Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-461

Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012

NEW QUESTION 1
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. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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
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

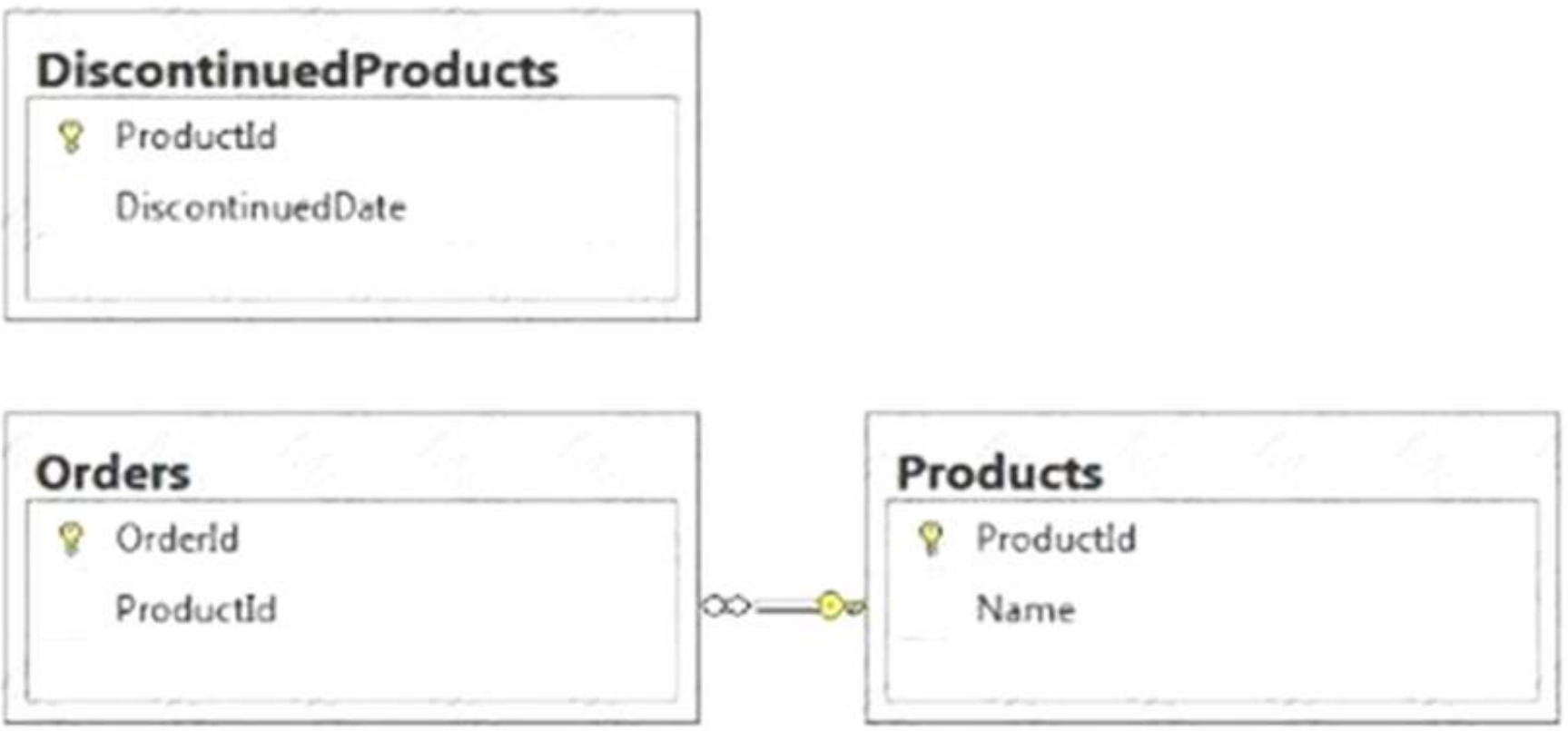
Unless stated above, no columns in the Employee table reference other tables.

Confidential information about the employees is stored in a separate table named EmployeeData. One record exists within EmployeeData for each record in the Employee table.
You need to assign the appropriate constraints and table properties to ensure data integrity and visibility. On which column in the Employee table should you create a self-reference foreign key constraint?

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

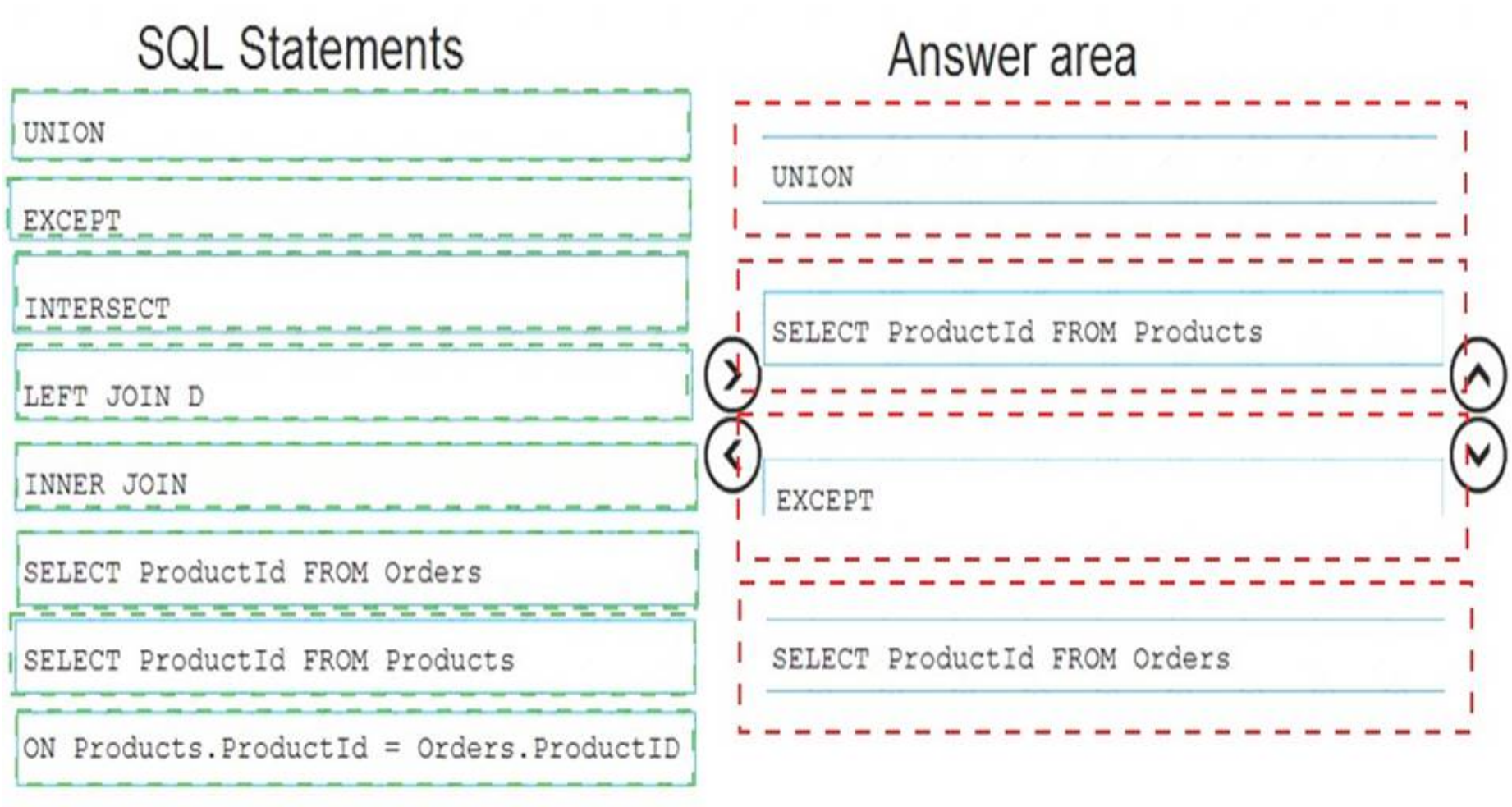
Answer: I

NEW QUESTION 2
A database contains tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
Products that are discontinued are moved from the Products table to the DiscontinuedProducts table. Any orders for discontinued products are removed from the Orders table.
You write the following SELECT statement to return all the discontinued products:
SELECT ProductId FROM DiscontinuedProducts
You need to extend the SELECT statement to include products who do not have any orders.
Which four Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Exhibit



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 3
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 user
B. Deny Delete permissions on the Sales schema for the custom database role.
C. Include the Sales schema as an owned schema for the db_denydatawriter rol
D. Add the users to thedb_denydatawriter role.
E. Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for each user.
F. Create a custom database role that includes the user
G. Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for the custom database role.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 5
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 CustomerWHERE TerritoryID <> SOME(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
B. SELECT CustomerID FROM CustomerWHERE TerritoryID <> ALL(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
C. SELECT CustomerID FROM CustomerWHERE TerritoryID <> ANY(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
D. SELECT CustomerID FROM CustomerWHERE TerritoryID NOT IN(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 6
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. SQL user without login
B. SQL user with a custom SID
C. SQL user with login
D. Domain user

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that has Trustworthy set to On. You create a stored procedure that returns database-level information from Dynamic Management Views. You grant User1 access to execute the stored procedure. You need to ensure that the stored procedure returns the required information when User1 executes the stored procedure. You need to achieve this goal by granting the minimum permissions required. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.)

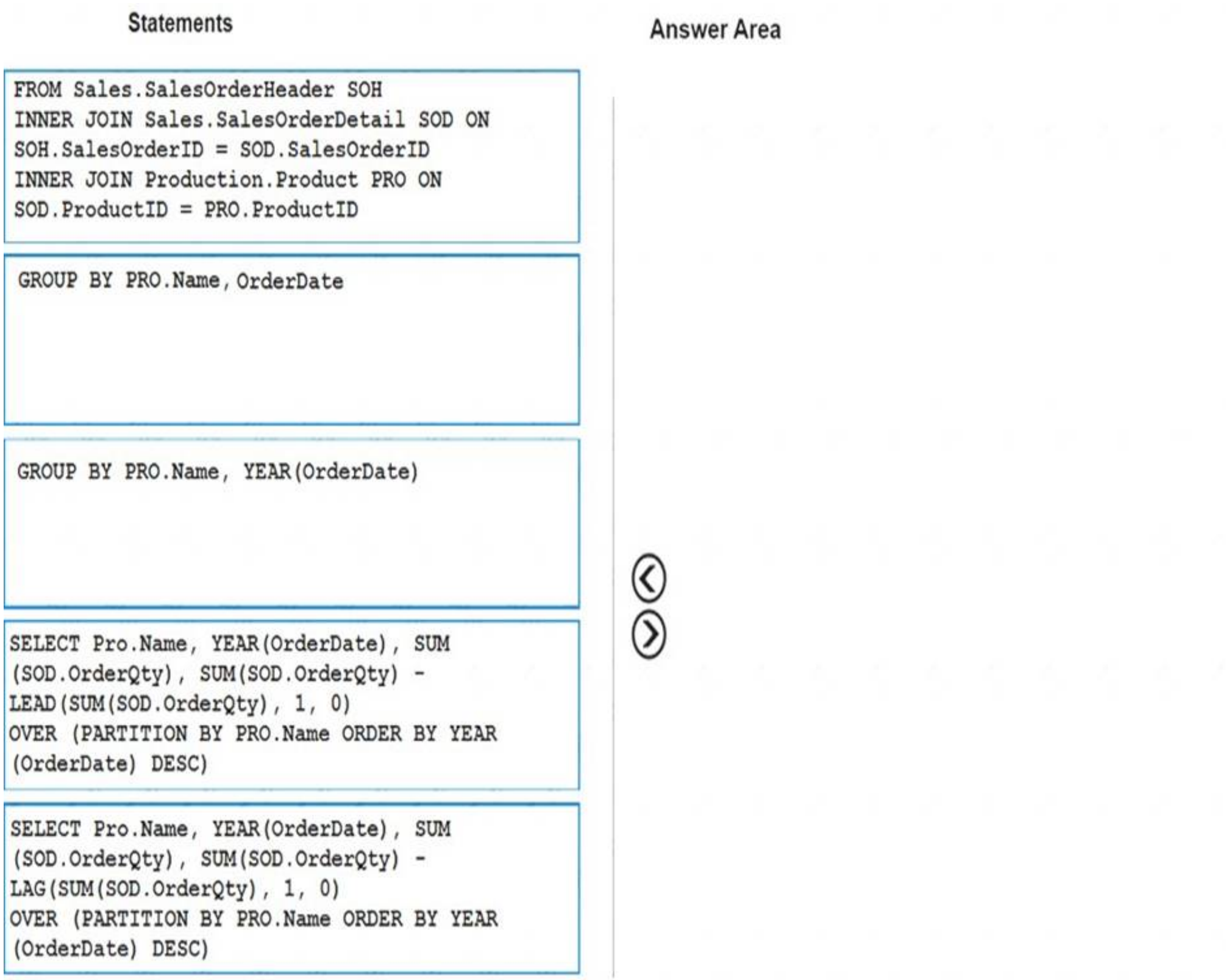
A. Create a SQL Server login that has VIEW SERVER STATE permission
B. Create an application role and a secured password for the role.
C. Modify the stored procedure to include the EXECUTE AS OWNER statemen
D. Grant VIEW SERVER STATE permissions to the owner of the stored procedure.
E. Create a SQL Server login that has VIEW SERVER STATE permission
F. Modify the stored procedure to include the EXECUTE AS {newlogin} statement.
G. Grant the db_owner role on the database to User1.
H. Grant the sysadmin role on the database to User1.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 8
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server database for a sales ordering application.
You want to create a report that displays the increase of order quantities over the previous year for each product.
You need to write a query that displays:

- Product name,
- Year of sales order,
- Sales order quantity, and
- Increase of order quantity over the previous year.

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



Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: FROM ..
Box 2: LAG (not LEAD)
Lag accesses data from a previous row in the same result set without the use of a self-join starting with SQL Server 2012 (11.x). LAG provides access to a row at a given physical offset that comes before the current row. Use this analytic function in a SELECT statement to compare values in the current row with values in a previous row.
Not lead: Lead accesses data from a subsequent row in the same result set without the use of a self-join starting with SQL Server 2012 (11.x). LEAD provides access to a row at a given physical offset that follows the current row.
Box 3: GROY BY PRO.NAME, YEAR (OrderDate)
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/lag-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

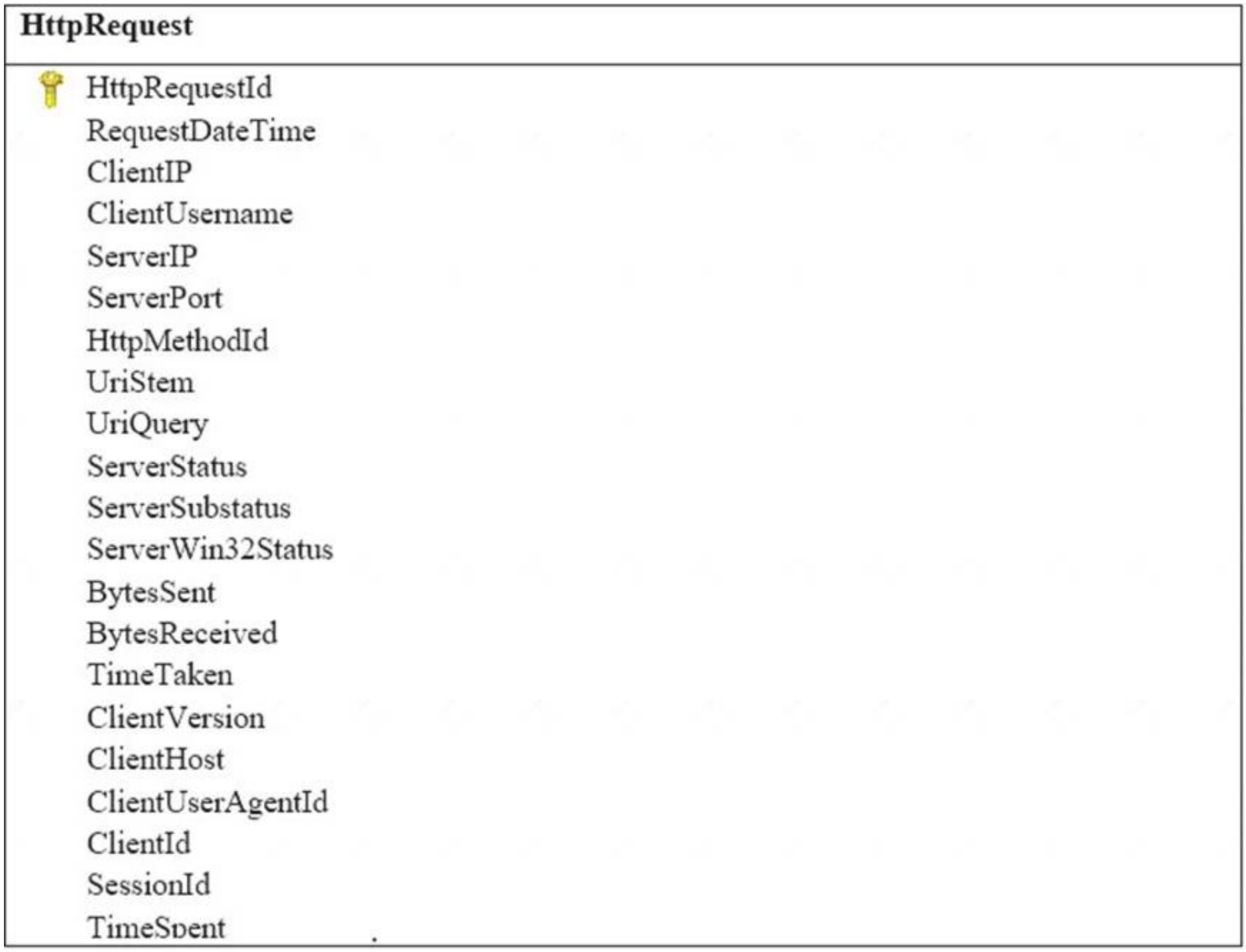
NEW QUESTION 9
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database to develop a shopping cart application. You need to invoke a table-valued function for each row returned by a query. Which Transact-SQL operator should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175156.aspx

NEW QUESTION 10
You use a Microsoft SQL Server database that contains a table. The table has records of web requests as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Your network has three web servers that have the following IP addresses:

- 10.0.0.1
- 10.0.0.2
- 10.0.0.3

You need to create a query that displays the following information:

- The number of requests for each web page (UriStem) grouped by the web server (ServerIP) that served the request
- A column for each server

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A

```
SELECT
   UriStem,
   [10.0.0.1],
   [10.0.0.2],
   [10.0.0.3],
FROM
 (SELECT HttpRequestId, ServerIP, UriStem FROM HttpRequest) r
PIVOT (
COUNT (r.HttpRequestId)
FOR r.ServerIP IN ([10.0.0.1], [10.0.0.2], [10.0.0.3])
) AS pvt
ORDER BY
 pvt.UriStem
```

B

```
SELECT
  UriStem,
SUM(CASE WHEN ServerIP = '10.0.0.1' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
[10.0.0.1],
SUM(CASE WHEN ServerIP = '10.0.0.2' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
[10.0.0.2],
SUM(CASE WHEN ServerIP = '10.0.0.3' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
[10.0.0.3],
FROM
    HttpRequest
GROUP BY
    ServerIP
ORDER BY
    UriStem
```

C

```
SELECT
 UriStem,
Server,
Requests
FROM
 (SELECT HttpRequestId, ServerIP, UriStem FROM HttpRequest) r
UNPIVOT (
Requests FOR Server IN ([ServerIP])
) AS pvt
ORDER BY
Pvt.UriStem
```

D

```
DECLARE @Results TABLE (
 UriStem VARCHAR(255),
[10.0.0.1] INT,
[10.0.0.2] INT,
[10.0.0.3] INT)

INSERT INTO @Results (UriStem, [10.0.0.1])
SELECT UriStem COUNT(HttpRequestId)
FROM HttpRequest
WHERE ServerIP - '10.0.0.1'

UPDATE @Results
SET [10.0.0.2] = COUNT(HttpRequestId)
FROM HttpRequest h INNER JOIN @Results r ON h.UriStem =
r.UriStem
WHERE ServerIP = '10.0.0.2'
```

```
UPDATE @Results
SET [10.0.0.3] = COUNT(HttpRequestId)
FROM HttpRequest h INNER JOIN @Results r ON h.UriStem =
r.UriStem
WHERE ServerIP = '10.0.0.3'

SELECT
     UriStem,
   [10.0.0.1] ,
   [10.0.0.2] ,
   [10.0.0.3]
FROM
@Results
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation: PIVOT rotates a table-valued expression by turning the unique values from one column in the expression into multiple columns in the output, and performs aggregations where they are required on any remaining column values that are wanted in the final output.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/from-using-pivot-and-unpivot?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 10
You have a database that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 13
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.)

Where

FILTER ON

Special Offer ID is not NULL

ON dbo.OrderDetail(SalesOrderID)

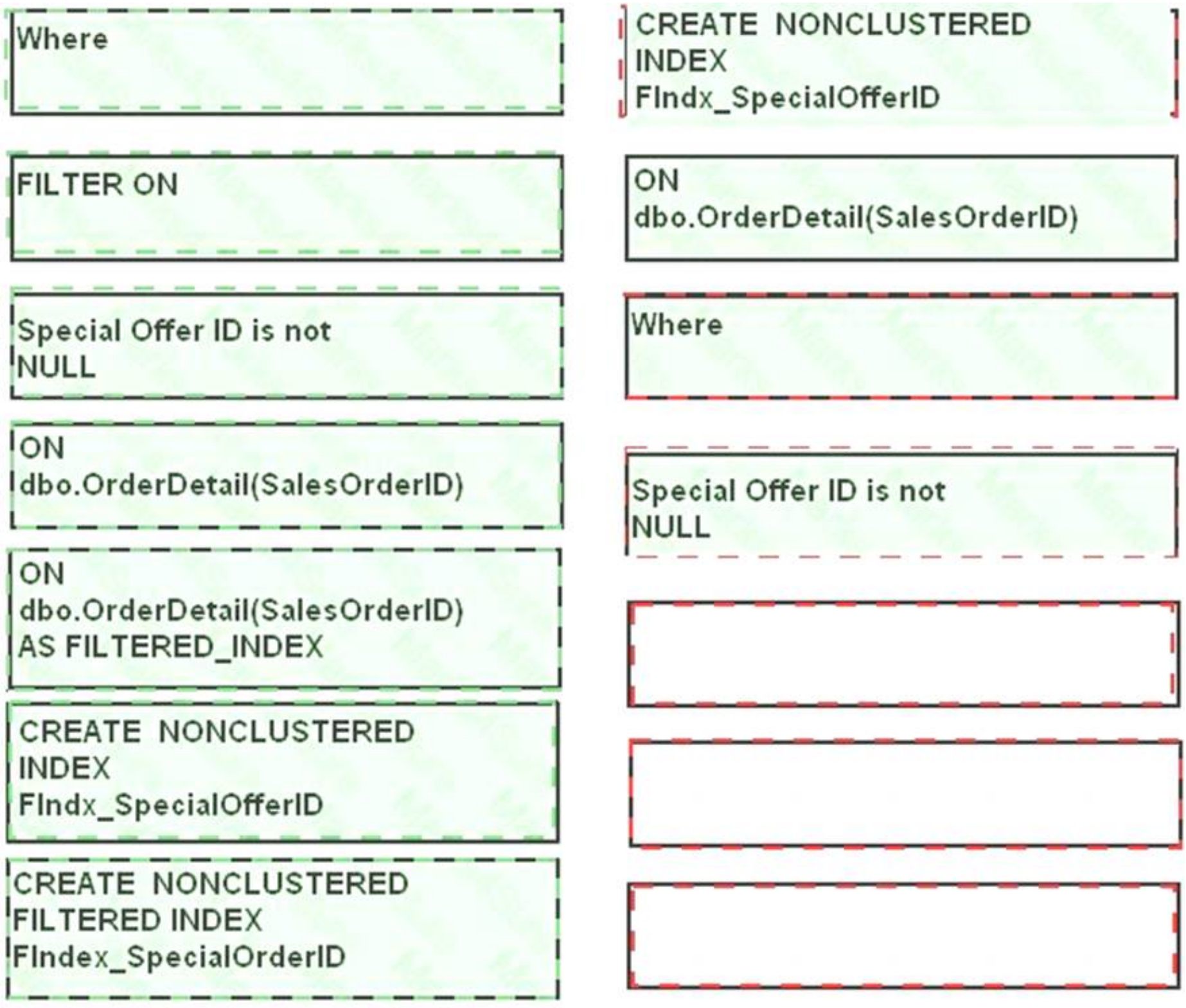
ON dbo.OrderDetail(SalesOrderID) AS FILTERED_INDEX

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX FIndx_SpecialOfferID

CREATE NONCLUSTERED FILTERED INDEX FIndex_SpecialOrderID

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 17
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server database that contains a table named Employee, defined as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Employee]
(
[EmployeeID] int PRIMARY KEY
[Firstname] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
[LastName] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
[DepartmentID] int NOT NULL,
[HireDate] date NOT NULL
)
```

You need to create a view that contains two computed columns representing the month and the year of the [HireDate] of each Employee.
Which function should you use?

