

Microsoft MCSA 70-461 Exam



Vendor : Microsoft

Exam Code: 70-461

Exam Name: Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012

QUESTION 1

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDB. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.



You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format:

```
<row OrderId="1" OrderDate="2000-01-01T00:00:00" Amount="3400.00" Name="Customer A"
Country="Australia" />
<row OrderId="2" OrderDate="2001-01-01T00:00:00" Amount="4300.00" Name="Customer A"
Country="Australia" />
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A.

```
SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML RAW
```
- B.

```
SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
```
- C.

```
SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO
```
- D.

```
SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
```
- E.

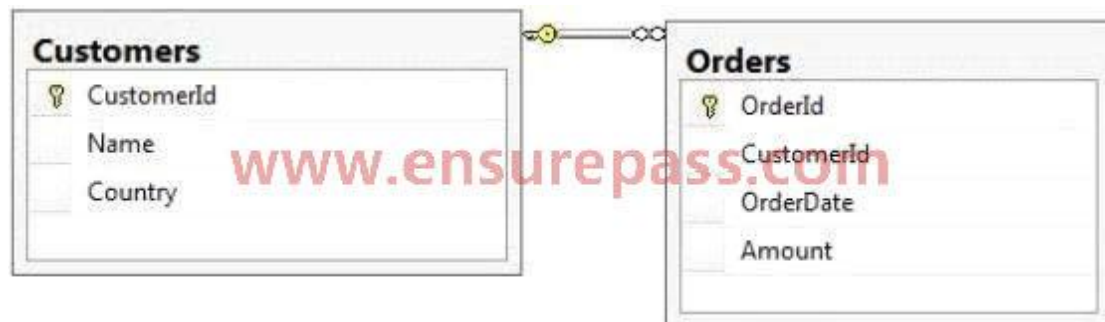
```
SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO
```

- F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
- H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.



You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

```
<Orders OrderId="1" OrderDate="2000-01-01T00:00:00" Amount="3400.00">  
  <Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia" />  
</Orders>  
<Orders OrderId="2" OrderDate="2001-01-01T00:00:00" Amount="4300.00">  
  <Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia" />  
</Orders>
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1

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- FOR XML RAW
- B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
- C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO
- D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO
- F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
- H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDB. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.



You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

```

<CUSTOMERS Name="Customer A" Country="Australia">
  <ORDERS OrderID="1" OrderDate="2001-01-01" Amount="3400.00" />
  <ORDERS OrderID="2" OrderDate="2002-01-01" Amount="4300.00" />
</CUSTOMERS>
    
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A.

```
SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML RAW
```
- B.

```
SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
```
- C.

```
SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO
```
- D.

```
SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId - Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
```
- E.

```
SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1
FOR XML AUTO
```
- F.

```
SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
```

- G. `SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1
FOR XML PATH ('Customers')`
- H. `SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate,
Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1
FOR XML PATH ('Customers')`

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 4

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.



You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

```
<Orders>
  <OrderId>1</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2000-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>3400.00</Amount>
  <Customers>
    <Name>Customer A</Name>
    <Country>Australia</Country>
  </Customers>
</Orders>
<Orders>
  <OrderId>2</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
  <Customers>
    <Name>Customer A</Name>
    <Country>Australia</Country>
  </Customers>
</Orders>
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML RAW
- B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
- C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO
- D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO
- F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS

- G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1
FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
- H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1
FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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. The new column is expected to be queried heavily, and you need to be able to index the column. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse
- B. ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse PERSISTED
- C. ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse) PERSISTED
- D. ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse)

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named Customers. The Customers table has the following definition:


```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Customers] (
    [CustomerId] [bigint] NOT NULL,
    [MobileNumber] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
    [HomeNumber] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
    [Name] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
    [Country] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_Customers] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
    (
        [CustomerId] ASC
    ) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
```

You need to create an audit record only when either the MobileNumber or HomeNumber column is updated. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange
ON Customers FOR UPDATE
AS
IF COLUMNS_UPDATED (HomeNumber, MobileNumber)
-- Create Audit Records
- B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange
ON Customers FOR UPDATE
AS
IF EXISTS(SELECT HomeNumber FROM inserted) OR
EXISTS (SELECT MobileNumber FROM inserted)
-- Create Audit Records
- C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange
ON Customers FOR UPDATE
AS
IF COLUMNS_CHANGED (HomeNumber, MobileNumber)
-- Create Audit Records
- D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange
ON Customers FOR UPDATE
AS
IF UPDATE (HomeNumber) OR UPDATE (MobileNumber)
-- Create Audit Records

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 7

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that has two tables named SavingAccounts and LoanAccounts. Both tables have a column named AccountNumber of the nvarchar data type. You use a third table named Transactions that has columns named TransactionId AccountNumber,

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Amount, and TransactionDate. You need to ensure that when multiple records are inserted in the Transactions table, only the records that have a valid AccountNumber in the SavingAccounts or LoanAccounts are inserted. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber
ON Transactions
INSTEAD OF INSERT
AS
BEGIN
 INSERT INTO Transactions
 SELECT TransactionID,AccountNumber,Amount,TransactionDate FROM inserted
 WHERE AccountNumber IN
 (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts
 UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts))
END
- B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber
ON Transactions
FOR INSERT
AS
BEGIN
 INSERT INTO Transactions
 SELECT TransactionID,AccountNumber,Amount,TransactionDate FROM inserted
 WHERE AccountNumber IN
 (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts
 UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts))
END
- C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber
ON Transactions
INSTEAD OF INSERT
AS
BEGIN
 IF EXISTS (
 SELECT AccountNumber FROM inserted EXCEPT
 (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts
 UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts))
 BEGIN
 ROLLBACK TRAN
 END
END
- D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber
ON Transactions
FOR INSERT
AS
BEGIN

```
IF EXISTS (  
    SELECT AccountNumber FROM inserted EXCEPT  
    (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts  
     UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts))  
BEGIN  
    ROLLBACK TRAN  
END  
END
```

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You create a view that performs the following tasks:

- Joins 8 tables that contain up to 500,000 records each.
- Performs aggregations on 5 fields.

The view is frequently used in several reports. You need to improve the performance of the reports. What should you do?

- A. Convert the view into a table-valued function.
- B. Convert the view into a Common Table Expression (CTE).
- C. Convert the view into an indexed view.
- D. Convert the view into a stored procedure and retrieve the result from the stored procedure into a temporary table.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

You are a database developer of a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a table named Customers that has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer  
(CustomerID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
 CustomerName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
 CustomerAddress VARCHAR(1000) NOT NULL)
```

You are designing a new table named Orders that has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE Orders  
(OrderID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
 CustomerID INT NOT NULL,  
 OrderDescription VARCHAR(2000))
```

You need to ensure that the CustomerId column in the Orders table contains only values that exist in the CustomerId column of the Customer table. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. ALTER TABLE Orders
ADD CONSTRAINT FX_Orders_CustomerID FOREIGN KEY (CustomerId) REFERENCES Customer (CustomerId)
- B. ALTER TABLE Customer
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Customer_CustomerID FOREIGN KEY {CustomerId) REFERENCES Orders (CustomerId)
- C. ALTER TABLE Orders
ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Crders_CustomerID
CHECK (CustomerId IN (SELECT CustomerId FROM Customer))
- D. ALTER TABLE Customer
ADD OrderId INT NOT NULL;
ALTER TABLE Customer
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Customer_OrderID FOREIGN KEY (CrderID) REFERENCES Orders (CrderID);
- E. ALTER TABLE Orders
ADD CONSTRAINT PK Orders CustomerId PRIMARY KEY (CustomerID)

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

You have three tables that contain data for dentists, psychiatrists, and physicians. You create a view that is used to look up their email addresses and phone numbers. The view has the following definition:

```
Create view apt.vwProviderList
(Specialty, CompanyID, CompanyNumber, LastName,
 FirstName, BusinessName, Email, Phone)
as

SELECT 'Dentist' as Specialty
    , DentistID
    , DentistNumber
    , DentistLastName
    , DentistFirstName
    , DentistBusinessName
    , Email
    , Phone
FROM apt.Dentist
UNION ALL
SELECT 'Psychiatrist' as Specialty
    , PsychiatristID
    , PsychiatristNumber
    , PsychiatristLastName
    , PsychiatristFirstName
    , PsychiatristBusinessName
    , Email
    , Phone
SELECT 'Physician' as Specialty
    , PhysicianID
    , PhysicianNumber
    , PhysicianLastName
    , PhysicianFirstName
    , PhysicianBusinessName
    , Email
    , Phone
FROM apt.Physician
GO
```

You need to ensure that users can update only the phone numbers and email addresses by using this view. What should you do?

- A. Alter the view. Use the EXPAND VIEWS query hint along with each SELECT statement.
- B. Create an INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger on the view.
- C. Drop the view. Re-create the view by using the SCHEMABINDING clause, and then create an index on the view.
- D. Create an AFTER UPDATE trigger on the view.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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 ensure that users are able to modify data by using the view. What should you do?

- A. Create an AFTER trigger on the view.
- B. Modify the view to use the WITH VIEW_METADATA clause.
- C. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the view.
- D. Modify the view to an indexed view.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

You have a view that was created by using the following code:

```
CREATE VIEW Sales.OrdersByTerritory
AS
SELECT OrderID
       , OrderDate
       , SalesTerritoryID
       , TotalDue
FROM Sales.Orders;
```

You need to create an inline table-valued function named Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory, which must meet the following requirements:

- Accept the @T integer parameter.
- Use one-part names to reference columns.
- Filter the query results by SalesTerritoryID.
- Return the columns in the same order as the order used in OrdersByTerritoryView.

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Which code segment should you use?

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

Correct Answer:

```
CREATE FUNCTION Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory (@T int)
RETURNS TABLE
AS
RETURN
(
    SELECT OrderID,OrderDate,SalesTerritoryID,TotalDue
    FROM Sales.OrdersByTerritory
    WHERE SalesTerritoryID = @T
)
```

QUESTION 13

You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit.

OrderDetails			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	ListPrice	money	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Quantity	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

Customers			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	FirstName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	LastName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Orders			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	OrderID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OrderDate	datetime	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

You deploy a new server that has SQL Server 2012 installed. You need to create a table named Sales.OrderDetails on the new server. Sales.OrderDetails must meet the following requirements:

- Write the results to a disk.
- Contain a new column named LineItemTotal that stores the product of ListPrice and Quantity for each row.
- The code must NOT use any object delimiters.

