70-461 Q&As

Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012/2014

Pass Microsoft 70-461 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.passapply.com/70-461.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Microsoft Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

You have a Microsoft SQL Server database. The database contains a table that is defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Employee](
    [EmployeeID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [BonusLevelID] [int] NULL,
    [Name] [varchar] (100) NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT [PK_Employee] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
  [EmployeeID] ASC
```

Employee names must always start with a capital letter.

You need to define a constraint to enforce the employee name requirement.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A.
```
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Employee]
WITH CHECK ADD CONSTRAINT [CK_EmployeeName] CHECK (CHARINDEX[Name], '[A-Z]', 1) =
TRUE)
```

B.
```
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Employee]
WITH CHECK ADD CONSTRAINT [CK_EmployeeName] CHECK ([NAME] LIKE '[A-Z]%')
```

C.
```
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Employee]
WITH CHECK ADD CONSTRAINT [CK_EmployeeName] CHECK (PARSENAME([NAME], 1) = TRUE
```

D.
```
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Employee]
WITH CHECK ADD CONSTRAINT [CK_EmployeeName] CHECK ([NAME] EXISTS '[A-Z]%')
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

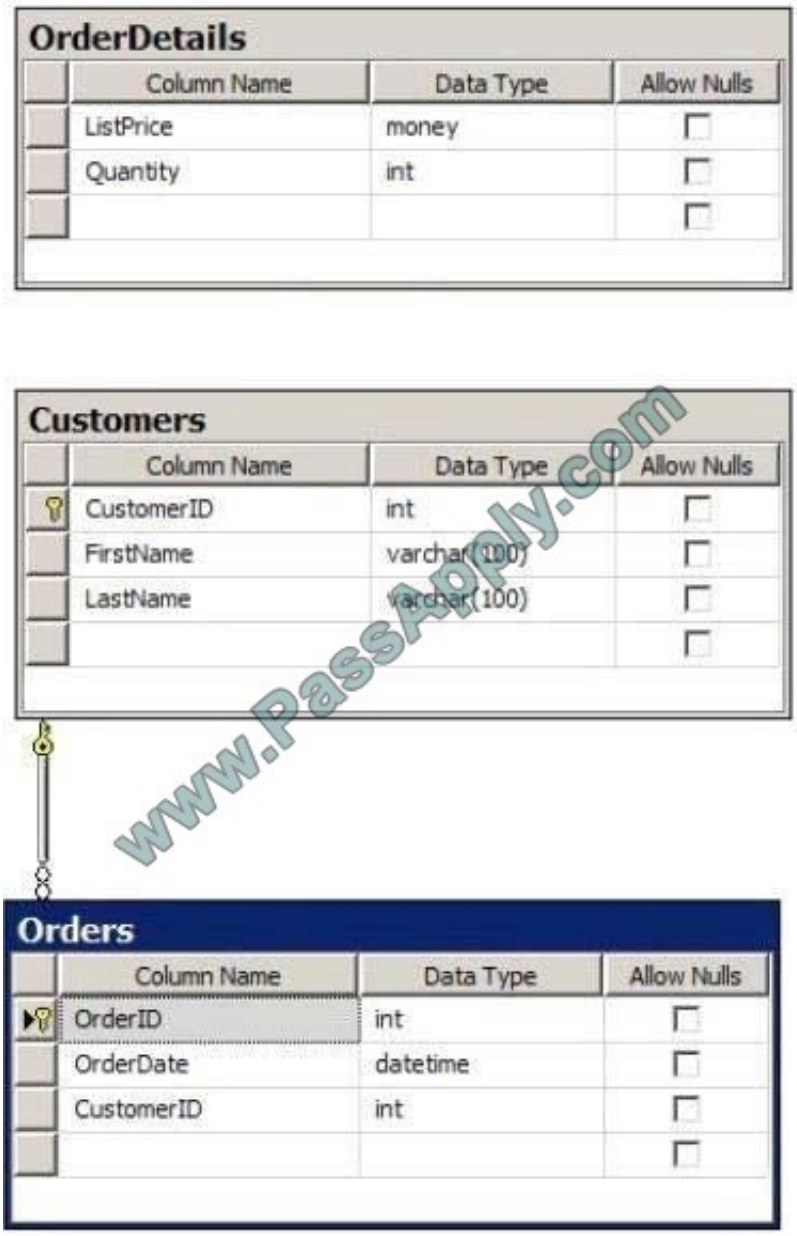
C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