A. DATENAME( )
B. CONVERT( )
C. TRYDATEDIFF( )
D. MONTH( ) and YEAR( )

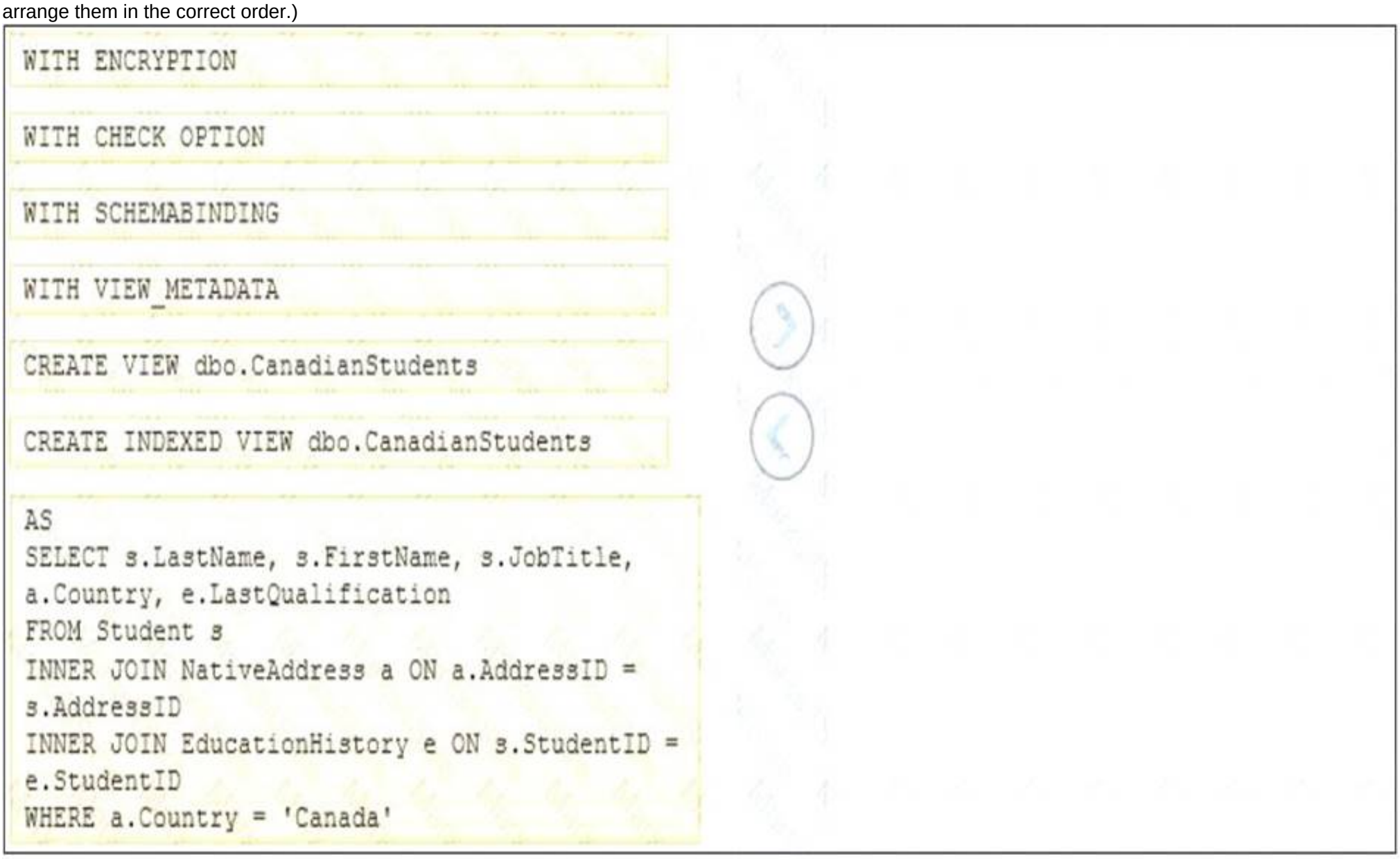
Answer: D

Explanation: The Month function returns an integer that represents the month of the specified date. The Year function an integer that represents the year of the specified date. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/month-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/year-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 21
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.)



Answer:

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187956.aspx

NEW QUESTION 24
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 cINNER JOIN(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerIDORDER BY COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS Rnk FROM OrdersGROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerIDWHERE o.Rnk = 1
B. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry FROM(SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerIDORDER BY COUNT(o.OrderAmount) ASC) AS Rnk FROM Customer cINNER JOIN Orders oON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerIDGROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry) cs WHERE Rnk = 1
C. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry FROM Customer cINNER JOIN(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerIDORDER BY OrderAmount DESC) AS Rnk FROM OrdersGROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS oON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID WHERE o.Rnk = 1
D. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry FROM Customer cINNER JOIN(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry, COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS OrderAmount FROM OrdersGROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerIDORDER BY OrderAmount DESC

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29
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]
```

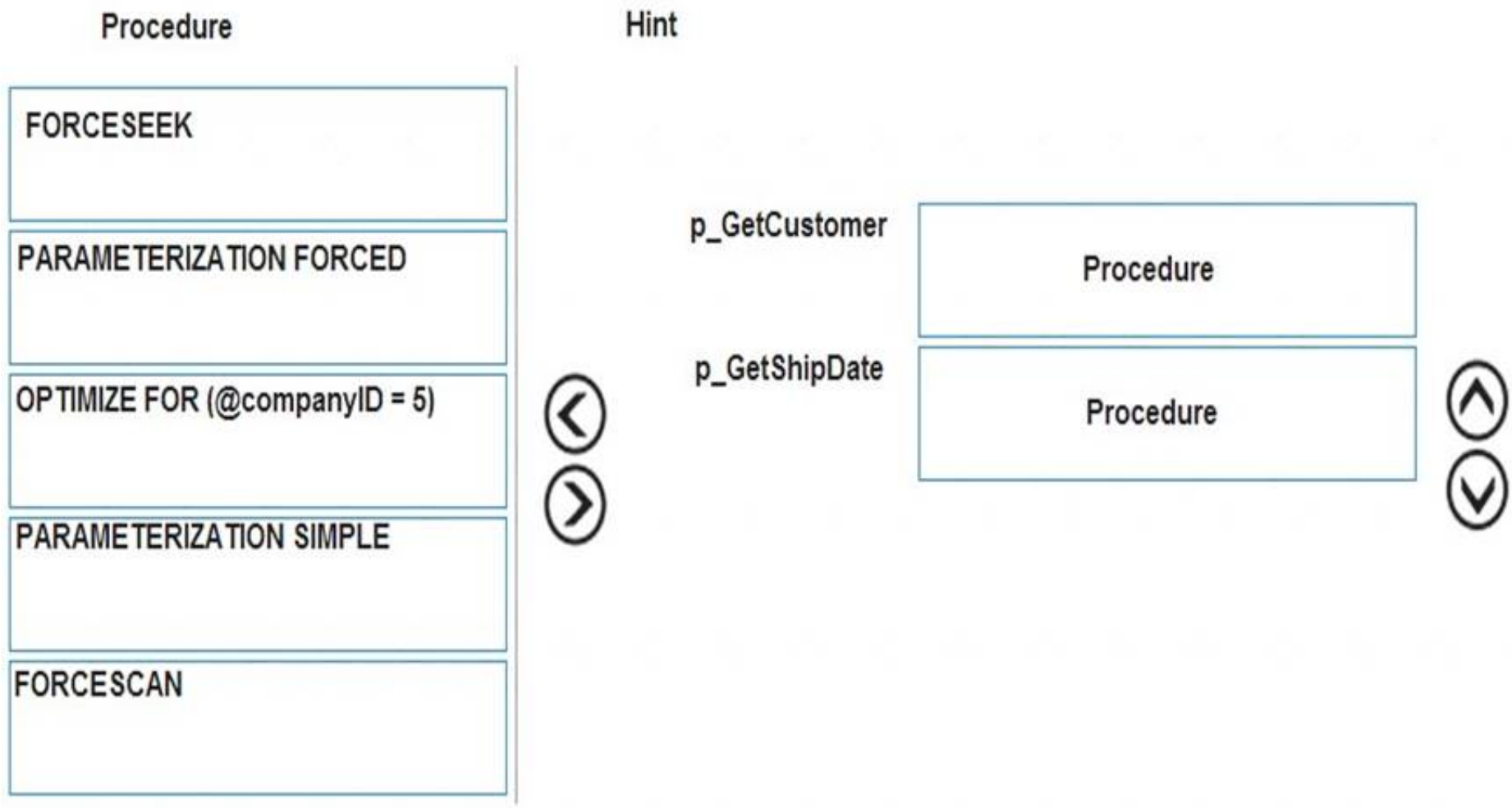
You need to create an audit record only when either the MobileNumber or HomeNumber column is updated. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb510663.aspx
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186329.aspx

NEW QUESTION 34
You are the administrator for a heavily-used OLTP Microsoft SQL Server database.
You are troubleshooting performance issues seen when using stored procedures in the database. The database stores millions of orders across thousands of customers. Some of the customers have large numbers of orders, while others have only one order. You update the statistics and perform defragmentation of all tables and indexes, but two stored procedures still have issues when accessing data.
p_GetCustomer accepts @companyID as a parameter. From the results of profiling, you know that 90 percent of the calls use the @companyid value of 5, while the other 10 percent of calls are evenly distributed across another 10000 values. While viewing the execution plan, you discover that a non-clustered index seek is used.
p_GetShipDate accepts @orderID as a parameter and returns the ship date for that order. You discover that the execution plan is performing a scan on a non-clustered index that has orderID as the index key.
You need to add appropriate query hints to each stored procedure to improve the performance.
What should you do? To answer, drag the appropriate procedures to the correct hints. Each procedure may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: Optimize FOR..
OPTIMIZE FOR (@variable_name { UNKNOWN | = literal_constant } [, ...n])
Instructs the query optimizer to use a particular value for a local variable when the query is compiled and optimized. The value is used only during query optimization, and not during query execution.
Box 2: FORCESEEK

FORCESEEK [(index_value(index_column_name [,... n]))]
Specifies that the query optimizer use only an index seek operation as the access path to the data in the table or view.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/hints-transact-sql-query?view=sql-server-2017 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/hints-transact-sql-table?view=sql-server-2017

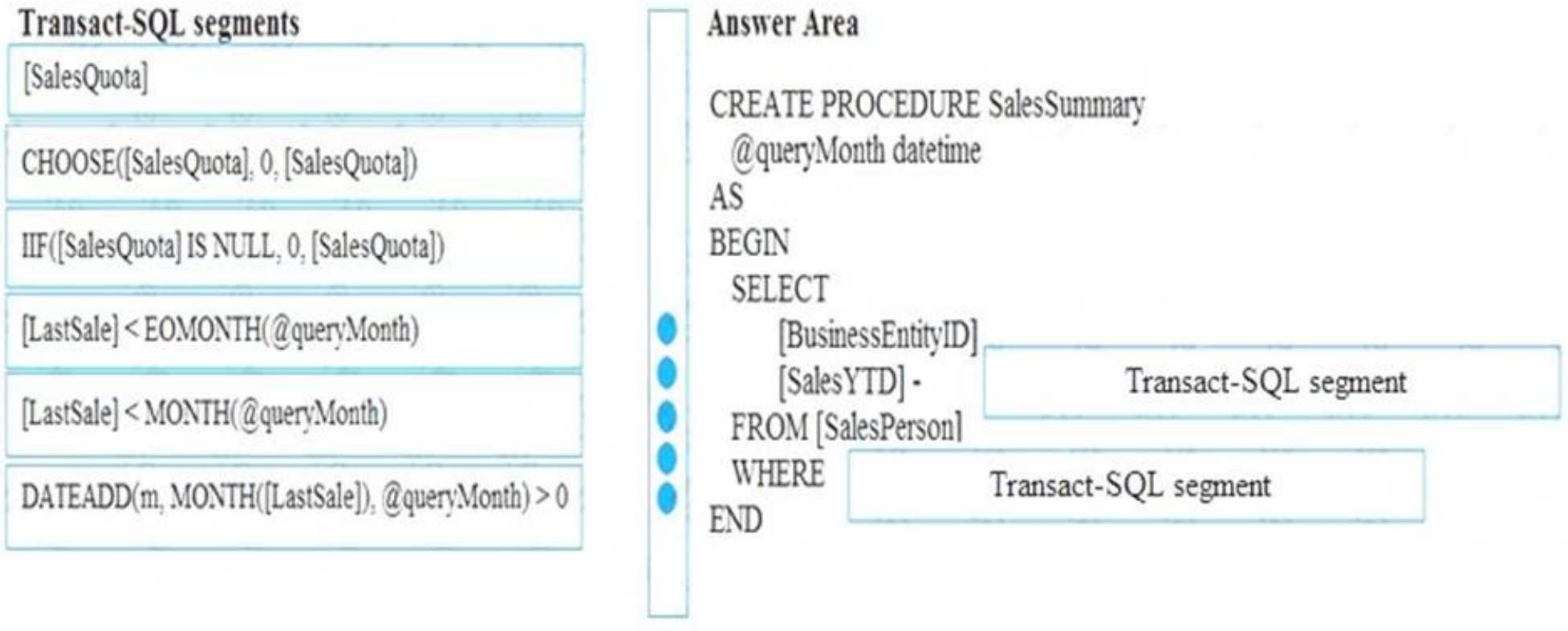
NEW QUESTION 38
You administer a SQL Server database that tracks sales that are made by sales persons. The database contains a table that is defined by the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[SalesPerson](
  [BusinessEntityID] [int] NOT NULL,
  [SalesQuota] [money] NULL,
  [SalesYTD] [money] NOT NULL,
  [LastSale] [datetime] NOT NULL,
CONSTRANT [PK_SalesPerson] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
  [BusinessEntityID] ASC
))
```

You have the following requirements:

- accept a datetime value for the query month
- return a list of salespeople IDs who have sales in the query month or before the query month
- compare sales with sales quota for salespeople who have a sales quota
- display year-to-date sales for salespeople that do not have a sales quota

How should you complete the stored procedure? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



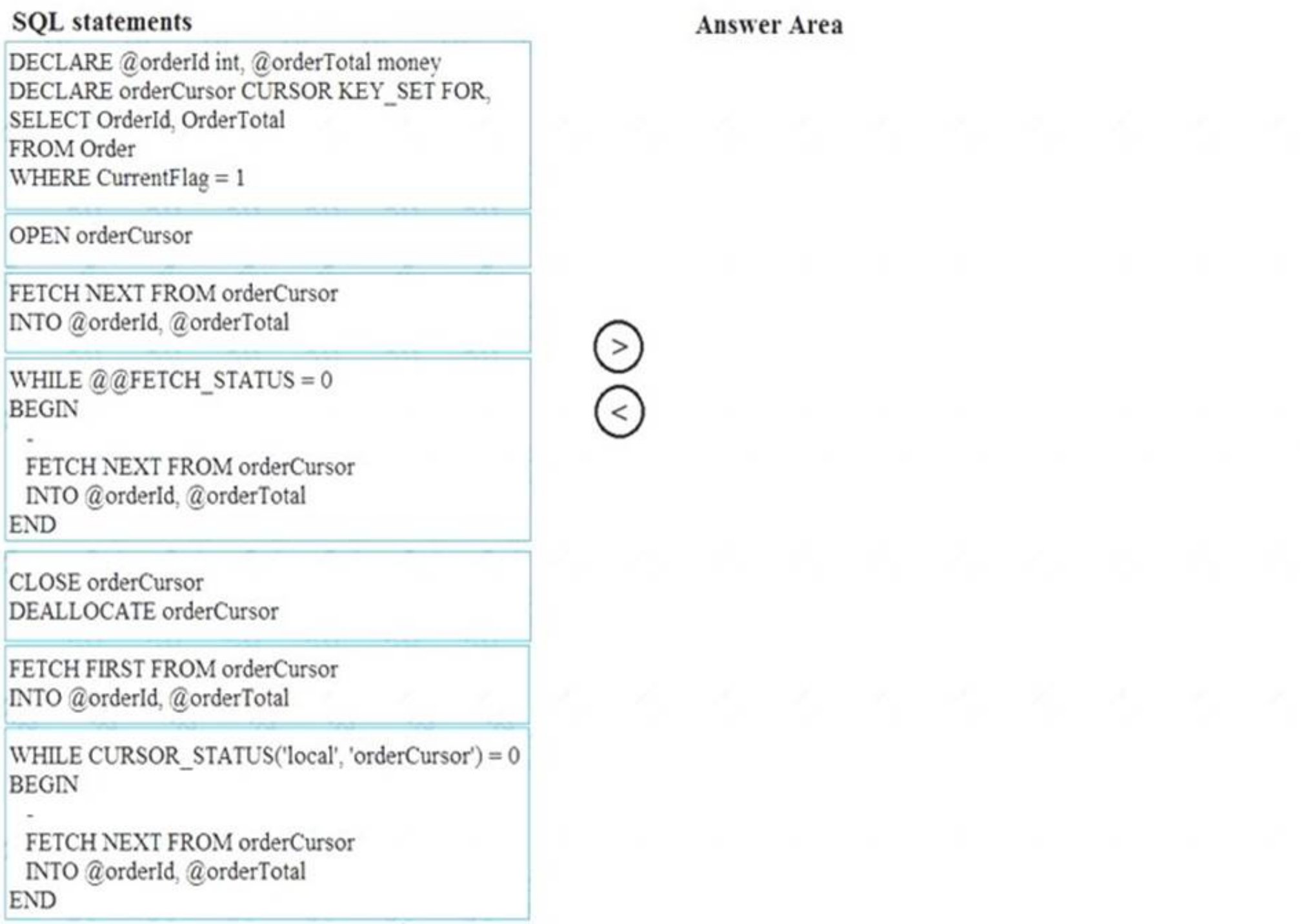
Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: IIF ..
The IIF logical function returns one of two values, depending on whether the Boolean expression evaluates to true or false in SQL Server.
Syntax: IIF (boolean_expression, true_value, false_value) Box 2: [LastSzale] < EOMONTH(@queryMonth)
The EOMONTH function returns the last day of the month containing a specified date, with an optional offset. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/logical-functions-iif-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/eomonth-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 41
You need to create a cursor that meets the following requirements:

- Executes as quickly as possible.
- Reflects all data changes made to the table while scrolling.

