Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-461

Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012

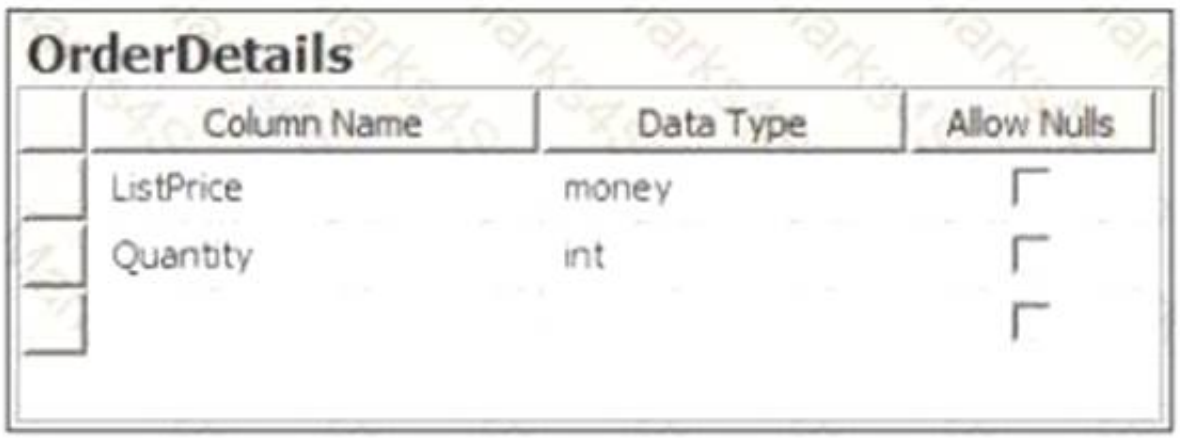
NEW QUESTION 1
You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly.
You discover that a large amount of memory is consumed by single-use dynamic queries.
You need to reduce procedure cache usage from these statements without creating any additional indexes. What should you do?

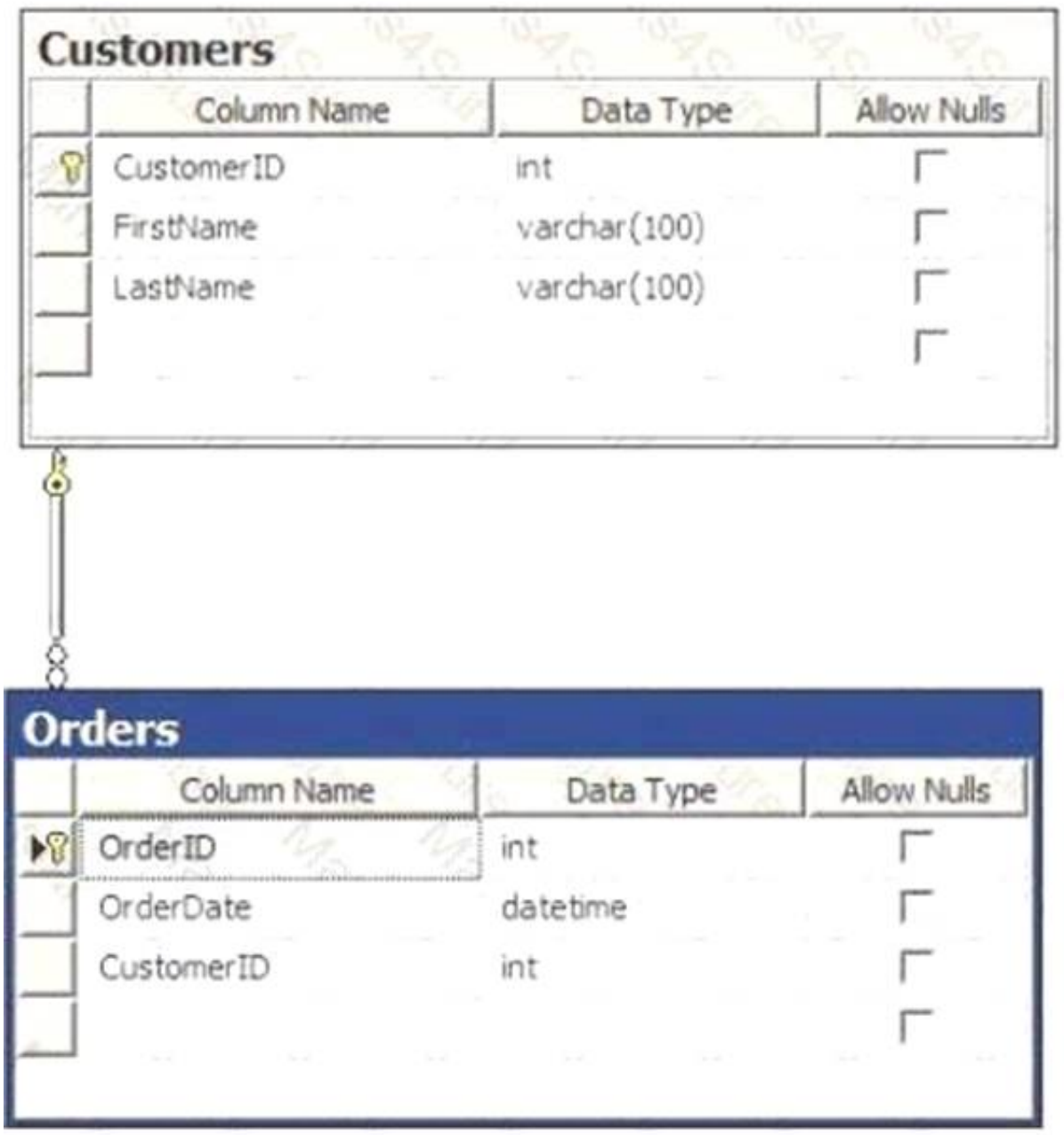
A. Add a HASH hint to the query.
B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.
C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query.
D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.
E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query.
F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.
G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.
H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.
I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query.
J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.
K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.
L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.
M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.
N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.

Answer: G

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc645587.aspx

NEW QUESTION 2
You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)





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

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

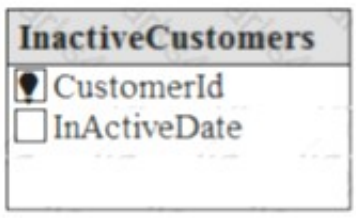
Which code segment should you use?
To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

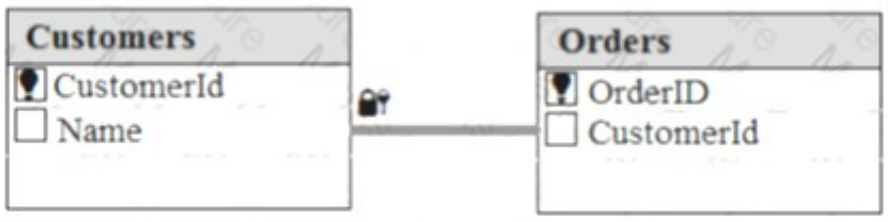
Answer:

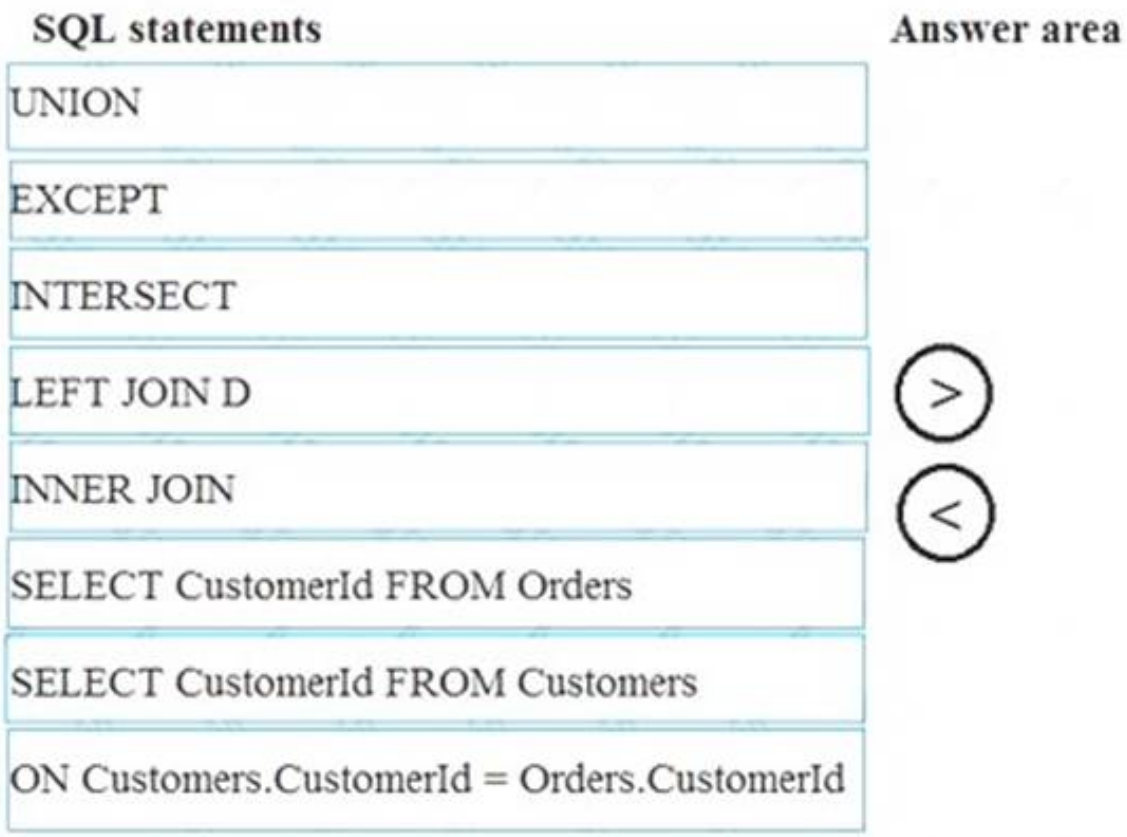
Explanation: CREATE PROCEDURE usp_Customers @Count int AS
SELECT TOP(@Count) Customers.LastName FROM Customers
ORDER BY Customers.LastName

NEW QUESTION 3
A database contains tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
Customer who are inactive are moved from the Customers table to the InactiveCustomers table. Any orders for inactive customers are removed from the Orders table.
You write the following SELECT statement to return all the inactive customers: SELECT CustomerId FROM InactiveCustomers
You need to extend the SELECT statement to include customers 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: EXCEPT returns distinct rows from the left input query that aren't output by the right input query.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/set-operators-except-and-intersect-transact-sql?vie

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 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.

Statements

```
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader SOH
INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail SOD ON
SOH.SalesOrderID = SOD.SalesOrderID
INNER JOIN Production.Product PRO ON
SOD.ProductID = PRO.ProductID
```

```
GROUP BY PRO.Name, OrderDate
```

```
GROUP BY PRO.Name, YEAR(OrderDate)
```

```
SELECT Pro.Name, YEAR(OrderDate), SUM
(SOD.OrderQty), SUM(SOD.OrderQty) -
LEAD(SUM(SOD.OrderQty), 1, 0)
OVER (PARTITION BY PRO.Name ORDER BY YEAR
(OrderDate) DESC)
```

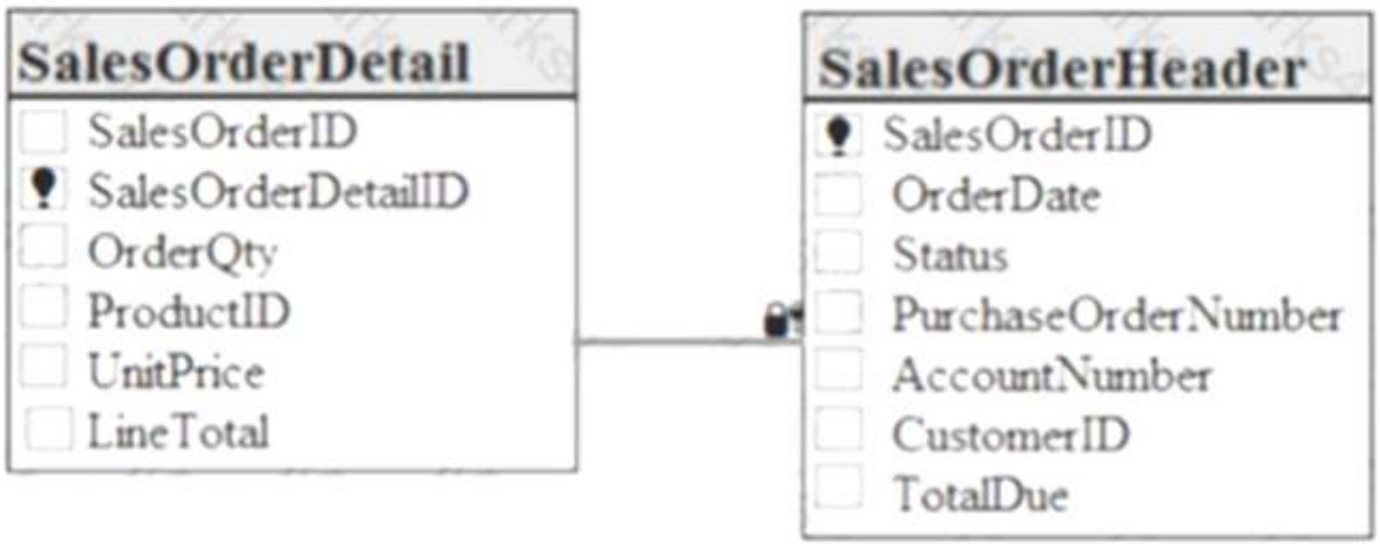
```
SELECT Pro.Name, YEAR(OrderDate), SUM
(SOD.OrderQty), SUM(SOD.OrderQty) -
LAG(SUM(SOD.OrderQty), 1, 0)
OVER (PARTITION BY PRO.Name ORDER BY YEAR
(OrderDate) DESC)
```

Answer Area

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 7
You have a database that contains the following related tables:



You create a view named OrderSummary by using the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE VIEW OrderSummary
AS
WITH S(SalesOrderID, SubTotal) AS (
  SELECT
        SalesOrderID,
        SUM(SalesOrderDetail.LineTotal) AS SubTotal
  FROM SalesOrderDetail
  WHERE SalesOrderID = SalesOrderID
  GROUP BY SalesOrderID
)
SELECT
  Header.SalesOrderID,
  Header.Status,
  S.SubTotal
FROM
  SalesOrderHeader as Header INNER JOIN
  S ON S.SalesOrderID = Header.SalesOrderID
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The SalesOrderID column in the view is updatable.	○	○
The Status column in the view is updatable.	○	○
The SubTotal column in the view is updatable.	○	○

Answer:

Explanation: The SalesOrderID column is used in a join statement and cannot be updated. The Status column is used can be updated.
The SubTotal column is an aggregate column and cannot be updated.

NEW QUESTION 8
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You need to create a batch process that meets the following requirements:

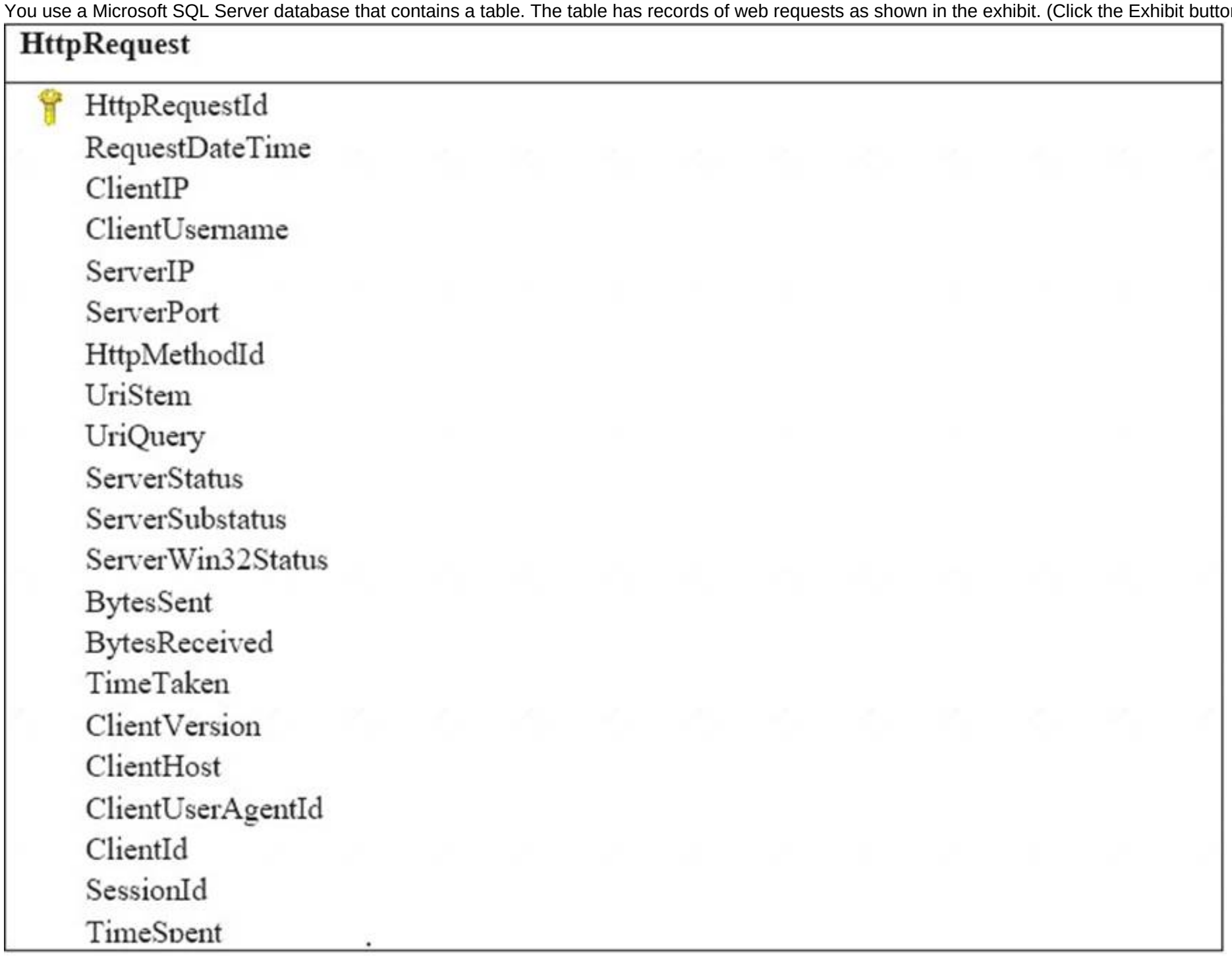
- Status information must be logged to a status table.
- If the status table does not exist at the beginning of the batch, it must be created. Which object should you use?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 9
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 use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create a stored procedure named DeleteJobCandidate.
You need to ensure that if DeleteJobCandidate encounters an error, the execution of the stored procedure reports the error number.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190193.aspx
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188790.aspx

