file that can be used by SQL Server Management Studio to display the graphical execution plan.
Which file extension should you use?

A. .gif

B. .xml
C. .psql
D. .sqlplan

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 88
You have run a server side trace that created 45 trace files. You want to load the trace files on your workstation in a database table called PerfData for further analysis. You need to load three files starting at c:\my_trace_38.trc.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. SELECT * INTO PerfData
FROM ::fn_trace_gettable('c:\my_trace.trc', 3)
B. SELECT * INTO PerfData
FROM ::fn_trace_gettable('c:\my_trace_38.trc', 3)
C. SELECT * INTO PerfData
FROM ::fn_trace_gettable('c:\my_trace38.trc', default)
D. SELECT * INTO PerfData
FROM (SELECT * FROM ::fn_trace_gettable ('c:\my_trace_38.trc', default) UNION ALL SELECT * FROM ::fn_trace_gettable ('c:\my_trace_39.trc', default) UNION ALL SELECT * FROM ::fn_trace_gettable ('c:\my_trace_40.trc', default)) Trc

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 89
You are using the Database Engine Tuning Advisor (DTA) to analyze a workload. You need to save the recommendations generated by the DTA. Which command should you use?

A. Preview Workload Table
B. Export Session Results
C. Import Session Definition
D. Export Session Definition

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 90
You need to capture and record a workload for analysis by the Database Engine Tuning Advisor (DTA). Which tool should you use?

A. DTA utility

B. Activity Monitor

C. SQL Server Profiler
D. Performance Monitor

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 91
You are tasked with creating a workload that will be used by the Database Engine Tuning Advisor (DTA). You need to create a workload in an appropriate format. Which format should you choose? (Each correct answer represents a complete solution.
Choose three.)

A. XML File
B. Transact-SQL Script
C. SQL Server Event Log
D. SQL Server Transaction Log
E. SQL Server Profiler Trace File
F. Performance Counter Log File

Correct Answer: ABE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 92
You need to build CREATE INDEX statements for all the missing indexes that SQL Server has identified. Which dynamic management view should you use?

A. sys.dm_db_index_usage_stats
B. sys.dm_db_missing_index_details
C. sys.dm_db_missing_index_columns

D. sys.dm_db_missing_index_group_stats

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 93
You attempt to query sys.dm_db_index_usage_stats to check the status on the indexes in the Contoso database. The query fails and you receive the following error:
"The user does not have permission to perform this action." You need to have the least amount of permissions granted to access the dynamic management views.

Which permissions should be granted?

A. CONTROL
B. VIEW SERVER STATE
C. VIEW DATABASE STATE
D. CREATE EXTERNAL ACCESS ASSEMBLY

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 94
You are given a database design to evaluate. All of the tables in this database should have a clustered index. You need to determine the tables that are missing a clustered index by using the system catalog views.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. SELECT name AS table_name FROM sys.tables
WHERE OBJECTPROPERTY(object_id,'TableHasClustIndex') = 0 Certkey.com - Make You Succeed To Pass IT Exams
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ORDER BY name;
B. SELECT name AS table_name
FROM sys.tables WHERE OBJECTPROPERTY(object_id,'TableHasUniqueCnst') = 0 ORDER BY name;
C. SELECT name AS table_name FROM sys.tables
WHERE OBJECTPROPERTY(object_id,'TableHasClustIndex') = 0 AND OBJECTPROPERTY (object_id,'TableHasUniqueCnst') = 1 ORDER BY name;
D. SELECT name AS table_name FROM sys.tables
WHERE OBJECTPROPERTY(object_id,'TableHasClustIndex') = 1 AND OBJECTPROPERTY (object_id,'TableHasUniqueCnst') = 1 ORDER BY name;

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 95
You need to identify which tables are referenced by name in a stored procedure that does not use dynamic SQL.
Which catalog view should you use?

A. sys.procedures
B. INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES
C. INFORMATION_SCHEMA.ROUTINES
D. sys.sql_expression_dependencies

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 96
How many years of experience do you have in configuring any version of SQL Server?