The solution must ensure that LineItemTotal is stored as the last column in the table. Which code segment should you use?

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

Correct Answer:

```
CREATE TABLE Sales.OrderDetails (
ListPrice money not null,
Quantity int not null,
LineItemTotal as (ListPrice * Quantity) PERSISTED)
```

QUESTION 14

You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit.

OrderDetails			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	ListPrice	money	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Quantity	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

Customers			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	FirstName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	LastName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Orders			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	OrderID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OrderDate	datetime	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

You need to create a view named uv_CustomerFullName to meet the following requirements:

- The code must NOT include object delimiters.
- The view must be created in the Sales schema.
- Columns must only be referenced by using one-part names.

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- The view must return the first name and the last name of all customers.
- The view must prevent the underlying structure of the customer table from being changed.
- The view must be able to resolve all referenced objects, regardless of the user's default schema.

Which code segment should you use?

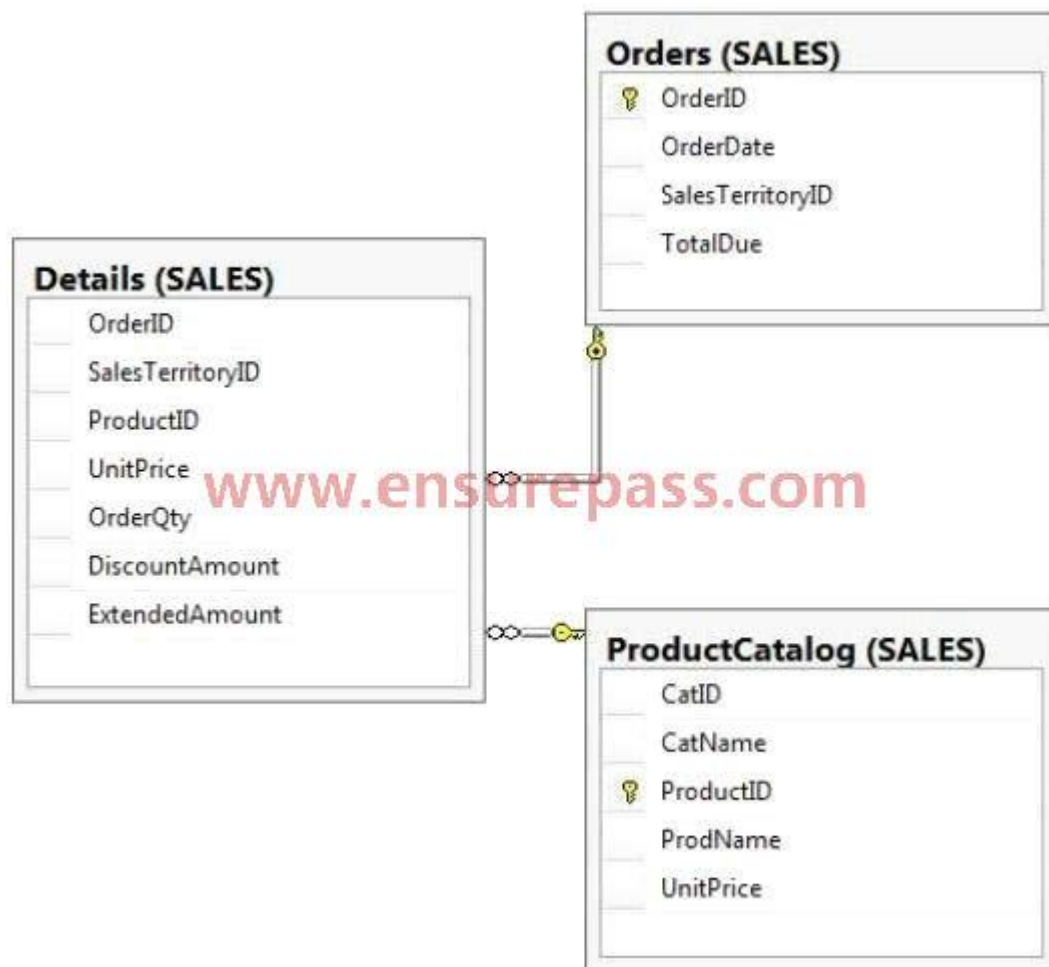
To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

Correct Answer:

```
CREATE VIEW Sales.uv_CustomerFullName  
WITH SCHEMABINDING  
AS  
SELECT FirstName, LastName  
FROM Sales.Customers
```

QUESTION 15

You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit.



You need to create a query that calculates the total sales of each OrderId from the Sales.Details table. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use one-part names to reference columns.
- Sort the order of the results from OrderId.
- NOT depend on the default schema of a user.
- Use an alias of TotalSales for the calculated ExtendedAmount.
- Display only the OrderId column and the calculated TotalSales column.

Which code segment should you use?

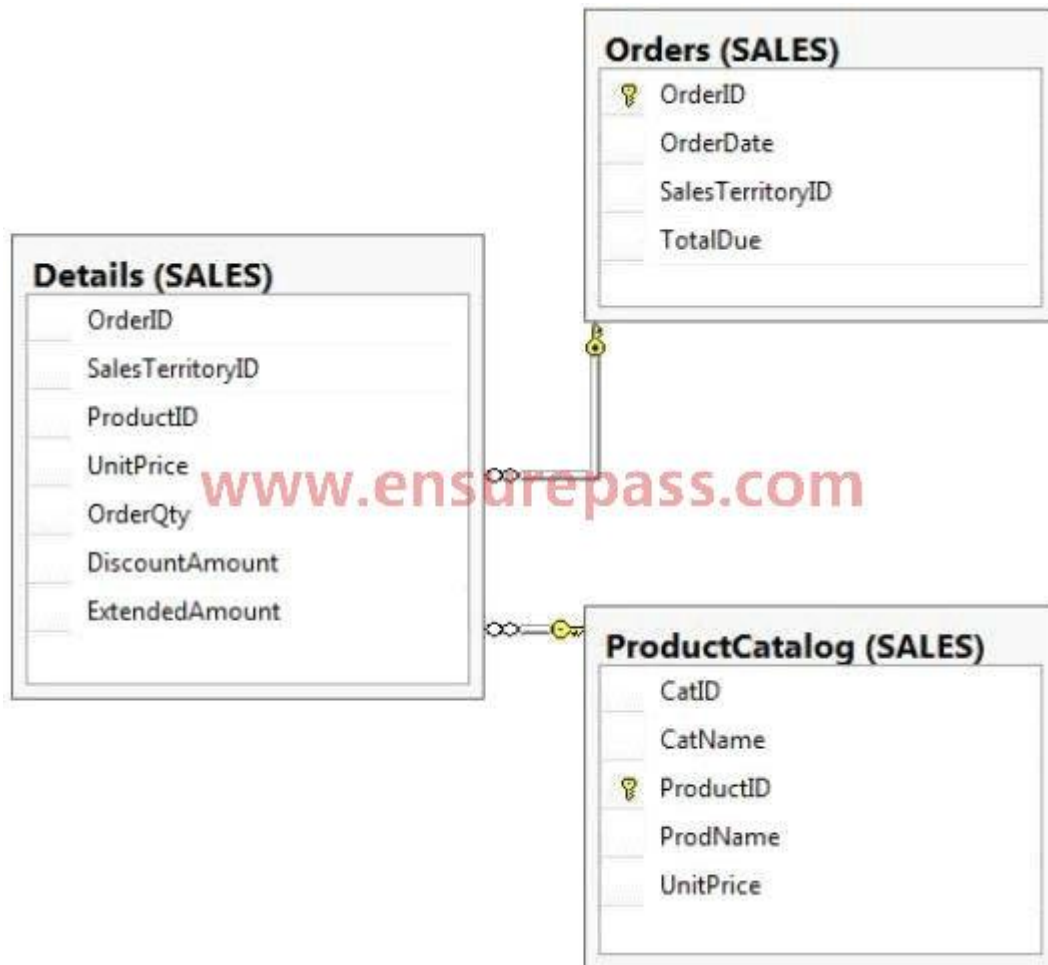
To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

Correct Answer:

```
SELECT OrderID, SUM(ExtendedAmount) AS TotalSales
FROM Sales.Details
GROUP BY OrderID
ORDER BY OrderID
```

QUESTION 16

You have a database that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit.



You have the following query:

```

SELECT SalesTerritoryID,
       ProductID,
       AVG(UnitPrice),
       MAX(OrderQty),
       MAX(DiscountAmount)
FROM Sales.Details
    
```

You need to recreate the query to meet the following requirements:

- Reference columns by using one-part names only.
- Sort aggregates by SalesTerritoryID, and then by ProductID.
- Order the results in descending order from SalesTerritoryID to ProductID.
- The solution must use the existing SELECT clause and FROM clause.

Which code segment should you use?

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

Correct Answer:

```
SELECT SalesTerritoryID,  
ProductID,  
AVG(UnitPrice),  
MAX(OrderQty),  
MAX(DiscountAmount)  
FROM Sales.Details  
GROUP BY SalesTerritoryID , ProductID  
ORDER BY SalesTerritoryID DESC, ProductID DESC
```

QUESTION 17

You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit.

OrderDetails			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	ListPrice	money	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Quantity	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

Customers			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	FirstName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	LastName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

Orders			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	OrderID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OrderDate	datetime	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

You need to create a query for a report. The query must meet the following requirements:

- NOT use object delimiters.
- Return the most recent orders first.
- Use the first initial of the table as an alias.
- Return the most recent order date for each customer.
- Retrieve the last name of the person who placed the order.
- Return the order date in a column named MostRecentOrderDate that appears as the last column in the report.

The solution must support the ANSI SQL-99 standard. Which code segment should you use?

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

Correct Answer:

```
SELECT C.LastName, MAX(O.OrderDate) AS MostRecentOrderDate
FROM Customers AS C INNER JOIN Orders AS O
ON C.CustomerID = O.CustomerID
GROUP BY C.LastName
ORDER BY O.OrderDate DESC
```

QUESTION 18

You have an XML schema collection named Sales.InvoiceSchema. You need to declare a variable of the XML type named XML1. The solution must ensure that XML1 is validated by using Sales.InvoiceSchema. Which code segment should you use?