NEW QUESTION 10
You create a table that has the StudentCode, SubjectCode, and Marks columns to record mid-year marks for students. The table has marks obtained by 50 students for various subjects.
You need to retrieve the students who scored the highest marks for each subject along with the marks. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT StudentCode as Code, RANK() OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarksGROUP 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) ASValueFROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode
D. SELECT StudentCode as Code, NTILE(2) OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarksGROUP 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: F

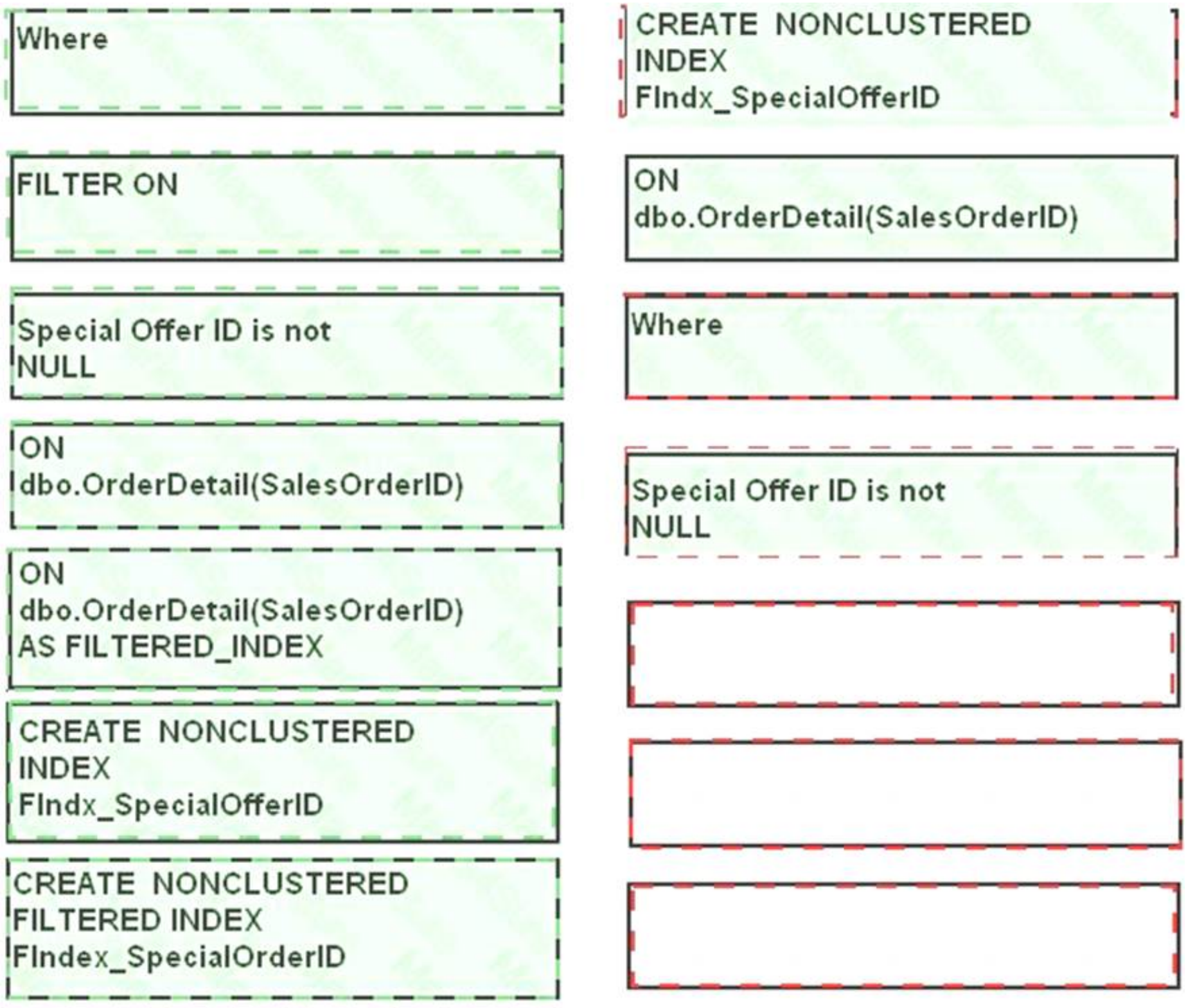
NEW QUESTION 11
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You use an OrderDetail table that has the following definition:

```
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.)

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 15
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 17
You create a stored procedure that will update multiple tables within a transaction.
You need to ensure that if the stored procedure raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you include at the beginning of the stored procedure?

A. SET XACT_ABORT ON
B. SET ARITHABORT ON
C. TRY
D. BEGIN
E. SET ARITHABORT OFF
F. SET XACT_ABORT OFF

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 19
You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named BlogEntry that has the following columns:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24
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]
```

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

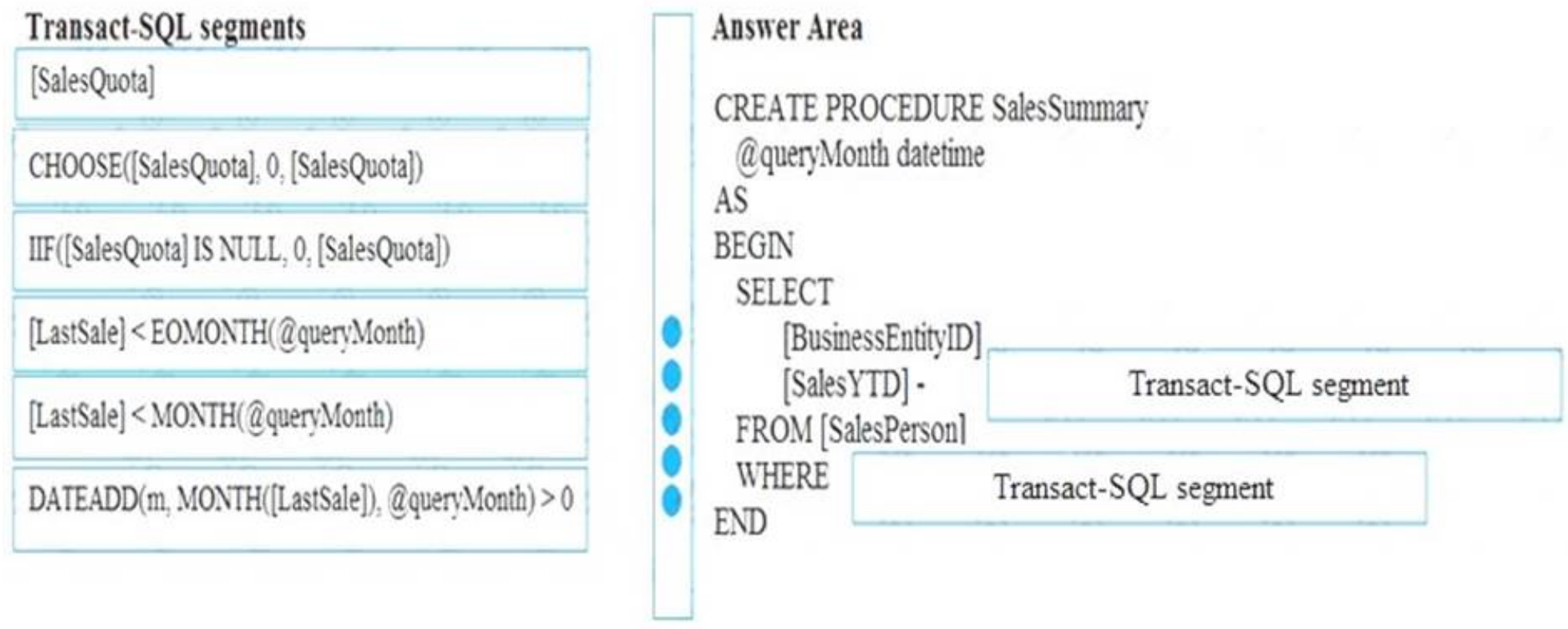
NEW QUESTION 28
You administer a SQL Server database that tracks sales that are made by sales persons. The database contains a table that is defined by the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
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 31
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
You need to create and call a stored procedure that meets the following requirements:

- Accepts a single input parameter for CustomerID.
- Returns a single integer to the calling application.

Which Transact-SQL statement or statements should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

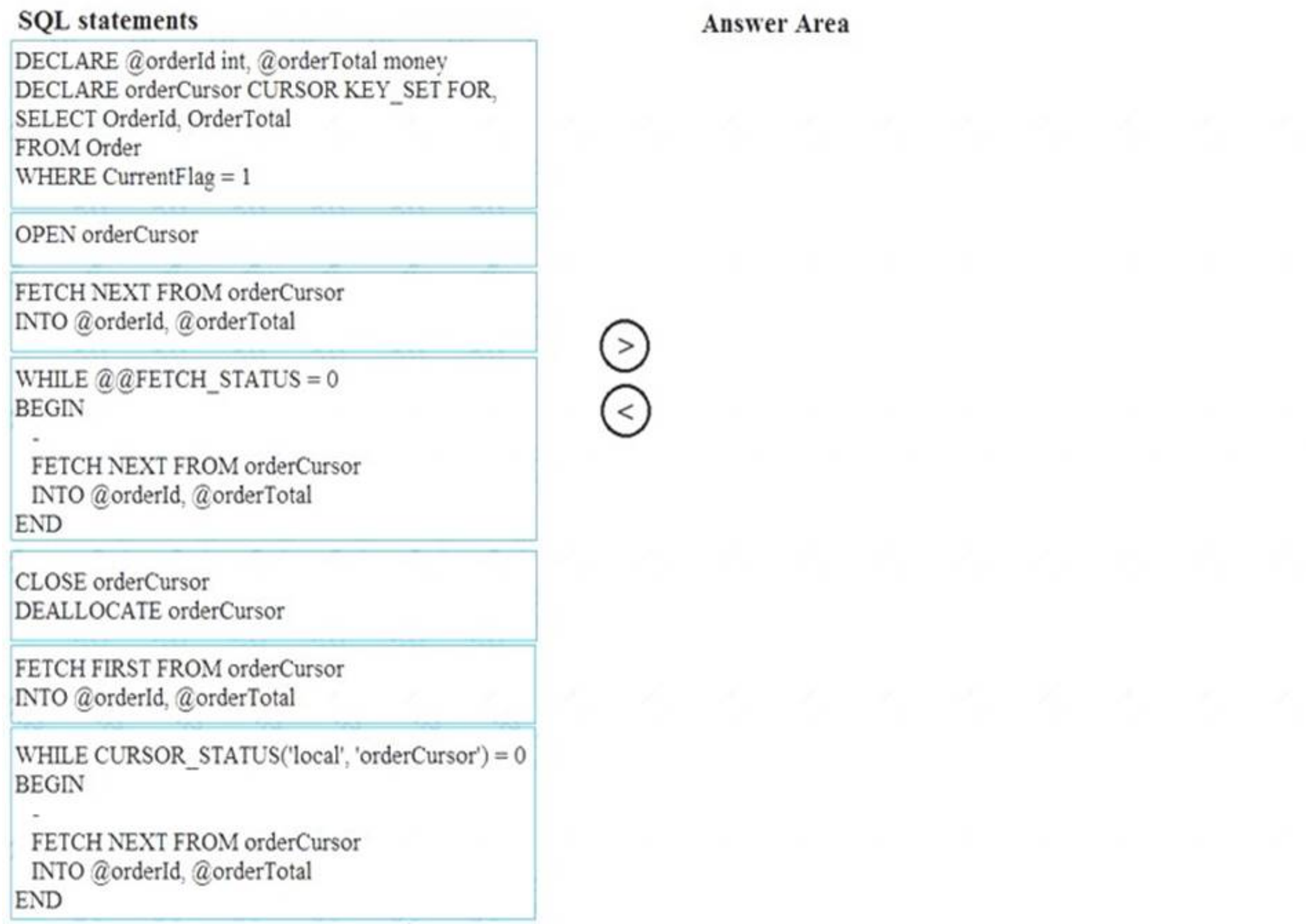
A. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating@CustomerID INT,@CustomerRating INT OUTPUT ASSET NOCOUNT ONSELECT @CustomerRating = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue FROM CustomersWHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID RETURNGO
B. EXECUTE dbo.GetCustomerRating 1745
C. DECLARE @CustomerRatingByCustomer INT DECLARE @Result INTEXECUTE @Result = dbo.GetCustomerRating 1745,@CustomerRatingByCustomer
D. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating@CustomerID INT,@CustomerRating INT OUTPUT ASSET NOCOUNT ONSELECT @Result = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue FROM CustomersWHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID RETURN @ResultGO
E. DECLARE @CustomerRatingByCustomer INT EXECUTE dbo.GetCustomerRating@CustomerID = 1745,@CustomerRating = @CustomerRatingByCustomer OUTPUT
F. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating@CustomerID INT ASDECLARE @Result INT SET NOCOUNT ONSELECT @Result = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue FROM CustomersWHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID RETURNS @ResultGO

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 32
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 33
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

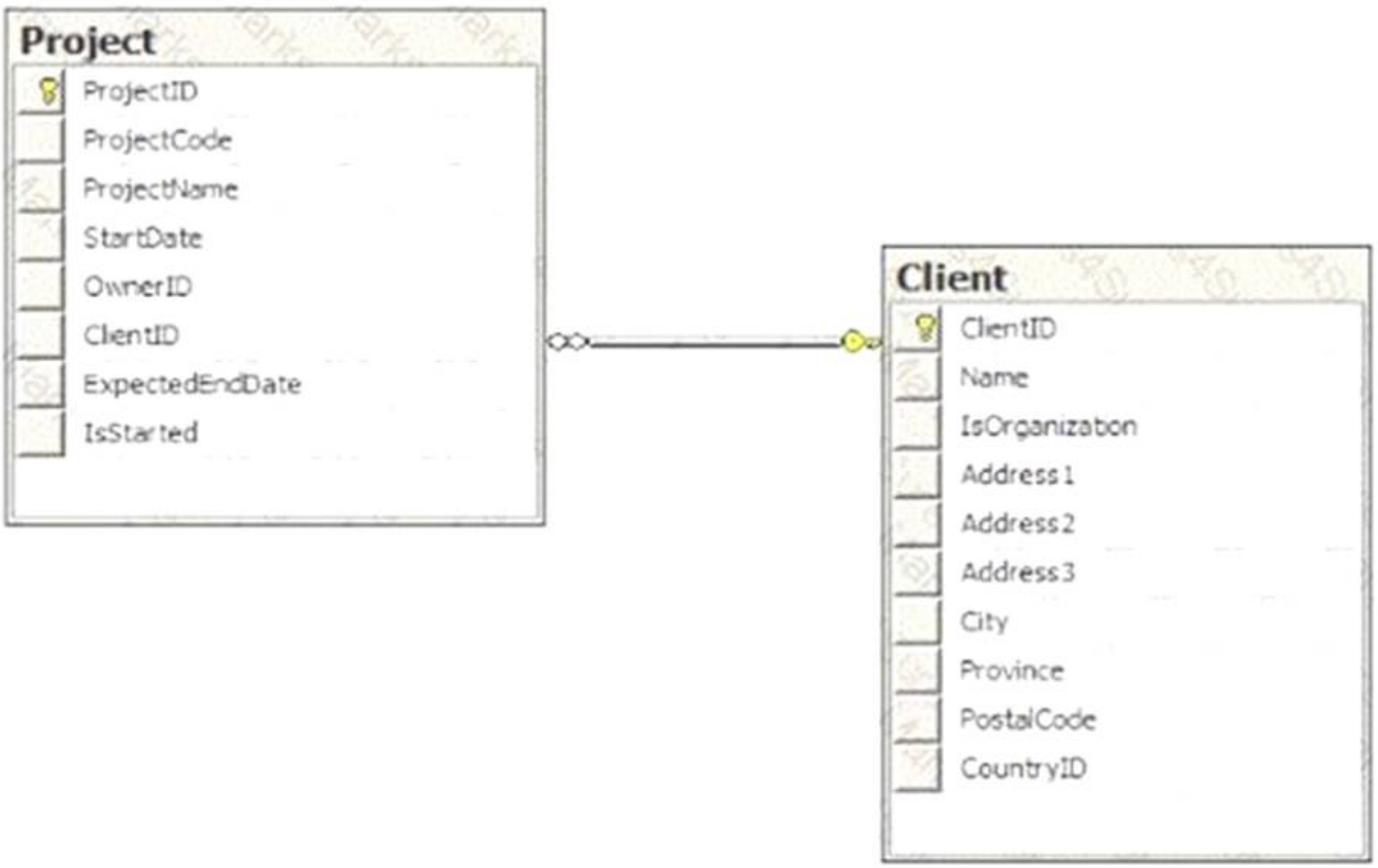
Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg471497.aspx
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff929144.aspx