Which five Transact-SQL statements should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer are and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:

Explanation: Step 1: Declare variables. Step 2: Open the cursor
Step 3: Fetch the first instance. Step 4: Loop
Step 5: Close and deallocate the cursor
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/declare-cursor-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

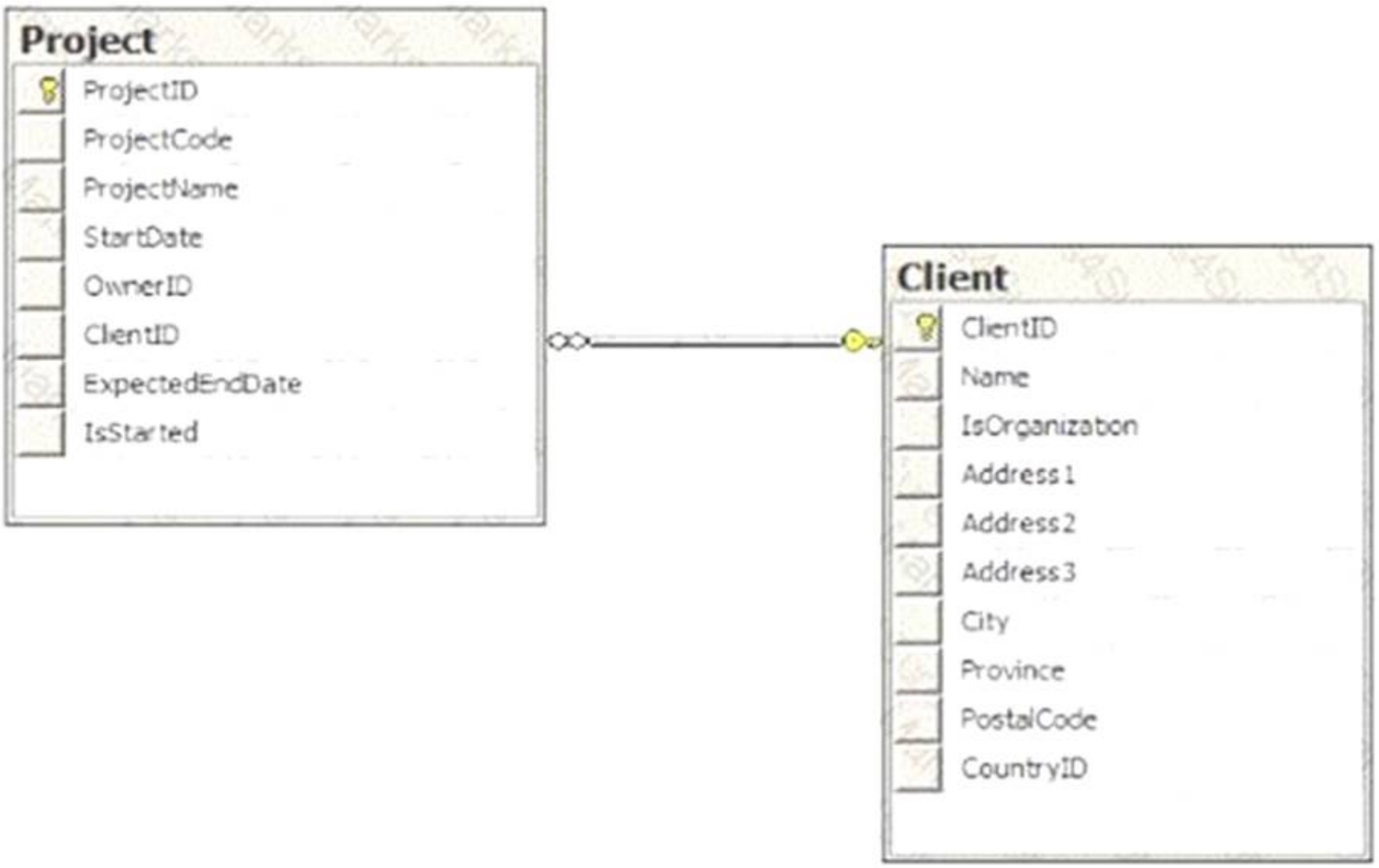
NEW QUESTION 46
You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
You want to create a table to store Microsoft Word documents.
You need to ensure that the documents must only be accessible via Transact-SQL queries. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 47
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server database that contains tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to retrieve a list of clients for whom there is no corresponding information in the Projects table. Which Transact-SQL statements should you run?

A)
```
SELECT DISTINCT C.[ClientID]
FROM Project P
RIGHT OUTER JOIN Client C ON P.[ClientID] = C.[ClientID]
WHERE P.[ClientID] IS NULL
```

B)
```
SELECT DISTINCT C.[ClientID]
FROM Project P
LEFT OUTER JOIN Client C ON P.[ClientID] = C.[ClientID]
WHERE P.[ClientID] IS NULL
```

C)
```
SELECT DISTINCT P.[ClientID]
FROM Project P
LEFT OUTER JOIN Client C ON P.[ClientID] = C.[ClientID]
WHERE P.[ClientID] IS NOT NULL
```

D)
```
SELECT DISTINCT P.[ClientID]
FROM Project P
RIGHT OUTER JOIN Client C ON P.[ClientID] = C.[ClientID]
WHERE P.[ClientID] IS NOT NULL
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation: References:
https://www.dofactory.com/sql/select-distinct https://www.dofactory.com/sql/right-outer-join

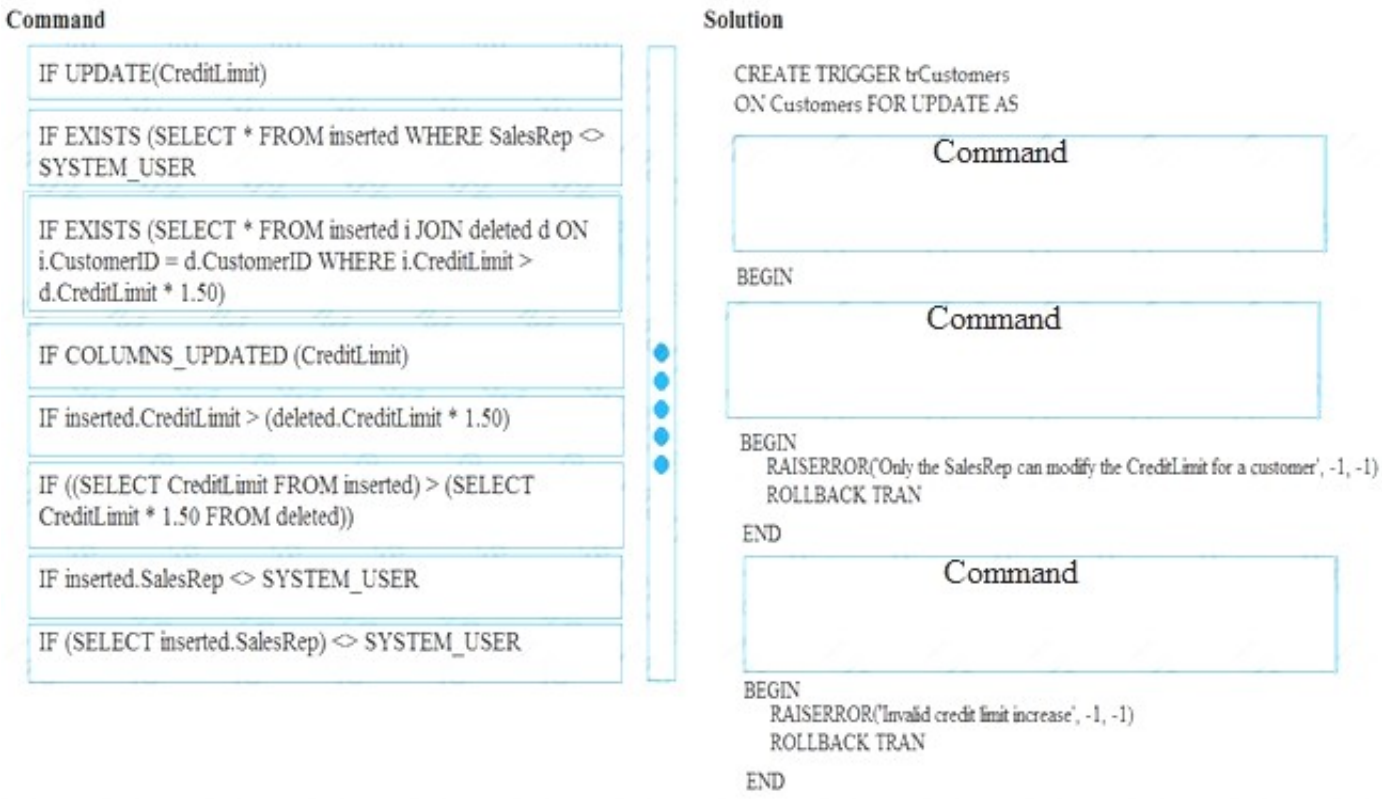
NEW QUESTION 48
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that contains a table named Customer defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (
  CustomerIdINTIDENTITY(1, 1) NOT NULL,
  NameVARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  SalesRepNVARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  CreditlimitMONEY NOT NULL DEFAULT (500)
)
```

The SalesRep column contains the SQL Login name of the user designated as the customer's sales rep. You need to create at trigger that meets the following requirements:

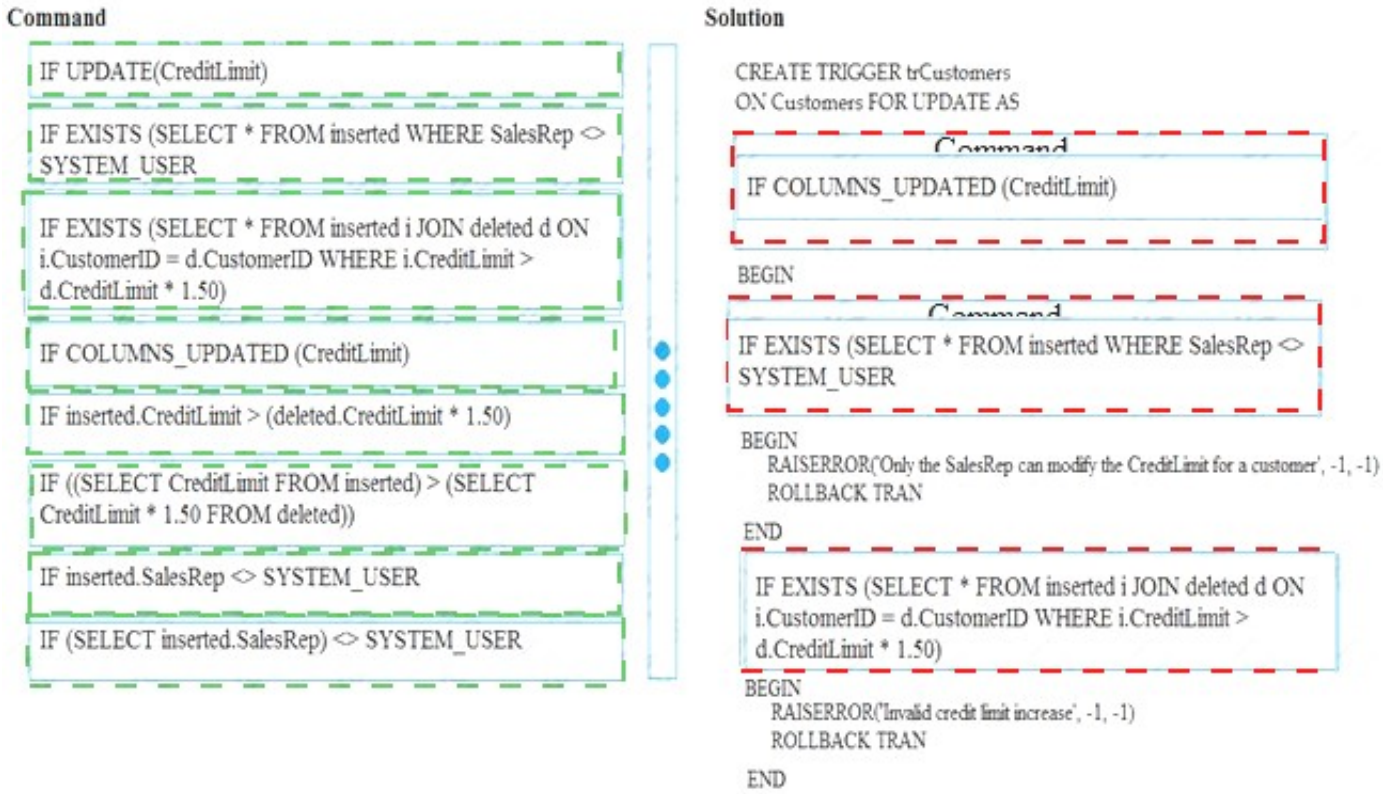
- A customer's CreditLimit can only be changed by the customer's SalesRep.
- CreditLimit cannot be increased by more than 50 percent in any single update.

If an UPDATE statement causes either of these business rules to be violated, the entire UPDATE statement should be rolled back.
In addition, the trigger must handle single-row and multi-row update statements and should execute in the most efficient manner possible.
How should you complete the trigger? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



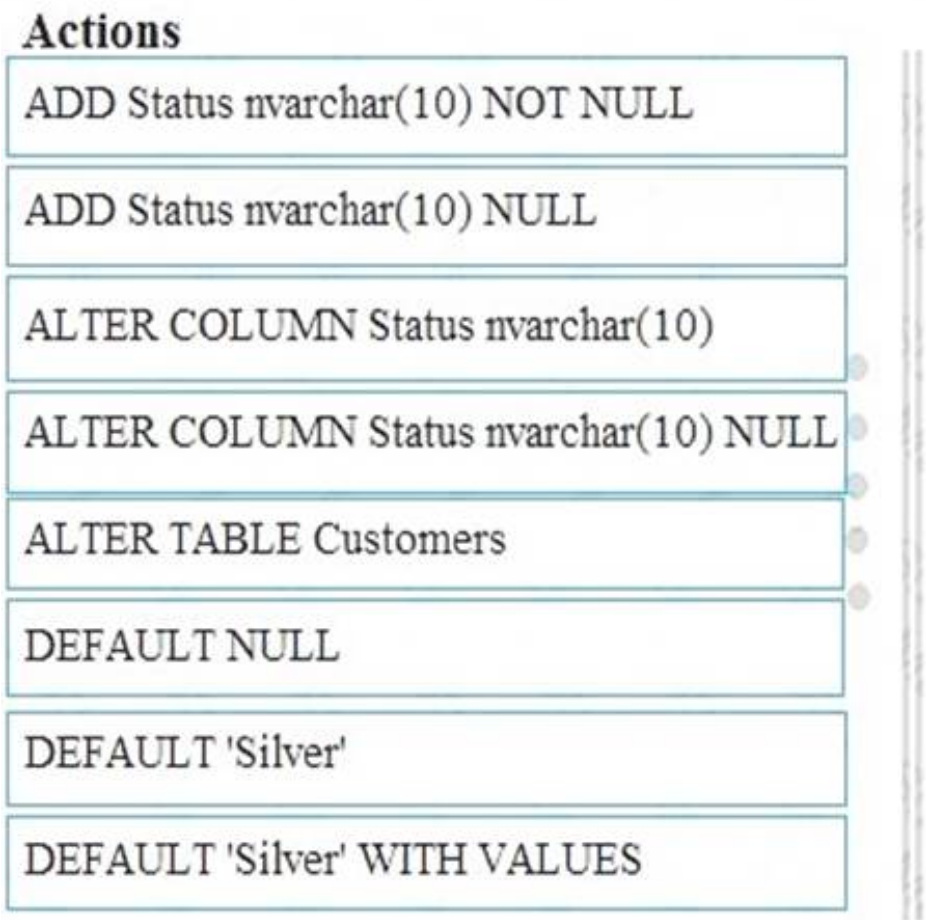
Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 52
You use a Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance named ContosoDb. ContosoDb contains a table named Customers that has existing records.
The Customers table has columns named Id and Name.
You need to create a new column in the Customer table named Status that allows null values and sets the value of the Status column to Silver for all existing records.
Which three Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-

SQL segments to the anwer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:

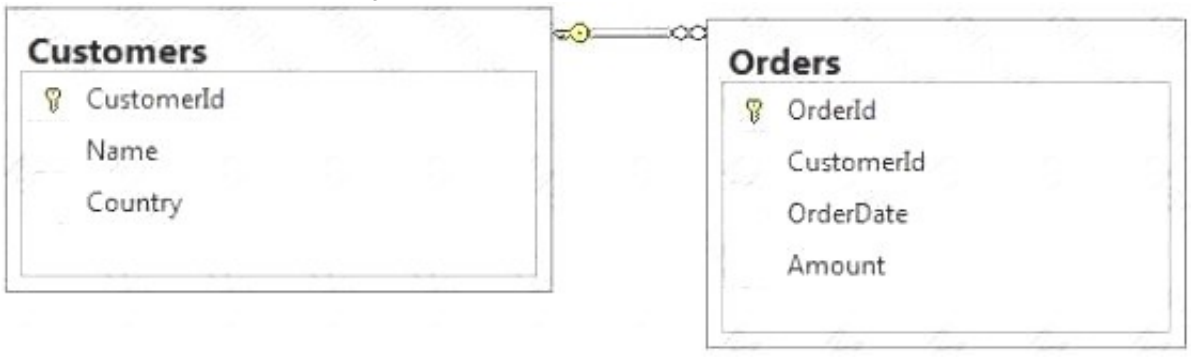
Explanation: NULL or NOT NULL specifies whether the column can accept null values. Columns that do not allow null values can be added with ALTER TABLE only if they have a default specified or if the table is empty. NOT NULL can be specified for computed columns only if PERSISTED is also specified. If the new column allows null values and no default is specified, the new column contains a null value for each row in the table. If the new column allows null values and a default definition is added with the new column, WITH VALUES can be used to store the default value in the new column for each existing row in the table.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/alter-table-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 57
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, 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 TransactionsINSTEAD OF INSERT ASBEGININSERT INTO TransactionsSELECT TransactionID,AccountNumber,Amount,TransactionDate FROM inserted WHERE AccountNumber IN(SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccountsUNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts) END
B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber ON TransactionsFOR INSERT ASBEGININSERT INTO TransactionsSELECT TransactionID,AccountNumber,Amount,TransactionDate FROM inserted WHERE AccountNumber IN(SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccountsUNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts) END
C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumberON Transactions INSTEAD OF INSERT ASBEGINIF EXISTS (SELECT AccountNumber FROM inserted EXCEPT (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccountsUNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts)) BEGINROLLBACK TRAN ENDEND
D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber ON TransactionsFOR INSERT ASBEGINIF EXISTS (SELECT AccountNumber FROM inserted EXCEPT (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccountsUNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts)) BEGINROLLBACK TRAN ENDEND

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 59
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 61
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.

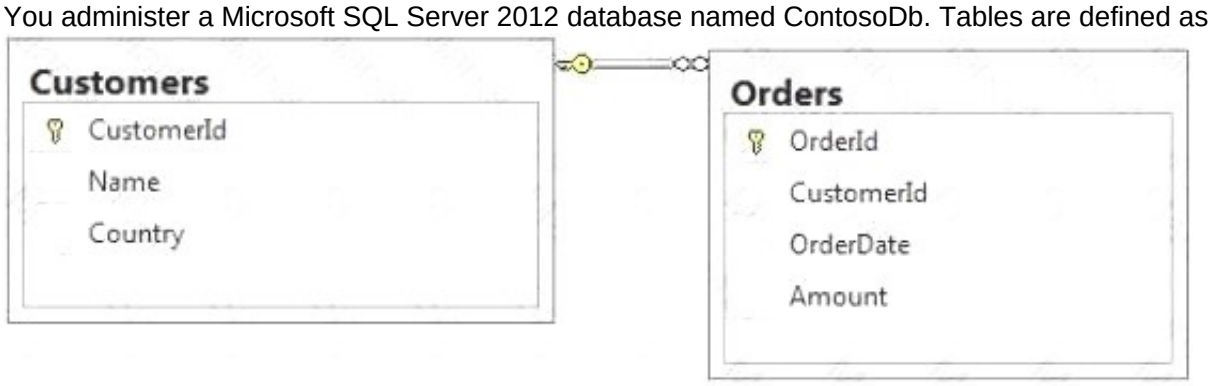
You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of changes to the applications. What should you create for each application?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190174.aspx

NEW QUESTION 62
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Answer: C

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188273.aspx

NEW QUESTION 67
You have a database named Sales that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to create a query that meets the following requirements:

- References columns by using one-part names only.
- Groups aggregates only by SalesTerritoryID, and then by ProductID.
- Orders the results in descending order by SalesTerritoryID and then by ProductID in descending order for both.

Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

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

Answer:

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

NEW 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 ValueFROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
B. SELECT Id, Name, Marks,DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS RankFROM StudentMarks
C. SELECT StudentCode as Code,DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS ValueFROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
D. SELECT StudentCode as Code,NTILE(2) OVER(ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS ValueFROM 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 RankFROM StudentMarks) tmpWHERE 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 RankFROM 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 RankFROM 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 RankFROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1

Answer: A

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189798.aspx

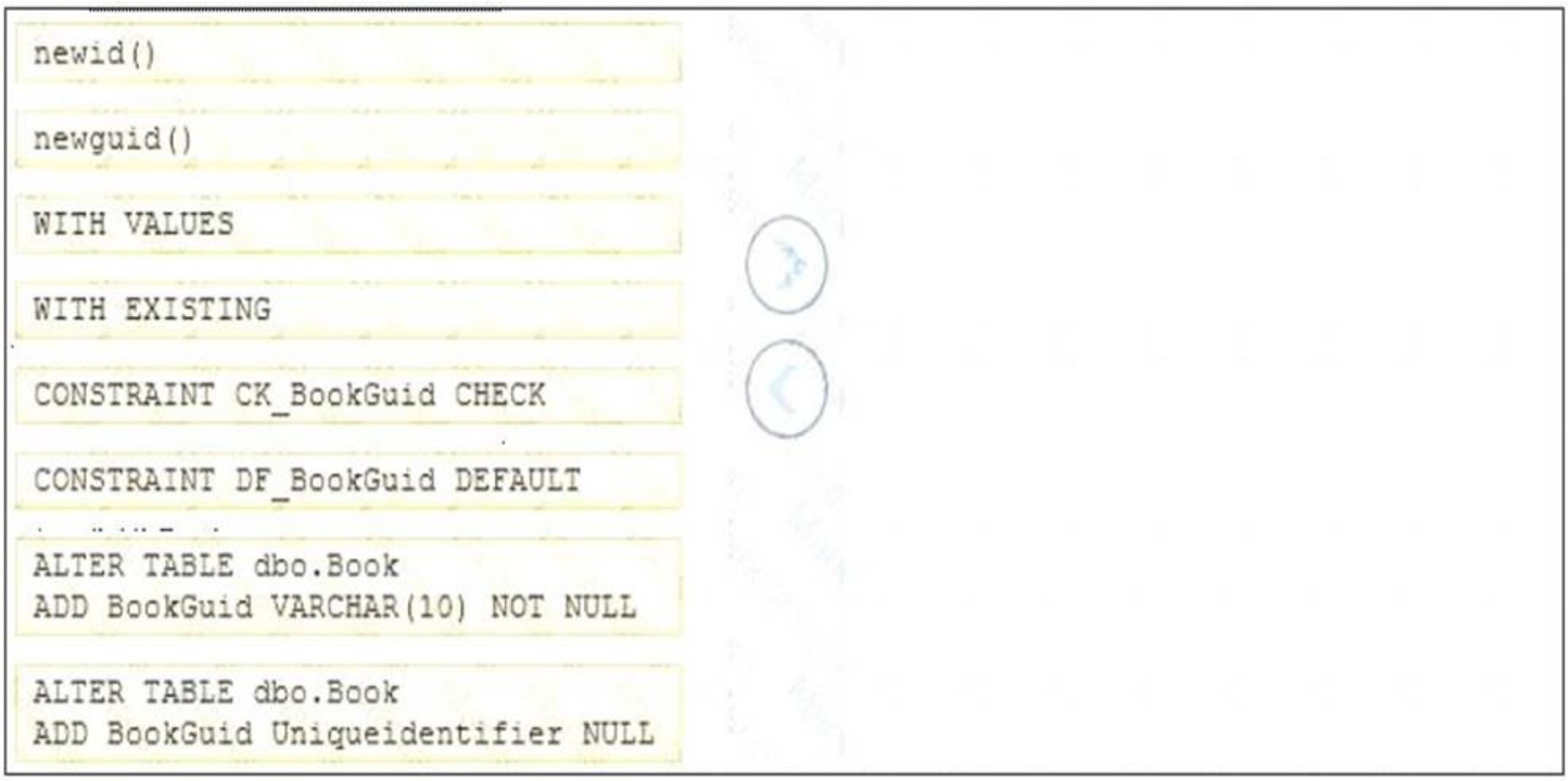
NEW QUESTION 74
You are developing a database that will contain price information.
You need to store the prices that include a fixed precision and a scale of six digits. Which data type should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: Numeric is the only one in the list that can give a fixed precision and scale.
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms179882.aspx

NEW QUESTION 75
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.)