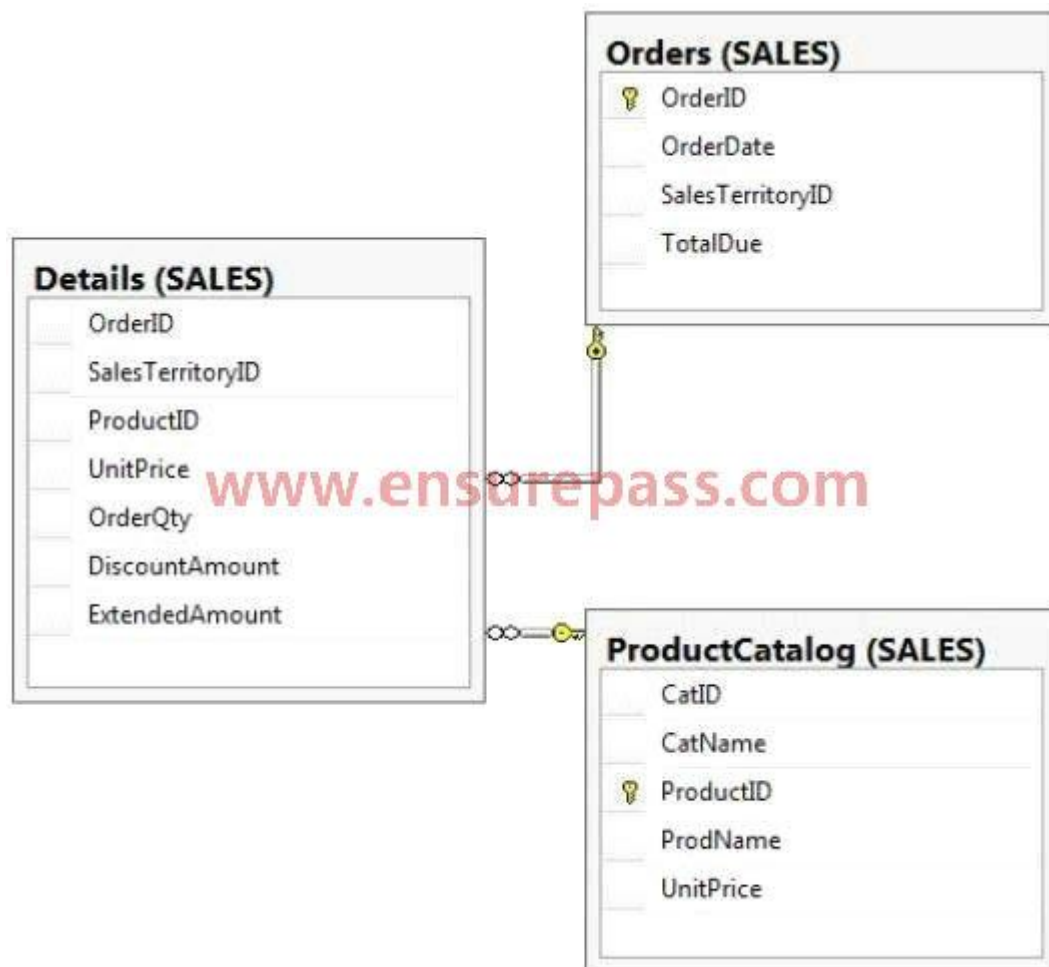
To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

Correct Answer:

```
DECLARE @XML1 XML(Sales.InvoiceSchema)
```

QUESTION 19

You have a database that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit.



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.


Correct Answer:



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

QUESTION 20

You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit.

OrderDetails			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	ListPrice	money	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Quantity	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

Customers			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	FirstName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	LastName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

Orders			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	OrderID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OrderDate	datetime	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

You have an application named Appl. You have a parameter named @Count that uses the int data type. App1 is configured to pass @Count to a stored procedure. You need to create a stored procedure named usp_Customers for Appl. Usp_Customers must meet the following requirements:

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- NOT use object delimiters.
- Minimize sorting and counting.
- Return only the last name of each customer in alphabetical order.
- Return only the number of rows specified by the @Count parameter.
- The solution must NOT use BEGIN and END statements.

Which code segment should you use?

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

Correct Answer:


```
CREATE PROCEDURE usp_Customers @Count int
AS
SELECT TOP(@Count) Customers.LastName
FROM Customers
ORDER BY Customers.LastName
```


QUESTION 21

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

OrderDetails			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	ListPrice	money	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Quantity	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

Customers			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	FirstName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	LastName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Orders			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	OrderID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OrderDate	datetime	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

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:

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

QUESTION 22

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database to develop a shopping cart application. You need to invoke a table-valued function for each row returned by a query. Which Transact-SQL operator should you use?

- A. CROSS JOIN
- B. UNPIVOT
- C. PIVOT
- D. CROSS APPLY

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 23

You support a database structure shown in the exhibit.



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?

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- 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

QUESTION 24

You are developing a database that will contain price information. You need to store the prices that include a fixed precision and a scale of six digits. Which data type should you use?

- A. Float
B. Money
C. Smallmoney
D. Numeric

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 25

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that supports a banking transaction management application. You need to retrieve a list of account holders who live in cities that do not have a branch location. Which Transact-SQL query or queries should you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. `SELECT AccountHolderID`

- FROM AccountHolder
WHERE CityID NOT IN (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)
- B. SELECT AccountHolderID
FROM AccountHolder
WHERE CityID <> ALL (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)
- C. SELECT AccountHolderID
FROM AccountHolder
WHERE CityID <> SOME (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)
- D. SELECT AccountHolderID
FROM AccountHolder
WHERE CityID <> ANY (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 26

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	Condensed Type
EmployeeID	int
EmployeeNum	char(10)
LastName	nvarchar(200)
FirstName	nvarchar(200)
MiddleName	nvarchar(200)
DateHired	date
DepartmentID	int
JobTitle	varchar(200)
ReportsToID	int

Column name	Description
EmployeeID(pk)	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 www.ensurepass.com
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
ReportsToID	Contains the EmployeeID of the manager to whom an employee reports

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 unique constraint?

- A. DateHired
- B. DepartmentID
- C. EmployeeID
- D. EmployeeNum
- E. FirstName
- F. JobTitle
- G. LastName
- H. MiddleName
- I. ReportsToID

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 27

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	Condensed Type
EmployeeID	int
EmployeeNum	char(10)
LastName	nvarchar(200)
FirstName	nvarchar(200)
MiddleName	nvarchar(200)
DateHired	date
DepartmentID	int
JobTitle	varchar(200)
ReportsToID	int

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

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 use an identity specification to include a seed of 1,000 and an increment of 1?

- A. DateHired
- B. DepartmentID
- C. EmployeeID
- D. EmployeeNum
- E. FirstName
- F. JobTitle
- G. LastName
- H. MiddleName
- I. ReportsToID

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 28

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that includes a table named Products. The Products table has columns named ProductId, ProductName, and CreatedDateTime. The table contains a unique constraint on the combination of ProductName and CreatedDateTime. You need to modify the Products table to meet the following requirements:

- Remove all duplicates of the Products table based on the ProductName column.
- Retain only the newest Products row.

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A.

```
WITH CTEDupRecords
AS
(
    SELECT MAX(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName
    FROM Products
    GROUP BY ProductName
    HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
)
DELETE p
FROM Products p
JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON
p.ProductName = cte.ProductName
AND p.CreatedDateTime > cte.CreatedDateTime
```
- B.

```
WITH CTEDupRecords
AS
(
    SELECT MAX(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName
    FROM Products
    GROUP BY ProductName
    HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
```

- ```
)
DELETE p
FROM Products p
JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON
cte.ProductName = p.ProductName
AND cte.CreatedDateTime > p.CreatedDateTime
C. WITH CTEDupRecords
AS
(
 SELECT MIN(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName
 FROM Products
 GROUP BY ProductName
)
DELETE p
FROM Products p
JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON
p.ProductName = cte.ProductName
D. WITH CTEDupRecords
AS
(
 SELECT MAX(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName
 FROM Products
 GROUP BY ProductName
 HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
)
DELETE p
FROM Products p
JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON
p.ProductName = cte.ProductName
```

**Correct Answer: B**

#### QUESTION 29

You develop three Microsoft SQL Server 2012 databases named Database1, Database2, and Database3. You have permissions on both Database1 and Database2. You plan to write and deploy a stored procedure named `dbo.usp_InsertEvent` in Database3. `dbo.usp_InsertEvent` must execute other stored procedures in the other databases. You need to ensure that callers that do not have permissions on Database1 or Database2 can execute the stored procedure. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. USE Database2
- B. EXECUTE AS OWNER
- C. USE Database1

D. EXECUTE AS CALLER

**Correct Answer: B**

**QUESTION 30**

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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 not include customers who have not placed any orders.

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. 

```
SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
FROM Customers
LEFT OUTER JOIN Orders
ON Customers.CuscomerID = Orders.CustomerId
```
- B. 

```
SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
FROM Customers
RIGHT OUTER 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
JOIN Orders
ON Customers.CustomerId = Orders.CustomerId
```

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 31**

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?

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- A. Scalar user-defined function
- B. Inline user-defined function
- C. Table-valued user-defined function
- D. Stored procedure

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 32**

You administer a database that includes a table named Customers that contains more than 750 rows. You create a new column named PartitionNumber of the int type in the table. You need to assign a PartitionNumber for each record in the Customers table. You also need to ensure that the PartitionNumber satisfies the following conditions:

- Always starts with 1.
- Starts again from 1 after it reaches 100.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. 

```
CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int
START WITH 0
INCREMENT BY 1
MINVALUE 1
MAXVALUE 100
UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence
DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence
```
- B. 

```
CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int
START WITH 1
INCREMENT BY 1
MINVALUE 1
MAXVALUE 100
CYCLE
UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence
DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence
```
- C. 

```
CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int
START WITH 1
INCREMENT BY 1
MINVALUE 1
MAXVALUE 100
UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence + 1
DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence
```
- D. 

```
CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int
START WITH 1
INCREMENT BY 1
```

MINVALUE 0  
MAXVALUE 100  
CYCLE  
UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence  
DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence

**Correct Answer: B**

**QUESTION 33**

You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named BlogEntry that has the following columns:

| Column name   | Data type     |
|---------------|---------------|
| Id            | bigint        |
| EntryDateTime | datetime      |
| Summary       | nvarchar(max) |

Id is the Primary Key.