NEW QUESTION 37
Your application contains a stored procedure for each country. Each stored procedure accepts an employee identification number through the @EmpID parameter.
You plan to build a single process for each employee that will execute the stored procedure based on the country of residence.
Which approach should you use?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server database that contains tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



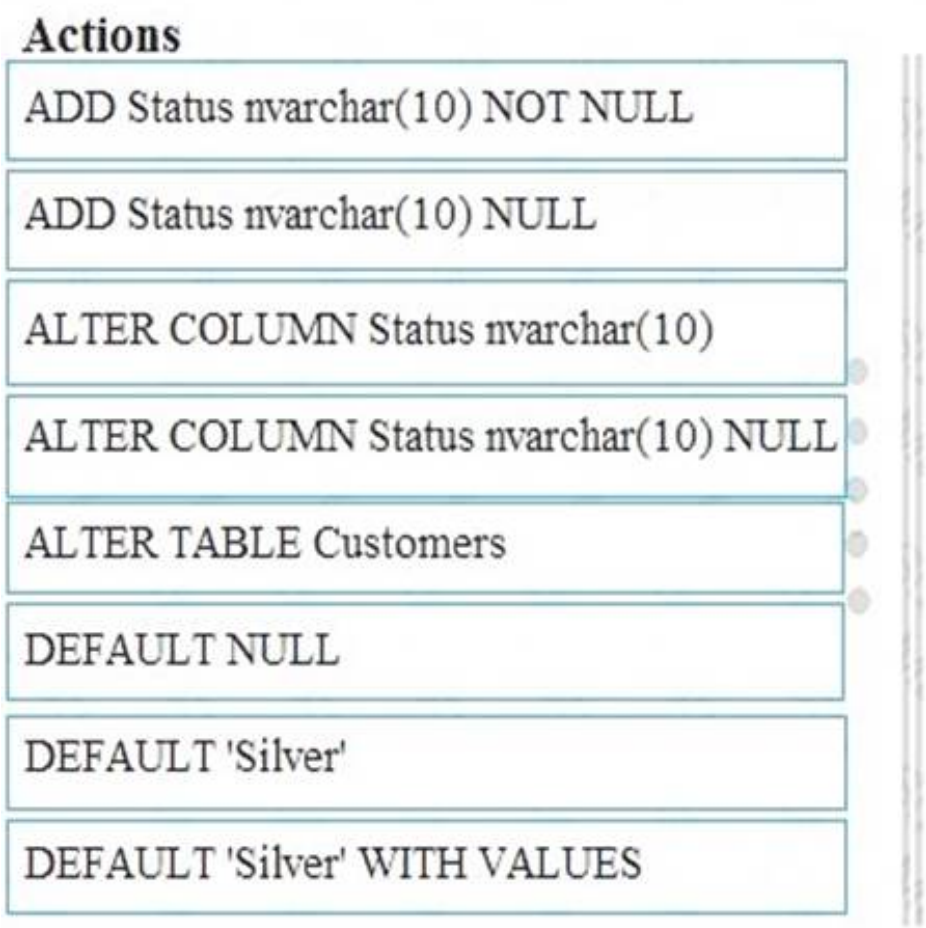
You need to retrieve a list of clients for whom there is no corresponding information in the Projects table. Which Transact-SQL statements should you run?
A)
```
SELECT DISTINCT C.[ClientID]
FROM Project P
RIGHT OUTER JOIN Client C ON P.[ClientID] = C.[ClientID]
WHERE P.[ClientID] IS NULL
```
B)
```
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 43
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:

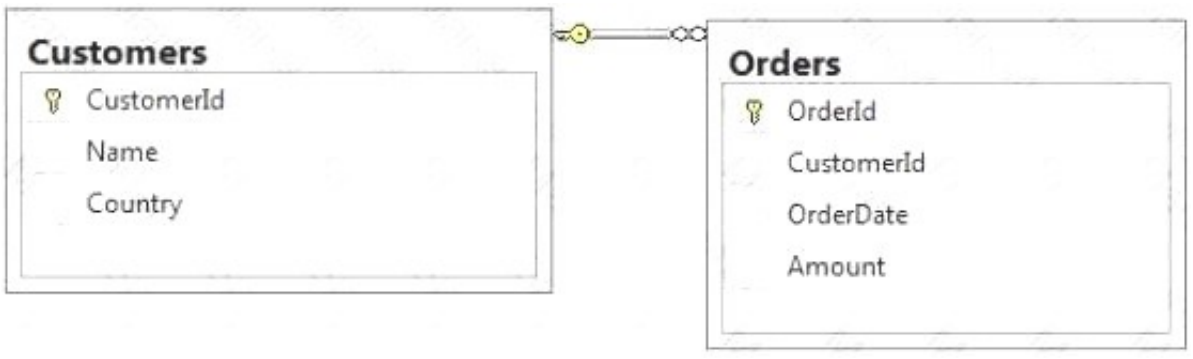
Explanation: NULL or NOT NULL specifies whether the column can accept null values. Columns that do not allow null values can be added with ALTER TABLE only if they have a default specified or if the table is empty. NOT NULL can be specified for computed columns only if PERSISTED is also specified. If 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 47
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 52
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>
```

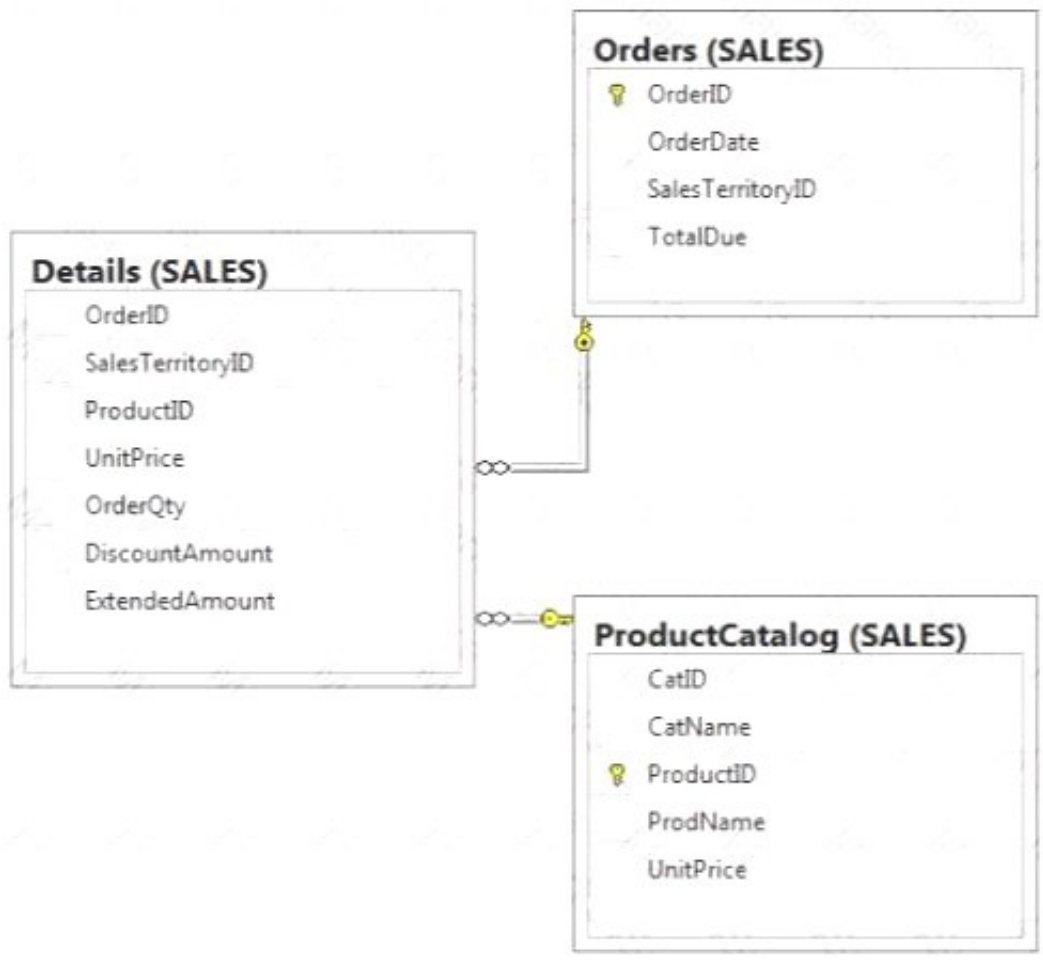
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

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 55
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 56
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 60
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 64
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.
You develop a database for a travel application. You create a view that displays details of events and attractions. The names of the event and attractions are sorted alphabetically.
You need to sort the names in a case-sensitive, dictionary order. 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: D

Explanation: This topic describes SQL Server 2008 collation options for instances of SQL Server that require compatibility with versions of SQL Server that do not use collations.
The following SQL collations are listed on the Collation Settings page of the SQL Server Installation Wizard.

SQL sort order ID	Sort order name	Description	SQL collation
31	diction.437	Dictionary order, case-sensitive	SQL_Latin1_General_Cp437_CS_AS_KI_WI
32	nocase.437	Dictionary order, case-insensitive	SQL_Latin1_General_Cp437_CI_AS_KI_WI
33	nocasepr.437	Dictionary order, case-insensitive, uppercase preference	SQL_Latin1_General_Pref_Cp437_CI_AS_KI_WI

References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/it-it/library/ms144250(v=sql.105).aspx

NEW QUESTION 68
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 70
You are a database developer of a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
The database contains a table named Customers that has the following definition:

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

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

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

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

A. ALTER TABLE OrdersADD CONSTRAINT FX_Orders_CustomerID FOREIGN KEY (CustomerId) REFERENCESCustomer (CustomerId)
B. ALTER TABLE CustomerADD CONSTRAINT FK_Customer_CustomerID FOREIGN KEY {CustomerID) REFERENCES Orders (CustomerId)
C. ALTER TABLE OrdersADD CONSTRAINT CK_Orders_CustomerIDCHECK (CustomerId IN (SELECT CustomerId FROM Customer))
D. ALTER TABLE Customer ADD OrderId INT NOT NULL;ALTER TABLE CustomerADD CONSTRAINT FK_Customer_OrderID FOREIGN KEY (OrderID) REFERENCES Orders (OrderID);
E. ALTER TABLE OrdersADD CONSTRAINT PK Orders CustomerId PRIMARY KEY (CustomerID)

Answer: A

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189049.aspx

NEW QUESTION 73
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 77
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.

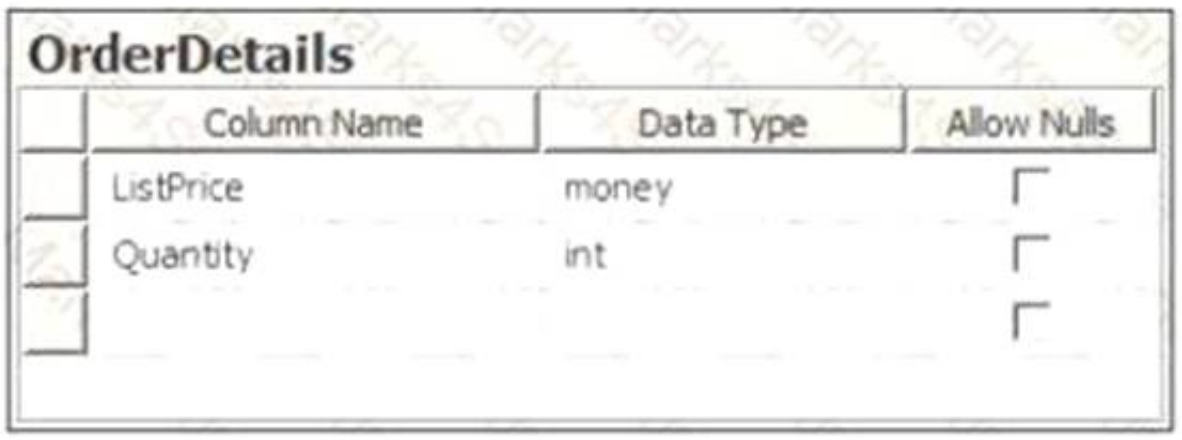
SourceID	CustomerID	Customer Name
1	234	John Smith
3	7345	Jason Warren
3	4402	Susan Burk
2	866	Michael Allen

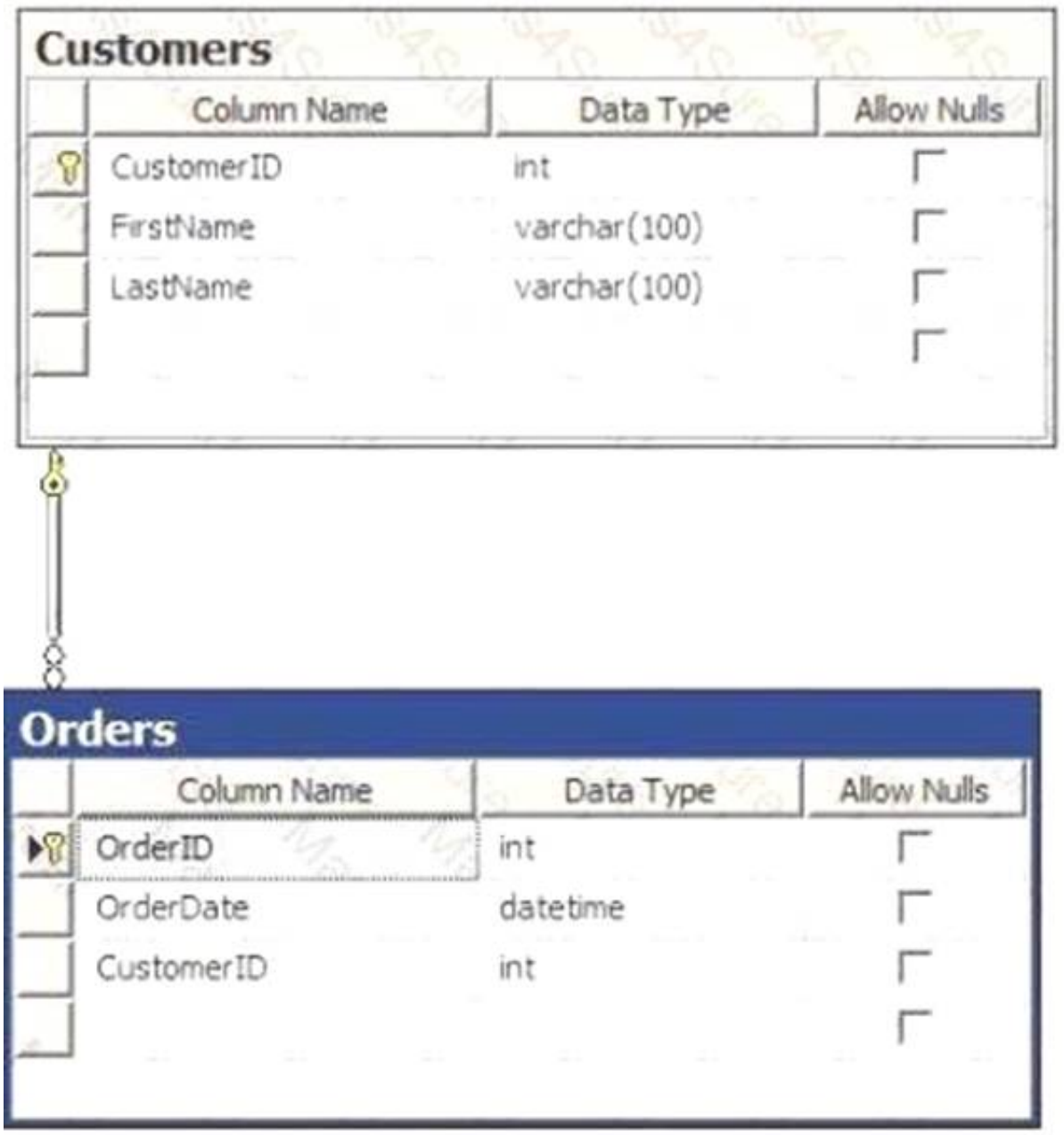
You need to ensure that the table has no duplicate CustomerID within a SourceID. You also need to ensure that the data in the table is in the order of SourceID and then CustomerID.
Which Transact- SQL statement should you use?

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 78
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:

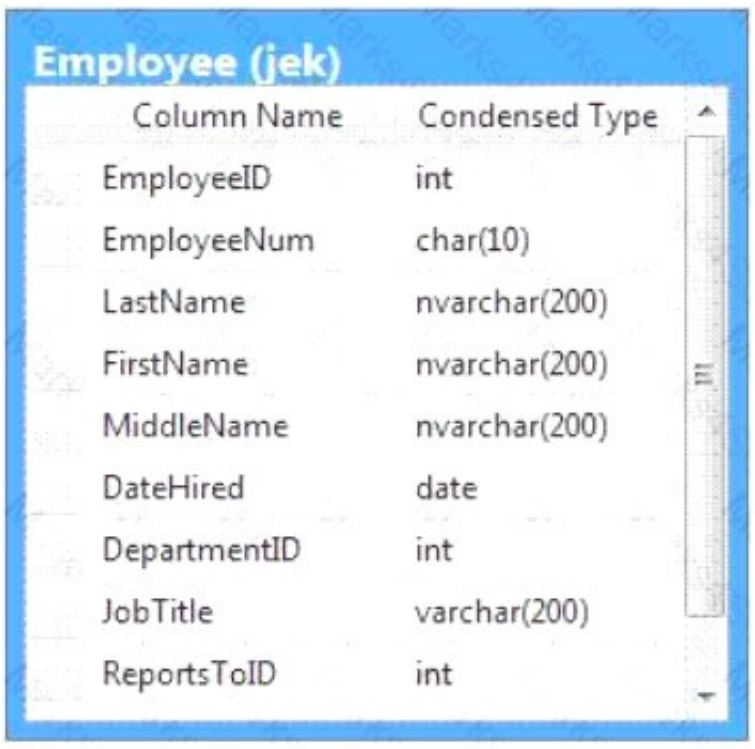
- NOT use object delimiters.
- Return the most recent orders first.
- Use the first initial of the table as an alias.
- Return the most recent order date for each customer.
- Retrieve the last name of the person who placed the order.
- Return the order date in a column named MostRecentOrderDate that 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 79
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.)