Answer:

Explanation: Actually, in the real world, you don't have to use WITH VALUES at the end of the statement and it works just as well. But because the question specifically states which FOUR TSQL statements to use, we have to include it.
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190273.aspx

NEW QUESTION 80
You need to create a view named uv_CustomerFullNames. The view must prevent the underlying structure of the customer table from being changed.
Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

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

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 81
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.)

```
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 > 0)

INSERT INTO CountryRegion
(CountryRegionCode, Name)
VALUES (@CountryRegionCode, @Name);

INSERT (CountryRegionCode, Name)
VALUES (source.CountryRegionCode,
source.Name);
```

Answer:

Explanation: Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb510625.aspx

NEW QUESTION 86
You have a SQL Server database that contains all of the sales data for your company.
You need to create a query that returns the customers who represent the top five percent of the total actual sales.
Part of the correct Transact-SQL has been provided in the answer area below. Enter the code in the answer area that resolves the problem and meets the stated goals or requirements. You can add code within the code that has been provided as well as below it.

```
1 SELECT CustomerID, N
2       ,Top5=    (0,95)       (ORDER BY N) OVER (PARTITION BY Sales)
3 FROM Customers;
```

Keywords

ADD	DISTINCT	LINENO	RULE
ALL	DISTRIBUTED	LOAD	SAVE
ALTER	DOUBLE	MAX	SCHEMA
AND	DROP	MERGE	SCHEMABINDING
ANY	DUMP	NATIONAL	SECURITYAUDIT
AS	ELSE	NOCHECK	SELECT
ASC	END	NONCLUSTERED	SEMANTICKEYPHRASETABLE
AUTHORIZATION	ERRLVL	NOT	SEMANTICSIMILARITYDETAILSTABLE
AVG	ERROR_NUMBER	NULL	SEMANTICSIMILARITYTABLE
BACKUP	ESCAPE	NULLIF	SESSION_USER
BEGIN	EXCEPT	OF	SET
BETWEEN	EXEC	OFF	SETUSER
BREAK	EXECUTE	OFFSETS	SHUTDOWN
BROWSE	EXISTS	ON	SNAPSHOT
BULK	EXIT	OPEN	SOME
BY	EXTERNAL	OPENDATASOURCE	STATISTICS
CASCADE	FETCH	OPENQUERY	SYSTEM_USER
CASE	FILE	OPENROWSET	TABLE
CAST	FILESTREAM	OPENXML	TABLESAMPLE
CATCH	FILLFACTOR	OPTION	TEXTSIZE
CHECK	FOR	OR	THEN
CHECKPOINT	FOREIGN	ORDER	TO
CLOSE	FREETEXT	OUTER	TOP
CLUSTERED	FREETEXTTABLE	OVER	TRAN
COALESCE	FROM	PERCENT	TRANSACTION
COLLATE	FULL	PERSISTED	TRIGGER
COLUMN	FUNCTION	PIVOT	TRUNCATE
COMMIT	GETDATE	PLAN	TRY
COMPUTE	GO	PRECISION	TRY_CONVERT
CONSTRAINT	GOTO	PRIMARY	TSEQUAL
CONTAINS	GRANT	PRINT	UNION
CONTAINSTABLE	GROUP	PROC	UNIQUE
CONTINUE	HAVING	PROCEDURE	UNPIVOT
CONVERT	HOLDLOCK	PUBLIC	UPDATE
CREATE	IDENTITY	RAISERROR	UPDATETEXT
CROSS	IDENTITY_INSERT	RANK	USE
CURRENT	IDENTITYCOL	READ	USER
CURRENT_DATE	IF	READTEXT	VALUES
CURRENT_TIME	IFF	RECONFIGURE	VARYING
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	IN	REFERENCES	VIEW
CURRENT_USER	INDEX	REPEATABLE	WAITFOR
	INNER	REPLICATION	WHEN

CURSOR	INNER	REPLICATION	WHEN
DATABASE	INSERT	RESTORE	WHERE
DATETIME	INT	RESTRICT	WHILE
DBCC	INTERSECT	RETURN	WITH
DEALLOCATE	INTO	RETURNS	WITHIN GROUP
DECLARE	IS	REVERT	WRITETEXT
DEFAULT	ISNULL	REVOKE	XML
DELETE	JOIN	RIGHT	
DENSE_RANK	KEY	ROLLBACK	
DENY	KILL	ROWCOUNT	
DESC	LEFT	ROW_NUMBER	
DISK	LIKE	ROWGUIDCOL	

Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position.

Answer:

Explanation: 1 SELECT CustomerID, N
2 ,Top5= TOP (0,95) PERCENT Sales (ORDER BY N) OVER (PARTITION BY Sales)
3 FROM Customers;
Add TOP and PERCENT Sales on line 2. Syntax:
TOP (expression) [PERCENT] [WITH TIES]
]
expression
Is the numeric expression that specifies the number of rows to be returned. expression is implicitly converted to a float value if PERCENT is specified; otherwise, it is converted to bigint.
PERCENT
Indicates that the query returns only the first expression percent of rows from the result set. Fractional values are rounded up to the next integer value.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/top-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 88
You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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. Please review the explanation part for this answer

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 92
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.

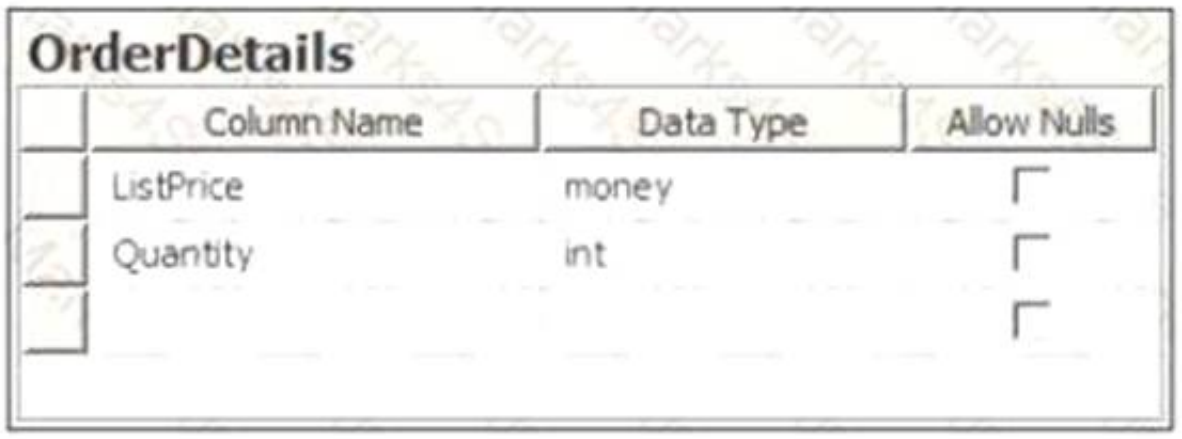
SourceID	CustomerID	Customer Name
1	234	John Smith
3	7345	Jason Warren
3	4402	Susan Burk
2	866	Michael Allen

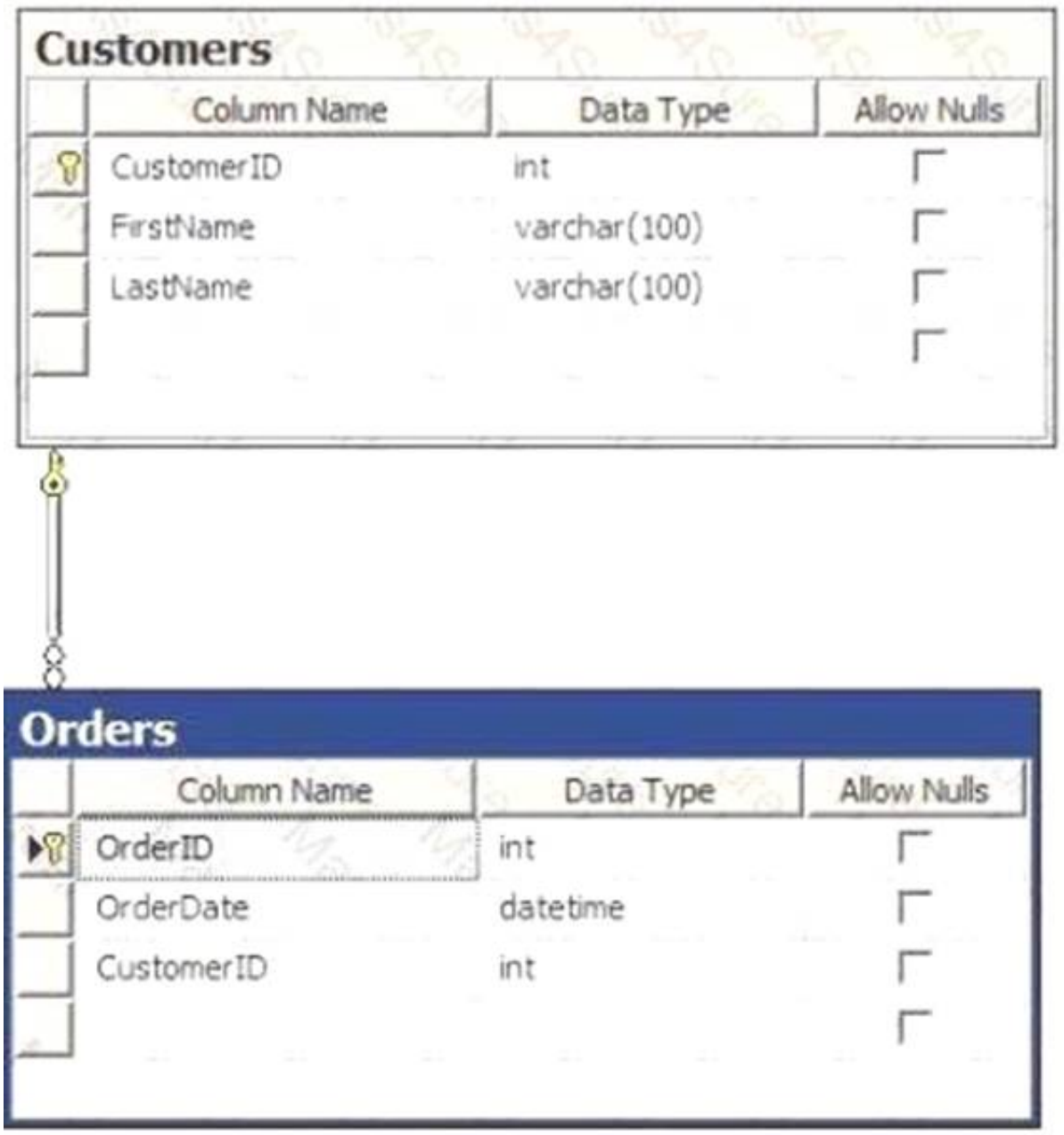
You need to ensure that the table has no duplicate CustomerID within a SourceID. You also need to ensure that the data in the table is in the order of SourceID and then CustomerID.
Which Transact- SQL statement should you use?

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));

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 95
You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button).





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.

Answer:

Explanation: Please review the explanation part for this answer Explanation:
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 MostRecentOrderDate DESC

NEW QUESTION 100
You are working with a table that has an XML column that contains information about books. Each book may have an associated price.
You need to write a query that returns each author on a separate row in XML format. Which XML method should you use?

A. Value()
B. Nodes()
C. Query()
D. Exist()

Answer: B

Explanation: The nodes() method is useful when you want to shred an xml data type instance into relational data. It allows you to identify nodes that will be mapped into a new row.
The result of the nodes() method is a rowset that contains logical copies of the original XML instances. In these logical copies, the context node of every row instance is set to one of the nodes identified with the query expression, so that subsequent queries can navigate relative to these context nodes.

NEW QUESTION 104
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named Orders. Orders is highly active OLTP system used for e-commerce.
Performance on the database has degraded over the past few months as the volume of data has increased, and now users report the application is unusable.

```
SELECT cus.CustomerName, ca.Address, cc.City,
  home.Phone, cell.Phone, work.Phone, o.OrderID,
  od.OrderDetails
FROM Customer cus
INNER JOIN CustomerAddress ca
  ON cus.CustomerID = ca.CustomerID
INNER JOIN CustomerCity cc
  ON cus.CustomerID = ca.CustomerID
INNER JOIN City c
  ON cc.CityID = c.CityID
LEFT OUTER JOIN CustomerPhone home
  ON cus.HomePhoneID = home.CustomerPhoneID
LEFT OUTER JOIN CustomerPhone cell
  ON cus.CellPhoneID = cell.CustomerPhoneID
LEFT OUTER JOIN CustomerPhone work
  ON cus.WorkPhoneID = work.CustomerPhoneID
INNER JOIN CustomerOrders co
  ON cus.CustomerID = co.CustomerID
INNER JOIN Order o
  ON co.OrderID = o.OrderID
INNER JOIN OrderDetails od
  ON o.OrderDetailsID = od.OrdersDetailsID
WHERE o.OrderID = @OrderID
```

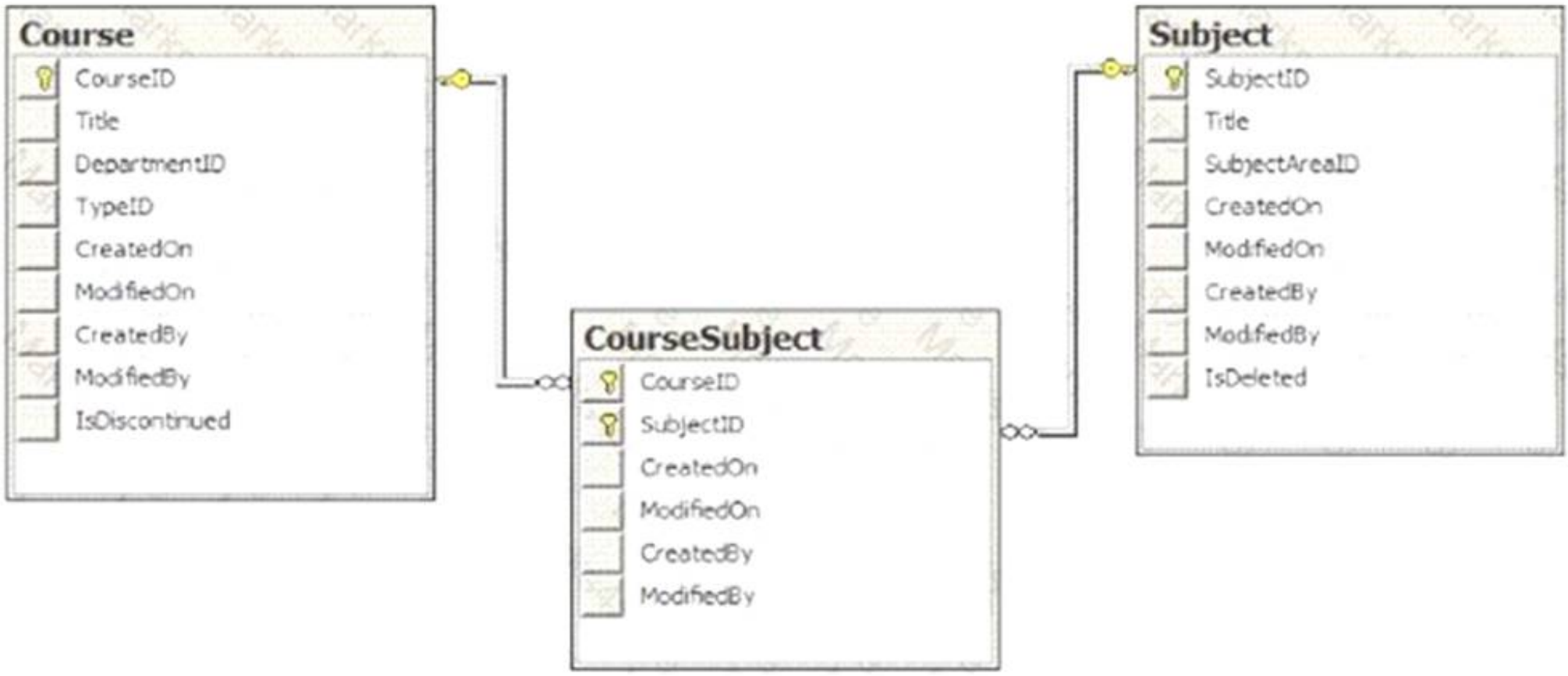
You need to identify the cause of the performance problem. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A. SET STATISTICS TIME ON
B. SET FORCEPLAN ON
C. SET STATISTICS IO ON
D. DBCC CHECKCONTRAINTS

Answer: B

Explanation: When FORCEPLAN is set to ON, the SQL Server query optimizer processes a join in the same order as the tables appear in the FROM clause of a query. In addition, setting FORCEPLAN to ON forces the use of a nested loop join unless other types of joins are required to construct a plan for the query, or they are requested with join hints or query hints.

NEW QUESTION 106
You are a Microsoft SQL Server client tools to develop a Microsoft Azure SQL Database database that supports an e-learning application. The database consists of a Course table, a Subject table, and a CourseSubject table as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to write a trigger that meets the following requirements: Subjects are not physically deleted, but are marked as deleted.
When a subject is deleted, the courses that offer that subject are marked as discontinued.
Which four Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Statements

```
AFTER DELETE
AS
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER TR_ConsolidateSubjectDelete
ON dbo. [Course]
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER TR_ConsolidateSubjectDelete
ON dbo. [CourseSubject]
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER TR_ConsolidateSubjectDelete
ON dbo. [Subject]
```

```
DELETE dbo.CourseSubject
FROM deleted DEL
WHERE dbo.CourseSubject.SubjectID =
DEL.SubjectID
```

```
INSTEAD OF DELETE
AS
```

```
UPDATE dbo.Course
SET IsDiscontinued = 1
FROM dbo.Course COU
INNER JOIN dbo.CourseSubject COUSUB
ON COU.CourseID = COUSUB.CourseID
INNER JOIN dbo.Subject SUB
ON COUSUB.SubjectID = SUB.SubjectID
INNER JOIN deleted DEL
ON SUB.SubjectID = DEL.SubjectID
```

```
UPDATE dbo.Subject
SET IsDeleted = 1
FROM deleted DEL
WHERE dbo.Subject.SubjectID =
DEL.SubjectID
```

Answer Area

Answer:

Explanation:

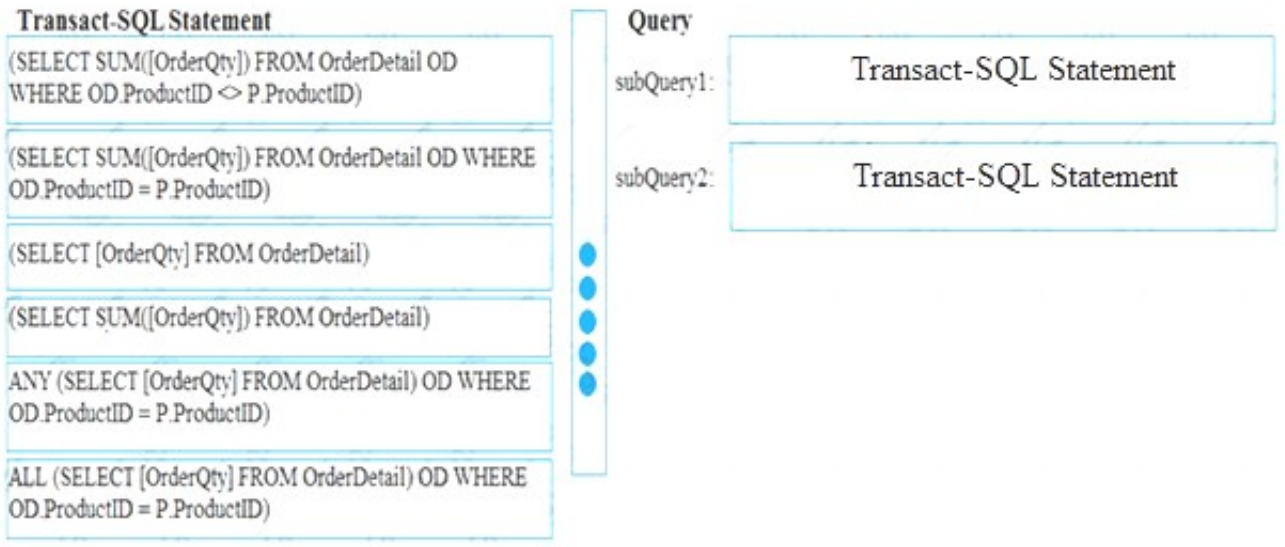
NEW QUESTION 108
You are creating queries for a shopping cart application.

```
Query1

SELECT ProductID, Name
FROM Product P
WHERE 100 > - -subQuery1

Query2

SELECT ProductID, Name
FROM production.Product P
WHERE 10 < - -subQuery2
```

You have the following requirements:

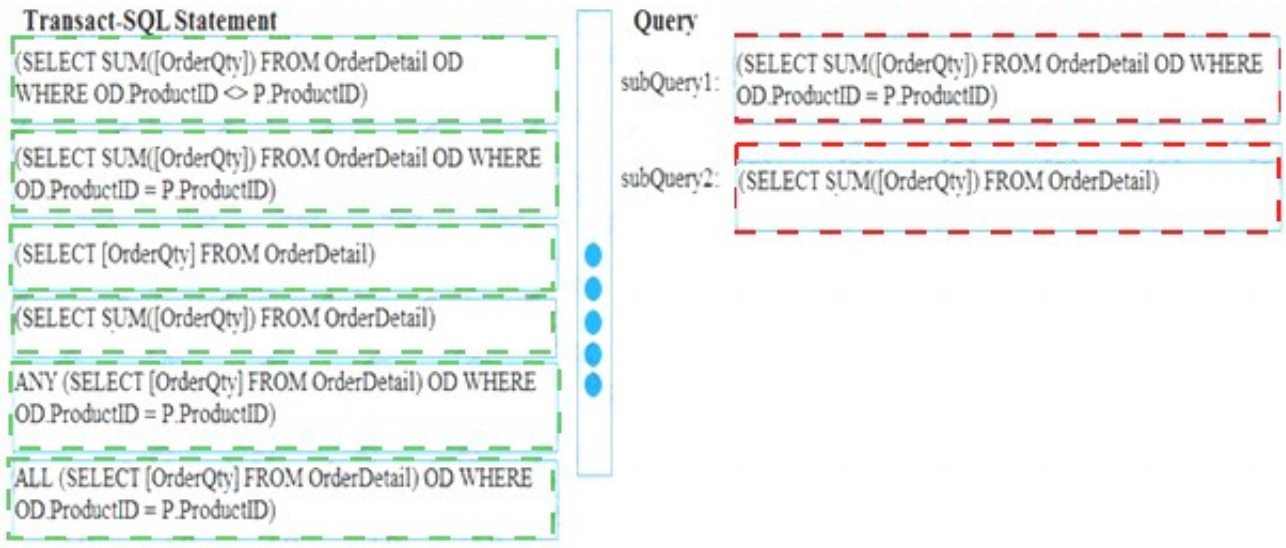
- Query1 must list products where less than 100 units have been sold in total.
- Query2 must list products where more than 10 units have been sold in a single order.

