QUERVING MICROSOFT SOL SERVER 2012/201A EXAM 70-461 WWW.SQLSERVERAO1.COM PHILLIP BURTON

#### **CREATE DATABASE OBJECTS (24%)**

- 1. CREATE AND ALTER TABLES USING T-SQL SYNTAX (SIMPLE STATEMENTS)
- 2. CREATE AND ALTER VIEWS (SIMPLE STATEMENTS)
- 3. DESIGN VIEWS
- 4. CREATE AND MODIFY CONSTRAINTS (SIMPLE STATEMENTS)
- 5. CREATE AND ALTER DML TRIGGERS.



### WORK WITH DATA (27%)

- 1. QUERY DATA BY USING SELECT STATEMENTS
- 2. IMPLEMENT SUB-QUERIES
- 3. IMPLEMENT DATA TYPES
- 4. IMPLEMENT AGGREGATE QUERIES
- 5. QUERY AND MANAGE XML DATA



#### MODIFY DATA (24%)

- 1. CREATE AND ALTER STORED PROCEDURES (SIMPLE STATEMENTS)
- 2. MODIFY DATA BY USING INSERT, UPDATE AND DELETE STATEMENTS
- 3. COMBINE DATASETS
- 4. WORK WITH FUNCTIONS



### **TROUBLESHOOT AND OPTIMISE (25%)**

- 1. OPTIMISE QUERIES
- 2. MANAGE TRANSACTIONS
- 3. EVALUATE THE USE OF ROW-BASED OPERATIONS VS. SET-BASED OPERATIONS
- 4. IMPLEMENT ERROR HANDLING



- 1. Create and alter tables using T-SQL syntax (simple statements)
- a) Create tables without using the built in tools
- b) ALTER
- c) DROP
- d) ALTER COLUMN
- e) CREATE



- 2. Create and alter views (simple statements)
- a) Create indexed views
- b) create views without using the built in tools
- c) CREATE, ALTER, DROP



## 3. Design views

- a) Ensure code non regression by keeping consistent signature for procedure, views and function (interfaces)
- b) security implications

- 4. Create and modify constraints (simple statements)
- a) Create constraints on tables
- b) define constraints
- c) unique constraints
- d) default constraints
- e) primary and foreign key constraints



### 5. Create and alter DML triggers.

- a) Inserted and deleted tables
- b) nested triggers
- c) types of triggers
- d) update functions
- e) handle multiple rows in a session
- f) performance implications of triggers



#### 6. Query data by using SELECT statements

- a) Use the ranking function to select top(X) rows for multiple categories in a single query
- b) write and perform queries efficiently using the new (SQL 2005/8->SDL->) code items such as synonyms and joins (except, intersect)
- c) implement logic which uses dynamic SQL and system metadata
- d) write efficient, technically complex SQL queries, including all types of joins versus the use of derived tables
- e) determine what code may or may not execute based on the tables provided
- f) given a table with constraints, determine which statement set would load a table
- g) use and understand different data access technologies
- h) case versus isnull versus coalesce



## 7. Implement sub-queries

- a) Identify problematic elements in query plans
- b) pivot and unpivot
- c) apply operator
- d) cte statement
- e) with statement



### 8. Implement data types

- a) Use appropriate data
- b) understand the uses and limitations of each data type
- c) impact of GUID (newid, newsequentialid) on database performance, when to use what data type for columns

## 9. Implement aggregate queries

- a) New analytic functions
- b) grouping sets
- c) spatial aggregates
- d) apply ranking functions

#### 10. Query and manage XML data

- a) Understand XML datatypes and their schemas and interop w/, limitations and restrictions
- b) implement XML schemas and handling of XML data
- c) XML data: how to handle it in SQL Server and when and when not to use it, including XML namespaces
- d) import and export XML
- e) XML indexing

#### 11. Create and alter stored procedures (simple statements)

- a) Write a stored procedure to meet a given set of requirements
- b) branching logic
- c) create stored procedures and other programmatic objects
- d) techniques for developing stored procedures
- e) different types of storeproc result
- f) create stored procedure for data access layer
- g) program stored procedures, triggers, functions with T-SQL

## 12. Modify data by using INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statements

- a) Given a set of code with defaults, constraints and triggers, determine the output of a set of DDL
- b) know which SQL statements are best to solve common requirements
- c) use output statement



#### 13. Combine datasets

- a) Difference between UNION and UNION all
- b) case versus isnull versus coalesce
- c) modify data by using MERGE statements

#### 14. Work with functions

- a) Understand deterministic, nondeterministic functions
- b) scalar and table values
- c) apply built-in scalar functions
- d) create and alter user-defined functions (UDFs)

#### 15. Optimise queries

- a) Understand statistics
- b) read query plans
- c) plan guides
- d) DMVs
- e) hints
- f) statistics IO
- g) dynamic vs. parameterised queries
- h) describe the different join types (HASH, MERGE, LOOP) and describe the scenarios they would be used in

- 16. Manage transactions
- a) Mark a transaction
- b) understand begin tran, commit and rollback
- c) implicit vs explicit transactions
- d) isolation levels
- e)scope and type of locks
- f) trancount

- 17. Evaluate the use of row-based operations vs. set-based operations
- a) When to use cursors
- b)impact of scalar UDFs
- c) combine multiple DML operations



- 18. Implement error handling
- a)Implement try/catch/throw
- b)use set-based rather than row-based logic
- c) transaction management



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