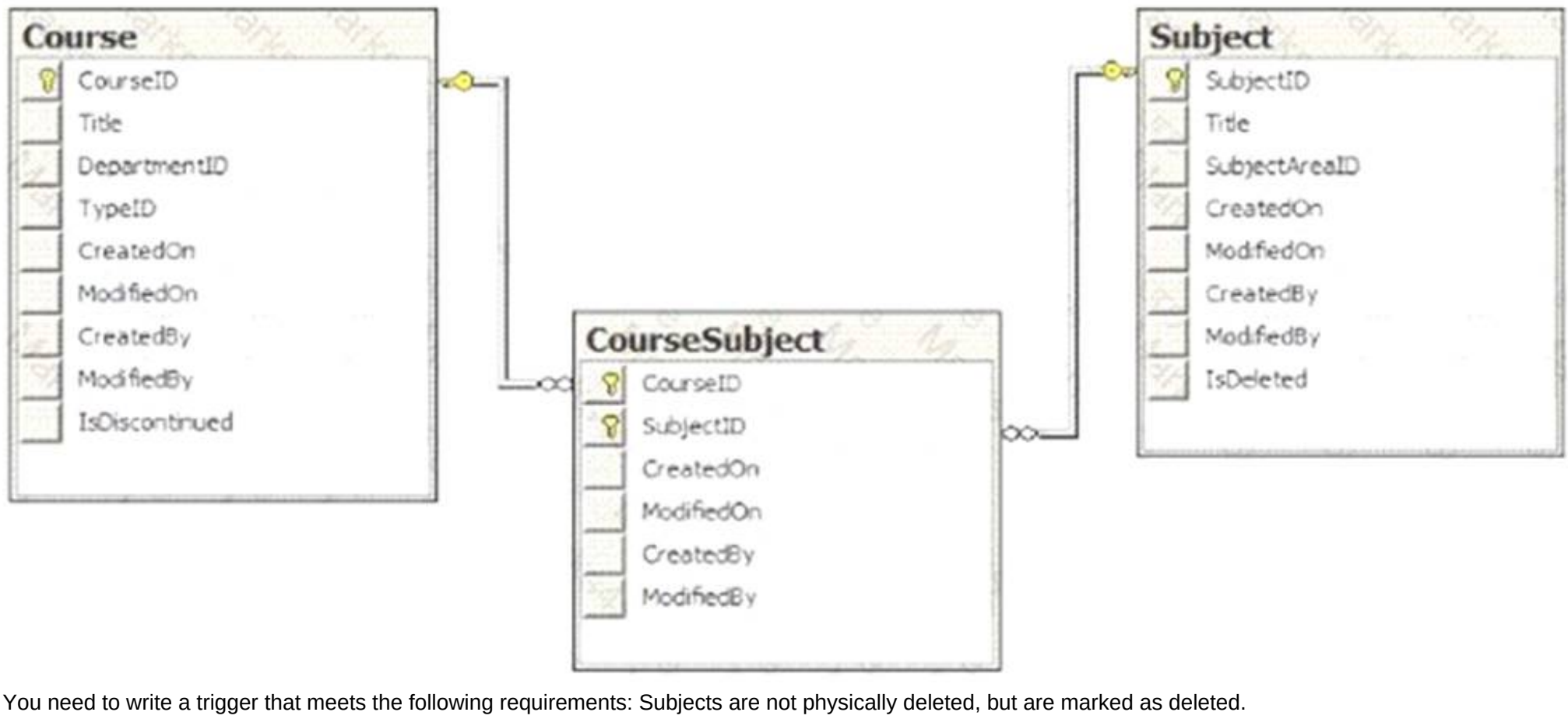
Column name	Description
EmployeeID(pk)	Uniquely identifies the employee record in the table Used throughout the database by all the other tables that reference the Employee table
EmployeeNum	An alphanumeric value calculated according to company requirements Has to be unique within the Employee table 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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82
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
```

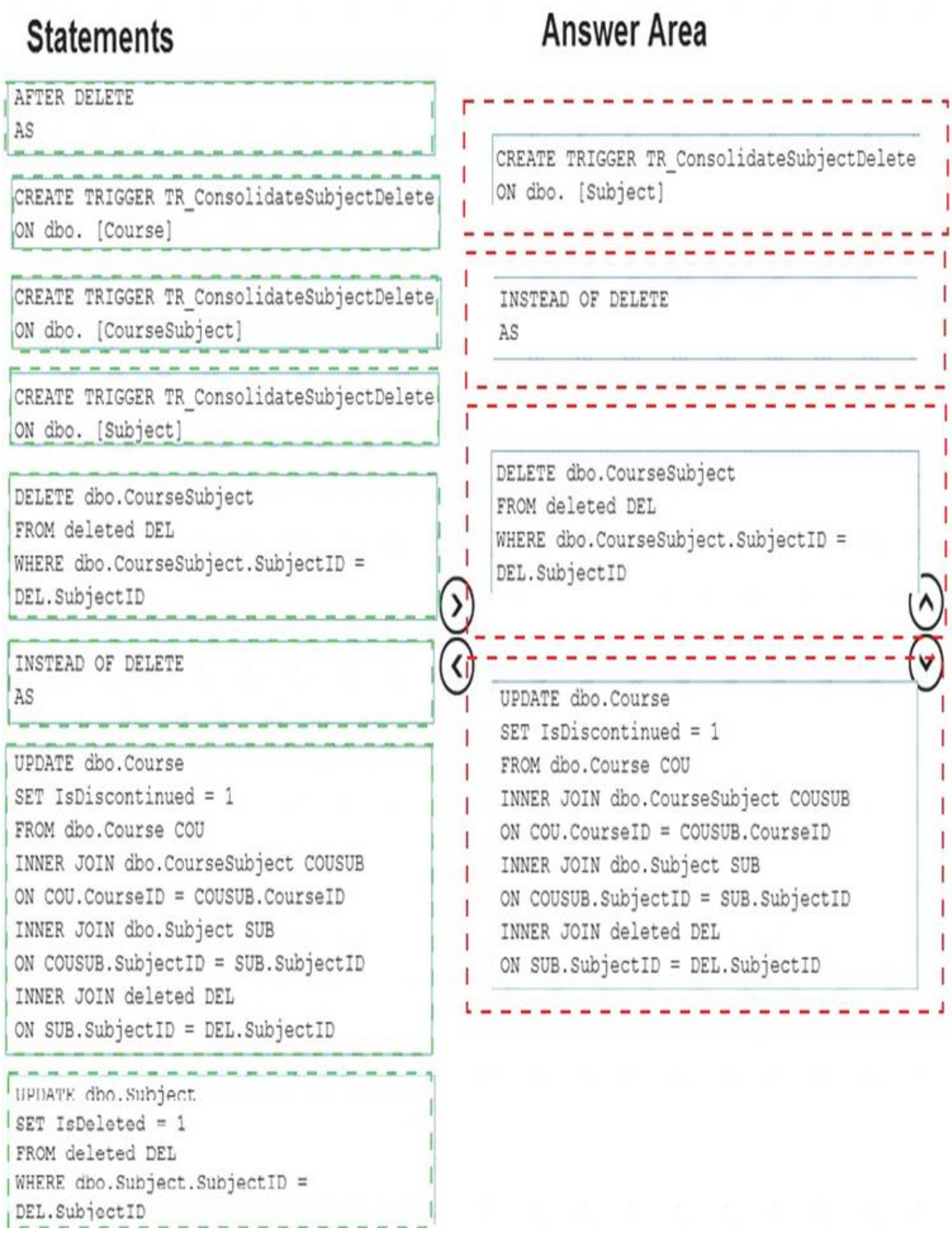
```
UPDATE dbo.Course
SET IsDiscontinued = 1
FROM dbo.Course COU
INNER JOIN dbo.CourseSubject COUSUB
ON COU.CourseID = COUSUB.CourseID
INNER JOIN dbo.Subject SUB
ON COUSUB.SubjectID = SUB.SubjectID
INNER JOIN deleted DEL
ON SUB.SubjectID = DEL.SubjectID
```

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

Answer Area

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 85
You are writing a set of queries against a FILESTREAM-enabled database.
You create a stored procedure that will update multiple tables within a transaction.
You need to ensure that if the stored procedure raises a runtime error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you include at the beginning of the stored procedure?

A. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE
B. SET XACT_ABORT OFF
C. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT
D. SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS ON
E. SET XACT_ABORT ON
F. SET IMPLICIT TRANSACTIONS OFF

Answer: E

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

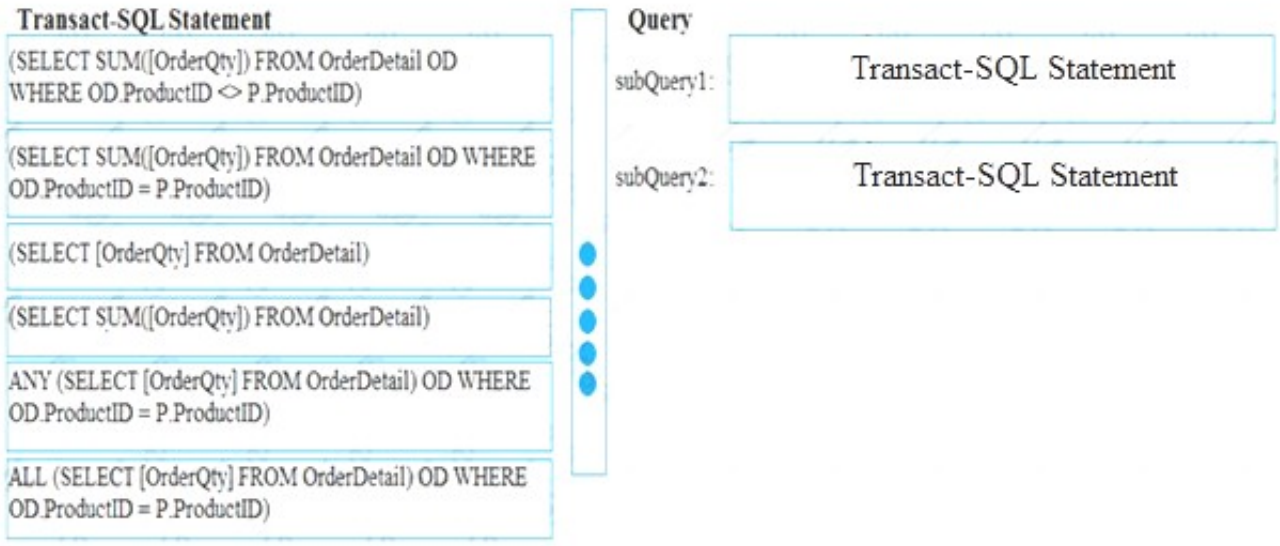
NEW QUESTION 86
You are creating queries for a shopping cart application.

```
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:

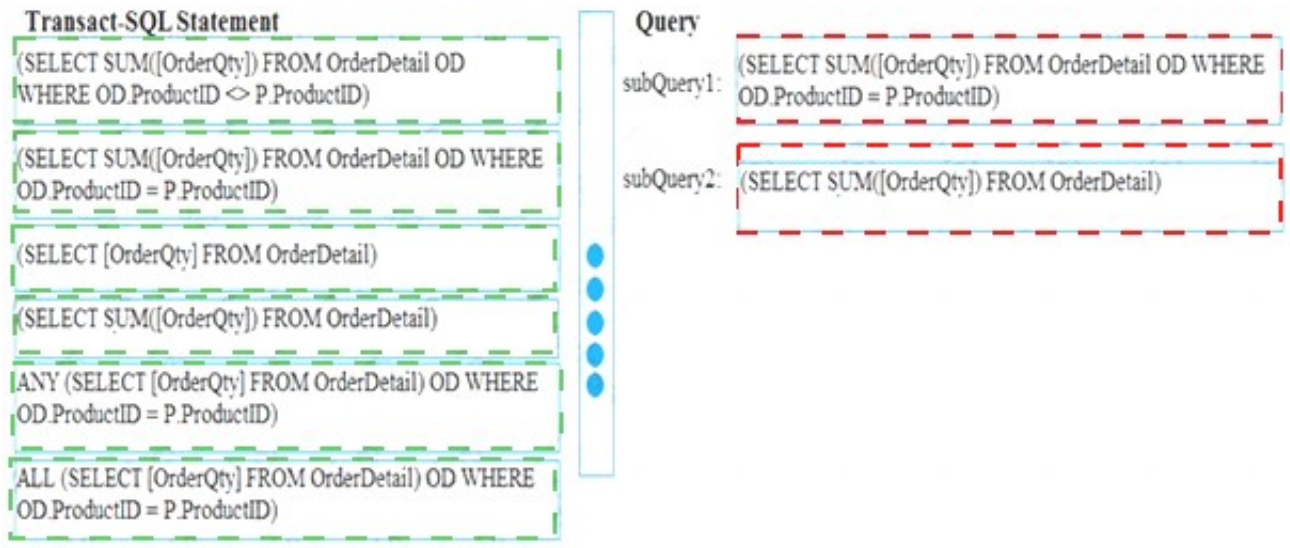
- Query1 must list products where less than 100 units have been sold in total.
- Query2 must list products where more than 10 units have been sold in a single order.

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 91
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.

Statements

- CREATE FUNCTION [dbo]. [fn_RemoveSpecialChars (@input VARCHAR(100))
AS
BEGIN
- CREATE FUNCTION [dbo]. [fn_RemoveSpecialChars (@input VARCHAR(100))
RETURNS VARCHAR(100)
AS
BEGIN
- DECLARE @output AS RETURN_VALUE
- DECLARE @output AS VARCHAR(100)
- END
- RETURN @output
END
- RETURN REPLACE(@input, @output, CHAR(13))
- SET @output = REPLACE(@input, CHAR(13), ' ')

Answer Area

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 93
You use Microsoft SQL Server to develop a database application.
Your application sends data to a VARCHAR(50) variable named @var.
You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that will return information on a successful or unsuccessful cast to an integer in a table.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A

```
SELECT
   CASE
   WHEN CONVERT(int, @var) IS NULL
   THEN 'True'
   ELSE 'False'
   END
 As BadCast
```

B

```
SELECT
    IIF(TRY_PARSE(@var AS int) IS NULL,
   'True',
   'False'
)
As BadCast
```

C

```
TRY(
  SELECT CONVERT(int, @var)
  SELECT 'True' As BadCast
)
CATCH
  SELECT 'False' As BadCast
)
```

D

```
BEGIN TRY
SELECT
  CONVERT(int, @var) as Value,
  'True' As BadCast
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
SELECT
  CONVERT(int, @var) as Value,
'False' As BadCast
END CATCH
```

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

Answer: B

Explanation: TRY_PARSE returns the result of an expression, translated to the requested data type, or null if the cast fails in SQL Server. Use TRY_PARSE only for converting from string to date/time and number types.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/try-parse-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 94
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 99
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 102
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 105
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application.
You create a stored procedure named dbo.ModifyData that can modify rows.
You need to ensure that when the transaction fails, dbo.ModifyData meets the following requirements:

- Does not return an error
- Closes all opened transactions

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRYEXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRYBEGIN CATCHIF @@ TRANCOUNT = 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; END CATCH
B. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRYEXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRYBEGIN CATCHIF @@ERROR != 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; THROW;END CATCH
C. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRYEXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRYBEGIN CATCHIF @@TRANCOUNT = 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; THROW;END CATCH
D. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRYEXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRYBEGIN CATCHIF @@ERROR != 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; END CATCH

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 108
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.