You need to append the "This is in a draft stage" string to the Summary column of the recent 10 entries based on the values in EntryDateTime. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. UPDATE TOP(10) BlogEntry  
SET Summary.WRITE(N' This is in a draft stage', NULL, 0)
- B. UPDATE BlogEntry  
SET Summary = CAST(N' This is in a draft stage' as nvarchar(max))  
WHERE Id IN(SELECT TOP(10) Id FROM BlogEntry ORDER BY EntryDateTime DESC)
- C. UPDATE BlogEntry  
SET Summary.WRITE(N' This is in a draft stage', NULL, 0) FROM (  
SELECT TOP(10) Id FROM BlogEntry ORDER BY EntryDateTime DESC) AS s  
WHERE BlogEntry.Id = s.ID
- D. UPDATE BlogEntry  
SET Summary.WRITE(N' This is in a draft stage', 0, 0)  
WHERE Id IN(SELECT TOP(10) Id FROM BlogEntry ORDER BY EntryDateTime DESC)

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 34**

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create a stored procedure named DeleteJobCandidate. You need to ensure that if DeleteJobCandidate encounters an error, the execution of the stored procedure reports the error number. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. DECLARE @ErrorVar INT;  
DECLARE @RowCountVar INT;
- EXEC DeleteJobCandidate
- SELECT @ErrorVar = @@ERROR, @RowCountVar = @@ROWCOUNT;  
IF (@ErrorVar <> 0)  
PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(@@ErrorVar AS NVARCHAR(8)) +  
N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST(@@RowCountVar AS NVARCHAR(8));  
GO
- B. DECLARE @ErrorVar INT;  
DECLARE @RowCountVar INT;
- EXEC DeleteJobCandidate
- SELECT @ErrorVar = ERROR\_STATE(), @RowCountVar = @@ROWCOUNT;  
IF (@ErrorVar <> 0)  
PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(ERRORSTATE() AS NVARCHAR(8)) +  
N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST(@@RowCountVar AS NVARCHAR(8));  
GO
- C. EXEC DeleteJobCandidate
- IF (ERROR\_STATE() != 0)  
PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(@@ERROR AS NVARCHAR(8)) +  
N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST(@@ROWCOUNT AS NVARCHAR(8));  
GO
- D. EXEC DeleteJobCandidate
- PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(@@ERROR AS NVARCHAR(8)) +  
N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST(@@ROWCOUNT AS NVARCHAR(8));  
GO

**Correct Answer: A**

### QUESTION 35

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to create a stored procedure as shown in the following code segment. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```

01 CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteCandidate
02 @InputCandidateID INT;
03 AS
04 BEGIN
05 BEGIN TRANSACTION;
06 BEGIN TRY
07 DELETE HumanResources.JobCandidate
08 WHERE JobCandidateID = @InputCandidateID;
09 INSERT INTO Audit.Log (Operation, OperationDate)
10 VALUES ('Delete', SYSDATETIME());
11 COMMIT TRANSACTION;
12 END TRY
13 BEGIN CATCH
14
15 COMMIT TRANSACTION
16 ELSE
17 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;
18 END CATCH
19 END;

```

The procedure can be called within other transactions. You need to ensure that when the DELETE statement from the HumanResourcesJobCandidate table succeeds, the modification is retained even if the insert into the Audit.Log table fails. Which code segment should you add to line 14?

- A. IF @@TRANCOUNT = 0
- B. IF (XACT\_STATE ()) = 0
- C. IF (XACT\_STATE ()) = 1
- D. IF @@TRANCOUNT = 1

**Correct Answer: C**

### QUESTION 36

A table named Profits stores the total profit made each year within a territory. The Profits table has columns named Territory, Year, and Profit. You need to create a report that displays the profits made by each territory for each year and its preceding year. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,  
LAG(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY Territory) AS NextProfit  
FROM Profits

- B. 

```
SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
 LAG(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Territory ORDER BY Year) AS NextProfit
FROM Profits
```
- C. 

```
SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
 LEAD(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Territory ORDER BY Year) AS NextProfit
FROM Profits
```
- D. 

```
SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
 LEAD(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY Territory) AS NextProfit
FROM Profits
```

**Correct Answer: B**

### QUESTION 37

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. Your application sends data to an NVARCHAR(MAX) variable named @var. You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that will find out the success of a cast to a decimal (36,9). Which code segment should you use?select

- A. 

```
BEGIN TRY
 SELECT convert(decimal(36,9), @var) AS Value, 'True' AS BadCast
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
 SELECT convert(decimal(36,9), @var) AS Value, 'False' AS BadCast
END CATCH
```
- B. 

```
TRY(
 SELECT convert(decimal(36,9), @var)
 SELECT 'True' AS BadCast
)
CATCH(
 SELECT 'False' AS BadCast
)
```
- C. 

```
SELECT
 CASE
 WHEN convert(decimal(36,9), @var) IS NULL
 THEN 'True'
 ELSE 'False'
 END
AS BadCast
```
- D. 

```
SELECT
 IIF(TRY_PARSE(@var AS decimal(36,9)) IS NULL, 'True', 'False')
AS BadCast
```

**Correct Answer: D**

### QUESTION 38



You are writing a set of queries against a FILESTREAM-enabled database. 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?

- A. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE
- B. SET XACT\_ABORT OFF
- C. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT
- D. SET IMPLICIT\_TRANSACTIONS ON
- E. SET XACT\_ABORT ON
- F. SET IMPLICIT\_TRANSACTIONS OFF

**Correct Answer: E**

### **QUESTION 39**

You have a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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?

- 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
```

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 40**

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?

- A. SET XACT\_ABORT ON
- B. SET ARITHABORT ON
- C. TRY
- D. BEGIN
- E. SET ARITHABORT OFF
- F. SET XACT\_ABORT OFF

**Correct Answer: A**

**QUESTION 41**

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?

- 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
```

**Correct Answer: A**

#### **QUESTION 42**

You are a database developer at an independent software vendor. You create stored procedures that contain proprietary code. You need to protect the code from being viewed by your customers. Which stored procedure option should you use?

- A. ENCRYPTBYKEY
- B. ENCRYPTION
- C. ENCRYPTBYPASSPHRASE
- D. ENCRYPTBYCERT

**Correct Answer: B**

#### **QUESTION 43**

You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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?

- 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
```

**Correct Answer: A**

#### **QUESTION 44**

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a heap named OrdersHistorical. You write the following Transact-SQL query:

```
INSERT INTO OrdersHistorical
SELECT * FROM CompletedOrders
```

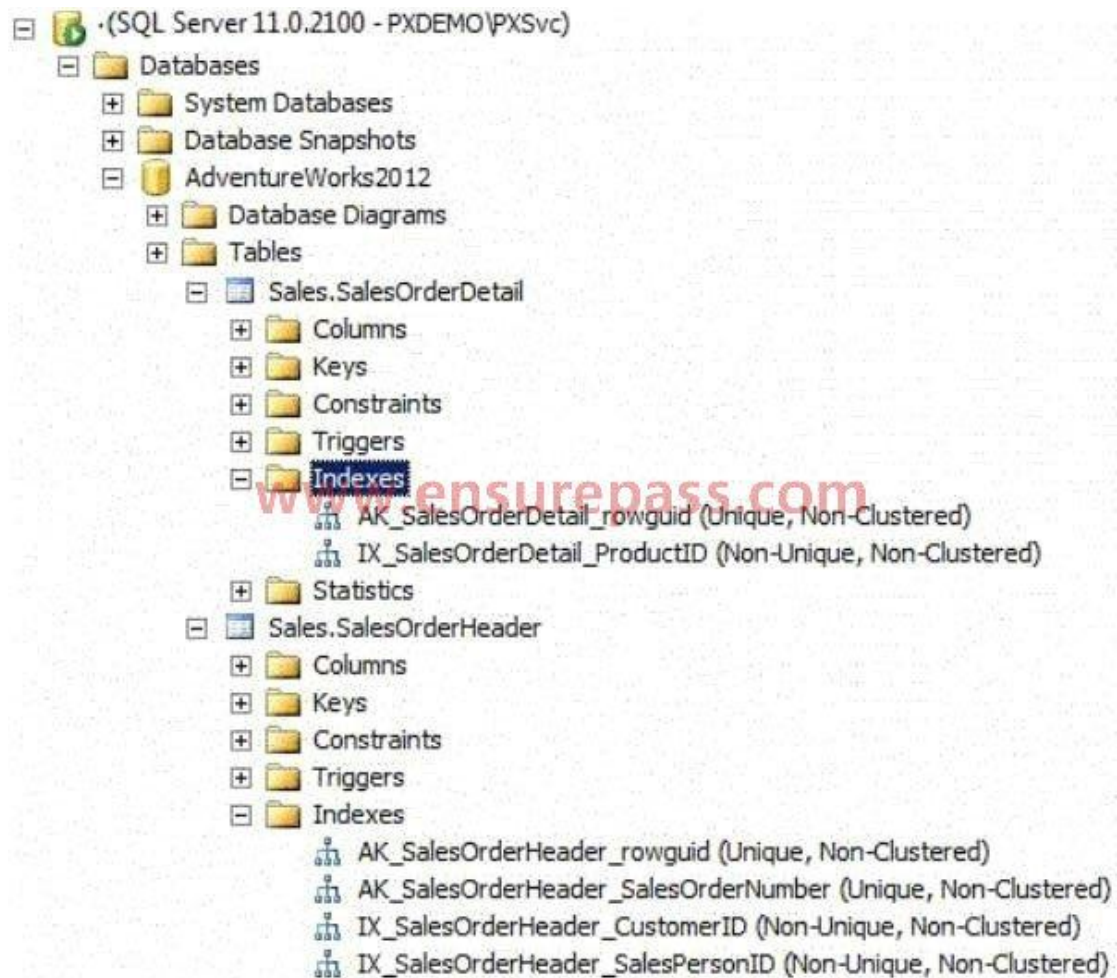
You need to optimize transaction logging and locking for the statement. Which table hint should you use?