You have a database that contains the tables as shown below:



You have a stored procedure named Procedure1. Procedure1 retrieves all order ids after a specific date. The rows for Procedure1 are not sorted. Procedure1 has a single parameter named Parameter1. Parameter1 uses the varchar type and is configured to pass the specific date to Procedure1. A database administrator discovers that OrderDate is not being compared correctly to Parameter1 after the data type of the column is changed to datetime. You need to update the SELECT statement to meet the following requirements:

The code must NOT use aliases.

The code must NOT use object delimiters.

The objects called in Procedure1 must be able to be resolved by all users.

OrderDate must be compared to Parameter1 after the data type of Parameter1 is changed to datetime.

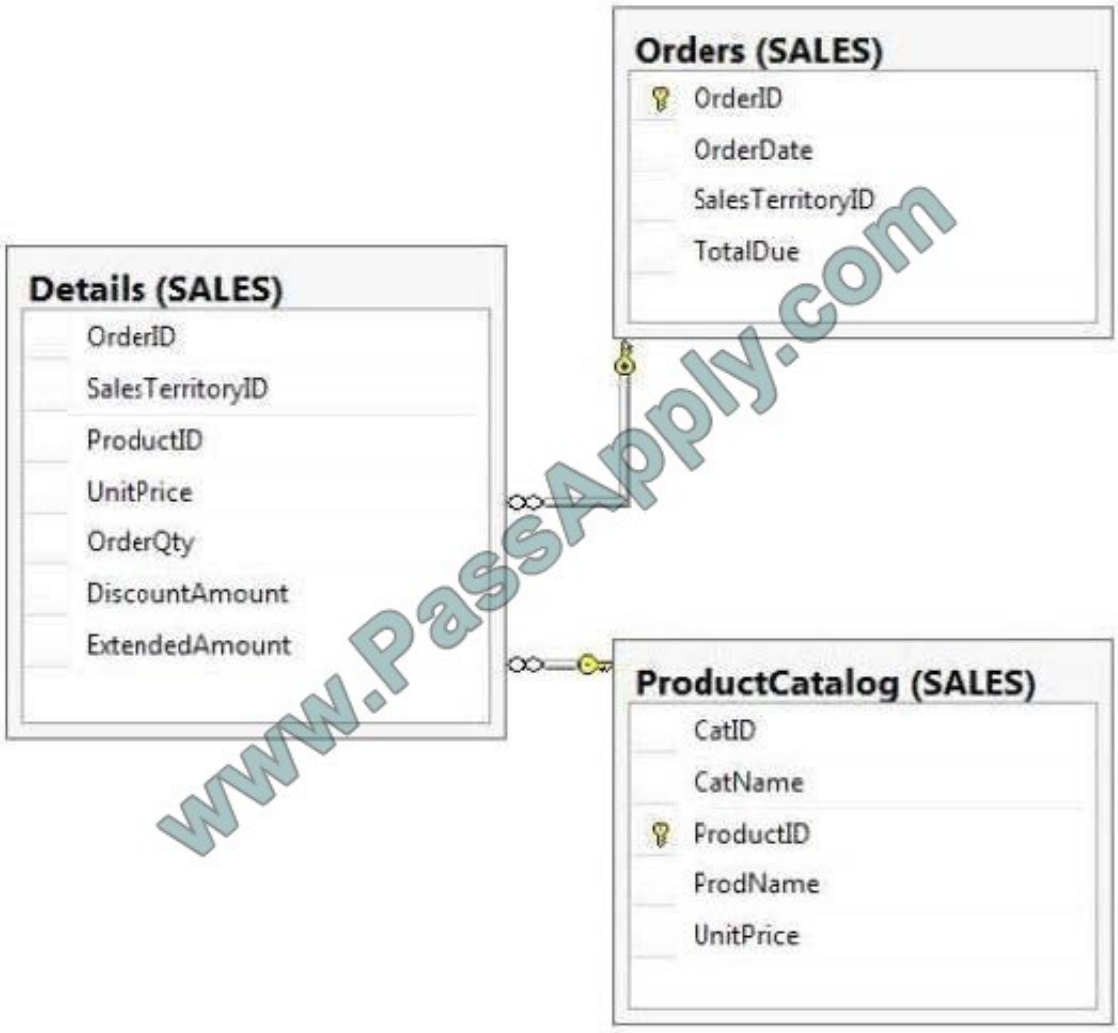
Which SELECT statement should you use?