Actions

```
ALTER TABLE Suppliers
ADD Name nvarchar(50)
```

```
ALTER TABLE Suppliers
ALTER COLUMN Name nvarchar (50)
```

```
ALTER VIEW VwLocalSuppliers
AS
SELECT Code, Name FROM dbo.Supplier
WHERE Country= 'USA'
```

```
ALTER VIEW VwLocalSuppliers
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT Code, Name FROM dbo.Suppliers
WHERE Country = 'USA'
```

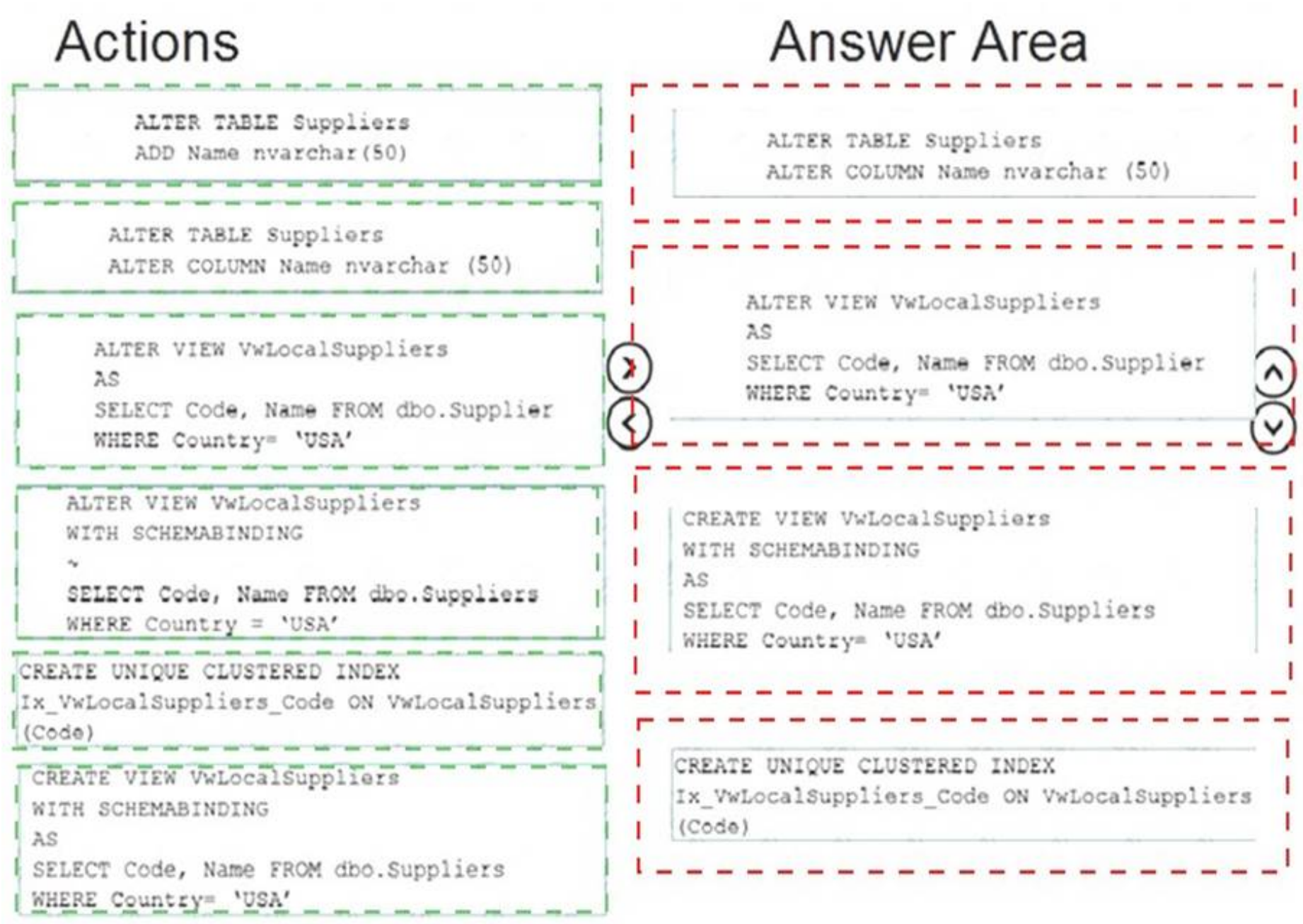
```
CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX
Ix_VwLocalSuppliers_Code ON VwLocalSuppliers
(Code)
```

```
CREATE VIEW VwLocalSuppliers
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT Code, Name FROM dbo.Suppliers
WHERE Country= 'USA'
```

Answer Area

Answer:

Explanation:



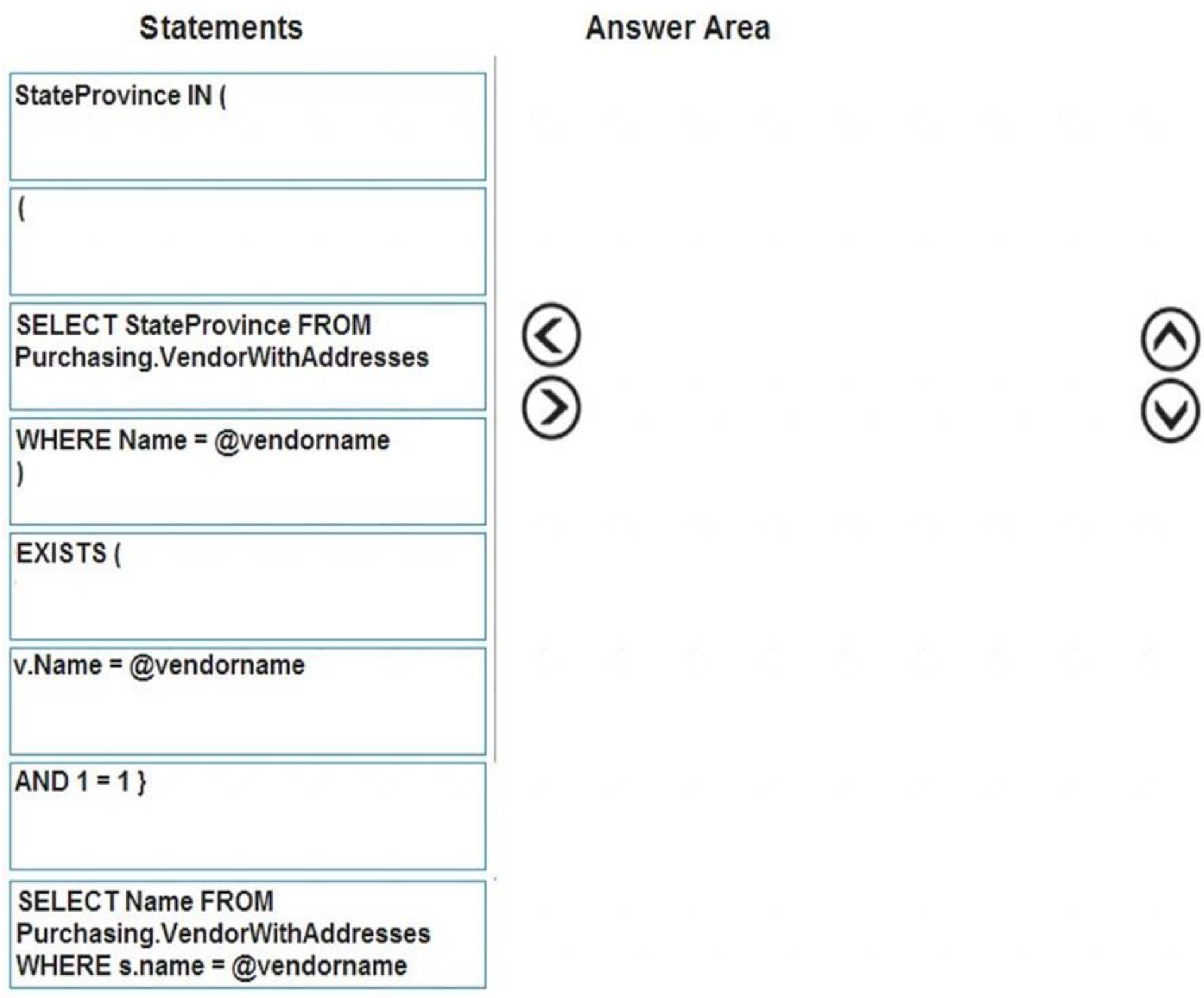
NEW QUESTION 110
You develop a database application for Microsoft SQL Server 2012 and Microsoft Azure SQL Database. You create a table named Purchasing.vVendorWithAddresses as shown in the following table.

	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 . . .
```

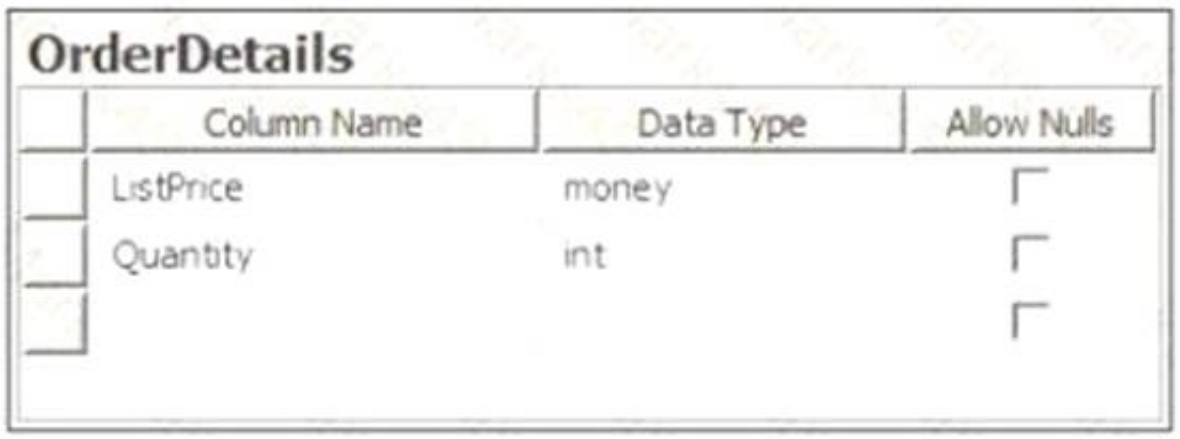
You need to add Transact-SQL statements at line 08 to ensure that GetVendorInStateNeighbors returns the names of vendors that are located in all states where the vendor specified in the @vendorname parameter has a location.
Which three Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To 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.

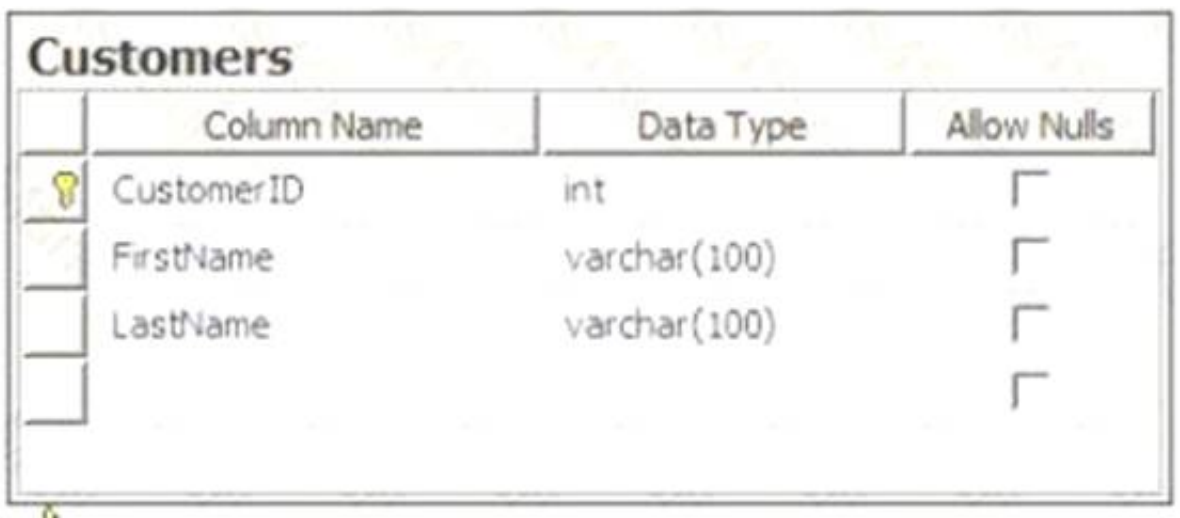


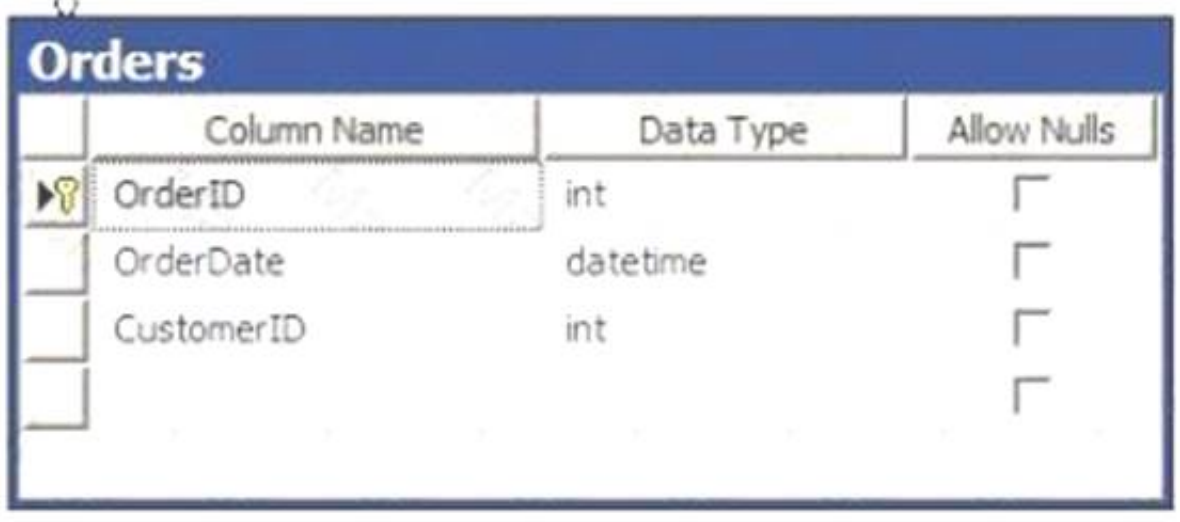
Answer:

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 111
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

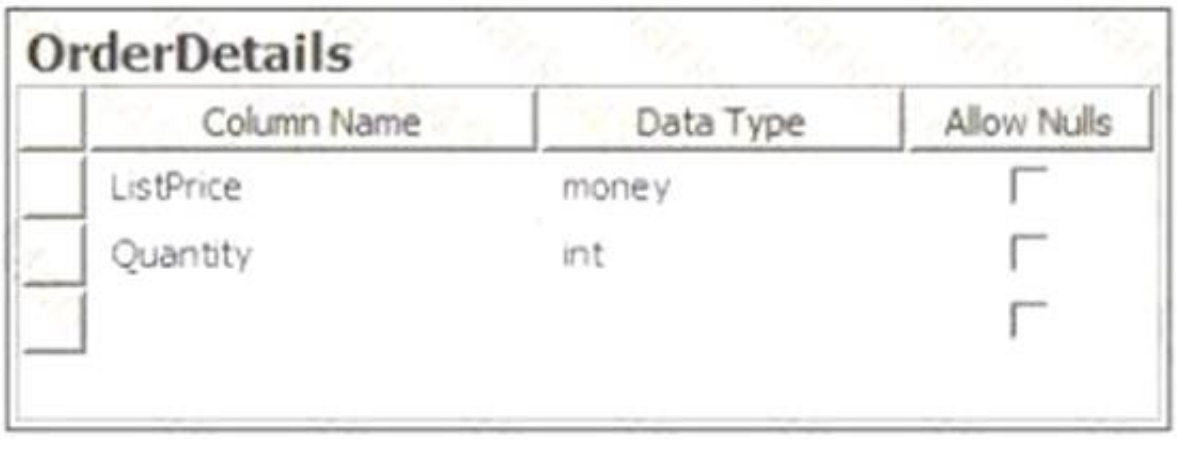
NEW QUESTION 116
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
You need to create a batch process that meets the following requirements:

- 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 121
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 122
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You create a view from the Orders and OrderDetails tables by using the following definition.

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

You need to ensure that users are able to modify data by using the view. What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 125
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 127
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 129
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 134
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
```

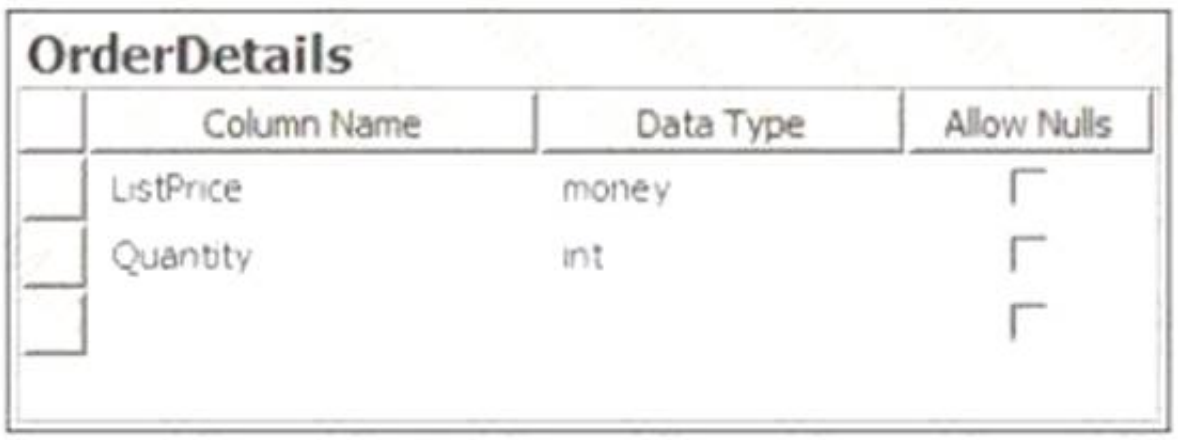
You need to ensure that users can update only the phone numbers by using this view. What should you do?

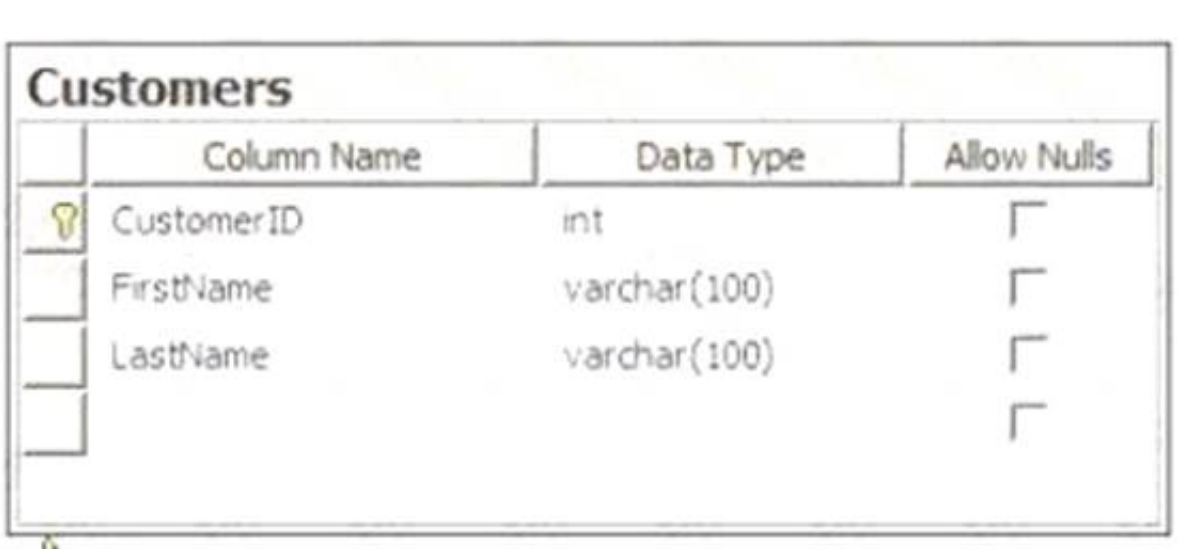
A. Alter the vie
B. Use the EXPAND VIEWS query hint along with each SELECT statement.
C. Drop the vie
D. Re-create the view by using the SCHEMABINDING clause, and then create an index on the view.
E. Create an AFTER UPDATE trigger on the view.
F. Create an INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger on the view.