You need to identify the correct sub-queries to complete the outer queries that you have written.
Which Transact-SQL statement or statements should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate SQL statements to the correct locations. Each SQL statement may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



Answer:

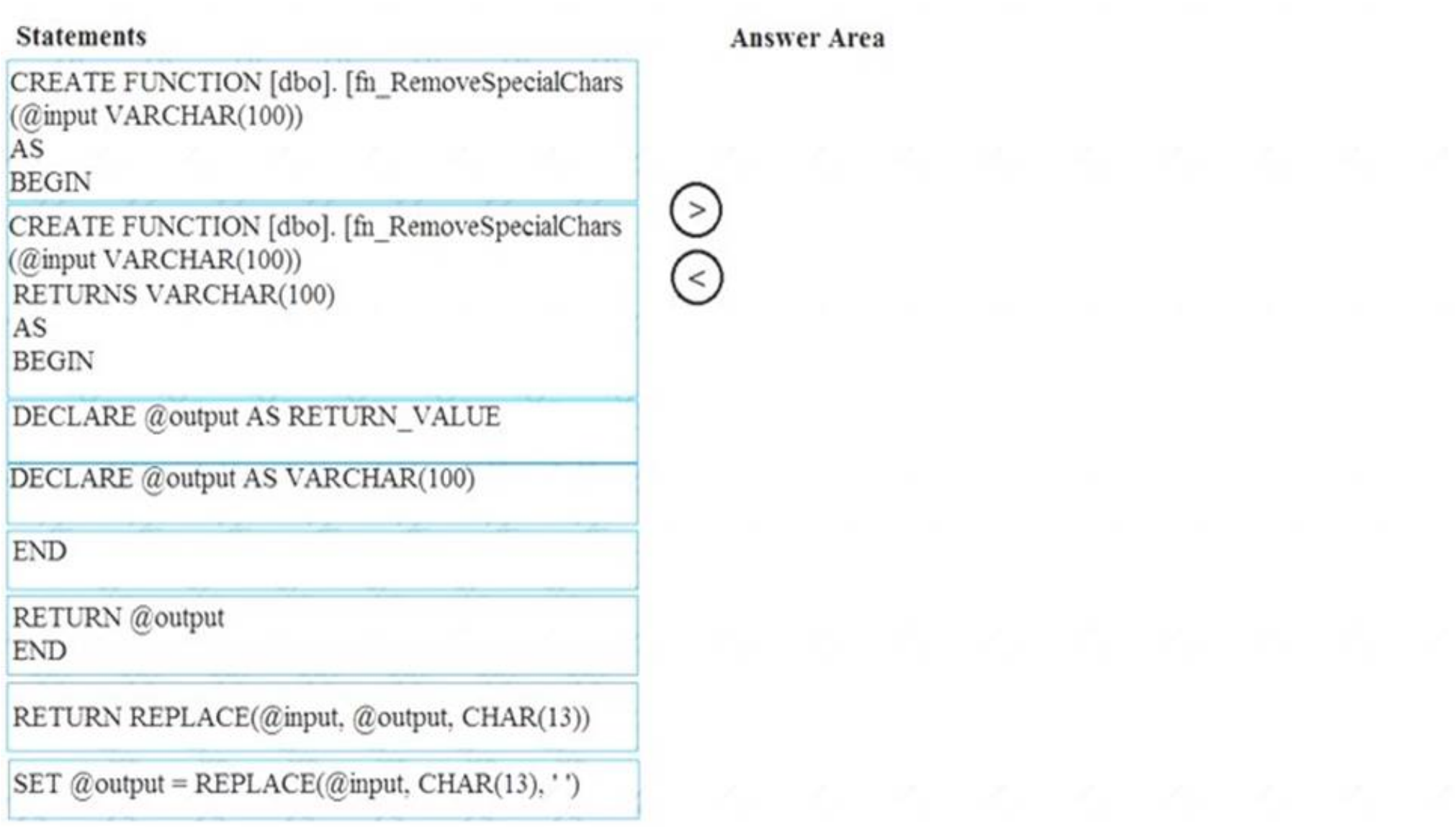
Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 110
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server database that supports an e-commerce website. You create a table defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Customer](
  [CustomerID] [int] NULL,
  [FirstName] [varchar](50) NULL,
  [LastName] [varchar](50) NULL,
  [Address1] [varchar](100) NULL,
  [Address2] [varchar](100) NULL,
  [City] [varchar](100) NULL,
  [Country] [varchar](100) NULL,
)
```

You need to create a reusable function that will remove all carriage return characters from all the text values.
Which four Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:

Explanation: References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-function-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 112
You need to create a query that calculates the total sales of each OrderID from a table named Sales.Details. The table contains two columns named OrderID and ExtendedAmount.
The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use one-part names to reference columns.
- Start 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. Provide the correct code in the answer area.

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 115
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 InventoryADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse
B. ALTER TABLE InventoryADD ItemsInStore - ItemsInWarehouse = TotalItemss
C. ALTER TABLE InventoryADD TotalItems = ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse
D. ALTER TABLE InventoryADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse);

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 118
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. Real
B. Small money
C. Money
D. Decimal

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 121
You develop a database application. You create four tables. Each table stores different categories of products. You create a Primary Key field on each table.
You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

- The fields must use the minimum amount of space.
- The fields must be an incrementing series of values.
- The values must be unique among the four tables.

What should you do?

A. Create a ROWVERSION column.
B. Create a SEQUENCE object that uses the INTEGER data type.
C. Use the INTEGER data type along with IDENTITY
D. Use the UNIQUEIDENTIFIER data type along with NEWSEQUENTIALID()
E. Create a TIMESTAMP column.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 124
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.

Answer: F

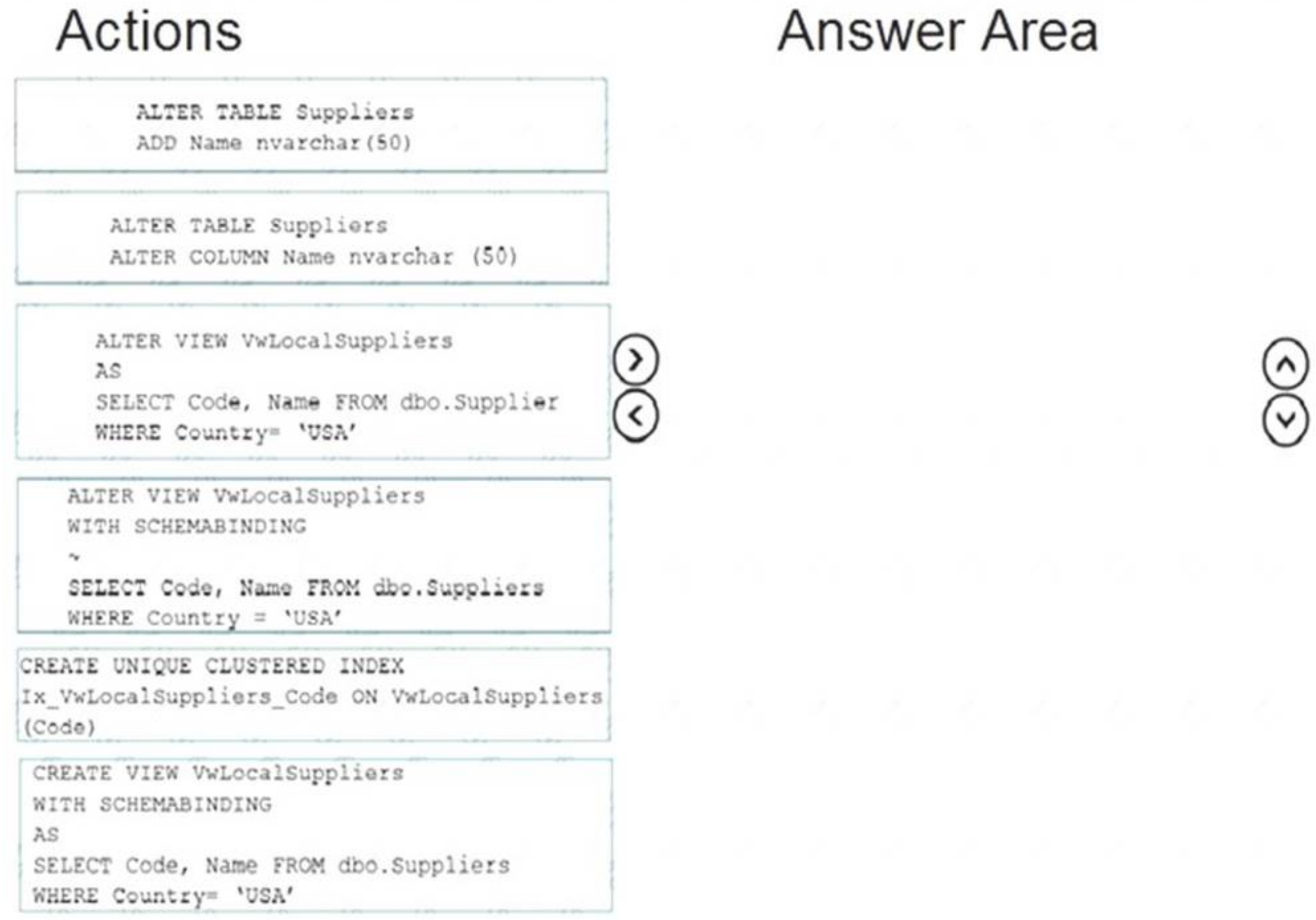
Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188362.aspx

NEW QUESTION 127
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named ContosoDb. ContosoDb contains a table named Suppliers and an indexed view named VWLocalSuppliers, both of which were created by using the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Suppliers
(
 Id bigint PRIMARY KEY,
 Code nvarchar(6) UNIQUE,
 Name nvarchar(25),
 Country nvarchar(25)
)
GO
CREATE VIEW VwLocalSuppliers
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
  SELECT Code, Name FROM dbo.Suppliers
  WHERE Country= 'USA'
GO
CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX
Ix_VwLocalSuppliers_Code ON VwLocalSuppliers (Code)
GO
```

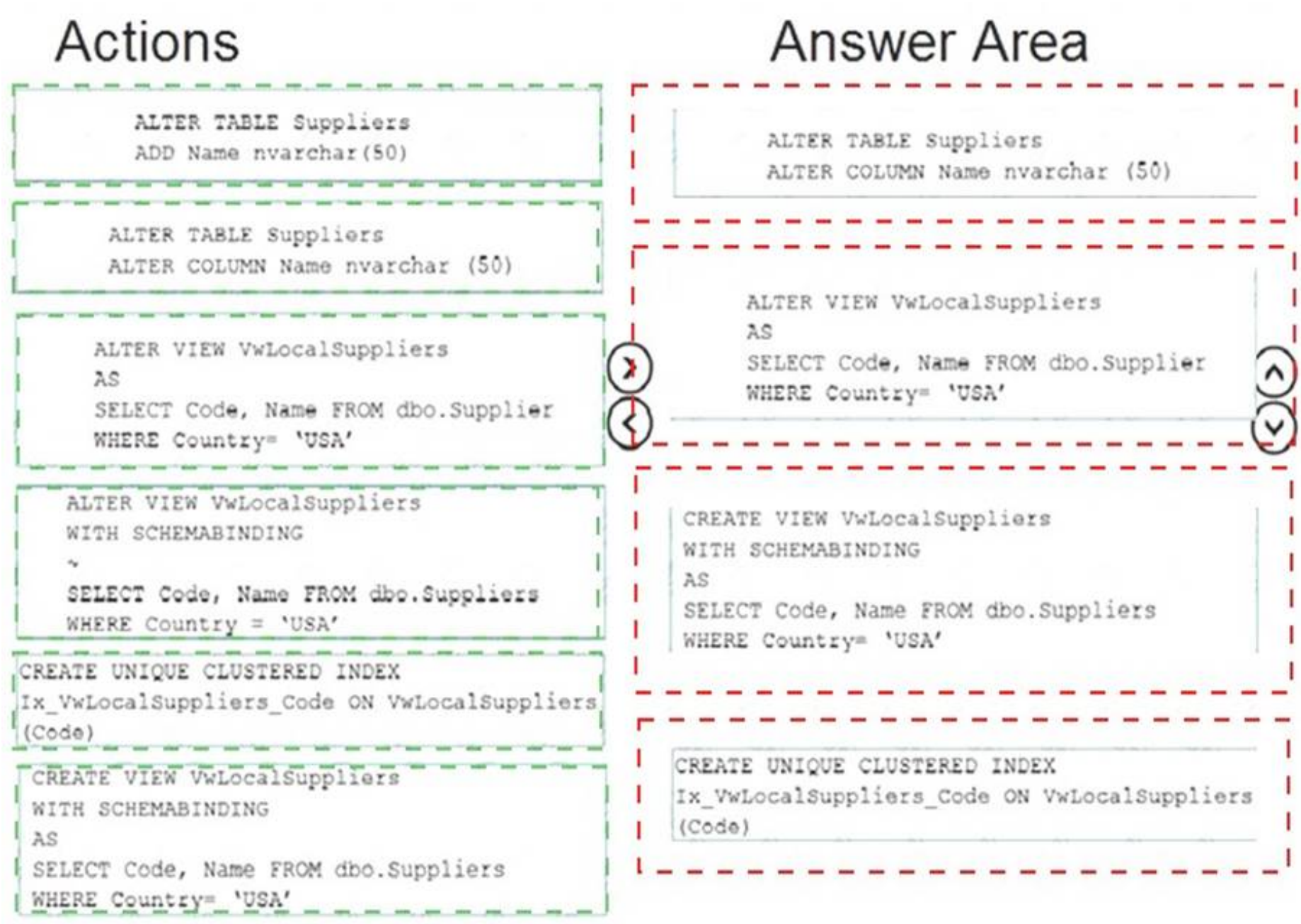
You need to change the data type of the Code column in the Suppliers table to nvarchar(50).
Which four Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-

SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:

Explanation:



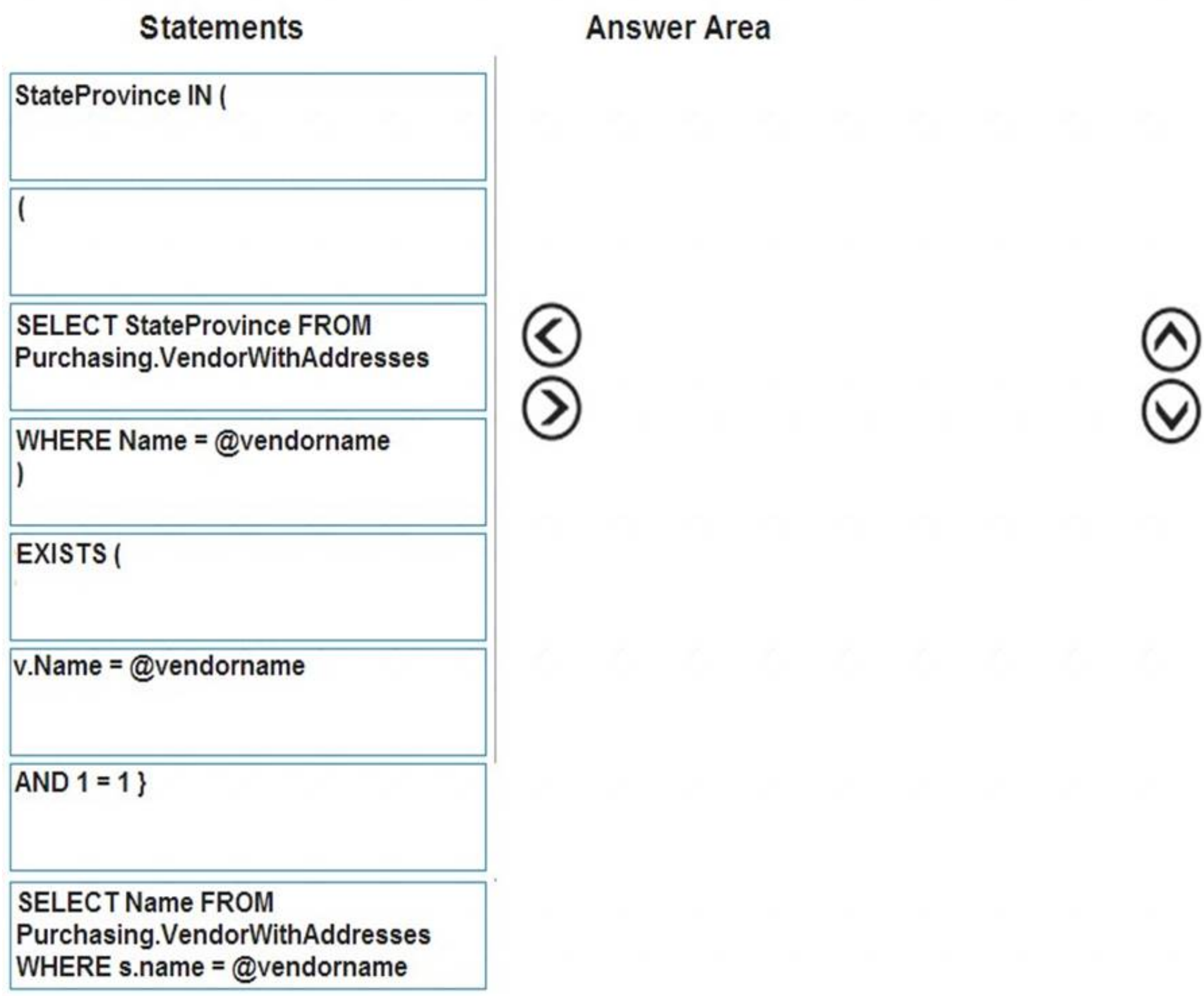
NEW QUESTION 131
You develop a database application for Microsoft SQL Server 2012 and Microsoft Azure SQL Database. You create a table named Purchasing.vVendorWithAddresses as shown in the following table.