To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

Correct Answer: Please review the part for this answer

SELECT Orders.OrderID FROM Orders WHERE Orders.OrderDate>CONVERT(datetime,@Parameter1)

QUESTION 3



You have a database that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to create a query that returns a list of products from Sales.ProductCatalog. The solution must meet the following requirements:

UnitPrice must be returned in descending order.

The query must use two-part names to reference the table.

The query must use the RANK function to calculate the results.

The query must return the ranking of rows in a column named PriceRank.

The list must display the columns in the order that they are defined in the table.

PriceRank must appear last.

Which code segment should you use?

To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

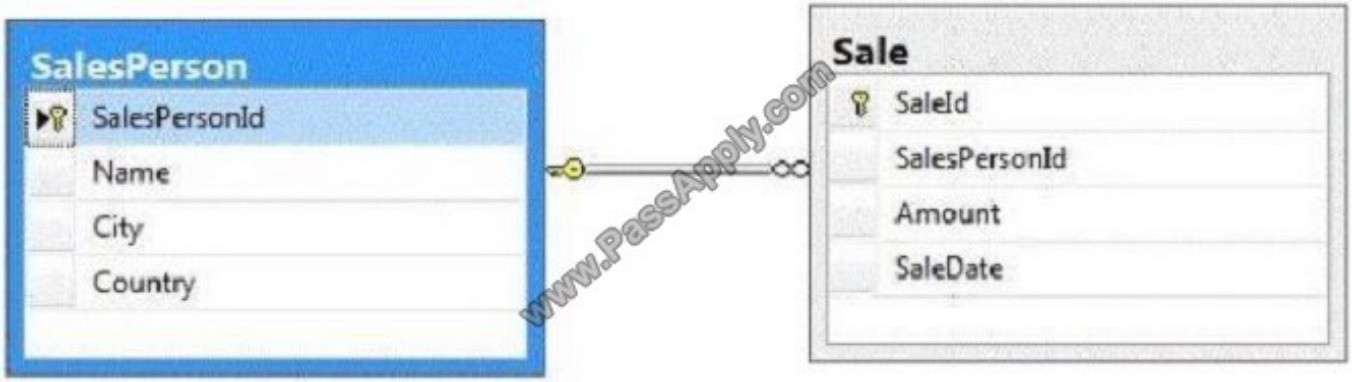
Answer: Please review the part for this answer

Correct Answer: Please review the part for this answer

SELECT ProductCatalog.CatID, ProductCatalog.CatName, ProductCatalog.ProductID, ProductCatalog.ProdName, ProductCatalog.UnitPrice, RANK() OVER (ORDER BY ProductCatalog.UnitPrice DESC) AS PriceRank FROM Sales.ProductCatalog ORDER BY ProductCatalog.UnitPrice DESC

QUESTION 4

You support a database structure shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to write a query that displays the following details: Total sales made by sales people, year, city, and country Sub totals only at the city level and country level A grand total of the sales amount

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart(yyyy, SaleDate) AS Year, Sum(Amount) AS Total FROM Sale INNER JOIN SalesPerson ON Sale.SalesPersonID = SalesPerson.SalesPersonID GROUP BY GROUPING SETS((SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart(yyyy, SaleDate)), (Country, City), (Country), ())

