MCSA Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012/2014

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Question 1

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server database that supports an application. The application contains a table
that has the following definition:
CREATE TABLE Inventory
(ItemID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
ItemsInStore int NOT NULL,
ItemsInWarehouse int NOT NULL)
You need to create a computed column that returns the sum total of the ItemsInStore and ItemsInWarehouse values for each row.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

Options:

A. ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse

B. ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD ItemsInStore - ItemsInWarehouse = TotalItemss

C. ALTER TABLEInventory
ADD TotalItems = ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse

D. ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse);

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190273.aspx

Question 2

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server database. You create a view from the Orders and OrderDetails tables by using the following definition.

```
CREATE VIEW vOrders
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT o.ProductID,
  o.OrderDate,
  SUM(od.UnitPrice * od.OrderQty) AS Amount
FROM OrderDetails AS od INNER JOIN
  Orders AS o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
WHERE od.SalesOrderID = o.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY o.OrderDate, o.ProductID
GO
```

You need to improve the performance of the view by persisting data to disk. What should you do?

Options:

A. Create anINSTEAD OFtrigger on the view.

B. Create anAFTERtrigger on the view.

C. Modify the view to use theWITH VIEW_METADATAclause.

D. Create a clustered index on the view.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188783.aspx

Question 3

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects.
You create the Airline_Schedules table.
You need to store the departure and arrival dates and times of flights along with time zone information.
What should you do?

Options:

A. Use the CAST function.

B. Use the DATE data type.

C. Use the FORMAT function.

D. Use an appropriate collation.

E. Use a user-defined table type.

F. Use the VARBINARY data type.

G. Use the DATETIME data type.

H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.

I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.

J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.

Answer: I

Explanation:
Reference:
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff848733.aspx
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb630289.aspx

Question 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You create a stored procedure. You need to supply the stored procedure with multiple event names and their dates as parameters.
What should you do?

Options:

A. Use the CAST function.

B. Use the DATE data type.

C. Use the FORMAT function.

D. Use an appropriate collation.

E. Use a user-defined table type.

F. Use the VARBINARY data type.

G. Use the DATETIME data type.

H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.

I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.

J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.

Answer: E

Question 5

You have a Microsoft SQL Server database that contains tables named Customers and Orders.
The tables are related by a column named CustomerID.
You need to create a query that meets the following requirements:

- Returns the CustomerName for all customers and the OrderDate for any orders that they have placed.

- Results must include customers who have not placed any orders.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

Options:

A. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
FROM Customers
RIGHT OUTER JOIN Orders
ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

B. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
FROM Customers
JOIN Orders
ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

C. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
FROM Customers
CROSS JOIN Orders
ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

D. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
FROM Customers
LEFT OUTER JOIN Orders
ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference:http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177634.aspx

Question 6

You create a stored procedure that will update multiple tables within a transaction.
You need to ensure that if the stored procedure raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you include at the beginning of the stored procedure?

Options:

A. SET XACT_ABORT ON

B. SET ARITHABORT ON

C. TRY

D. BEGIN

E. SET ARITHABORT OFF

F. SET XACT_ABORT OFF

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190306.aspx
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188792.aspx

Question 7

Your database contains two tables named DomesticSalesOrders and InternationalSalesOrders. Both tables contain more than 100 million rows. Each table has a Primary Key column named SalesOrderId. The data in the two tables is distinct from one another.
Business users want a report that includes aggregate information about the total number of global sales and
total sales amounts.
You need to ensure that your query executes in the minimum possible time.
Which query should you use?

Options:

A. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM (
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount
FROM DomesticSalesOrders
UNION ALL
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount
FROM InternationalSalesOrders
) AS p

B. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM (
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount
FROM DomesticSalesOrders
UNION
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount
FROM InternationalSalesOrders
) AS p

C. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM DomesticSalesOrders
UNION
SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM InternationalSalesOrders

D. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM DomesticSalesOrders
UNION ALL
SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM InternationalSalesOrders

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms180026.aspx
http://blog.sqlauthority.com/2009/03/11/sql-server-difference-between-union-vs-union-all-optimalperformance-comparison/

Question 8

You use a Microsoft SQL Server database.
You want to create a table to store Microsoft Word documents.
You need to ensure that the documents must only be accessible via Transact-SQL queries.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

Options:

A. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore
(
[Id] INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
[Document] VARBINARY(MAX) NULL
)
GO

B. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore

(
[Id] hierarchyid,
[Document] NVARCHAR NOT NULL
)
GO

C. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore AS FileTable

D. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore
(
[Id] [uniqueidentifier] ROWGUIDCOL NOT NULL UNIQUE,
[Document] VARBINARY(MAX) FILESTREAM NULL
)
GO

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg471497.aspx
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff929144.aspx

Question 9

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that contains a table named OrderDetail. You discover that the NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID non-clustered index is fragmented. You need to reduce fragmentation.
You need to achieve this goal without taking the index offline. Which Transact-SQL batch should you use?

Options:

A. CREATE INDEX NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID
WITH DROP EXISTING

B. ALTER INDEX NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID
REORGANIZE

C. ALTER INDEX ALL ON OrderDetail REBUILD

D. ALTER INDEX NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID
REBUILD

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188388.aspx

Question 10

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 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?

Options:

A. views

B. table partitions

C. table-valued functions

D. stored procedures

Answer: A