- A. HOLDLOCK
- B. ROWLOCK
- C. XLOCK
- D. UPDLOCK
- E. TABLOCK

**Correct Answer: E**

#### **QUESTION 45**

You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains two tables named SalesOrderHeader and SalesOrderDetail. The indexes on the tables are as shown in the exhibit.



You write the following Transact-SQL query:

```
SELECT h.SalesOrderID, h.TotalDue, d.OrderQty
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS h
INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS d
ON h.SalesOrderID = d.SalesOrderID
WHERE h.TotalDue > 100
AND (d.OrderQty > 5 OR d.LineTotal < 1000.00);
```

You discover that the performance of the query is slow. Analysis of the query plan shows table scans where the estimated rows do not match the actual rows for SalesOrderHeader by using an unexpected index on SalesOrderDetail. You need to improve the performance of the query. What should you do?

- A. Use a FORCESCAN hint in the query.
- B. Add a clustered index on SalesOrderID in SalesOrderHeader.
- C. Use a FORCESEEK hint in the query.
- D. Update statistics on SalesOrderID on both tables.

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 46**

Your database contains a table named Purchases. The table includes a DATETIME column named PurchaseTime that stores the date and time each purchase is made. There is a non-clustered index on the PurchaseTime column. The business team wants a report that displays the total number of purchases made on the current day. You need to write a query that will return the correct results in the most efficient manner. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. 

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM Purchases
WHERE PurchaseTime = CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())
```
- B. 

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM Purchases
WHERE PurchaseTime = GETDATE()
```
- C. 

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM Purchases
WHERE CONVERT(VARCHAR, PurchaseTime, 112) = CONVERT(VARCHAR, GETDATE(), 112)
```
- D. 

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM Purchases
WHERE PurchaseTime >= CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())
AND PurchaseTime < DATEADD(DAY, 1, CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()))
```

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 47**

You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You need to store media files in several tables. Each media file is less than 1 MB in size. The media files will require fast access and will be retrieved frequently. What should you do?

- 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.

**Correct Answer: F**

**QUESTION 48**

You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You create a view that displays the dates and times of the airline schedules on a report. You need to display dates and times in several international formats. What should you do?

- 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.

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 49**

You are a database developer of a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You are designing a table that will store Customer data from different sources. The table will include a column that contains the CustomerID from the source system and a column that contains the SourceID. A sample of this data is as shown in the following table.

| SourceID | CustomerID | Customer Name |
|----------|------------|---------------|
| 1        | 234        | John Smith    |
| 3        | 7345       | Jason Warren  |
| 3        | 4402       | Susan Burk    |
| 2        | 866        | Michael Allen |

You need to ensure that the table has no duplicate CustomerID within a SourceID. You also need to ensure that the data in the table is in the order of SourceID and then CustomerID. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. 

```
CREATE TABLE Customer
(SourceID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
CustomerID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
```

- B. CREATE TABLE Customer  
(SourceID int NOT NULL,  
CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,  
CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
- C. CREATE TABLE Customer  
(SourceID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,  
CustomerID int NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
- D. CREATE TABLE Customer  
(SourceID int NOT NULL,  
CustomerID int NOT NULL,  
CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT PK\_Customer PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED  
(SourceID, CustomerID));

**Correct Answer: D**



**QUESTION 50**

You have three tables that contain data for vendors, customers, and agents. You create a view that is used to look up telephone numbers for these companies. The view has the following definition:

```
Create view apt.vwCompanyPhoneList
(Source, CompanyID, CompanyNumber,
 LastName, FirstName, BusinessName, Phone)
as

SELECT 'Customer' as Source
 , CustomerID
 , CustomerNumber
 , CustomerLastName
 , CustomerFirstName
 , CustomerBusinessName
 , Phone
FROM apt.Customer
UNION ALL
SELECT 'Agent' as Source
 , AgentID
 , AgentNumber
 , AgentLastName
 , AgentFirstName
 , AgentBusinessName
 , Phone
FROM apt.Agent
UNION ALL
SELECT 'Vendor' as Source
 , VendorID
 , VendorNumber
 , VendorLastName
 , VendorFirstName
 , VendorBusinessName
 , Phone
FROM apt.Vendor
GO
```

You need to ensure that users can update only the phone numbers by using this view. What should you do?

- A. Alter the view. Use the EXPAND VIEWS query hint along with each SELECT statement.
- B. Drop the view. Re-create the view by using the SCHEMABINDING clause, and then create an index on the view.
- C. Create an AFTER UPDATE trigger on the view.
- D. Create an INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger on the view.

Correct Answer: D

#### QUESTION 51

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Employee and Person. The tables have the following definitions:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Employee] (
 [PersonId] [bigint] NOT NULL,
 [EmployeeNumber] [nvarchar](15) NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Employee] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
 (
 [PersonId] ASC
) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Person] (
 [Id] [bigint] NOT NULL,
 [FirstName] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
 [LastName] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Person] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
 (
 [Id] ASC
) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO
```

You create a view named VwEmployee as shown in the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
CREATE VIEW [dbo].[VwEmployee]
AS
SELECT
 Employee.EmployeeNumber,
 Person.FirstName,
 Person.LastName,
 Person.Id
FROM Employee
INNER JOIN Person
ON Employee.PersonId = Person.Id
GO
```

Users are able to use single INSERT statements or INSERT...SELECT statements into this view. You need to ensure that users are able to use a single statement to insert records into both Employee

and Person tables by using the VwEmployee view. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee

ON VwEmployee

FOR INSERT

AS

BEGIN

INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName)

SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName, FROM inserted

INSERT INTO Employee(PersonId, EmployeeNumber)

SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM inserted

END

B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee

ON VwEmployee

INSTEAD OF INSERT

AS

BEGIN

INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName)

SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName, FROM inserted

INSERT INTO Employee(PersonId, EmployeeNumber)

SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM inserted

END

C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee

ON VwEmployee

INSTEAD OF INSERT

AS

BEGIN

DECLARE @ID INT, @FirstName NVARCHAR(25), @LastName NVARCHAR(25), @PersonID INT,  
@EmployeeNumber NVARCHAR(15)

SELECT @ID = ID, @FirstName = FirstName, @LastName = LastName, @EmployeeNumber =  
EmployeeNumber  
FROM inserted

INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName)

VALUES(@ID, @FirstName, @LastName)

INSERT INTO Employee(PersonID, EmployeeNumber)

VALUES(@PersonID, @EmployeeNumber)

```
End
D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee
ON VwEmployee
INSTEAD OF INSERT
AS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName)
SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName FROM VwEmployee

INSERT INTO Employee(PersonID, EmployeeNumber)
SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM VwEmployee

End
```

**Correct Answer: B**

#### QUESTION 52

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named Products. The Products table has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Products] (
 [ProductId] [bigint] NOT NULL,
 [RetailPrice] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
 [WholeSalePrice] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
 [Name] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
 [Category] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Products] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
 (
 [ProductId] ASC
) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
```

You need to create an audit record only when either the RetailPrice or WholeSalePrice column is updated. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS  
IF COLUMNS\_CHANGED(RetailPrice, WholesalePrice)  
-- Create Audit Records
- B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS  
IF EXISTS(SELECT RetailPrice from inserted) OR  
EXISTS (SELECT WholeSalePnce FROM inserted)  
-- Create Audit Records

- C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS  
IF COLUMNS\_UPDATED(RetailPrice, WholesalePrice)  
-- Create Audit Records
- D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS  
IF UPDATE(RetailPrice) OR UPDATE(WholeSalePrice)  
-- Create Audit Records

**Correct Answer: D**

### **QUESTION 53**

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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?

- A. ALTER TABLE Inventory  
ADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse
- B. ALTER TABLE Inventory  
ADD ItemsInStore - ItemsInWarehouse = TotalItems
- C. ALTER TABLE Inventory  
ADD TotalItems = ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse
- D. ALTER TABLE Inventory  
ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse);

**Correct Answer: A**

### **QUESTION 54**

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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?

- A. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the view.
- B. Create an AFTER trigger on the view.
- C. Modify the view to use the WITH VIEW\_METADATA clause.
- D. Create a clustered index on the view.

**Correct Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 55

Your database contains tables named Products and ProductsPriceLog. The Products table contains columns named ProductCode and Price. The ProductsPriceLog table contains columns named ProductCode, OldPrice, and NewPrice. The ProductsPriceLog table stores the previous price in the OldPrice column and the new price in the NewPrice column. You need to increase the values in the Price column of all products in the Products table by 5 percent. You also need to log the changes to the ProductsPriceLog table. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price \* 1.05  
OUTPUT inserted.ProductCode, deleted.Price, inserted.Price  
INTO ProductsPriceLog(ProductCode, OldPrice, NewPrice)
- B. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price \* 1.05  
OUTPUT inserted.ProductCode, inserted.Price, deleted.Price  
INTO ProductsPriceLog(ProductCode, OldPrice, NewPrice)
- C. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price \* 1.05  
OUTPUT inserted.ProductCode, deleted.Price, inserted.Price \*  
INTO ProductsPriceLog(ProductCode, OldPrice, NewPrice)
- D. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price \* 1.05  
INSERT INTO ProductsPriceLog (ProductCode, OldPrice, NewPrice;  
SELECT ProductCode, Price, Price \* 1.05 FROM Products

**Correct Answer: A**

**QUESTION 56**

A table named Profits stores the total profit made each year within a territory. The Profits table has columns named Territory, Year, and Profit. You need to create a report that displays the profits made by each territory for each year and its previous year. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. 

```
SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
 LEAD(Profit, 1, 0) OVER (PARTITION BY Territory ORDER BY Year) AS PrevProfit
FROM Profits
```
- B. 

```
SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
 LAG(Profit, 1, 0) OVER (PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY Territory) AS PrevProfit
FROM Profits
```
- C. 

```
SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
 LAG(Profit, 1, 0) OVER (PARTITION BY Territory ORDER BY Year) AS PrevProfit
FROM Profits
```
- D. 