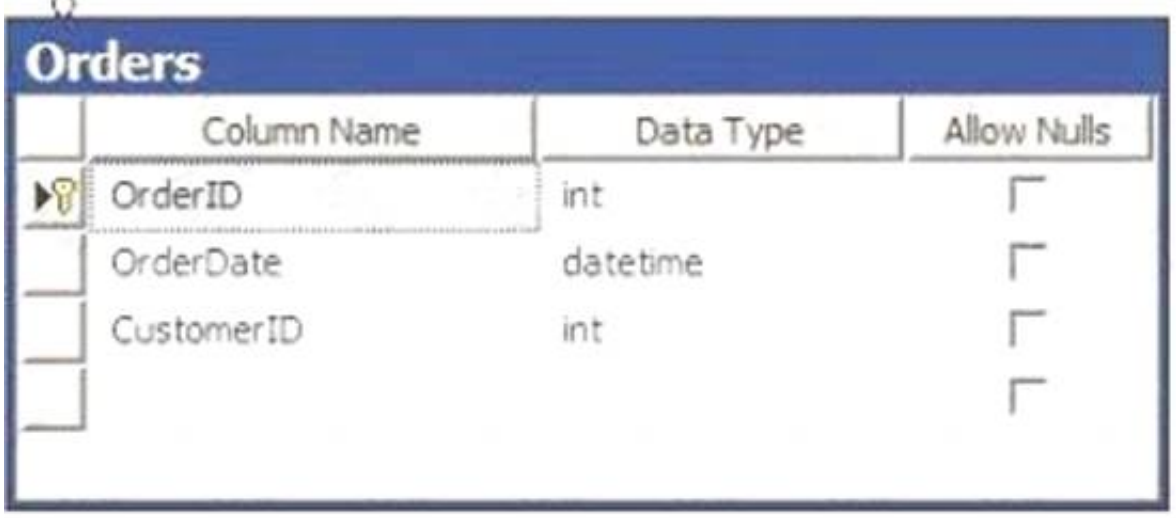
Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 138
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 140

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 145
Your database contains a table named SalesOrders. The table includes a DATETIME column named OrderTime that stores the date and time each order is placed. There is a non-clustered index on the OrderTime column.
The business team wants a report that displays the total number of orders placed on the current day. You need to write a query that will return the correct results in the most efficient manner.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime = CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())
B. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime = GETDATE()
C. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE CONVERT(VARCHAR, OrderTime, 112) = CONVERT(VARCHAR, GETDATE(), 112))
D. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime >= CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()) AND OrderTime < DATEADD(DAY, 1, CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()))

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 150
You are a database developer at an independent software vendor. You create stored procedures that contain proprietary code.
You need to protect the code from being viewed by your customers. Which stored procedure option should you use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb510663.aspx Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms174361.aspx
Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187926.aspx
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190357.aspx
Reference: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188061.aspx

NEW QUESTION 155
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 160
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 164
You need to create a table named OrderDetails on a new server. OrderDetails must meet the following requirements:

- Contain a new column named LineItemTotal that stores the product of ListPrice and Quantity for each row.
- The calculation for a line item total must not be run every time the table is queried.
- The code must NOT use any object delimiters.

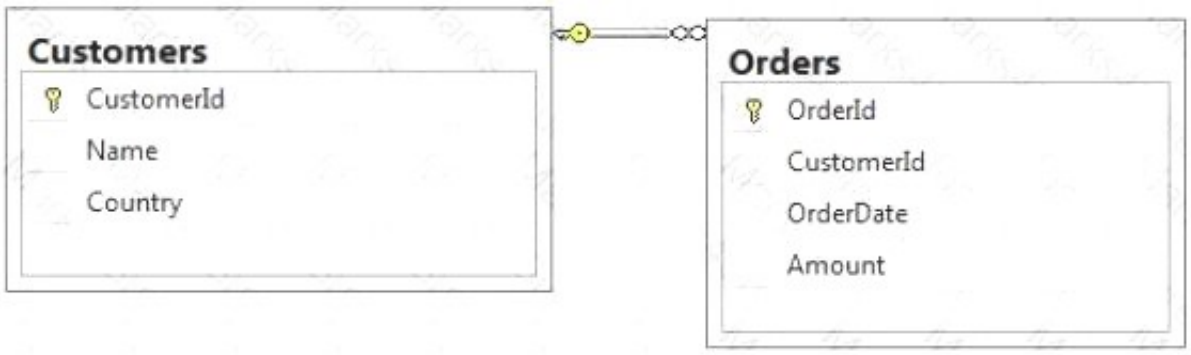
The solution must ensure that LineItemTotal is stored as the last column in the table.
Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

```
CREATE TABLE OrderDetails
(
ListPrice money NOT NULL,
Quantity int NOT NULL,
)
```

Answer:

Explanation: CREATE TABLE OrderDetails (
ListPrice money NOT NULL, Quantity int NOT NULL,
LineItemTotal AS (ListPrice * Quantity) PERSISTED
)

NEW QUESTION 165
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 169
The Agent table of a Microsoft SQL Server database contains several million rows. The database uses the SQL_Latin1_General_Cp1_CS_AS collation.
You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

- The values of the StateRefID column conform to the pattern of 3 uppercase letters followed by 5 numeric digits, such as “ABC12345”.
- The StateRefID values are unique within the Agent table.
- The values of all records that will be inserted or updated in the Agent table are correctly formatted.
- Exisitng rows are ignored

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A.
```
ALTER TABLE Agent
WITH NOCHECK
ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Agent_StateRefID
CHECK (UPPER(StateRefID) LIKE ' [a-z] [a-z] [a-z] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9]' ),
CONSTRAINT UQ_Agent_StateRefID
UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED (StateRefID);
```

B.
```
ALTER TABLE Agent
ADD CONSTRAINT UQ_Agent_StateRefID
UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED (StateRefID)
, WITH NOCHECK CONSTRAINT CK_Agent_StateRefID
CHECK (StateRefID LIKE ' [a-z] [a-z] [a-z] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9]' );
```

C.
```
ALTER TABLE Agent
WITH NOCHECK
ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Agent_StateRefID
CHECK (StateRefID) LIKE ' [A-Z] [A-Z] [A-Z] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9]'
AND StateRefID = UPPER (StateRefID))
, CONSTRAINT UQ_Agent_StateRefID
UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED (StateRefID);
```

D.
```
ALTER TABLE Agent
ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Agent_StateRefID
CHECK (StateRefID LIKE ' [a-z] [a-z] [a-z] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9]'
AND StateRefID = UPPER(StateRefID))
, CONSTRAINT UQ_Agent_StateRefID
UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED (StateRefID);
WITH NOCHECK;
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 171
Your database contains a table named Customer that has columns named CustomerID and Name.
You want to write a query that retrieves data from the Customer table sorted by Name listing 20 rows at a time.
You need to view rows 41 through 60.
Which Transact-SQL query should you create?

A.
```
SELECT * FROM Customer ORDER BY Name FETCH ROWS BETWEEN 41 AND 60
```

B.
```
SELECT * FROM Customer ORDER BY Name OFFSET 40 ROWS FETCH NEXT 20 ROWS ONLY
```

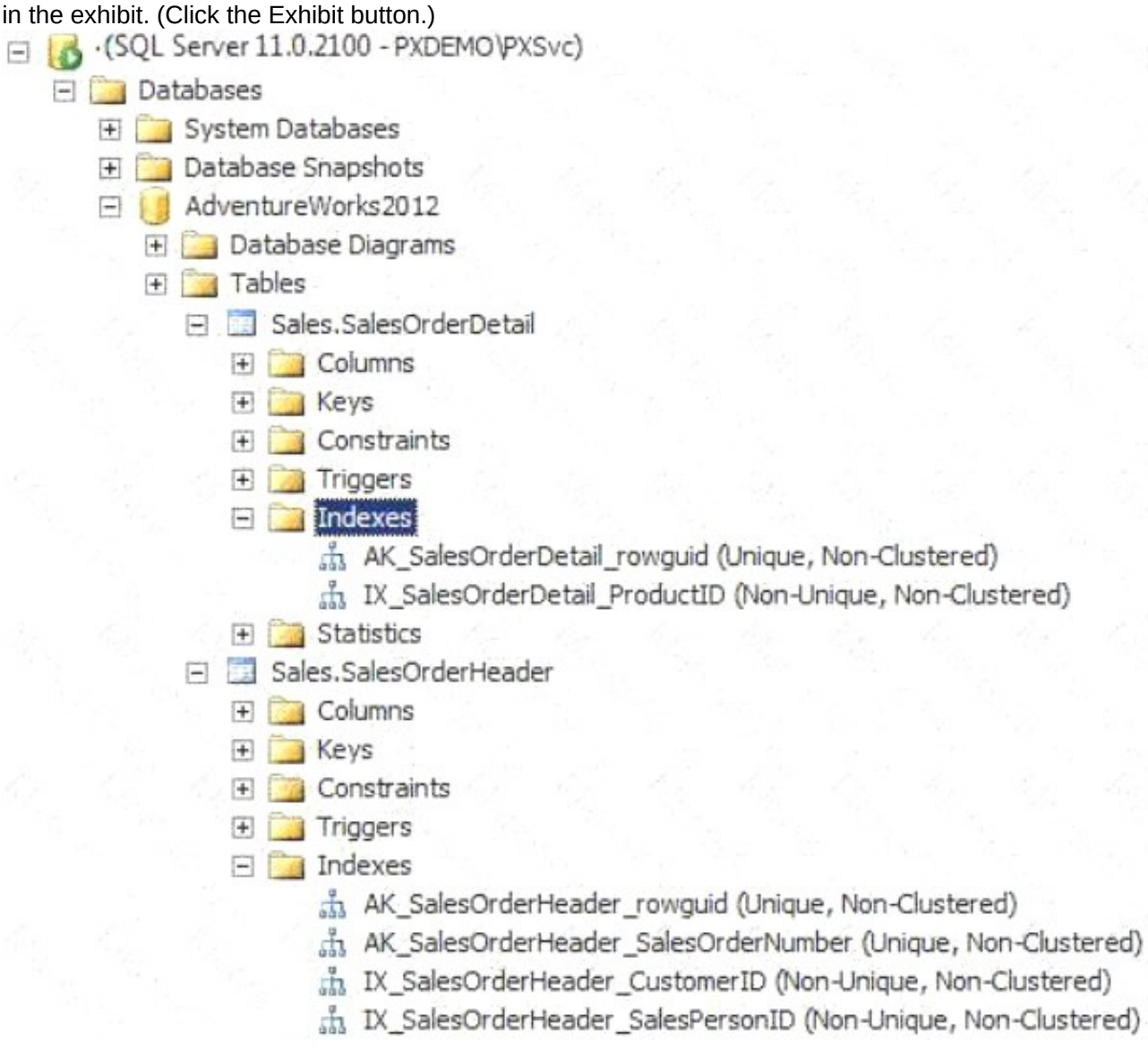
C.
```
SELECT TOP 20 * FROM Customer ORDER BY Name
```

D.
```
WITH Data AS (SELECT *,Rn = ROW_NUMBER() OVER(ORDER BY CustomerID, Name) FROM Customer)
SELECT * FROM Data WHERE Data.Rn BETWEEN 40 AND 60
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 173
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

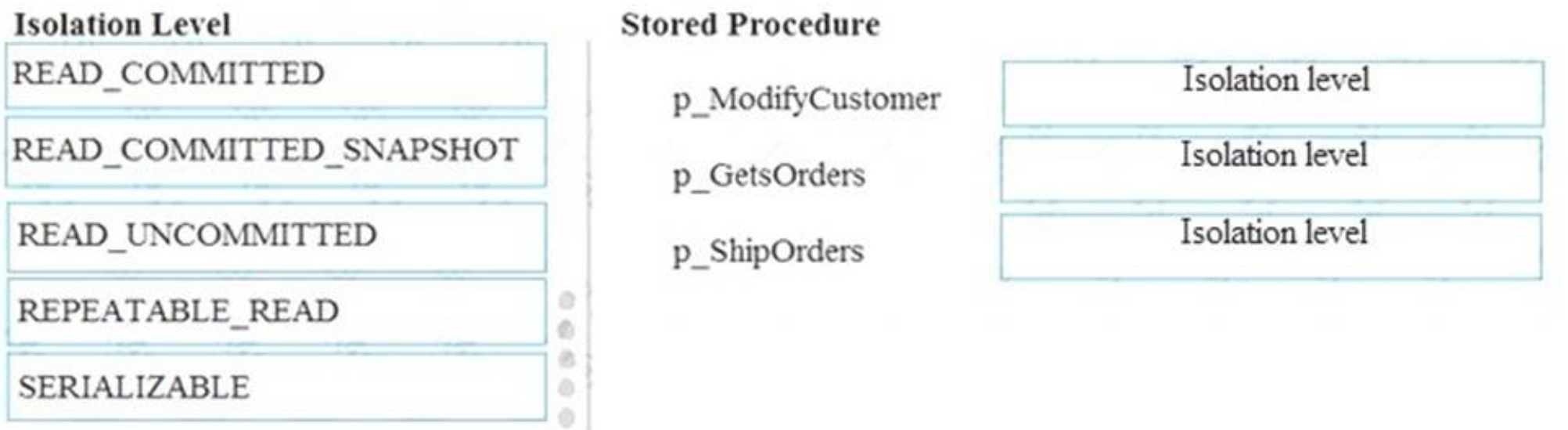
Explanation: References: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187348.aspx

NEW QUESTION 174
You administer a Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance.
You are troubleshooting a number of stored procedures that use transactions.

p_ModifyCustomer modifies customer records in the database. Processes that uses these records must receive a copy of the record as it exists at the beginning of the transaction, and the procedure must not block these processes.

p_GetOrders is used to retrieve orders for a customer. While the transaction is running, no other process should be able to read the same data, and no other transaction should be able to modify the data until the transaction completes.

p_ShipOrders is run once per day to batch orders into shipping criteria. While this transaction is running, no other transaction should be allowed to insert data into the range of orders being modified.
You need to choose the appropriate transaction isolation level for each stored procedure. The transaction must meet the need while providing the highest level of concurrency and performance.
Which isolation levels should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate isolation levels to correct stored procedures. Each isolation level 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: READ_COMMITTED
READ COMMITTED specifies that statements cannot read data that has been modified but not committed by other transactions. This prevents dirty reads. Data can be changed by other transactions between individual statements within the current transaction, resulting in nonrepeatable reads or phantom data. This option is the SQL Server default.
The behavior of READ COMMITTED depends on the setting of the READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT database option
Box 2: REPEATABLE_READ:
REPEATABLE_READ specifies that statements cannot read data that has been modified but not yet committed by other transactions and that no other transactions can modify data that has been read by the current transaction until the current transaction completes.
Shared locks are placed on all data read by each statement in the transaction and are held until the transaction completes. This prevents other transactions from modifying any rows that have been read by the current transaction.
Box 3: SERIALIZABLE
SERIALIZABLE Specifies the following:
Statements cannot read data that has been modified but not yet committed by other transactions.
No other transactions can modify data that has been read by the current transaction until the current transaction completes.
Other transactions cannot insert new rows with key values that would fall in the range of keys read by any statements in the current transaction until the current transaction completes.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/set-transaction-isolation-level-transact-sql?view=sql-server