	BusinessEntityID	Name	Address	City	StateProvinceName	PostalCode
1	1492	Australia Bike Retailer	28 San Marino Ct.	Bellingham	Washington	98225
2	1494	Allenson Cycles	4659 Montoya	Altadena	California	91001
3	1496	Advanced Bicycles	7995 Edwards Ave.	Lynnwood	Washington	98036
4	1498	Trikes, Inc.	90 Sunny Ave	Berkley	California	94704
5	1500	Morgan Bike Accessories	9098 Story Lane	Albany	New York	12210
6	1502	Cycling Master	4823 Stonewood Ct.	Walla Walla	Washington	99362
7	1504	Chicago Rent-All	15 Pear Dr.	Newport Beach	California	92625
8	1506	Greenwood Athletic Company	6441 Co Road	Lemon Grove	Arizona	85252
9	1508	Compete Enterprises, Inc.	50 Via Del Sol	Lynnwood	Washington	98036
10	1510	International	683 Larch Ct.	Salt Lake City	Utah	84101

You write the following Transact-SQL (Line numbers are included for reference only.) 01 CREATE PROCEDURE

```
02 usp_GetVendorNeighbors
03 @vendorname nvarchar(50)
04 AS
05 SELECT name FROM
06 Purchasing.vVendorWithAddresses t
07 WHERE
08 . . .
```

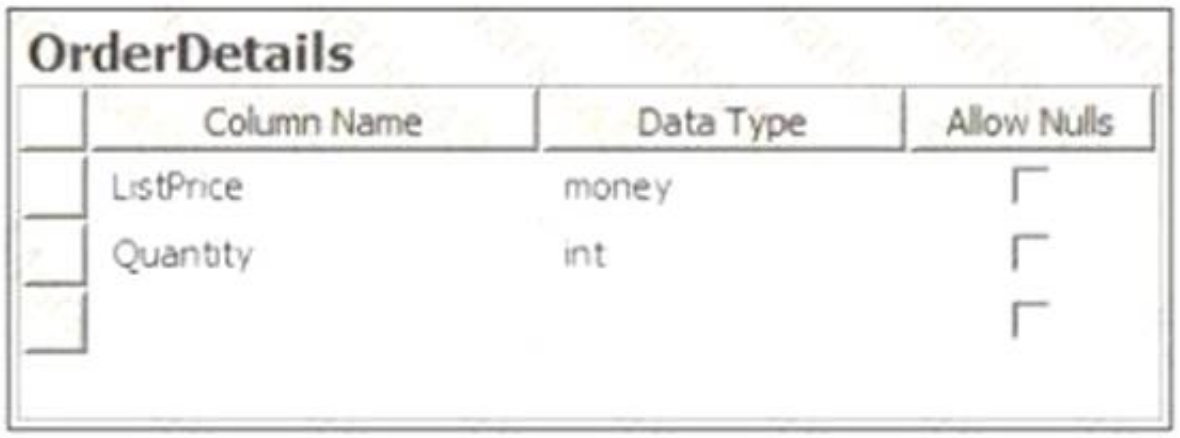
You need to add Transact-SQL statements at line 08 to ensure that GetVendorInStateNeighbors returns the names of vendors that are located in all states where the vendor specified in the @vendorname parameter has a location.
Which three Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

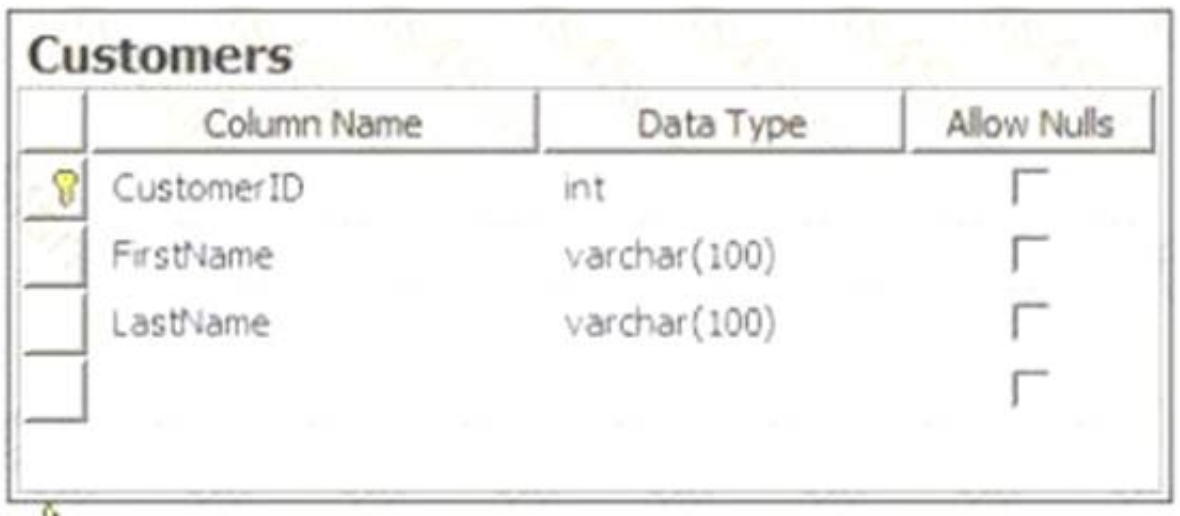


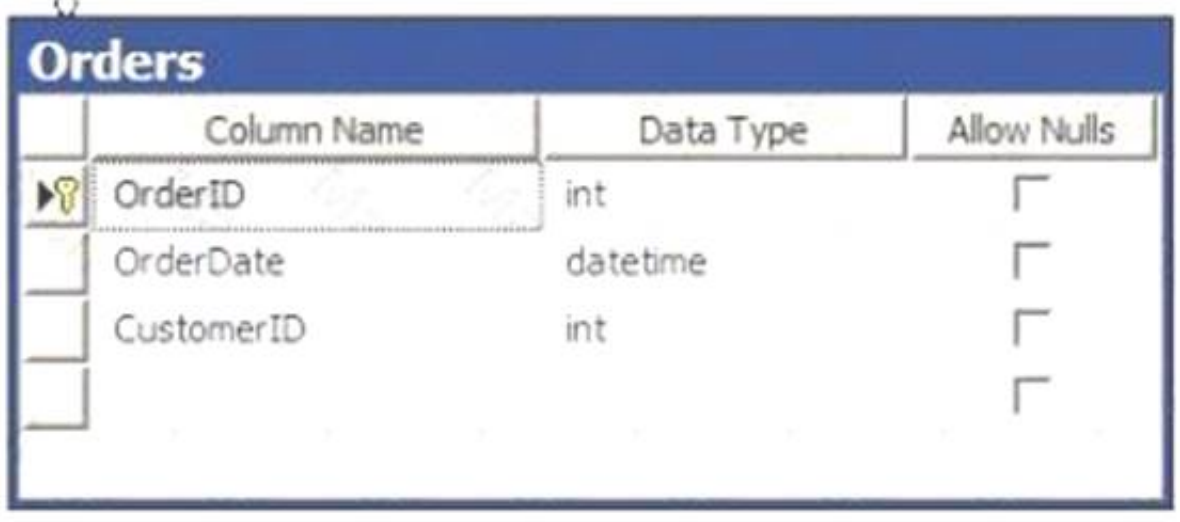
Answer:

Explanation: The IN statement determines whether a specified value matches any value in a subquery or a list. Incorrect:
The EXISTS command specifies a subquery to test for the existence of rows.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/in-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 135
You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)







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.
- 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.

Answer:

Explanation: CREATE VIEW Sales.uv_CustomerFullName WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM Sales.Customers
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187956.aspx

NEW QUESTION 137
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:

- Results must include customers who have not placed any orders.

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDateFROM CustomersRIGHT OUTER JOIN OrdersON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID
B. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM CustomersJOIN OrdersON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID
C. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM CustomersCROSS JOIN OrdersON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID
D. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM CustomersLEFT OUTER JOIN OrdersON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 140
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

Answer: C

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

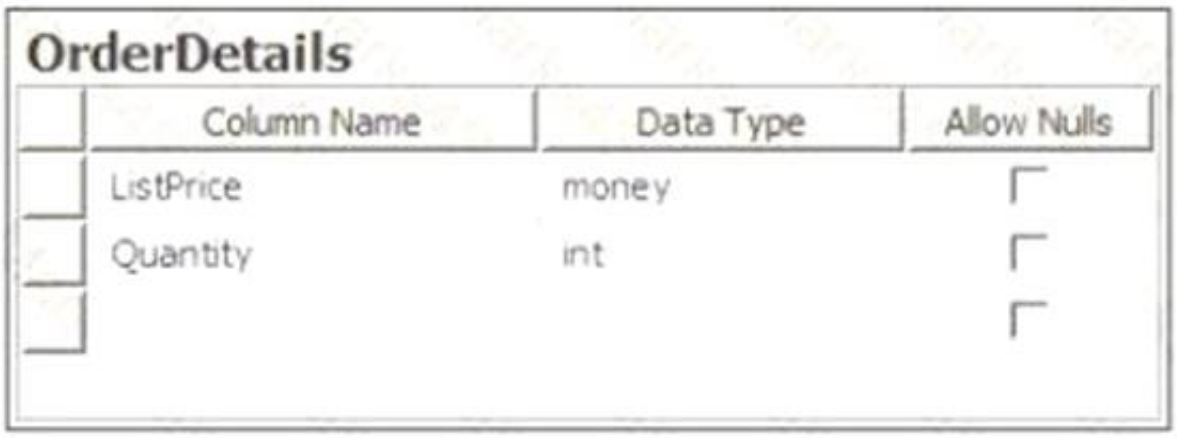
NEW QUESTION 143
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
You need to create a batch process that meets the following requirements:

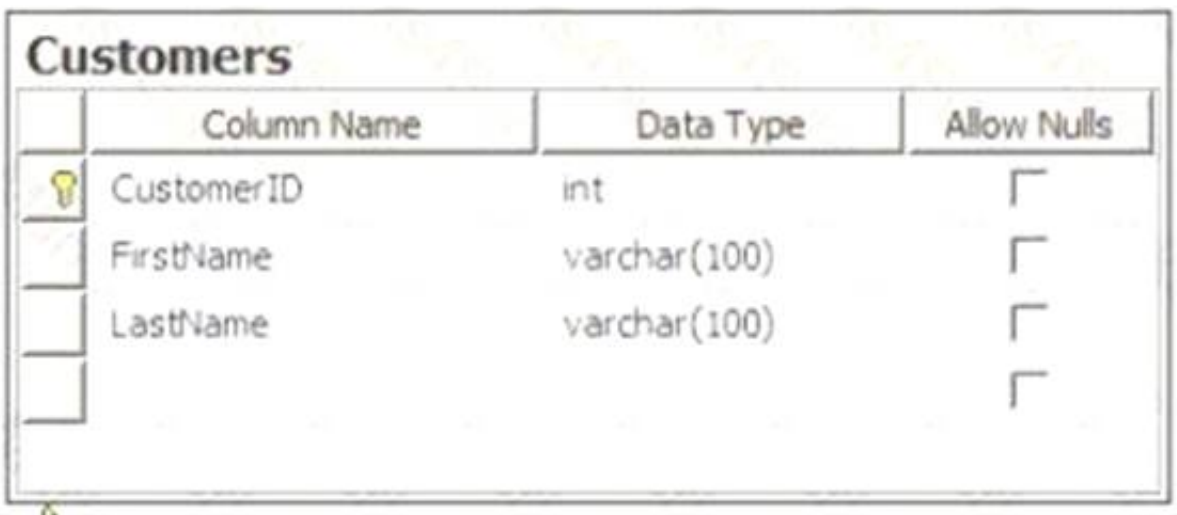
- Returns a result set based on supplied parameters.
- Enables the returned result set to perform a join with a table. Which object should you use?

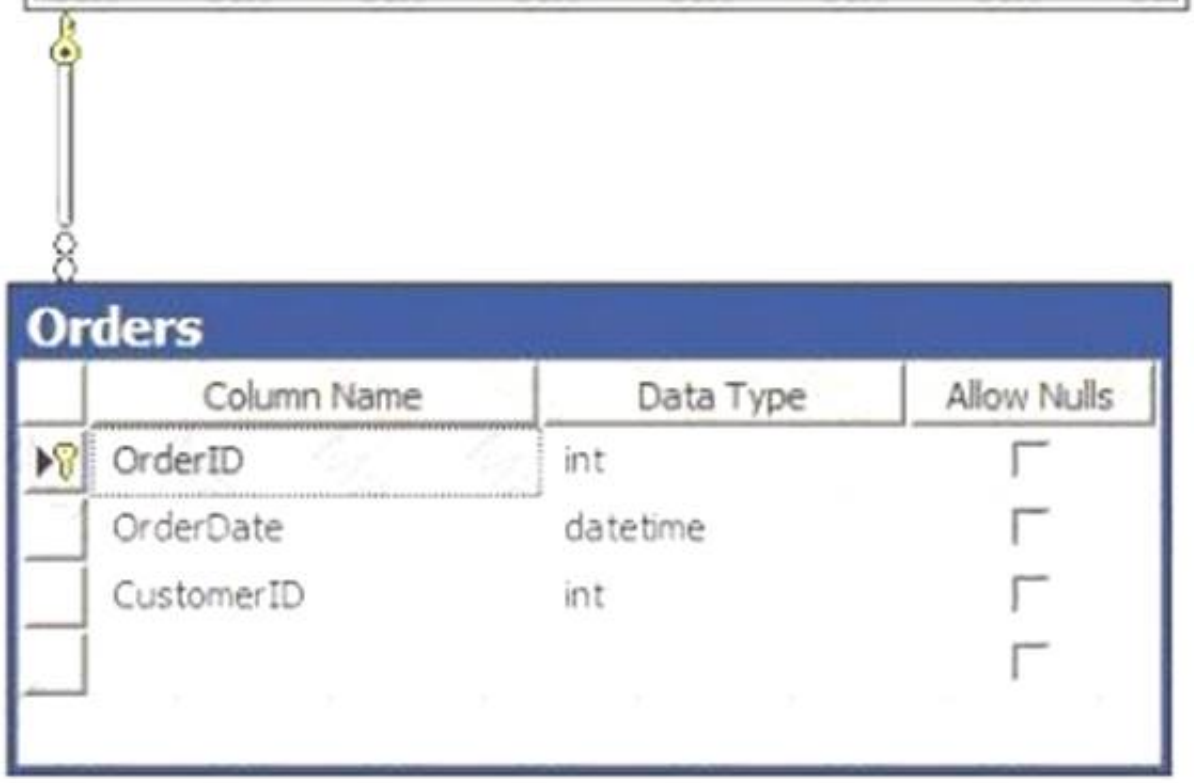
A. Inline user-defined function
B. Stored procedure
C. Table-valued user-defined function
D. Scalar user-defined function

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 148
You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)







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.

Answer:

Explanation: CREATE TABLE Sales.OrderDetails (ListPrice money not null,
Quantity int not null,
LineItemTotal as (ListPrice * Quantity) PERSISTED)
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms174979.aspx
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188300.aspx

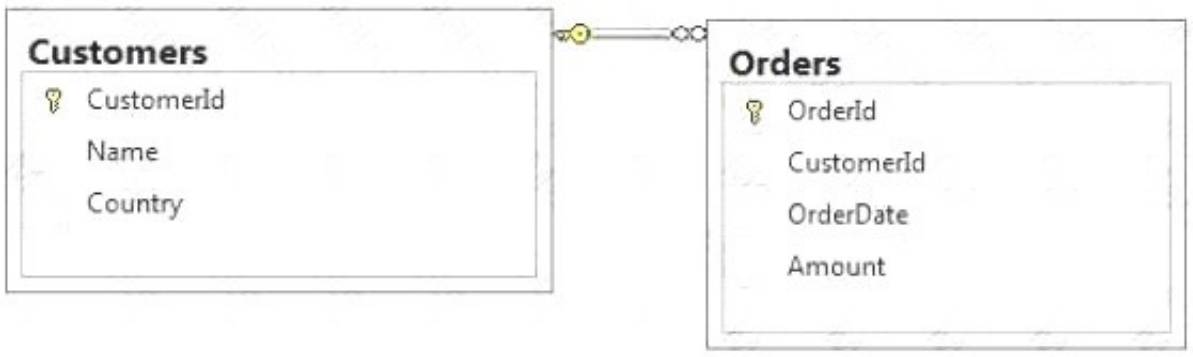
NEW QUESTION 149
You are developing a database that will contain price information.
You need to store the prices that include a fixed precision and a scale of six digits. Which data type should you use?

A. Float
B. Money
C. Smallmoney
D. Decimal

Answer: D

Explanation: Decimal is the only one in the list that can give a fixed precision and scale. Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187746.aspx

NEW QUESTION 152
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Answer: G

NEW QUESTION 154
You are working with a table that has an XML column that contains information about books. Each book may have an associated price.
You need to write with a query that returns the price of each book as a non-xml value. Which XML method should you use?

A. Exist()
B. Nodes()
C. Query()
D. Value()

Answer: D

Explanation: References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/xml/nodes-method-xml-data-type?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 159
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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 164
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.

Answer:

Explanation: DECLARE @XML1 XML(Sales.InvoiceSchema)
Reference:
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms176009.aspx

NEW QUESTION 168
You use a Microsoft Azure SQL DataBase instance. The instance contains a table named Customers that has columns named Id, Name, and IsPriority.
You need to create a view named VwPriorityCustomers that:

- returns rows from Customer that have a value of True in the IsPriority column, and
- does not allow columns to be altered or dropped in the underlying table.

Which Transact-SQL statement shoul you run?

A. CREATE VIEW VwPriorityCustomers ASSELECT Id, Name FROM dbo.Customers WHERE IsPriority=1 WITH CHECK OPTION
B. CREATE VIEW VwPriorityCustomers WITH VIEW_METADATAASSELECT Id, Name FROM dbo.Customers WHERE IsPriority=1
C. CREATE VIEW VwPriorityCustomers WITH ENCRYPTIONASSELECT Id, Name FROM dbo.Customers WHERE IsPriority=1
D. CREATE VIEW VwPriorityCustomers WITH SCHEMABINDINGASSELECT Id, Name FROM dbo.Customers WHERE IsPriority=1

Answer: D

Explanation: SCHEMABINDING binds the view to the schema of the underlying table or tables. When SCHEMABINDING is specified, the base table or tables cannot be modified in a way that would affect the view definition.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-view-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 173
You use a Microsoft SQL Server database. You want to create a table to store files.
You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

- The files must include information about the directory structure.
- The files must be accessible in SQL Server.
- The files must be in a folder that is accessible directly by using Windows Explorer. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A)
```
CREATE TABLE DocumentStore
(
[Id] [INT] NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
[Document] VARBINARY (MAX) NULL
)
GO
```
B)
```
CREATE TABLE DocumetnStore
(
[Id] [uniqueidentifier] ROWGUIDCOL NOT NULL UNIQUE,
[Document] VARBINARY (MAX) FILESTREAM NULL
)
GO
```
C)
```
CREATE TABLE DocumentStore
  (
  [Id] hierarchyid,
  [Document] NVARCHAR (MAX) NOT NULL
  );
  GO
```
D)
```
CREATE TABLE DocumentStore AS FileTable
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation: References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/blob/create-alter-and-drop-filetables?view=sql-server-

NEW QUESTION 177
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server instance that will support several databases.
You need to ensure that every new database created has a data type named postalcode that contains the same attributes.
What should you do?

A. Create a user-defined type on the model database.
B. Create a user-defined type on the master database.
C. Create a user-defined data type on the master database.
D. Create a user-defined data type on the model database.

Answer: D

Explanation: One option is to create SQL Server user defined data types.
One trick with new databases is to create the objects in the model database, so as new databases are created the user defined data types will automatically be available.
References:
https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/1628/sql-server-user-defined-data-types-rules-and-defaults/

NEW QUESTION 178
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 vie
B. Use the EXPAND VIEWS query hint along with each SELECT statement.
C. Drop the vie
D. Re-create the view by using the SCHEMABINDING clause, and then create an index on the view.
E. Create an AFTER UPDATE trigger on the view.
F. Create an INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger on the view.

Answer: D

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187956.aspx

NEW QUESTION 182
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?

A. BEGIN TRY SELECTconvert (decimal(36,9), @var) as Value, 'True' As BadCastEND TRY BEGIN CATCH SELECTconvert (decimal(36,9), @var) as Value, 'False' As BadCastEND CATCH
B. TRY(SELECT convert (decimal(36,9), @var) SELECT 'True' As BadCast) CATCH(SELECT 'False' As BadCast)
C. SELECT CASEWHEN convert (decimal(36,9), @var) IS NULL THEN 'True'ELSE 'False' ENDAS BadCast
D. SELECTIF(TRY_PARSE(@var AS decimal(36,9)) IS NULL, 'True','False')AS BadCast

Answer: D

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh213126.aspx

NEW QUESTION 186
You have a database that contains the tables as shown below:

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

- The code must NOT use aliases.
- The code must NOT use object delimiters.

- The objects called in Procedure1 must be able to be resolved by all users.
- OrderDate must be compared to Parameter1 after the data type of Parameter1 is changed to datetime. Which SELECT statement should you use?

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

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 190
You have a database named Sales that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

- UnitPrice must be returned in descending order.
- The query must use two-part names to reference the table.
- The query must use the RANK function to calculate the results.
- The query must return the ranking of rows in a column named PriceRank.
- The list must display the columns in the order that they are defined in the table. PriceRank must appear last.

Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

```
SELECT CatID, CatName, ProductID, ProdName, UnitPrice,
FROM Sales.ProductCatalog
ORDER BY PriceRank
```

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 192
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server database. The database contains a table defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE SalesDataSummary
  (employeeID INT,
  firstName VARCHAR(25),
  lastName VARCHAR(100),
  Region VARCHAR(50),
  SalesYTD MONEY);
```

All regions have more than one employee.
You need to write a query to find the employee with the highest SalesYTD in each region with the following result set:

- First Name
- Last Name

- Region
- Sales YTD

Which Transact-SQL query should you run?

A)
```
SELECT lastname, Region, SalesYTD FROM
(
SELECT TOP 1
        s.lastName,
        s.Region,
        s.SalesYTD,
        RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY s.Region ORDER BY s.SalesYTD) percentRank
FROM
        SalesDataSummary s) e
```

B)
```
SELECT
        s.lastName,
        s.Region,
        s.SalesYTD,
PERCENT_RANK(1) OVER(PARTITION BY s.Region ORDER BY s.SalesYTD) percentRank
FROM
        SalesDataSummary s
WHERE
        percentrank = 1
```

C)
```
SELECT lastname, Region, SalesYTD FROM
(
SELECT
        s.lastName,
        s.Region,
        s.SalesYTD,
        RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY s.Region ORDER BY s.SalesYTD) percentRank
FROM
        SalesDataSummary s) e
WHERE
        s.percentRank = 0
```

D)
```
SELECT lastname, Region, SalesYTD FROM
(
SELECT
        s.lastName,
        s.Region,
        s.SalesYTD,
        RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY s.Region ORDER BY s.SalesYTD) percentRank
FROM
        SalesDataSummary s) e
WHERE
        s.percentRank = 1
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation: Use TOP 1 and RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY).
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/rank-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

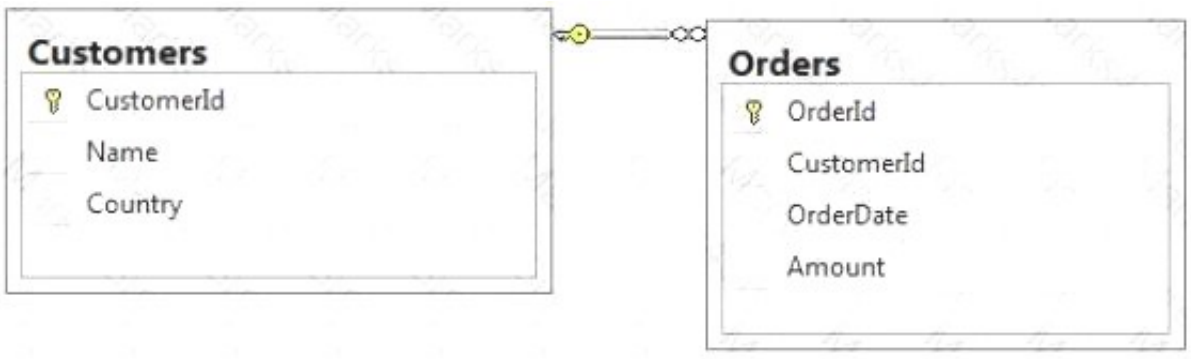
NEW QUESTION 195
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to create an object that meets the following requirements:

- 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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 197
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Answer: A

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb510464.aspx

NEW QUESTION 199
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server database named ContosoDb. ContosoDb contains a table named Employess that was created by using the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Employees
(
 Id bigit PRIMARY KEY IDENITY
 SalaryCode nvarchar(5) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
 Grade smallint DEFAULT 1 NOT NULL,
 Name nvarchar(25) NOT NULL,
 ContactNo nvarchar(25)
)
```

You need to create a view that allows the insertion of new records into the Employees table by using the view.