```
SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
 LEAD(Profit, 1, 0) OVER (PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY Territory) AS PrevProfit
FROM Profits
```

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 57**

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database to develop a shopping cart application. You need to rotate the unique values of the ProductName field of a table-valued expression into multiple columns in the output. Which Transact-SQL operator should you use?

- A. CROSS JOIN
- B. CROSS APPLY
- C. PIVOT
- D. UNPIVOT

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 58**

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that supports a shopping application. You need to retrieve a list of customers who live in territories that do not have a sales person. Which Transact-SQL query or queries should you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. 

```
SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer
```

- WHERE TerritoryID <> SOME(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
- B. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer  
WHERE TerritoryID <> ALL(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
- C. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer  
WHERE TerritoryID <> ANY(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
- D. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer  
WHERE TerritoryID NOT IN(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)

**Correct Answer: BD**

#### QUESTION 59

Your database contains a table named SalesOrders. The table includes a DATETIME column named OrderTime that stores the date and time each order is placed. There is a non-clustered index on the OrderTime column. The business team wants a report that displays the total number of orders placed on the current day. You need to write a query that will return the correct results in the most efficient manner. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM SalesOrders  
WHERE OrderTime = CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())
- B. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM SalesOrders  
WHERE OrderTime = GETDATE()
- C. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM SalesOrders  
WHERE CONVERT(VARCHAR, OrderTime, 112) = CONVERT(VARCHAR, GETDATE(), 112)
- D. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM SalesOrders  
WHERE OrderTime >= CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())  
AND OrderTime < DATEADD(DAY, CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()))

**Correct Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 60

Your application contains a stored procedure for each country. Each stored procedure accepts an employee identification number through the @EmpID parameter. You plan to build a single process for each employee that will execute the stored procedure based on the country of residence. Which approach should you use?

- A. A recursive stored procedure
- B. Trigger
- C. An UPDATE statement that includes CASE
- D. Cursor
- E. The foreach SQLCLR statement

**Correct Answer: D**



**QUESTION 61**

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create a stored procedure named `dbo.ModifyData` that can modify rows. You need to ensure that when the transaction fails, `dbo.ModifyData` meets the following requirements:

- Does not return an error
- Closes all opened transactions

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. BEGIN TRANSACTION  
BEGIN TRY  
EXEC `dbo.ModifyData`  
COMMIT TRANSACTION  
END TRY  
BEGIN CATCH  
IF @@ TRANCOUNT = 0  
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;  
END CATCH
- B. BEGIN TRANSACTION  
BEGIN TRY  
EXEC `dbo.ModifyData`  
COMMIT TRANSACTION  
END TRY  
BEGIN CATCH  
IF @@ERROR != 0  
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;  
THROW;  
END CATCH
- C. BEGIN TRANSACTION  
BEGIN TRY  
EXEC `dbo.ModifyData`  
COMMIT TRANSACTION  
END TRY  
BEGIN CATCH  
IF @@TRANCOUNT = 0  
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;  
THROW;  
END CATCH
- D. BEGIN TRANSACTION  
BEGIN TRY  
EXEC `dbo.ModifyData`

```
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
 IF @@ERROR != 0
 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;
END CATCH
```

**Correct Answer: D**

#### **QUESTION 62**

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 during reads, the transaction experiences blocking from concurrent updates. You need to ensure that throughout the transaction the data maintains the original version. 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: M**

#### **QUESTION 63**

You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. You have a query that runs slower than expected. You need to capture execution plans that will include detailed information on missing indexes recommended by the query optimizer. 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: K**

#### QUESTION 64

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 a large amount of memory is consumed by single-use dynamic queries. You need to reduce procedure cache usage from these statements without creating any additional indexes. 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: G**

#### QUESTION 65

[Download the complete collection of Exam's Real Q&As www.ensurepass.com](http://www.ensurepass.com)

You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly. Your investigation shows the root cause is a query against a read-only table that has a clustered index. The query returns the following six columns:

One column in its WHERE clause contained in a non-clustered index. Four additional columns  
One COUNT (\*) column based on a grouping of the four additional columns. You need to optimize the statement.

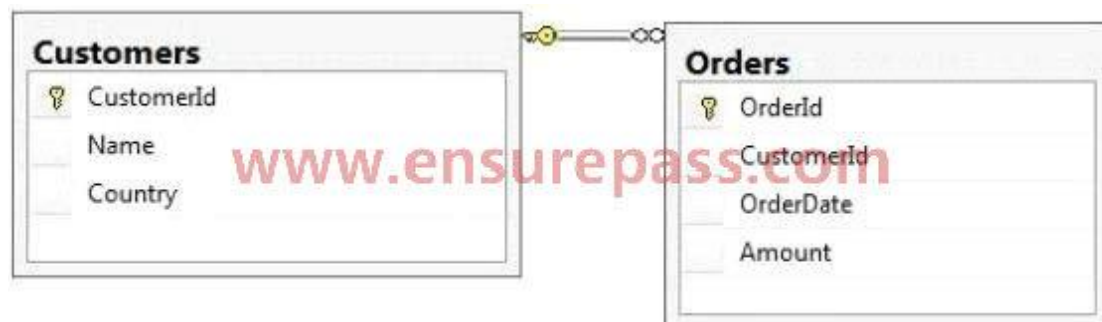
What should you do?

- 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: F**

#### QUESTION 66

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.



You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value

set to 1 in the following XML format.

```
<Customers>
 <Name>Customer A</Name>
 <Country>Australia</Country>
 <Orders>
 <OrderId>1</OrderId>
 <OrderDate>2000-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
 <Amount>3400.00</Amount>
 </Orders>
 <Orders>
 <OrderId>2</OrderId>
 <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
 <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
 </Orders>
</Customers>
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1  
FOR XML RAW
- B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1  
FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
- C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1  
FOR XML AUTO
- D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1  
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1  
FOR XML AUTO
- F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1  
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM

```
Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId
WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1
FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
```

- H. `SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders`  
`INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1`  
`FOR XML PATH ('Customers')`

**Correct Answer: F**

#### QUESTION 67

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDB. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.



You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

```
<Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia">
 <OrderId>1</OrderId>
 <OrderDate>2000-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
 <Amount>3400.00</Amount>
</Customers>
<Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia">
 <OrderId>2</OrderId>
 <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
 <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
</Customers>
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. `SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId`  
`WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1`

- FOR XML RAW
- B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON  
Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1  
FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
- C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON  
Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1  
FOR XML AUTO
- D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON  
Orders.CustomerId - Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1  
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON  
Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1  
FOR XML AUTO
- F. SELECT Name, Country, CrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON  
Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1  
FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM  
Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId  
WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1  
FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
- H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate,  
Amount FROM Orders  
INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE  
Customers.CustomerId= 1  
FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

**Correct Answer: G**

#### QUESTION 68

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to write code for a transaction that contains several statements. There is high contention between readers and writers on several tables used by your transaction. You need to minimize the use of the tempdb space. You also need to prevent reading queries from blocking writing queries. Which isolation level should you use?

- A. SERIALIZABLE
- B. SNAPSHOT
- C. READ COMMITTED SNAPSHOT
- D. REPEATABLE READ

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 69**

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 top half of the students arranged by their average marks must be given a rank of 1 and the remaining students must be given a rank of 2. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- 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
```
- C. 

```
SELECT StudentCode as Code,
 DENSE_RANK() 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,
 RANXO OVER (PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
 FROM StudentMarks) tmp
```



WHERE Rank = 1

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 70**

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. `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`
- C. `SELECT StudentCode as Code,  
DENSE_RANK() 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: A**

#### QUESTION 71

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 retrieve the students who scored the highest marks for each subject along with the marks. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- 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
- C. SELECT StudentCode as Code, DENSE\_RANK() 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,
 RANKX OVER(PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
```

**Correct Answer: F**

#### **QUESTION 72**

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?

- 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 DATETIME2 data type.
- J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.

**Correct Answer: I**

#### **QUESTION 73**

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?

- 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.

**Correct Answer: E**

**QUESTION 74**

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 applications.

What should you create for each application?

- A. Synonyms
- B. Common table expressions
- C. Views
- D. Temporary tables

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 75**

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to create an object that meets the following requirements:

- Takes an input variable
- Returns a table of values
- Cannot be referenced within a view

Which object should you use?

- A. Scalar-valued function
- B. Inline function
- C. User-defined data type
- D. Stored procedure

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 76**

You are a database developer for an application hosted on a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server. The database contains two tables that have the following definitions:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer
(CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerName varchar(50) NOT NULL)

CREATE TABLE Orders
(OrderID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerID int NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Customer (CustomerID),
 OrderAmount money NOT NULL,
 ShippingCountry varchar(50) NOT NULL)
```

Global customers place orders from several countries. You need to view the country from which each customer has placed the most orders. Which Transact-SQL query do you use?

- A. `SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry`  
`FROM Customer c`  
`INNER JOIN`  
`(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,`  
`RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID`  
`ORDER BY COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS Rnk`  
`FROM Orders`  
`GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o`  
`ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID`  
`WHERE o.Rnk = 1`
- B. `SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry`  
`FROM`  
`(SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry,`  
`RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID`  
`ORDER BY COUNT(o.OrderAmount) ASC) AS Rnk`  
`FROM Customer c`  
`INNER JOIN Orders o`  
`ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID`  
`GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry) cs`  
`WHERE Rnk = 1`
- C. `SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry`  
`FROM Customer c`  
`INNER JOIN`  
`(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,`  
`RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID`  
`ORDER BY OrderAmount DESC) AS Rnk`  
`FROM Orders`  
`GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o`

```

ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
WHERE o.Rnk = 1
D. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry
FROM Customer c
INNER JOIN
(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,
COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS OrderAmount
FROM Orders
GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
ORDER BY OrderAmount DESC

```

**Correct Answer: A**

### QUESTION 77

You want to add a new GUID column named BookGUID to a table named dbo.Book that already contains data. BookGUID will have a constraint to ensure that it always has a value when new rows are inserted into dbo.Book. You need to ensure that the new column is assigned a GUID for existing rows. Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Build List and Reorder:**

Ordered List Title	Answer Choices Title
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 150px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> newid()  newguid()  WITH VALUES  WITH EXISTING  CONSTRAINT CK_BookGuid  CHECK  CONSTRAINT DF_BookGuid  DEFAULT  ALTER TABLE dbo.Book  ADD BookGuid VARCHAR(10) NOT  NULL  ALTER TABLE dbo.Book  ADD BookGuid Uniqueidentifier NOT  NULL </div>