NEW QUESTION 175
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

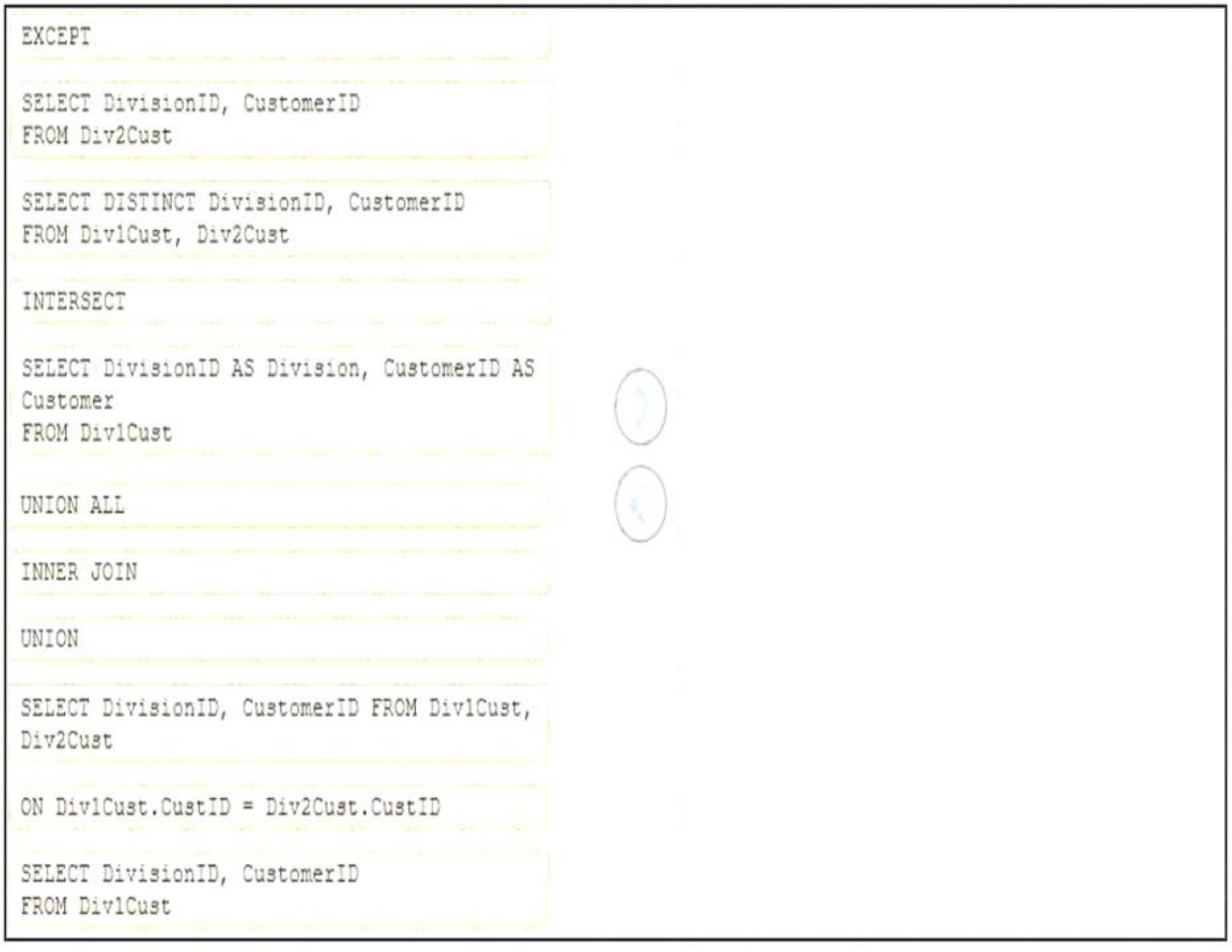
Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 177
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database that has two tables named Div1Cust and Div2Cust. Each table has columns named DivisionID and CustomerId. None of the rows in Div1Cust exist in Div2Cust. You need to write a query that meets the following requirements:

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

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



Answer:

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 178
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 181
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Customers and Orders. The tables are related by a column named CustomerId.
You need to create a query that meets the following requirements:

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 185
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 190
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 193
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You create the Historical_Events table.
You need to store dates by using the smallest possible storage size. 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: B

Explanation: The size of a column with the DATE format is 3 bytes fixed.

NEW QUESTION 195
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
```

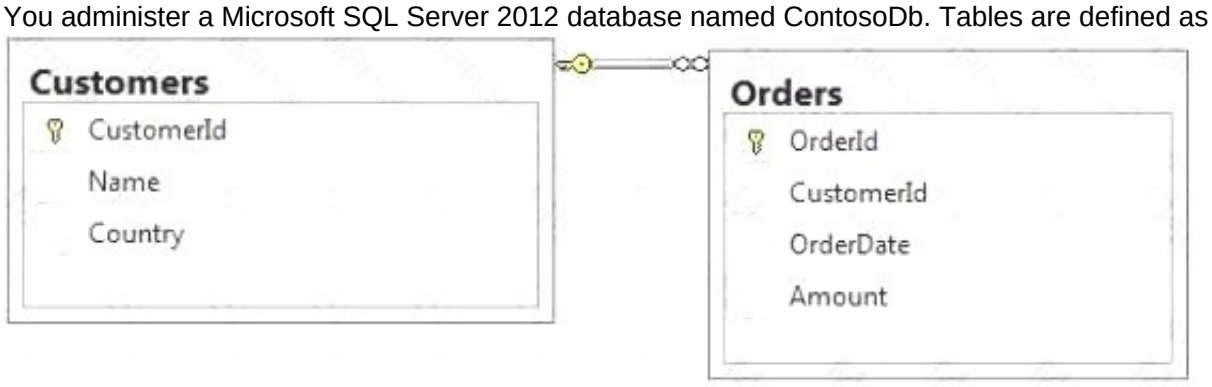
```
WITH Employees_Subtree(empid, empname,
mgrid, lvl)
AS
(SELECT empid, empname, mgrid, 0
FROM Employees WHERE empid = @empid
UNION ALL
SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.mgrid, es.lvl+1
FROM Employees AS e
JOIN Employees_Subtree AS es
ON e.mgrid = es.empid)
```

```
INSERT INTO @TREE
```

```
SELECT * FROM Employees_Subtree;
```

```
RETURN
END
```

NEW QUESTION 196
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 201
You have a database that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to create a query that returns a list of products from Sales.ProductCatalog. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- UnitPrice must be returned in descending order.
- The query must use two-part names to reference the table.
- The query must use the RANK function to calculate the results.
- The query must return the ranking of rows in a column named PriceRank.
- The list must display the columns in the order that they are defined in the table.
- PriceRank must appear last.

Which code segment should you use?
To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

Answer:

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 206
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 209
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 210
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.

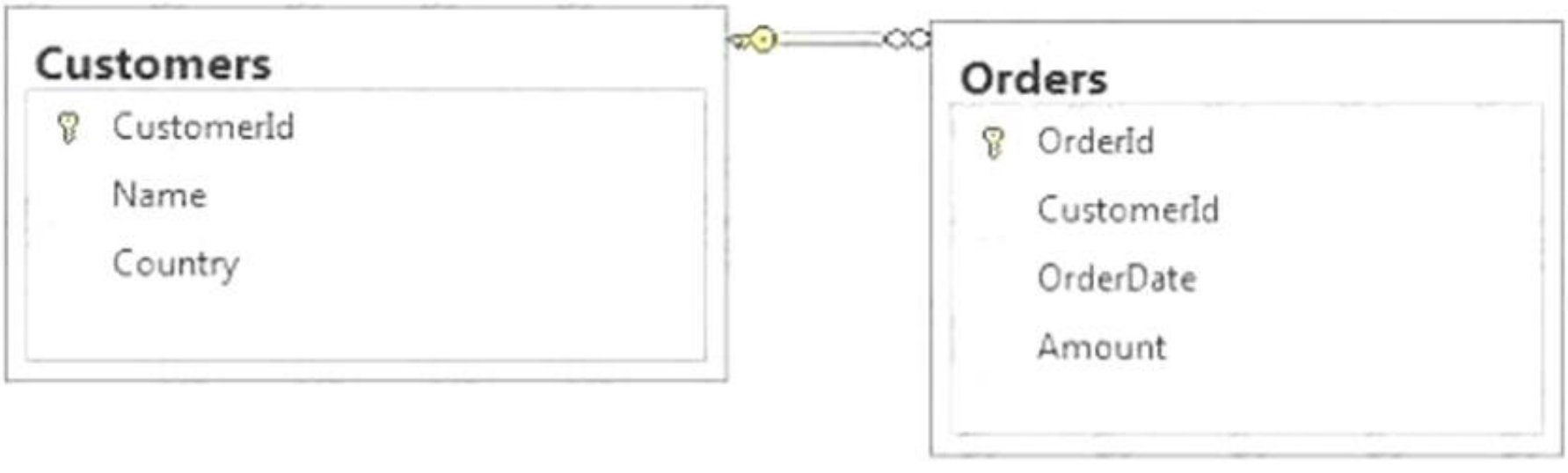
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 215
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You create a stored procedure. You need to supply the stored procedure with multiple event names and their dates as parameters. What should you do?

A. Use the CAST function.
B. Use the DATE data type.
C. Use the FORMAT function.
D. Use an appropriate collation.
E. Use a user-defined table type.
F. Use the VARBINARY data type.
G. Use the DATETIME data type.
H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.
I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.
J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 217
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?

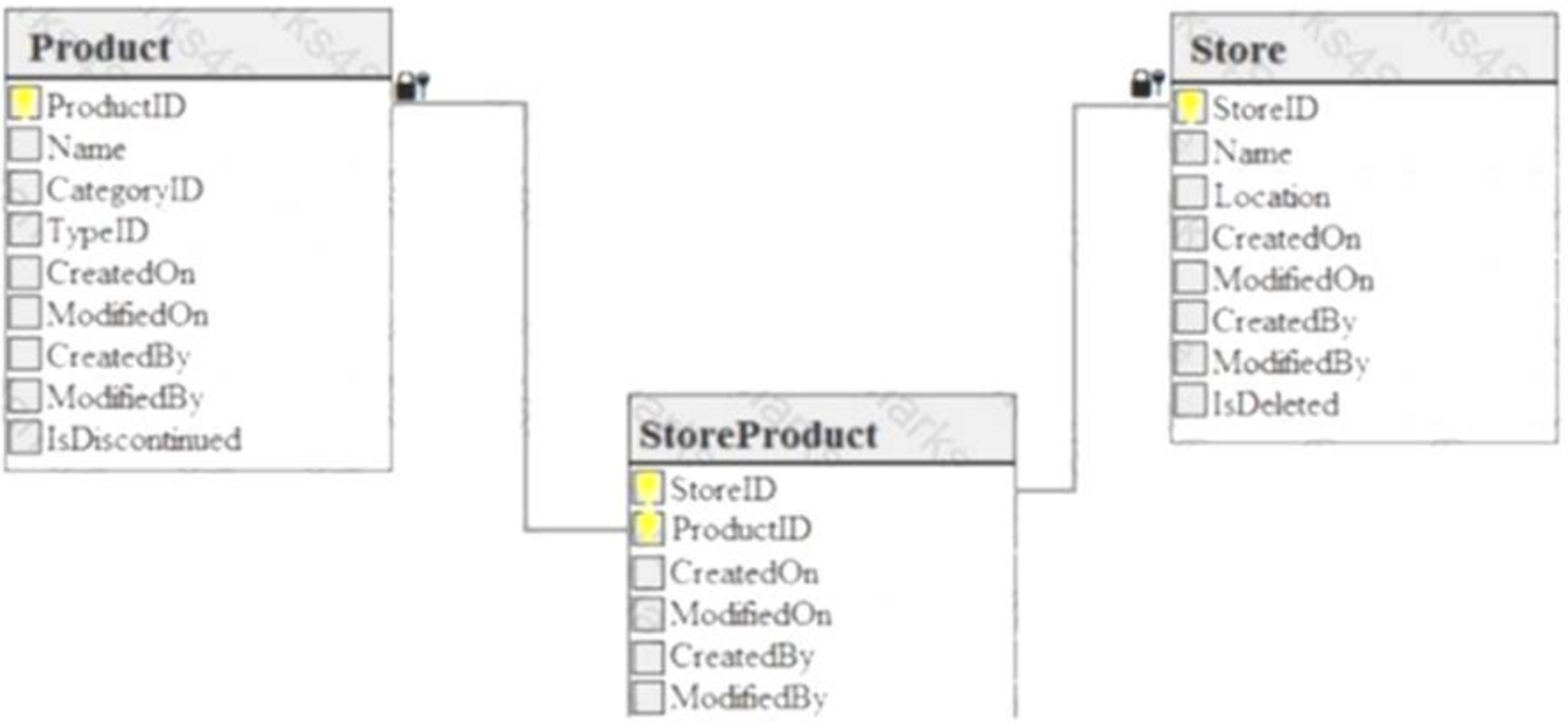
A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML RAW
B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE 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 220
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
```

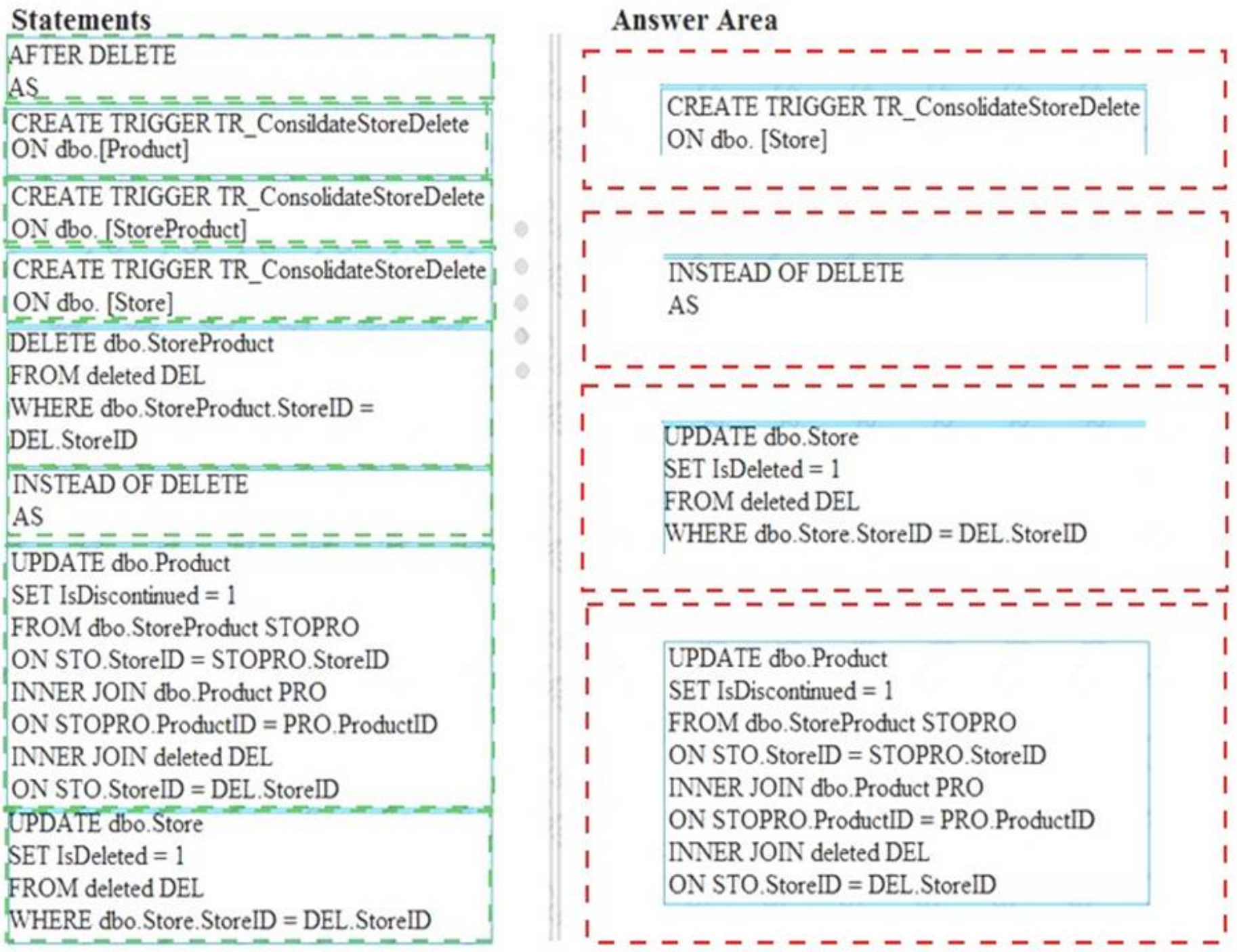
```
UPDATE dbo.Product
SET IsDiscontinued = 1
FROM dbo.StoreProduct STOPRO
ON STO.StoreID = STOPRO.StoreID
INNER JOIN dbo.Product PRO
ON STOPRO.ProductID = PRO.ProductID
INNER JOIN deleted DEL
ON STO.StoreID = DEL.StoreID
```

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

Answer Area

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 221
Your database contains tables named Products and ProductsPriceLog. The Products table contains columns named ProductCode and Price. The ProductsPriceLog table contains columns named ProductCode, OldPrice, and NewPrice.
The ProductsPriceLog table stores the previous price in the OldPrice column and the new price in the NewPrice column.
You need to increase the values in the Price column of all products in the Products table by 5 percent. You also need to log the changes to the ProductsPriceLog table.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177564.aspx

NEW QUESTION 224
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server database that supports an application. The application contains a table that has the following definition:
CREATE TABLE Inventory (
ItemID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
ItemsInStore int NOT NULL, ItemsInWarehouse int NOT NULL)
You need to create a computed column that returns the sum total of the ItemsInStore and ItemsInWarehouse values for each row.
The new column is expected to be queried heavily, and you need to be able to index the column. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. ALTER TABLE InventoryADD TotalItems AS ItemslnStore + ItemsInWarehouse
B. ALTER TABLE InventoryADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse PERSISTED
C. ALTER TABLE InventoryADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse) PERSISTED
D. ALTER TABLE InventoryADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse)