B. SELECT SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart(yyyy, SaleDate) AS Year, Sum(Amount) AS Total FROM Sale INNER JOIN SalesPerson ON Sale.SalesPersonID = SalesPerson.SalesPersonID GROUP BY CUBE(SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart(yyyy, SaleDate))

C. SELECT SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart(yyyy, SaleDate) AS Year, Sum(Amount) AS Total FROM Sale INNER JOIN SalesPerson ON Sale.SalesPersonID = SalesPerson.SalesPersonID GROUP BY CUBE(SalesPerson.Name, DatePart(yyyy, SaleDate), City, Country)

D. SELECT SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart(yyyy, SaleDate) AS Year, Sum(Amount) AS Total FROM Sale INNER JOIN SalesPerson ON Sale.SalesPersonID = SalesPerson.SalesPersonID GROUP BY ROLLUP(SalesPerson.Name, DatePart(yyyy, SaleDate), City, Country)

Correct Answer: A

Be careful with this question, because on exam can be different options for answer. Reference: http://www.grapefruitmoon.net/diving-into-t-sql-grouping-sets/ Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177673.aspx

QUESTION 5

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database is used by two web applications that access a table named Products. You want to create an object that will prevent the applications from accessing the table directly while still providing access to the required data. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

-Future modifications to the table definition will not affect the applications\\' ability to access data.

-The new object can accommodate data retrieval and data modification.

-

You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of changes to the existing applications. What should you create for each application?

A.

views

B.

table partitions

C.

table-valued functions

D.

stored procedures

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly. You discover that the root cause is a query against a frequently updated table that has a clustered index. The query returns four columns: three columns in its WHERE clause contained in a non-clustered index and one additional column. You need to optimize the statement. What should you do?

A. Add a HASH hint to the query.

B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.

C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query.

D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.

E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query.

F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.

G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.

H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.

I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query.

J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.

K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.

L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.

M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.

N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

You create a table that has the StudentCode, SubjectCode, and Marks columns to record mid-year marks for students. The table has marks obtained by 50 students for various subjects. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

-Students must be ranked based on their average marks.

-If one or more students have the same average, the same rank must be given to these students.

-

Consecutive ranks must be skipped when the same rank is assigned. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

E.

Option E

F.

Option F

G.

Option G

H.

Option H

A.
```
SELECT StudentCode as Code,
RANK() OVER (ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
```

B.
```
SELECT Id, Name, Marks, DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks
SELECT StudentCode as Code
DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
```

C.
```
SELECT Id, Name, Marks, ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks SELECT StudentCode as Code, ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY
AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
```

D.
```
SELECT StudentCode as Code, NTILE(2) OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
```

E.
```
SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (
SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
```

F.
```
SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (
SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
```

G.
```
SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (
SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
```

H.
```
SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (
SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
```

Correct Answer: B

The DENSE_RANK function returns the rank of each row within a result set partition, with no gaps in the ranking values. The rank of a specific row is one plus the number of distinct rank values that come before that specific row. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/dense-rank-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

QUESTION 8

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a table named Employee. Part of the Employee table is shown in the exhibit.

Column name	Description
EmployeeID	• Uniquely identifies the employee record in the table • Used throughout the database by all the other tables that reference the Employee table
EmployeeNum	• An alphanumeric value calculated according to company requirements • Has to be unique within the Employee table • Exists only within the Employee table
DepartmentID	• References another table named Department that contains data for each department in the company
ReportsToID	• Contains the EmployeeID of the manager to whom an employee reports

Unless stated above, no columns in the Employee table reference other tables. Confidential information about the

employees is stored in a separate table named EmployeeData. One record exists within EmployeeData for each record in the Employee table. You need to assign the appropriate constraints and table properties to ensure data integrity and visibility. On which column in the Employee table should you create a Foreign Key constraint that references a different table in the database?