A. I have not done this yet.
B. Less than 3 months

C. 3-6 months
D. More than 6 months but less than 1 year
E. 1-2 years
F. 2-3 years
G. 3-4 years
H. 4-5 years
I. 5 or more years

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 97
You are writing a batch that contains multiple UPDATE statements to modify existing products. You have placed these updates into one explicit transaction. You need to set an option at the beginning of the transaction to roll back all changes if any of the updates in the transaction fail.
Which option should you enable?

A. ARITHABORT
B. XACT_ABORT
C. IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS
D. REMOTE_PROC_TRANSACTIONS

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 98
You have an application that is used by international clients. All clients connect by using Windows Authentication.
You need to ensure that system and user-defined error messages are displayed in the localized language for the clients. What should you do? (Each correct answer represents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Use @@LANGUAGE function
B. Use default language for each login

C. Use @lang parameter of sp_addmessage
D. Use the "set language" option of sp_configure

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 99
You administer a SQL Server 2008 database that contains a table name dbo.Sales, which contains the following table definition:
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Sales](
[SalesID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED, [OrderDate] [datetime] NOT NULL,
[CustomerID] [int] NOT NULL,
[SalesPersonID] [int] NULL,
[CommentDate] [date] NULL);
This table contains millions of orders. You run the following query to determine when sales persons comment in the dbo.Sales table:
SELECT SalesID,CustomerID,SalesPersonID,CommentDate FROM dbo.Sales WHERE CommentDate IS NOT NULL AND SalesPersonID IS NOT NULL; You discover that this query runs slow. After examining the data, you find only 1% of rows have comment dates and the SalesPersonID is null on 10% of the rows. You need to create an

index to optimize the query.
The index must conserve disk space while optimizing your query. Which index should you create?

A. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1
ON dbo.Sales (CustomerID)
INCLUDE (CommentDate,SalesPersonID);
B. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1
ON dbo.Sales (SalesPersonID)
INCLUDE (CommentDate,CustomerID);
C. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1
ON dbo.Sales (CustomerID)
INCLUDE(CommentDate)
WHERE SalesPersonID IS NOT NULL;
D. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1
ON dbo.Sales (CommentDate, SalesPersonID)
INCLUDE(CustomerID)
WHERE CommentDate IS NOT NULL;

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 100
Your company manufactures and distributes bicycle parts. You have a full-text catalog on the Inventory table which contains the PartName and Description columns. You also use a full-text thesaurus to expand common bicycle terms. You need to write a full-text query that will not only match the exact word in the search, but also the meaning.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. SELECT * FROM Inventory

WHERE FREETEXT (*, 'cycle'))

B. SELECT * FROM Inventory
WHERE CONTAINS (*, 'cycle')

C. SELECT * FROM Inventory
WHERE Description LIKE '%cycle%'

D. SELECT * FROM Inventory
WHERE CONTAINS (*, 'FormsOf(Inflectional, cycle)')

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 101
You need to capture and record a workload for analysis by the Database Engine Tuning Advisor (DTA). Which tool should you use?

A. DTA utility
B. Activity Monitor
C. SQL Server Profiler
D. Performance Monitor

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 102
You administer a SQL Server 2008 database that contains a table name dbo.Sales, which contains the following table definition:
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Sales](
[SalesID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED, [OrderDate] [datetime] NOT NULL,
[CustomerID] [int] NOT NULL,
[SalesPersonID] [int] NULL,
[CommentDate] [date] NULL);
This table contains millions of orders. You run the following query to determine when sales persons comment in the dbo.Sales table:
SELECT SalesID,CustomerID,SalesPersonID,CommentDate FROM dbo.Sales WHERE CommentDate IS NOT NULL AND SalesPersonID IS NOT NULL; You discover that this query runs slow. After examining the data, you find only 1% of rows have comment dates and the SalesPersonID is null on 10% of the rows. You need to create an index to optimize the query.
The index must conserve disk space while optimizing your query. Which index should you create?

A. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1
ON dbo.Sales (CustomerID)
INCLUDE (CommentDate,SalesPersonID);

B. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1
ON dbo.Sales (SalesPersonID)
INCLUDE (CommentDate,CustomerID);

C. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1

ON dbo.Sales (CustomerID)
INCLUDE(CommentDate)
WHERE SalesPersonID IS NOT NULL;

D. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx1
ON dbo.Sales (CommentDate, SalesPersonID)
INCLUDE(CustomerID)
WHERE CommentDate IS NOT NULL;

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 103
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You have been tasked with creating a table named dbo.Widgets. You need to insert five rows into the dbo. Widgets table and return WidgetID for each of the five rows that have been inserted. Which Transact-SQL batch should you use?

A. CREATE TABLE dbo.Widgets (WidgetID INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY, WidgetName VARCHAR (25)); GO INSERT dbo.Widgets (WidgetName) OUTPUT inserted.WidgetID, inserted.WidgetName VALUES ('WidgetOne'),('WidgetTwo'),('WidgetThree'),('WidgetFour'),('WidgetFive');

B. CREATE TABLE dbo.Widgets (WidgetID INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY, WidgetName VARCHAR (25)); GO INSERT dbo.Widgets (WidgetName)
VALUES ('WidgetOne'),('WidgetTwo'),('WidgetThree'),('WidgetFour'),('WidgetFive'); SELECT SCOPE_IDENTITY();

C. CREATE TABLE dbo.Widgets (WidgetID UNIQUEIDENTIFIER PRIMARY KEY, WidgetName VARCHAR (25));
GO INSERT dbo.Widgets (WidgetName)
VALUES ('WidgetOne'),('WidgetTwo'),('WidgetThree'),('WidgetFour'),('WidgetFive'); SELECT SCOPE_IDENTITY();

D. CREATE TABLE dbo.Widgets (WidgetID UNIQUEIDENTIFIER PRIMARY KEY, WidgetName VARCHAR (25));
GO INSERT dbo.Widgets (WidgetName) OUTPUT inserted.WidgetID, inserted.WidgetName VALUES ('WidgetOne'),('WidgetTwo'),('WidgetThree'),('WidgetFour'),('WidgetFive');

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 104
You have a column named TelephoneNumber that stores numbers as varchar(20). You need to write a query that returns the first three characters of a telephone number. Which expression should you use?

A. LEFT(TelephoneNumber, 3)
B. SUBSTRING(TelephoneNumber, 3, 3)
C. SUBSTRING (TelephoneNumber, 3, 1)
D. CHARINDEX('[0-9][0-9][0-9]', TelephoneNumber, 3)

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 105
Rate your level of proficiency with creating, implementing, and altering tables, views, and indexes in SQL Server, including implementing data types and partitioning solutions.

A. Very High
B. High
C. Moderate
D. Low
E. Very Low

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 106
Rate your level of proficiency with implementing programming objects in SQL Server, including creating and altering stored procedures, user-defined functions, DML and DDL triggers, and CLR-based objects; managing transactions; and implementing error handling.

A. Very High
B. High

C. Moderate
D. Low
E. Very Low

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 107
Rate your level of proficiency in working with query fundamentals, including using SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, OUTPUT, and MERGE statements, implementing aggregate queries, combining datasets, and applying built-in scalar functions.

A. Very High
B. High
C. Moderate
D. Low
E. Very Low

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 108
Rate your level of proficiency with applying additional SQL Server query techniques, including subqueries, CTE queries, ranking functions, and execution plans.

A. Very High
B. High
C. Moderate
D. Low
E. Very Low

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 109
Rate your level of proficiency with using XML data, including retrieving relational data as XML, transforming XML into relational data, and querying and managing XML data.

A. Very High
B. High
C. Moderate
D. Low
E. Very Low

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 110
Rate your level of proficiency with gathering performance information, including capturing execution plans, gathering trace information by using SQL Server Profiler, collecting output from Database Engine Tuning Advisor, and collecting information from system metadata.

A. Very High
B. High
C. Moderate
D. Low
E. Very Low

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

http://www.gratisexam.com/