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[Remove >>](http://www.ensurepass.com)

**Correct Answer:**

```

ALTER TABLE dbo.Book
ADD BookGuid Uniqueidentifier NOT NULL
CONSTRAINT DF_BookGuid DEFAULT
newid()
WITH VALUES

```

**QUESTION 78**

You create a view based on the following statement:

```
CREATE VIEW dbo.vwItemList
AS
SELECT
 b.BatchID
 , b.MailItemID
 , c.ContractNum
 , c.FirstName + ' ' + c.LastName as ContractName
 , a.Address1
 , a.City + ', ' + a.State + ' ' + a.Zip
FROM BatchLog b
join Contract c on b.MailItemID = c.ContractID
join Address a on a.ContractID = c.ContractID
WHERE
 b.ProcessDate >= dateadd(d, 1, EOMONTH(GETDATE(), -2));
```

You grant the Select permission to User1 for this view. You need to change the view so that it displays only the records that were processed in the month prior to the current month. You need to ensure that after the changes, the view functions correctly for User1. Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Build List and Reorder:**

Ordered List Title	Answer Choices Title
	<p>DROP VIEW dbo.vwItemList; GO; CREATE VIEW dbo.vwItemList AS ALTER VIEW dbo.vwItemList AS WHERE b.ProcessDate &gt;= dateadd(d, 1, EOMONTH(GETDATE(), -2)) AND b.ProcessDate &lt;= EOMONTH(GETDATE(), -1); WHERE b.ProcessDate &gt;= dateadd(d, 1, EOMONTH(GETDATE(), -2)) AND b.ProcessDate &lt; dateadd(d, 1, EOMONTH(GETDATE(), -1)) SELECT b.BatchID b.MailItemID c.ContractNum c.FirstName + ' ' + c.LastName as ContractName a.Address1 a.City + ', ' + a.State + ' ' + a.Zip FROM BatchLog b JOIN Contract c ON b.MailItemID = c.ContractID JOIN Address a ON a.ContractID = c.ContractID GO GRANT SELECT ON SCHEMA::vwItemList TO User1;</p>

**Correct Answer:**

```
ALTER VIEW dbo.vwItemList
AS
SELECT
 b.BatchID
 , b.MailltemID
 , c.ContractNum
 , c.FirstName + ' ' + c.LastName as ContractName
 , a.Address1
 , a.City + ' ' + a.State + ' ' + a.Zip
FROM BatchLog b
JOIN Contract c ON b.MailltemID = c.ContractID
JOIN Address a ON a.ContractID = c.ContractID
WHERE b.ProcessDate >= dateadd(d, 1, EOMONTH (GETDATE(), -2))
AND b.ProcessDate < dateadd(d, 1, EOMONTH (GETDATE(), -1))
```

#### QUESTION 79

You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You need to create an indexed view within the database for a report that displays Customer Name and the total revenue for that customer. Which four T-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

#### Build List and Reorder:

Ordered List Title	Answer Choices Title
	<pre>CREATE VIEW Sales.vwCustomerRevenue AS WITH SCHEMABINDING CREATE VIEW Sales.vwCustomerRevenue WITH SCHEMABINDING AS SELECT     O.CustomerID     , C.CustomerName     , SUM(O.SubTotal) AS CustomerTotal     , COUNT_BIG(*) AS RecCount FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS O JOIN Sales.Customer AS C ON C.CustomerID = O.CustomerID GROUP BY     O.CustomerID     , C.CustomerName GO CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX idx_vwCustomerRevenue ON Sales.vwCustomerRevenue (CustomerID); GO CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_vwCustomerRevenue ON Sales.vwCustomerRevenue (CustomerID);</pre>

**Correct Answer:**



```
CREATE VIEW Sales.vwCustomerRevenue
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT
O.CustomerID
, C.CustomerName
, SUM(O.SubTotal) AS CustomerTotal
, COUNT_BIG(*) AS RecCount
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS O
JOIN Sales.Customer AS C ON C.CustomerID = O.CustomerID
GROUP BY
O.CustomerID
, C.CustomerName
GO
CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX idx_vwCustomerRevenue
ON Sales.vwCustomerRevenue (CustomerID);
```

#### QUESTION 80

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You use an OrderDetail table that has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[OrderDetail]
([SalesOrderID] [int] NOT NULL,
[SalesOrderDetailID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
[CarrierTrackingNumber] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
[OrderQty] [smallint] NOT NULL,
[ProductID] [int] NOT NULL,
[SpecialOfferID] [int] NULL,
[UnitPrice] [money] NOT NULL);
```

You need to create a non-clustered index on the SalesOrderID column in the OrderDetail table to include only rows that contain a value in the SpecialOfferID column. Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Build List and Reorder:**

Ordered List Title	Answer Choices Title
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 150px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> WHERE  FILTER ON  SpecialOfferID IS NOT NULL;  ON dbo.OrderDetail(SalesOrderID)  ON dbo.OrderDetail(SalesOrderID)  AS FILTERED_INDEX  CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX  Fidx_SpecialOfferID  CREATE NONCLUSTERED  FILTERED INDEX  Fidx_SpecialOfferID </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <span>&lt;&lt; Move</span> <span>Remove &gt;&gt;</span> </div>	

**Correct Answer:**

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX
Fidx_SpecialOfferID
ON dbo.OrderDetail(SalesOrderID)
WHERE
SpecialOfferID IS NOT NULL;
```

#### QUESTION 81

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to implement a computed column that references a lookup table by using an INNER JOIN against another table. What should you do?

- A. Reference a user-defined function within the computed column.
- B. Create a BEFORE trigger that maintains the state of the computed column.
- C. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded values.
- D. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded CASE statements.

**Correct Answer: A**

#### QUESTION 82

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. The database contains a table named Suppliers and a column named IsActive in the Purchases schema. You create a new user named ContosoUser in ContosoDb. ContosoUser has no permissions to the Suppliers table. You need to ensure that ContosoUser can delete rows that are not active from Suppliers. You also need to grant ContosoUser only the minimum required permissions. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. GRANT DELETE ON Purchases.Suppliers TO ContosoUser

- B. CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers  
WITH EXECUTE AS USER = 'dbo'  
AS  
DELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0  
GO  
GRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser
- C. GRANT SELECT ON Purchases.Suppliers TO ContosoUser
- D. CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers  
AS  
DELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0  
GO  
GRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser

**Correct Answer: D**

### **QUESTION 83**

You use a contained database named ContosoDB within a domain. You need to create a user who can log on to the ContosoDB database. You also need to ensure that you can port the database to different database servers within the domain without additional user account configurations. Which type of user should you create?

- A. User mapped to a certificate
- B. SQL user without login
- C. Domain user
- D. SQL user with login

**Correct Answer: C**

### **QUESTION 84**

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that has multiple tables in the Sales schema. Some users must be prevented from deleting records in any of the tables in the Sales schema. You need to manage users who are prevented from deleting records in the Sales schema. You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a custom database role that includes the users. Deny Delete permissions on the Sales schema for the custom database role.
- B. Include the Sales schema as an owned schema for the db\_denydatawriter role. Add the users to the db\_denydatawriter role.
- C. Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for each user.
- D. Create a custom database role that includes the users. Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for the custom database role.

**Correct Answer: A**

#### QUESTION 85

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a Product table created by using the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Product
(
 ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
 Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
 Color VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
 Size VARCHAR(5) NOT NULL,
 Style CHAR(2) NULL,
 Weight DECIMAL(8,2) NULL);
```

You need to ensure that the minimum amount of disk space is used to store the data in the Product table. What should you do?

- A. Convert all indexes to Column Store indexes.
- B. Implement Unicode Compression.
- C. Implement row-level compression.
- D. Implement page-level compression.

**Correct Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 86

You generate a daily report according to the following query:

```
SELECT c.CustomerName
FROM Sales.Customer c
WHERE Sales.ufnGetLastOrderDate(c.CustomerID) <
 DATEADD(DAY, -90, GETDATE())
```

The Sales.ufnGetLastOrderDate user-defined function (UDF) is defined as follows:

```
CREATE FUNCTION Sales.ufnGetLastOrderDate(@CustomerID int)
RETURNS datetime
AS
BEGIN
 DECLARE @lastOrderDate datetime
 SELECT @lastOrderDate = MAX(OrderDate)
 FROM Sales.SalesOrder
 WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
 RETURN @lastOrderDate
END
```

You need to improve the performance of the query. What should you do?

**A. Drop the UDF and rewrite the report query as follows:**

```
WITH cte(CustomerID, LastOrderDate) AS (
 SELECT CustomerID, MAX(OrderDate) AS [LastOrderDate]
 FROM Sales.SalesOrder
 GROUP BY CustomerID
)
SELECT c.CustomerName
FROM cte
INNER JOIN Sales.Customer c
ON cte.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE cte.LastOrderDate < DATEADD(DAY, -90, GETDATE())
```

**B. Drop the UDF and rewrite the report query as follows:**

```
SELECT c.CustomerName
FROM Sales.Customer c
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
 SELECT s.OrderDate
 FROM Sales.SalesOrder
 WHERE s.OrderDate > DATEADD(DAY, -90, GETDATE())
 AND s.CustomerID = c.CustomerID)
```

**C. Drop the UDF and rewrite the report query as follows:**

```
SELECT DISTINCT c.CustomerName
FROM Sales.Customer c
INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrder s
ON c.CustomerID = s.CustomerID
WHERE s.OrderDate < DATEADD(DAY, -90, GETDATE())
```

**D. Rewrite the report query as follows:**

```
SELECT c.CustomerName
FROM Sales.Customer c
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT OrderDate FROM Sales.ufnGetRecentOrders(c.CustomerID, 90))
```

**Rewrite the UDF as follows:**