A. DateHired

B. DepartmentID

C. EmployeeID

D. EmployeeNum

E. FirstName

F. JobTitle

G. LastName

H. MiddleName

I. ReportsToID

Correct Answer: B

Use the EmployeeID, which would be used as a primary key in the Employee table, when defining a foreign key constraint from another table in the database.

QUESTION 9

You maintain a SQL Server database that is used by a retailer to track sales and salespeople. The database includes two tables and two triggers that is defined by the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[BonusLevel](
    [BonusLevelID] [int] NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT [PK_BonusLevel] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
[BonusLevelID] ASC
))

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Employee](
    [EmployeeID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [BonusLevelID] [int] NULL DEFAULT ((1)),
    [SalesCount] [int] NOT NULL DEFAULT ((0)),
CONSTRAINT [PK_Employee] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
    [EmployeeID] ASC
))

CREATE TRIGGER dbo.SetBonusLevel
    ON dbo.Employee
    AFTER UPDATE
AS
BEGIN
    IF UPDATE (SalesCount)
    BEGIN
        UPDATE dbo.Employee
        SET BonusLevelId = SalesCount % 10
        WHERE EmployeeID in (SELECT EmployeeID FROM inserted)
    END
END

CREATE TRIGGER dbo.CheckForBonusBump
    ON dbo.Employee
    AFTER UPDATE
AS
BEGIN
    IF UPDATE (BonusLevelId)
    BEGIN
        UPDATE dbo.Employee
        SET SalesCount = SalesCount + dbo.CurrentOnlineSales()
        WHERE EmployeeID in (SELECT EmployeeID FROM inserted)
    END
END
```

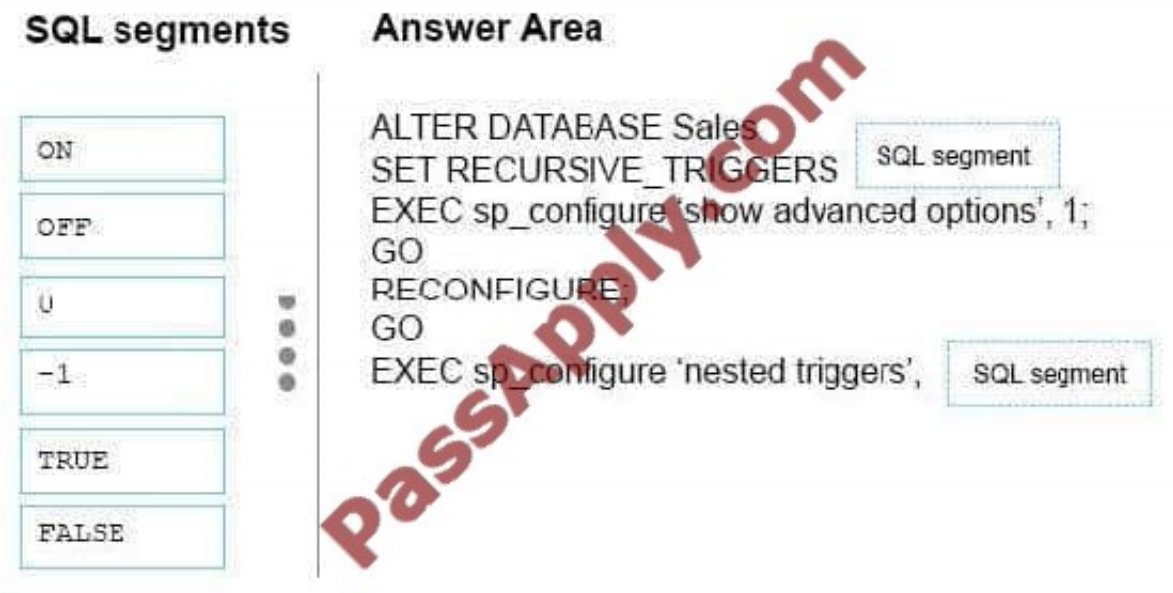

During days with a large sales volume, some new sales transaction fail and report the following error: Arithmetic overflow error converting expression to data type int.

You need to ensure that the two triggers are applied once per sale, and that they do not interfere with each other.

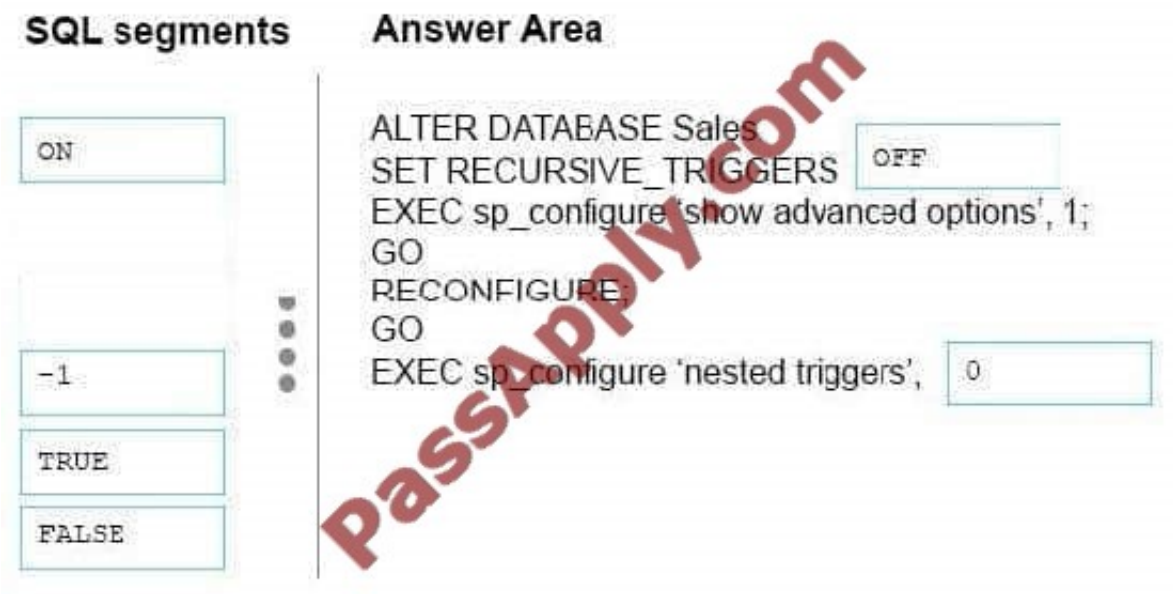
How should you complete the relevant Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct location or locations. Each Transact-SQL segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You