A.
```
CREATE VIEW VwEmployees
WITH SHCEMABINDING
AS
SELECT Id, Name FROM Employees
```

B.
```
CREATE VIEW VwEmployees
AS
SELECT Id, Name, Grade, ContactNo FROM Employees
```

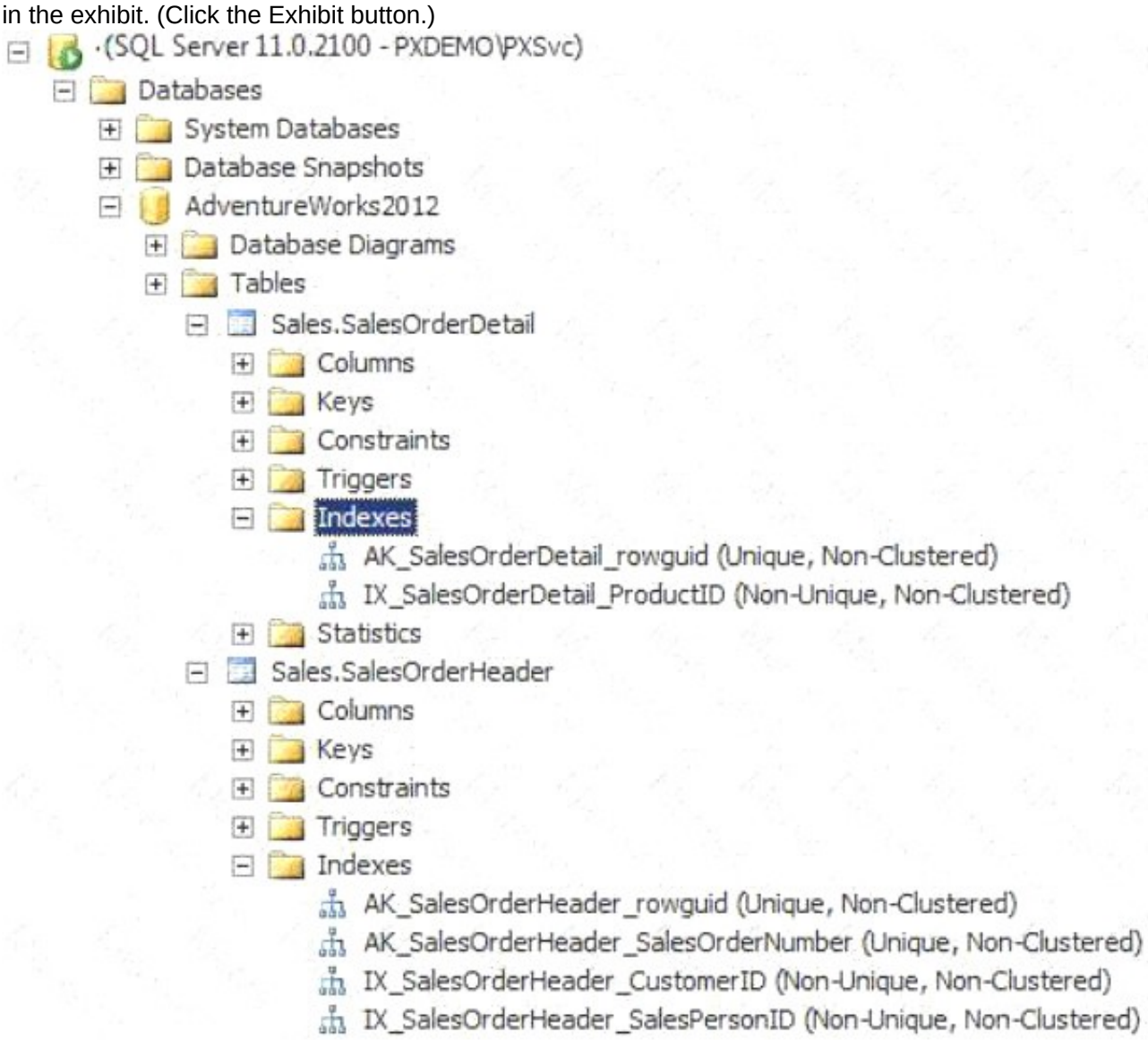
C.
```
CREATE VIEW VwEmployees
WITH VIEW_METADATA
AS
SELECT Id, SalaryCode, Grade, ContactNo FROM Employees
WITH CHECK OPTION
```

D.
```
CREATE VIEW VwEmployees
AS
SELECT SalaryCode, Name FROM employees
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 202
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. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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.

Answer: D

Explanation: References: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187348.aspx

NEW QUESTION 207
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named ContosoDb. The database has the following schema collection:

```
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
targetNamespace="http://tempuri.org/po.xsd"
xmlns="http://tempuri.org/po.xsd"
elementFormDefault="qualified">
<xs:element name="purchaseOrder" type="PurchaseOrderType"/>
<xs:complexType name="PuchaseOrderType">
<xs:sequence>
<xs:element name="items" type="Items"/>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute name="orderDate" type="xs:date"/>
<xs:attribute name="requiresApproval" type="xs:boolean"/>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name ="Items">
<xs:sequence>
<xs:element name="item" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<xs:complexType>
<xs:sequence>
<xs:element name="productName" type="xs:string"/>
<xs:element name="quantity" type="xs:positiveInteger"/>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
```

The database has a table named ReceivedPurchaseOrders that includes an XML column named PurchaseOrder by using the above schema.
You need to set the requiresApproval attribute of the XML documents to false if they contain more than 50
items.
Which Transact-SQL query should you run?

A

```
UPDATE ReceivedPurchaseOrders SET PurchaseOrder.modify('
  declare namespace MI="http:/ tempuri.org/po.xsd";
  replace value of (/MI:purchaseOrder/MI:requiresApproval)
   with (
   if  (count(/MI:purchaseOrder/MI:items/MI:item)>50) then
         xs:boolean("true")
  else
         xs:boolean("false")
)');
```

B

```
UPDATE ReceivedPurchaseOrders SET PurchaseOrder.modify('
  declare namespace MI="http:/tempuri.org/po.xsd";
  replace value of (/MI:purchaseOrder/MI:requiresApproval)
   with (
   if  (count(/MI:purchaseOrder/MI:items)>50) then
         xs:boolean("true")
  else
         xs:boolean("false")
)');
```

C

```
UPDATE ReceivedPurchaseOrders SET PurchaseOrder.modify('
  declare namespace MI="http:/tempuri.org/po.xsd";
  replace value of (/MI:purchaseOrder/@requiresApproval)[1]
   with (
   if  (count(/MI:purchaseOrder/MI:items/MI:item)>50) then
         xs:boolean("true")
  else
         xs:boolean("false")
)');
```

D

```
UPDATE ReceivedPurchaseOrders SET PurchaseOrder.modify('
  declare namespace MI="http:/tempuri.org/po.xsd";
  replace value of (/MI:purchaseOrder/@requiresApproval)[1]
   with (
   if  (count(/MI:purchaseOrder/MI:items)>50) then
         xs:boolean("true")
  else
         xs:boolean("false")
)');
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation: Replace value of (XML DML) updates the value of a node in the document. Example: -- update text in the first manufacturing step
SET @myDoc.modify('

replace value of (/Root/Location/step[1]/text())[1] with "new text describing the manu step"
');

NEW QUESTION 210
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]
```

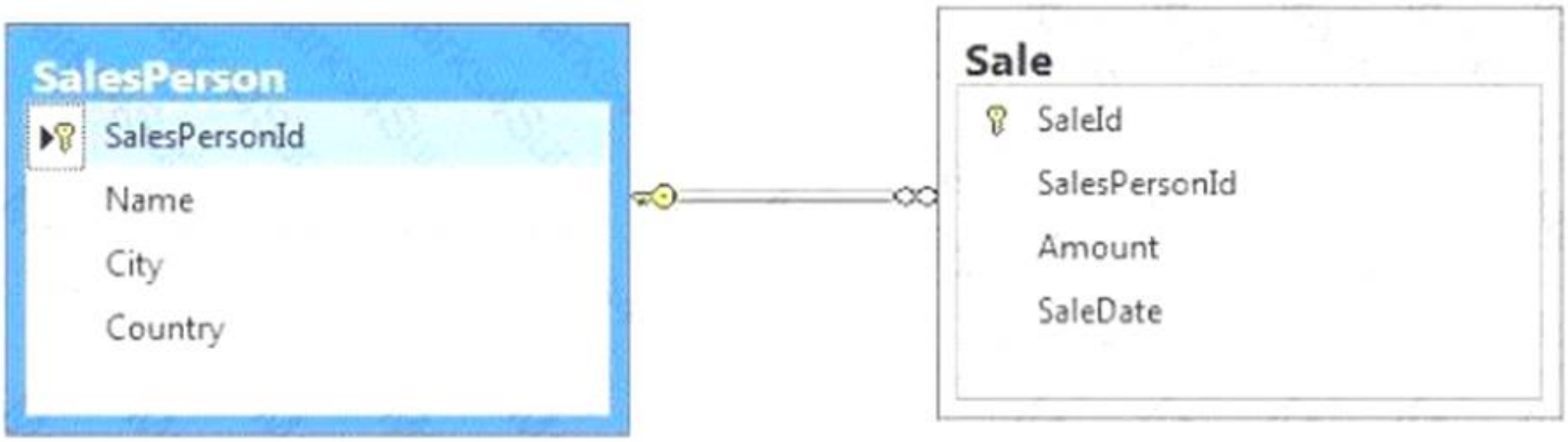
You need to create an audit record only when either the RetailPrice or WholeSalePrice column is updated. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS IF CCLUMNS_CHANGED(RetailPrice, WholesalePrice)- - Create Audit Records
B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS IF EXISTS(SELECT RetailPrice from inserted) OREXISTS (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

Answer: D

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb510663.aspx
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186329.aspx

NEW QUESTION 213
You support a database structure shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



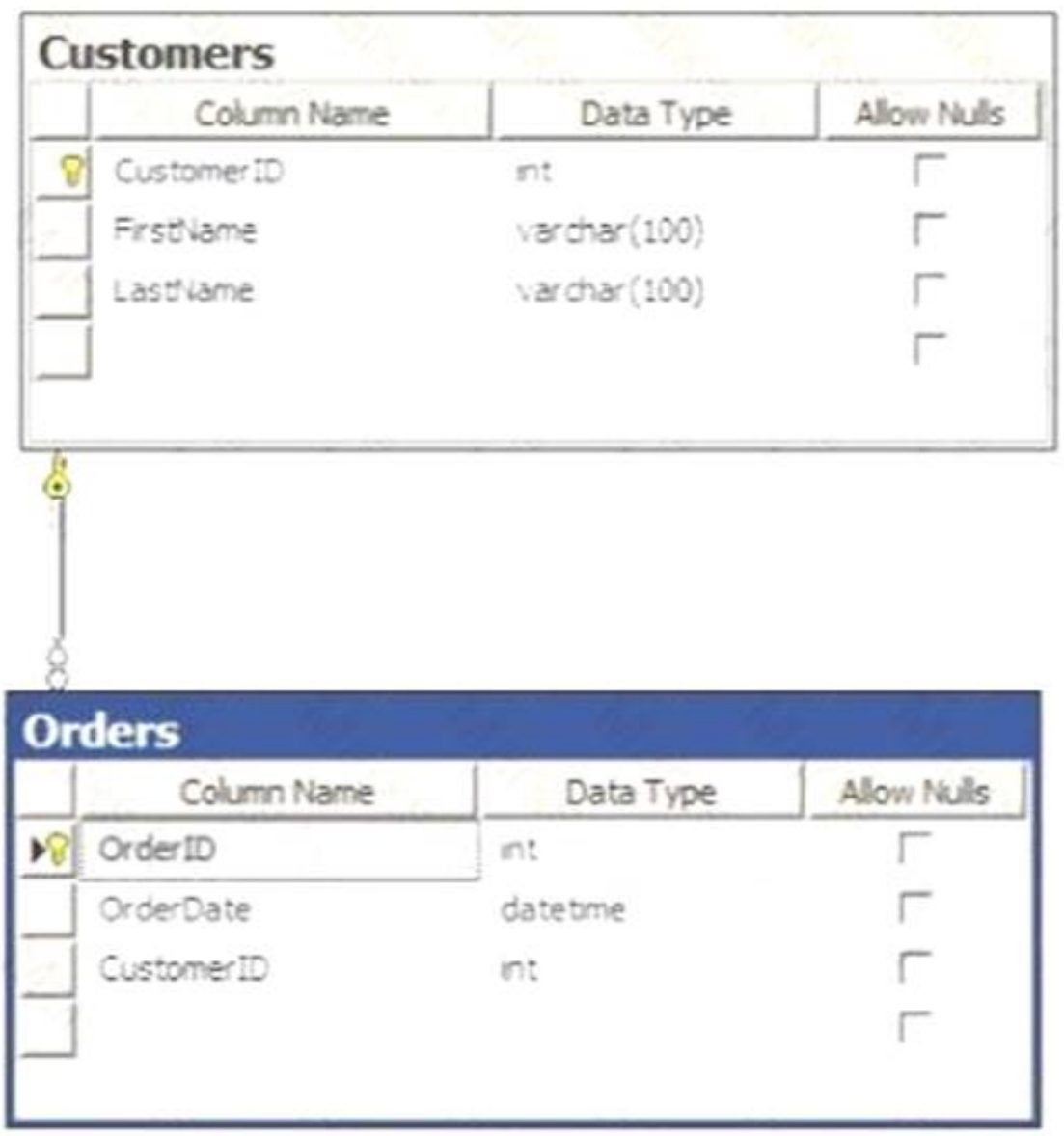
You need to write a query that displays the following details:
- Total sales made by sales people, year, city, and country
- Sub totals only at the city level and country level
- A grand total of the sales amount Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Be careful with this question, because on exam can be different options for answer. And none of them is correct: D You should report this question.
Reference:
http://www.grapefruitmoon.net/diving-into-t-sql-grouping-sets/ Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177673.aspx

NEW QUESTION 216
You have a database named Sales that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button).



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

- NOT use object delimiters.
- 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. The solution must support the ANSI SQL-99 standard.

Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

```
SELECT LastName,
MAX(OrderDate) AS MostRecentOrderDate
```

Answer:

Explanation: 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 MAX (O.OrderDate) DESC

NEW QUESTION 220
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. Which code segment should you use?

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

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 225
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.SalesOrderGROUP BY CustomerID)SELECT c.CustomerName FROM cteINNER 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.CustomerNameFROM Sales.Customer c WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT s.OrderDate FROM Sales.SalesOrder sWHERE 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.CustomerNameFROM Sales.Customer cINNER 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.CustomerNameFROM Sales.Customer cWHERE 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 OrderDateFROM Sales.SalesOrder sWHERE s.CustomerID = @CustomerIDAND s.OrderDate > DATEADD(DAY, -@MaxAge, GETDATE())

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 226
Note: This question is part of series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database.
The database contains a table named Employee. Part of the Employee table is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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

Unless stated above, no columns in the Employee table reference other tables.
Confidential information about the employees is stored in a separate table named EmployeeData. One record exists within EmployeeData for each record in the Employee table.
You need to assign the appropriate constraints and table properties to ensure data integrity and visibility. Which column in the Employee table should be referenced in a one-to-one relationship by the EmployeeData table?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 231
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 AccountHolderWHERE CityID NOT IN (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)
B. SELECT AccountHolderID FROM AccountHolderWHERE CityID <> ALL (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)
C. SELECT AccountHolderID FROM AccountHolderWHERE CityID <> SOME (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)
D. SELECT AccountHolderID FROM AccountHolderWHERE CityID <> ANY (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)

Answer: AB

Explanation: Verified the answers as correct.
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188047.aspx Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177682.aspx Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms173545.aspx

NEW QUESTION 236
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.)

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS
INT)
RETURNS @TREE TABLE (
  empid INT NOT NULL
   ,empname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL
   ,mgrid INT NULL
   ,lvl INT NOT NULL)
AS
BEGIN
```

```
WITH Employees_Subtree(empid, empname,
mgrid, lvl)
AS
(SELECT empid, empname, mgrid, 0
FROM Employees WHERE empid = @empid
UNION ALL
SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.mgrid, es.lvl+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.lvl+1
FROM Employees AS e
JOIN Employees_Subtree AS es
ON e.mgrid = es.empid
```

Answer:

Explanation:

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS
INT)
RETURNS @TREE TABLE (
  empid INT NOT NULL
   ,empname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL
   ,mgrid INT NULL
   ,lvl INT NOT NULL)
AS
BEGIN
```

```
WITH Employees_Subtree(empid, empname,
mgrid, lvl)
AS
(SELECT empid, empname, mgrid, 0
FROM Employees WHERE empid = @empid
UNION ALL
SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.mgrid, es.lvl+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.lvl+1
FROM Employees AS e
JOIN Employees_Subtree AS es
ON e.mgrid = es.empid
```

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS
INT)
RETURNS @TREE TABLE (
  empid INT NOT NULL
   ,empname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL
   ,mgrid INT NULL
   ,lvl INT NOT NULL)
AS
BEGIN
```

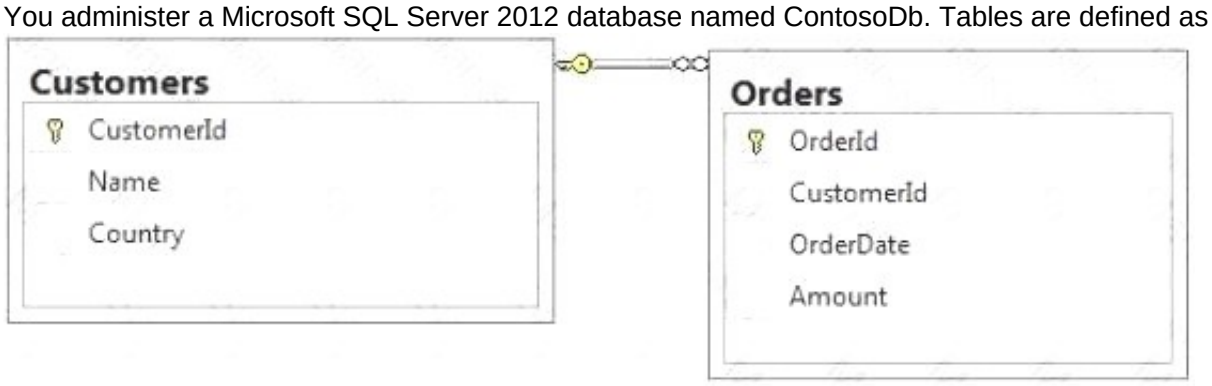
```
WITH Employees_Subtree(empid, empname,
mgrid, lvl)
AS
(SELECT empid, empname, mgrid, 0
FROM Employees WHERE empid = @empid
UNION ALL
SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.mgrid, es.lvl+1
FROM Employees AS e
JOIN Employees_Subtree AS es
ON e.mgrid = es.empid)
```

```
INSERT INTO @TREE
```

```
SELECT * FROM Employees_Subtree;
```

```
RETURN
END
```

NEW QUESTION 240
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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, CountryFROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE

Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML RAW
B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, CountryFROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, CountryFROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML AUTO
D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, CountryFROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId - Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, AmountFROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML AUTO
F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, AmountFROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR 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 = 1FOR 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.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 242
A local bank uses a SQL Server database to manage accounts. You are developing a stored procedure that contains multiple Transact-SQL INSERT statements. The stored procedure must use transaction management to handle errors.
You need to ensure that the stored procedure rolls back the entire transaction if a run-time occurs. Which Transact-SQL statement should you add to the stored procedure?