```
CREATE FUNCTION Sales.ufnGetRecentOrders(@CustomerID int, @MaxAge datetime)
RETURNS TABLE AS RETURN (
 SELECT OrderDate
 FROM Sales.SalesOrder
 WHERE s.CustomerID = @CustomerID)
```

AND s.OrderDate > DATEADD(DAY, -@MaxAge, GETDATE())

**Correct Answer: A**

**QUESTION 87**

You develop a database application for a university. You need to create a view that will be indexed that meets the following requirements:

- Displays the details of only students from Canada.
- Allows insertion of details of only students from Canada.

Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Build List and Reorder:**

Ordered List Title	Answer Choices Title
<div><div>▲▼</div><div></div></div>	<div>WITH ENCRYPTION</div> <div>WITH CHECK OPTION</div> <div>WITH SCHEMABINDING</div> <div>WITH VIEW_METADATA</div> <div>CREATE VIEW</div> <div>dbo.CanadianStudents</div> <div>CREATE INDEXED VIEW</div> <div>dbo.CanadianStudents</div> <div>AS</div> <div>SELECT s.LastName, s.FirstName,</div> <div>s.JobTitle, a.Country,</div> <div>e.LastQualification</div> <div>FROM Student s</div> <div>INNER JOIN NativeAddress a ON</div> <div>a.AddressID = s.AddressID</div> <div>INNER JOIN EducationHistory e ON</div> <div>s.StudentID = e.StudentID</div> <div>WHERE a.Country = 'Canada'</div>

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**Correct Answer:**

```
CREATE VIEW dbo.CanadianStudents
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT s.LastName, s.FirstName, s.JobTitle,
a.Country, e.LastQualification
FROM Student s
INNER JOIN NativeAddress a ON a.AddressID =
s.AddressID
INNER JOIN EducationHistory e ON
s.StudentID = e.StudentID
WHERE a.Country = 'Canada'
WITH CHECK OPTION
```

#### QUESTION 88

You create the following stored procedure. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.InsertCountryRegion
02 @CountryRegionCode nvarchar(3),
03 @Name nvarchar(50)
04 AS
05 BEGIN
06 SET NOCOUNT ON;
07 ...
08 END;
```

You need to ensure that the stored procedure performs the following tasks:

- If a record exists, update the record.
- If no record exists, insert a new record.

Which four Transact-SQL statements should you insert at line 07? (To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Build List and Reorder:**



Ordered List Title	Answer Choices Title
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 380px; width: 260px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	<pre> UPDATE CountryRegion SET Name = @Name WHERE CountryRegionCode = @CountryRegionCode WHEN NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE THEN WHEN NOT MATCHED BY TARGET THEN WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET Name = source.Name MERGE CountryRegion AS target USING (Select @CountryRegionCode, @Name) AS source (CountryRegionCode, Name) ON (target.CountryRegionCode = source.CountryRegionCode) IF (@@ROWCOUNT &gt; 0) INSERT INTO CountryRegion (CountryRegionCode, Name) VALUES (@CountryRegionCode, @Name); INSERT (CountryRegionCode, Name) VALUES (source.CountryRegionCode, source.Name); </pre>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <span>&lt;&lt; Move</span> <span>Remove &gt;&gt;</span> </div>	

**Correct Answer:**

```

MERGE CountryRegion AS target
USING (Select @CountryRegionCode, @Name)
AS source (CountryRegionCode, Name)
ON (target.CountryRegionCode =
source.CountryRegionCode)
WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET Name
= source.Name
WHEN NOT MATCHED BY TARGET THEN
INSERT (CountryRegionCode, Name)
VALUES (source.CountryRegionCode,
source.Name);

```

**QUESTION 89**

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create two tables by using the following table definitions.



```
CREATE TABLE Employees
(
 empid int NOT NULL
 , mgrid int NULL
 , empname varchar(25) NOT NULL
 , salary money NOT NULL
 CONSTRAINT PK_Employees PRIMARY KEY(empid)
);
CREATE TABLE Departments
(
 deptid INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
 , deptname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL
 , deptmgrid INT NULL REFERENCES Employees(empid)
);
```

You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that will support the following query:

```
SELECT D.deptid, D.deptname, D.deptmgrid
 , ST.empid, ST.empname, ST.mgrid
FROM Departments AS D
 CROSS APPLY getsubtree(D.deptmgrid) AS ST;
```

Which six Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

#### Build List and Reorder:

Ordered List Title	Answer Choices Title
	<pre>CREATE FUNCTION dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS INT) RETURNS @Tree TABLE (     empid INT NOT NULL,     empname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,     mgrid INT NULL,     M INT NOT NULL) AS BEGIN     (SELECT empid, empname, mgrid, 0     FROM Employees WHERE empid = @empid     UNION ALL     SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.mgrid, es.M+1     FROM Employees AS e JOIN Employees_Subtree AS es ON e.mgrid = es.empid)     SELECT * FROM Employees_Subtree;     CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS INT)     AS     BEGIN     RETURN     END     INSERT INTO @Tree     SELECT empid, empname, mgrid, 0     FROM Employees     WHERE empid = @empid     UNION ALL     SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.mgrid, es.M+1     FROM Employees AS e     JOIN Employees_Subtree AS es     ON e.mgrid = es.empid     WITH Employees_Subtree(empid, empname, mgrid, M)     AS</pre>

Correct Answer:

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS INT)
RETURNS @Tree TABLE (
empid INT NOT NULL,
empname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,
mgrid INT NULL,
lv INT NOT NULL)
AS
BEGIN
WITH Employees_Subtree(empid, empname, mgrid, lv)
AS
(SELECT empid, empname, mgrid, 0
FROM Employees WHERE empid = @empid
UNION ALL
SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.mgrid, es.lv+1
FROM Employees AS e JOIN Employees_Subtree AS es ON e.mgrid = es.empid)
INSERT INTO @Tree
SELECT * FROM Employees_Subtree;
RETURN
END
```

#### QUESTION 90

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create a table by using the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE Prices (
 PriceId int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
 ActualPrice NUMERIC(16,9),
 PredictedPrice NUMERIC(16,9)
)
```

You need to create a computed column based on a user-defined function named `udf_price_index`. You also need to ensure that the column supports an index. Which three Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Build List and Reorder:**

Ordered List Title	Answer Choices Title
<div data-bbox="256 275 288 342"> <div>▲</div> <div>▼</div> </div>	<pre> CREATE FUNCTION udf_price_index (@actualprice FLOAT, @predictedprice FLOAT) RETURNS FLOAT ALTER TABLE Prices ADD [PriceIndex] AS dbo.udf_price_index([ActualPrice], [PredictedPrice]) PERSISTED ALTER TABLE Prices ADD [PriceIndex] AS dbo.udf_price_index([ActualPrice], [PredictedPrice]) AS BEGIN SELECT @priceindex = CASE WHEN @predictedprice = 0 THEN 0 ELSE @actualprice/@predictedprice END END GO CREATE FUNCTION udf_price_index (@actualprice NUMERIC(16,9), @predictedprice NUMERIC(16,9)) RETURNS NUMERIC(16,9) WITH SCHEMABINDING AS BEGIN DECLARE @priceindex NUMERIC(16,9) SELECT @priceindex = CASE WHEN @predictedprice = 0 THEN 0 ELSE @actualprice/@predictedprice END RETURN @priceindex END GO </pre>

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Correct Answer:

```
CREATE FUNCTION udf_price_index
(@actualprice NUMERIC(16,9),
@predictedprice NUMERIC(16,9))
RETURNS NUMERIC(16,9)
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
BEGIN
 DECLARE @priceindex NUMERIC(16,9)
 SELECT @priceindex = CASE
 WHEN @predictedprice = 0 THEN 0
 ELSE @actualprice/@predictedprice
 END
 RETURN @priceindex
END
GO

ALTER TABLE Prices ADD [PriceIndex]
AS dbo.udf_price_index([ActualPrice],
[PredictedPrice]) PERSISTED
```

#### QUESTION 91

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database that has two tables named Div1Cust and Div2Cust. Each table has columns named DivisionID and CustomerId . None of the rows in Div1Cust exist in Div2Cust. You need to write a query that meets the following requirements:

- The rows in Div1Cust must be combined with the rows in Div2Cust.
- The result set must have columns named Division and Customer.
- Duplicates must be retained.

Which three Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Build List and Reorder:**

Ordered List Title	Answer Choices Title
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 280px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div> <div>EXCEPT</div> <div>SELECT DivisionID, CustomerID</div> <div>FROM Div2Cust</div> <div>SELECT DISTINCT DivisionID,</div> <div>CustomerID</div> <div>FROM Div1Cust, Div2Cust</div> <div>INTERSECT</div> <div>SELECT DivisionID AS Division,</div> <div>CustomerID AS Customer</div> <div>FROM Div1Cust</div> <div>UNION ALL</div> <div>INNER JOIN</div> <div>UNION</div> <div>SELECT DivisionID, CustomerID</div> <div>FROM Div1Cust, Div2Cust</div> <div>ON Div1Cust.CustID =</div> <div>Div2Cust.CustID</div> <div>SELECT DivisionID, CustomerID</div> <div>FROM Div1Cust</div> </div>

<< Move      Remove >>

**Correct Answer:**

```

SELECT DivisionID AS Division, CustomerID AS
Customer
FROM Div1Cust
UNION ALL
SELECT DivisionID, CustomerID
FROM Div2Cust

```

#### QUESTION 92

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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?

- 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

**Correct Answer: B**

**QUESTION 93**

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 94**

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

- Returns a result set based on supplied parameters.
- Enables the returned result set to perform a join with a table.

Which object should you use?

- A. Inline user-defined function
- B. Stored procedure
- C. Table-valued user-defined function
- D. Scalar user-defined function

**Correct Answer: C**

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<a href="#">70-321</a>	<a href="#">70-412</a>	<a href="#">70-481</a>	<a href="#">70-583</a>
<a href="#">70-331</a>	<a href="#">70-413</a>	<a href="#">70-484</a>	<a href="#">70-640</a>
<a href="#">70-332</a>	<a href="#">70-414</a>	<a href="#">70-485</a>	<a href="#">70-649</a>
<a href="#">70-336</a>	<a href="#">70-417</a>	<a href="#">70-486</a>	<a href="#">70-668</a>
<a href="#">70-337</a>	<a href="#">70-461</a>	<a href="#">70-487</a>	<a href="#">70-680</a>
<a href="#">70-341</a>	<a href="#">70-462</a>	<a href="#">70-488</a>	<a href="#">70-687</a>
<a href="#">70-342</a>	<a href="#">70-463</a>	<a href="#">70-489</a>	<a href="#">70-688</a>
<a href="#">70-346</a>	<a href="#">70-464</a>	<a href="#">70-513</a>	<a href="#">70-689</a>



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