may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: OFF Box 2: 0 Only direct recursion of AFTER triggers is prevented when the RECURSIVE_TRIGGERS database option is set to OFF. To disable indirect recursion of AFTER triggers, also set the nested triggers server option to 0. Note: Both DML and DDL triggers are nested whena trigger performs an action that initiates another trigger. These actions can initiate other triggers, and so on. DML and DDL triggers can be nested up to 32 levels. You can control whether AFTER triggers can be nested through the nested triggers server configuration option. If nested triggers are allowed and a trigger in the chain starts an infinite loop, the nesting level is exceeded and the trigger terminates. References:https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190739.aspx

QUESTION 10

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You need to create a batch process that meets the following requirements:

-Status information must be logged to a status table.

-

If the status table does not exist at the beginning of the batch, it must be created. Which object should you use?

A.

Scalar user-defined function

B.

Inline user-defined function

C.

Table-valued user-defined function

D.

Stored procedure

Correct Answer: D

http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186755.aspx

QUESTION 11

You need to create a view named uv_CustomerFullNames. The view must prevent the underlying structure of the customer table from being changed. Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

Correct Answer: Please review the part for this answer

CREATE VIEW sales.uv_CustomerFullNames WITH SCHEMABINDING AS SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM Sales.Customers

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is not a reason to update statistics manually?

A. You just rebuilt an index.

B. You bulk-inserted a large amount of data to a table and want to query this table immediately after the insert.

C. You upgraded the database.

D. Query execution times are slow; however, you know that the queries are written correctly and supported with

appropriate indexes.

Correct Answer: A