A. SET ARITHABORT ON
B. SET NOEXEC ON
C. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL ON
D. SET XACT_ABORT ON

Answer: D

Explanation: SET XACT_ABORT specifies whether SQL Server automatically rolls back the current transaction when a Transact-SQL statement raises a run-time error.
When SET XACT_ABORT is ON, if a Transact-SQL statement raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/set-xact-abort-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 243
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 ValueFROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
B. SELECT Id, Name, Marks,DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS RankFROM StudentMarks
C. SELECT StudentCode as Code,DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS ValueFROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
D. SELECT StudentCode as Code,NTILE (2) OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS ValueFROM 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 RankFROM 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 RankFROM 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 RankFROM 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 RankFROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 245
You develop a database application for Microsoft SQL Server and Microsoft Azure SQL Database. You need to raise an exception and transfer execution to a CATCH block.
You need to ensure that the exception returns output in the following format: Msg 51000, Level 16, State 1, Line 1
The record does not exist.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A

```
DECLARE @Message NVARCHAR(2048);
SELECT @Message = FORMATMESSAGE('The record does not exist.');
THROW 51000
, 1
, @Message
```

B

```
THROW 51000
, 'The record does not exist.'
, 1
```

C

```
THROW ERROR_MESSAGE
( 'The record does not exist.'), 1
```

D

```
THROW 51000
, FORMATMESSAGE('The record does not exist.')
, 1
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

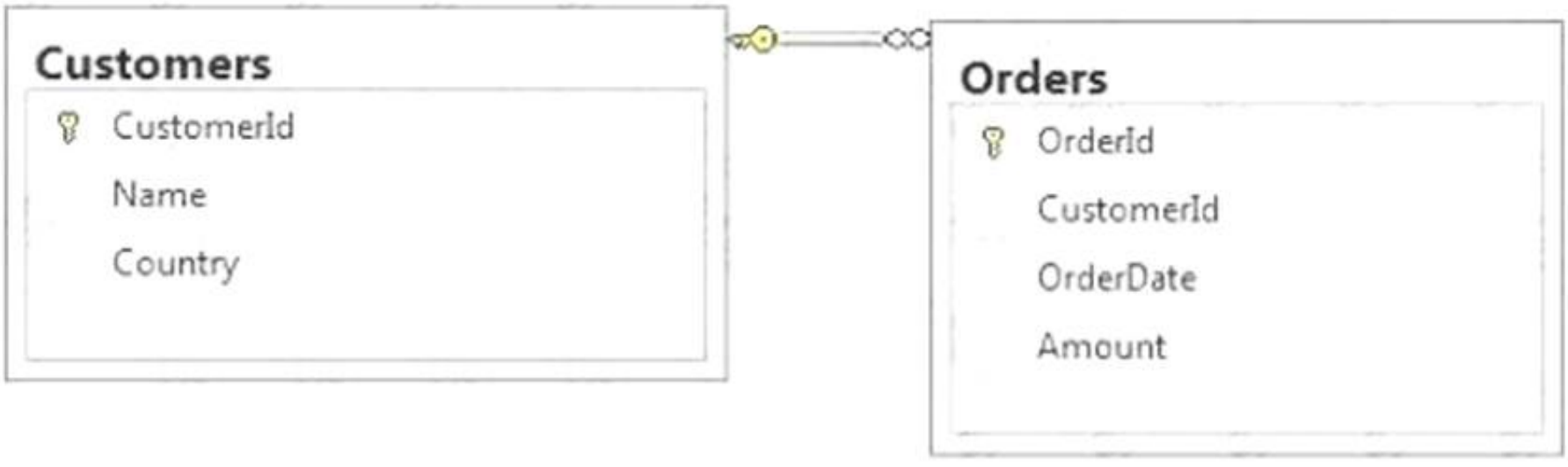
Explanation: The following example shows how to use the THROW statement to raise an exception. THROW 51000, 'The record does not exist.', 1;
Here is the result set.
Msg 51000, Level 16, State 1, Line 1 The record does not exist. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/throw-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 247
You administer several Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database servers. Merge replication has been configured for an application that is distributed across offices throughout a wide area network (WAN). Many of the tables involved in replication use the XML and varchar (max) data types. Occasionally, merge replication fails due to timeout errors. You need to reduce the occurrence of these timeout errors. What should you do?

A. Set the Merge agent on the problem subscribers to use the slow link agent profile.
B. Create a snapshot publication, and reconfigure the problem subscribers to use the snapshot publication.
C. Change the Merge agent on the problem subscribers to run continuously.
D. Set the Remote Connection Timeout on the Publisher to 0.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 251
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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?

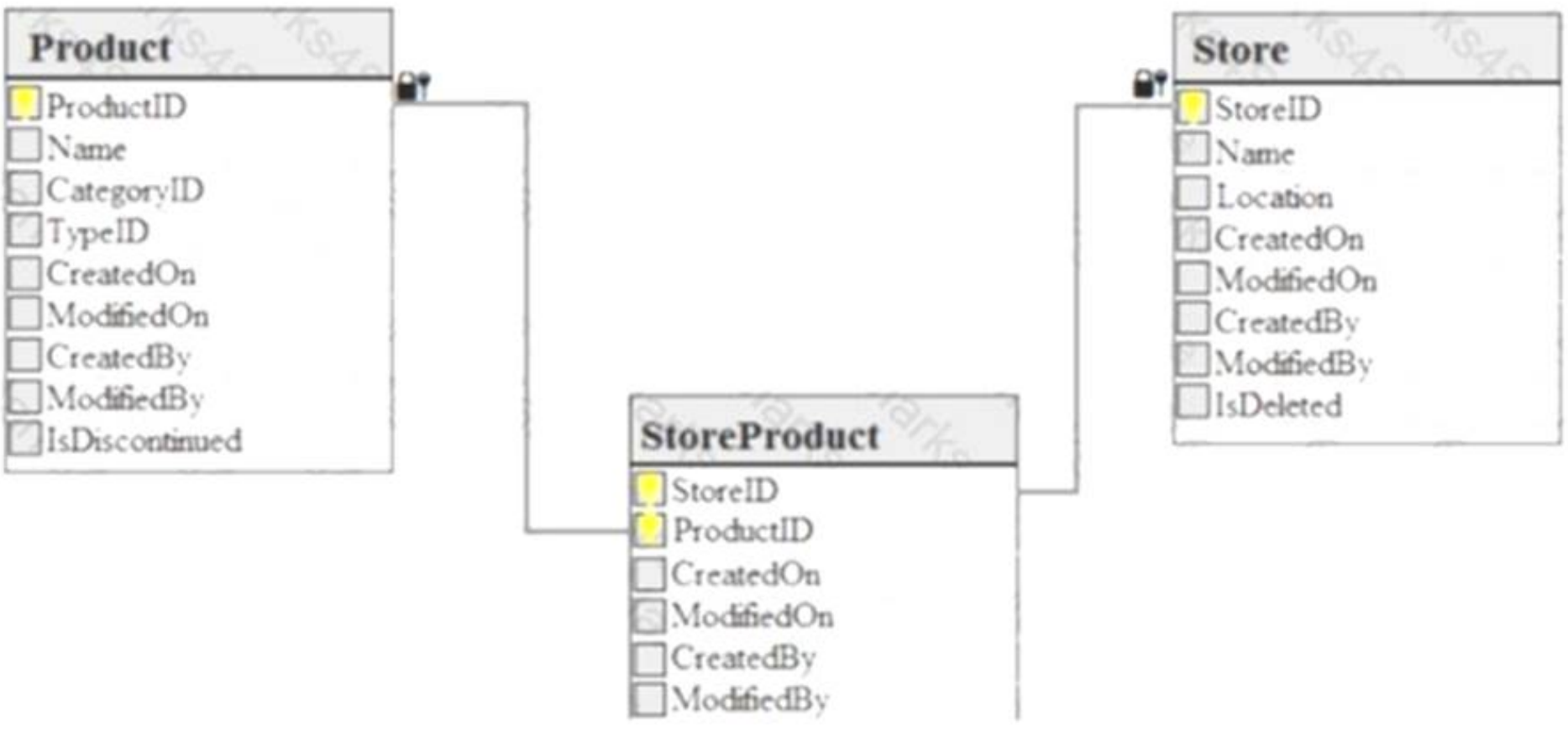
A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML RAW
B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE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

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 256
You use Microsoft SQL Server client tool to develop a Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance to support an e-commerce application. The database consists of a Product table, a Store table, and a StoreProduct table as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You need to write a trigger that meets the following requirements:

- Stores are not physically deleted, but are marked as deleted.
- When a store is deleted, the products that are sold in that store are marked as discontinued.

Which four Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Exhibit



Statements

```
AFTER DELETE
AS
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER TR_ConsildateStoreDelete
ON dbo.[Product]
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER TR_ConsolidateStoreDelete
ON dbo. [StoreProduct]
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER TR_ConsolidateStoreDelete
ON dbo. [Store]
```

```
DELETE dbo.StoreProduct
FROM deleted DEL
WHERE dbo.StoreProduct.StoreID =
DEL.StoreID
```

```
INSTEAD OF DELETE
AS
```

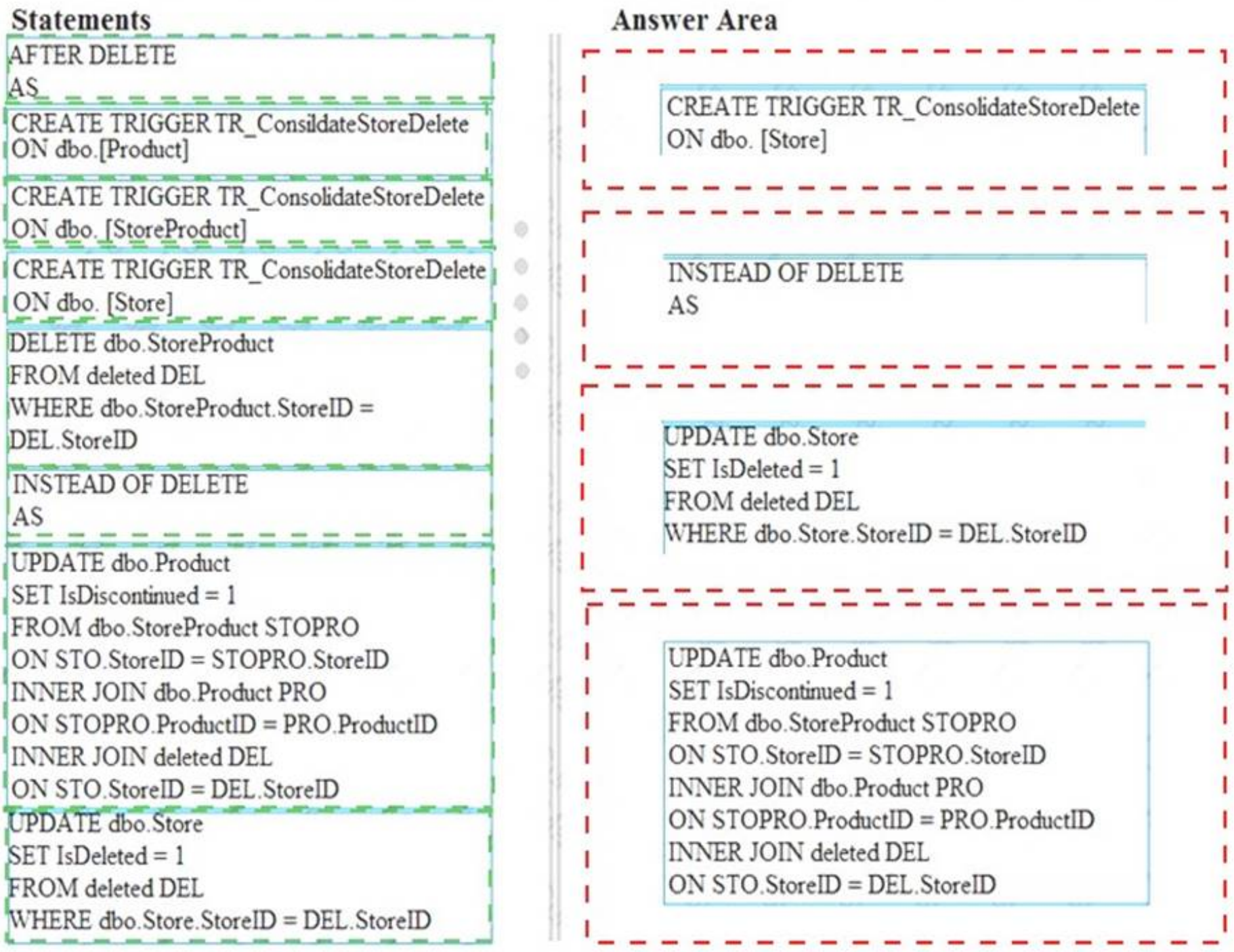
```
UPDATE dbo.Product
SET IsDiscontinued = 1
FROM dbo.StoreProduct STOPRO
ON STO.StoreID = STOPRO.StoreID
INNER JOIN dbo.Product PRO
ON STOPRO.ProductID = PRO.ProductID
INNER JOIN deleted DEL
ON STO.StoreID = DEL.StoreID
```

```
UPDATE dbo.Store
SET IsDeleted = 1
FROM deleted DEL
WHERE dbo.Store.StoreID = DEL.StoreID
```

Answer Area

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 258
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'ASDELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0 GOGRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser
C. GRANT SELECT ON Purchases.Suppliers TO ContosoUser
D. CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers ASDELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0 GOGRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser

Answer: D

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188354.aspx
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187926.aspx

NEW QUESTION 263
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

Answer: C

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms173763.aspx

NEW QUESTION 268

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

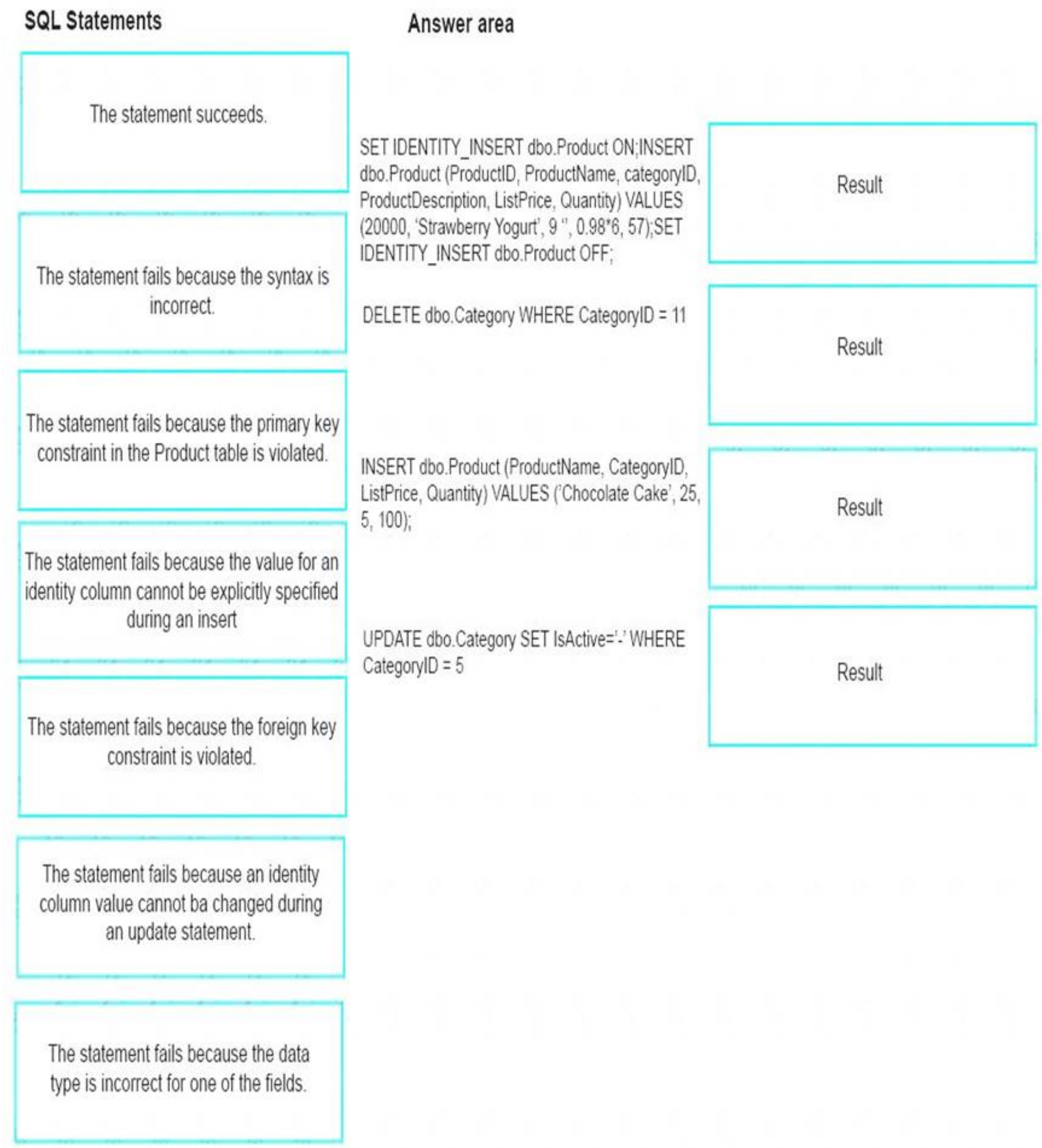
Answer: E

Explanation: Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189857.aspx
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187373.aspx

NEW QUESTION 270
Your Microsoft SQL Server database contains tables as shown below.
You have tables that were created by running the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Category
(
CategoryID INT NOT NULL IDENTITY(1,1) CONSTRAINT PK_Category
PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
, CategoryName VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL
, ProductDescription VARCHAR(1000) NULL
, IsActive BIT DEFAULT (1)
)
GO

CREATE TABLE dbo.Product
(
ProductID INT NOT NULL IDENTITY(1,1) CONSTRAINT PK_Product
PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
, ProductName VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL
, CategoryID INT NOT NULL
, ProductDescription VARCHAR(1000) NULL
, ListPrice MONEY NOT NULL
, Quantity INT NOT NULL
, CONSTRAINT FK_Product_Category FOREIGN KEY (CategoryID)
REFERENCES Category(CategoryID)
)
GO
```

The Product table contains 10,000 records. The maximum ProductID is 11,000. There are 12 rows in the Category table. The maximum CategoryID is 12.
The Product table contains at least one product in every category.
Data in the tables was accidently modified. To correct this, you need to make some updates directly to the tables. You issue several statements.
Which result or results will you obtain for each Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate results to the correct Transact-SQL statements. Each result may be used once. More than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1:
The SET IDENTITY_INSERT command allows explicit values to be inserted into the identity column of a table.

Box 2:
The Product table contains at least one product in every category. Box 3:
Box 4:
Bit is a data type that can take a value of 1, 0, or NULL. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/data-types/bit-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/set-identity-insert-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 272
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 PurchasesWHERE PurchaseTime = CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())
B. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM PurchasesWHERE PurchaseTime = GETDATE()
C. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM PurchasesWHERE CONVERT(VARCHAR, PurchaseTime, 112) = CONVERT(VARCHAR, GETDATE(), 112)
D. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM PurchasesWHERE PurchaseTime >= CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())AND PurchaseTime < DATEADD(DAY, 1, CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()))

Answer: D

Explanation: Two answers will return the correct results (the "WHERE CONVERT..." and "WHERE ... AND ... " answers). The correct answer for Microsoft would be the answer that is most "efficient". Anybody have a clue as to
which is most efficient? In the execution plan, the one that I've selected as the correct answer is the query with the shortest duration. Also, the query answer with "WHERE CONVERT..." threw warnings in the execution plan...something about affecting CardinalityEstimate and SeekPlan.
I also found this article, which leads me to believe that I have the correct answer
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181034.aspx

NEW QUESTION 273
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.

Answer: M

NEW QUESTION 277
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.)

```
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);
```

Answer:

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191432.aspx
Read all restrictions for indexed views. Also read this useful question:
http://stackoverflow.com/questions/12419330/how-to-create-indexed-view-with-select-distinct-statement-ins
ql-2005

NEW QUESTION 278
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, SalesAmountFROM DomesticSalesOrders UNION ALLSELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders) AS p
B. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM (SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount FROM DomesticSalesOrders UNIONSELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders) AS p
C. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM DomesticSalesOrdersUNIONSELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders
D. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM DomesticSalesOrdersUNION ALLSELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount FROM InternationalSalesOrders

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 280
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.

Answer: C

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191432.aspx

NEW QUESTION 284
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 DATETIMEOFFSET data type.
J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.

Answer: I

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

NEW QUESTION 287
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

Answer: B

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188354.aspx
Reference: http://blog.
sqlauthority.com/2007/10/06/sql-server-executing-remote-stored-procedure-callingstored-procedure-on-linked-s

NEW QUESTION 292
You use a Microsoft SQL Server 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 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)
```

B

```
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
```

C

```
UPDATE TOP (10) BlogEntry SET Summary.WRITE(N'This is in a draft stage', 0, 0)
```

D

```
UPDATE BlogEntry SET Summary.WRITE(N'This is in a draft stage', 0, 0) FROM
(SELECT TOP (10) Id FROM BlogEntry ORDER BY EntryDateTime DESC) AS s
WHERE BlogEntry.Id = s.ID
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation: The UPDATE SET colum_name.WRITE (expression,@Offset,@Length) command specifies that a section of the value of column_name is to be modified. expression replaces @Length units starting from @Offset of column_name.
If @Offset is NULL, the update operation appends expression at the end of the existing column_name value and @Length is ignored.

NEW QUESTION 297
You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database for a company. The database contains a table that is defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Employees](
[EmpNumber] [int] NOT NULL,
[Surname] [varchar](40) NOT NULL,
[GivenName] [varchar](20) NOT NULL,
[PersonalIDNumber] [varchar](11) NOT NULL,
[Gender] [varchar](1) NULL,
[DateOfBirth] [date] NOT NULL)
```

You use the following Transact-SQL script to insert new employee data into the table. Line numbers are included for reference only.

```
01 BEGIN TRY
02 INSERT INTO [dbo].[Employees]([EmpNumber],[Surname],[GivenName],[Gender],[DateOfBirth],[PersonalIDNumber])
03    VALUES (132,'Williams','John', 'M', '1/1/1990',NULL)
04 END TRY
05 BEGIN CATCH
06
07 END CATCH
```

If an error occurs, you must report the error message and line number at which the error occurred and continue processing errors.
You need to complete the Transact-SQL script.
Which Transact-SQL segment should you insert at line 06?

A. SELECT ERROR_LINE(), ERROR_MESSAGE()
B. DECLARE @message NVARCHAR(1000),@severity INT, @state INT;SELECT @message = ERROR_MESSAGE(), @severity = ERROR_SEVERITY(), @state = ERROR_STATE();RAISERROR (@message, @severity, @state);
C. DECLARE @message NVARCHAR(1000),@severity INT, @state INT;SELECT @message = ERROR_MESSAGE(), @severity = ERROR_SEVERITY(), @state = ERROR_STATE();THROW (@message, @severity, @state);
D. THROW;

Answer: B

Explanation: When the code in the CATCH block finishes, control passes to the statement immediately after the END CATCH statement. Errors trapped by a CATCH block are not returned to the calling application. If any part of the error information must be returned to the application, the code in the CATCH block must do so by using mechanisms such as SELECT result sets or the RAISERROR and PRINT statements.
Reference: TRY...CATCH (Transact-SQL) https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175976.aspx

NEW QUESTION 298
.....

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