Answer: B

Explanation: Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms174979.aspx

NEW QUESTION 228
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 231
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server Database. The database contains a table named Status that is defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE [Status]
(
    [StatusID] INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    [Code] CHAR(3),
    [Name] VARCHAR(20),
    [DateCreated] DATETIME,
    [DateModified] DATETIME,
    [IsActive] BIT,
    [Color] VARCHAR(20)
)
```

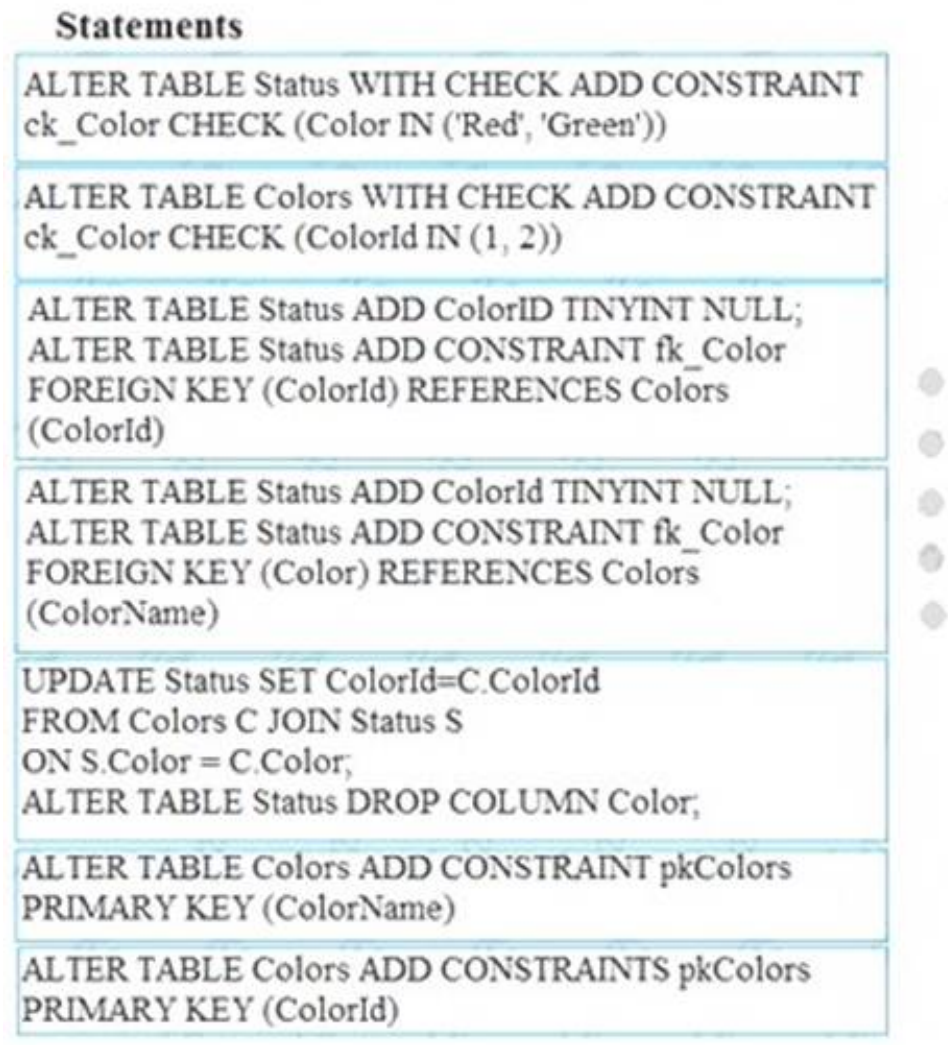
There are thousands of rows in the Status table, with significant duplication of data in the Color column. Ninety percent of the rows in the table have Color="Red", and the remaining 10 percent have Color="Green".
You want to normalize the Color information in this table. You create a table named Colors that is defined by the following DDL:

```
CREATE TABLE [Colors]
(
  [ColorID] TINYINT NOT NULL IDENTITY(1,1),
  [ColorName] VARCHAR(20) NULL
)
```

You populate the new Colors table by using the following Transact-SQL statement: INSERT Colors (ColorName) SELECT DISTINCT Color FROM Status
You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

- The Status table uses only colors that exist in the Colors table.
- Data redundancy in the Status table is reduced.
- Data integrity is enforced during the normalization process.

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



Answer:

Explanation: First update the new column ColorID, and drop the old Column Color.
Add a check constraint on the new ColorID column, and finally add a foreign key constraint.

NEW QUESTION 232
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.

SQL Statements

- The statement succeeds.
- The statement fails because the syntax is incorrect.
- The statement fails because the primary key constraint in the Product table is violated.
- The statement fails because the value for an identity column cannot be explicitly specified during an insert
- The statement fails because the foreign key constraint is violated.
- The statement fails because an identity column value cannot ba changed during an update statement.
- The statement fails because the data type is incorrect for one of the fields.

Answer area

SET IDENTITY_INSERT dbo.Product ON;INSERT dbo.Product (ProductID, ProductName, categoryID, ProductDescription, ListPrice, Quantity) VALUES (20000, 'Strawberry Yogurt', 9 '', 0.98*6, 57);SET IDENTITY_INSERT dbo.Product OFF;	Result
DELETE dbo.Category WHERE CategoryID = 11	Result
INSERT dbo.Product (ProductName, CategoryID, ListPrice, Quantity) VALUES ('Chocolate Cake', 25, 5, 100);	Result
UPDATE dbo.Category SET IsActive='-' WHERE CategoryID = 5	Result

Answer:

Explanation:

Statement	
SET IDENTITY_INSERT dbo.Product ON;INSERT dbo.Product (ProductID, ProductName, CategoryID, ProductDescription, ListPrice, Quantity) VALUES (20000, 'Strawberry Yogurt', 9, '', 0.98*6, 57);SET IDENTITY_INSERT dbo.Product OFF;	The statement succeeds.
DELETE dbo.Category WHERE CategoryID = 11;	The statement fails because the foreign key constraint is violated.
INSERT dbo.Product (ProductName, CategoryID, ListPrice, Quantity) VALUES ('Chocolate Cake', 25, 5, 100);	The statement fails because the value for an identity column cannot be explicitly specified during an insert.
UPDATE dbo.Category SET IsActive = '-1' WHERE CategoryID = 5;	The statement fails because the data type is incorrect for one of the fields.

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 234
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 237
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

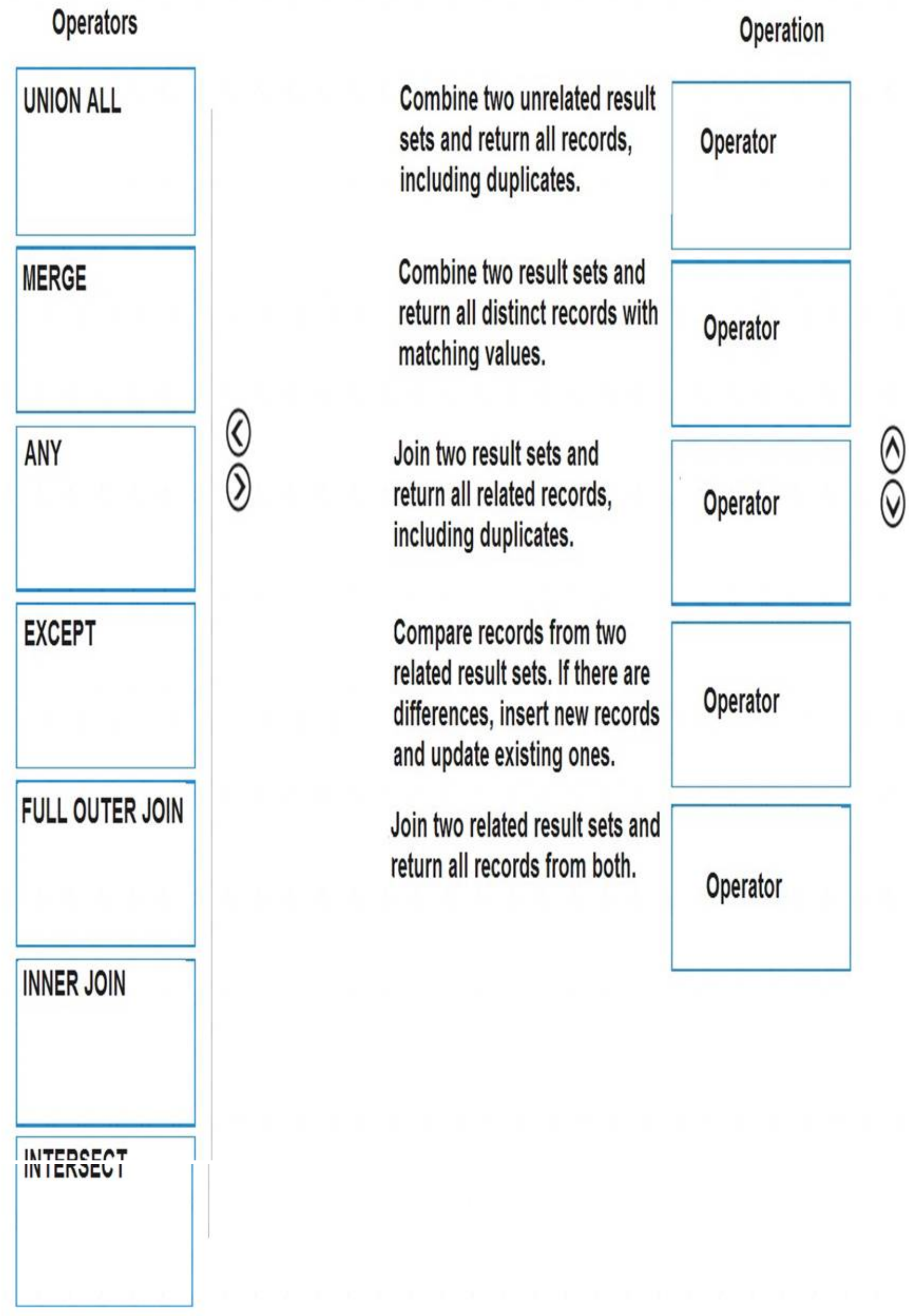
NEW QUESTION 239
You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
You need to create an indexed view within the database for a report that displays Customer Name and the total revenue for that customer.
Which four T-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the 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 244
You are a developer for a Microsoft SQL Server database. You need to write a stored procedure that performs several operations in the most efficient way possible.
Which operator or operators should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate operators to the correct operations. Each operator 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.

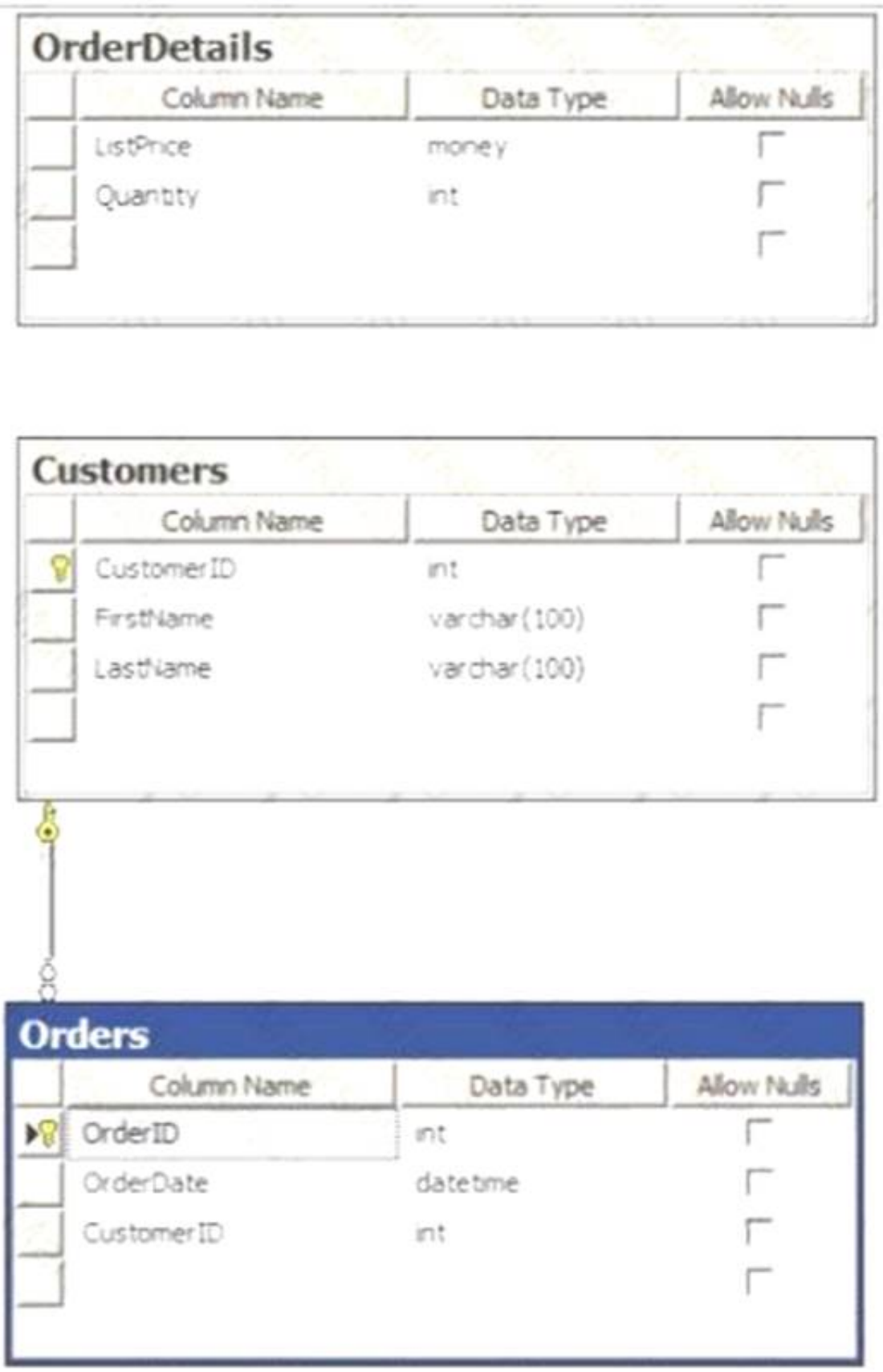


Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: UNION ALL

UNION combines the results of two or more queries into a single result set that includes all the rows that belong to all queries in the union.
UNION ALL Incorporates all rows into the results. This includes duplicates. If ALL is not specified, duplicate rows are removed.
Box 2: INTERSECT
INTERSECT returns distinct rows that are output by both the left and right input queries operator. Box 3: INNER JOIN
The INNER JOIN keyword selects records that have matching values in both tables. Box 4: MERGE
Merge performs insert, update, or delete operations on a target table based on the results of a join with a source table. For example, you can synchronize two tables by inserting, updating, or deleting rows in one table based on differences found in the other table.
Box 5: FULL OUTER JOIN
The FULL OUTER JOIN keyword return all records when there is a match in either left (table1) or right (table2) table records.
Note: FULL OUTER JOIN can potentially return very large result-sets!

NEW QUESTION 247
You have a database named Sales that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You have an application named Appl. You have a parameter named @Count that uses the int data type. App1 is configured to pass @Count to a stored procedure.
You need to create a stored procedure named usp_Customers for App1 that returns only the number of rows specified by the @Count parameter.
The solution must NOT use BEGIN, END, or DECLARE statements.
Part of the correct Transact-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Complete the Transact-SQL statement

```
CREATE PROCEDURE usp_Customers
LastName
FROM Customers
ORDER BY LastName
```

Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 249
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 250
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Employee and Person. The tables have the following definitions:

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

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

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

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

Users are able to use single INSERT statements or INSERT...SELECT statements into this view.
You need to ensure that users are able to use a single statement to insert records into both Employee and Person tables by using the VwEmployee view.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployeeFOR INSERTAS BEGININSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName, FROM inserted INSERT INTO Employee(PersonId, EmployeeNumber) SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM insertedEND
B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployeeINSTEAD OF INSERT ASBEGININSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName, FROM inserted INSERT INTO Employee(PersonId, EmployeeNumber) SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM insertedEND
C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployeeINSTEAD OF INSERT ASBEGINDECLARE @ID INT, @FirstName NVARCHAR(25), @LastName NVARCHAR(25), @PersonID INT, @EmployeeNumber NVARCHAR(15)SELECT @ID = ID, @FirstName = FirstName, @LastName = LastName, @EmployeeNumber= EmployeeNumberFROM insertedINSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) VALUES(@ID, @FirstName, @LastName)INSERT INTO Employee(PersonID, EmployeeNumber) VALUES(@PersonID, @EmployeeNumberEnd

D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployeeINSTEAD OF INSERT ASBEGININSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName FROM VwEmployee INSERT INTO Employee(PersonID, EmployeeNumber) SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM VwEmployee End

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 252
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 257
You have an XML schema collection named Sales.InvoiceSchema.
You need to declare a variable of the XML type named invoice. The solution must ensure that the invoice is validated by using Sales.InvoiceSchema.
The solution must ensure that the invoice variable is validated by using Sales.InvoiceSchema schema. Provide the correct code in the answer area.

Answer:

Explanation: DECLARE @invoice XML(Sales.InvoiceSchema)

NEW QUESTION 262
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:

```
SELECT c.CustomerName
FROM Sales.Customer c
INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrder s on c.CustomerID = s.CustomerID
GROUP BY c.CustomerID
HAVING MAX(s.OrderDate) < DATEADD(DAY, -90, GETDATE())
```

B

Drop the UDF and rewrite the report query as follows:

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

C

Drop the UDF and rewrite the report query as follows:

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

D

Rewrite the report query as follows:

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

Rewrite the UDF as follows:

```
CREATE FUNCTION Sales.ufnGetRecentOrders(@CustomerID int, @MaxAge datetime)
RETURNS @OrderTable TABLE (OrderDate datetime)
AS
BEGIN
      INSERT @OrderTable
      SELECT OrderDate
      FROM Sales.SalesOrder s
      WHERE s.CustomerID = @CustomerID
            AND s.OrderDate > DATEADD (DAY, -@MaxAge, GETDATE())
      RETURN
END
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 267
You develop a stored procedure for a wholesale glass manufacturing company. The stored procedure uses a cursor to read all row-based combinations of the following tables:

Table Name	Description
GlassType	a listing of all of the glass types that the company manufactures
GlassSize	the height, width, and thickness of a piece of glass

You observe that the stored procedure returns results very slowly. You need to improve the execution speed of the stored procedure. Which cursor type should you use?

A. GLOBAL FORWARD_ONLY
B. LOCAL FAST_FORWARD
C. LOCAL STATIC READ_ONLY FORWARD_ONLY
D. GLOBAL STATIC

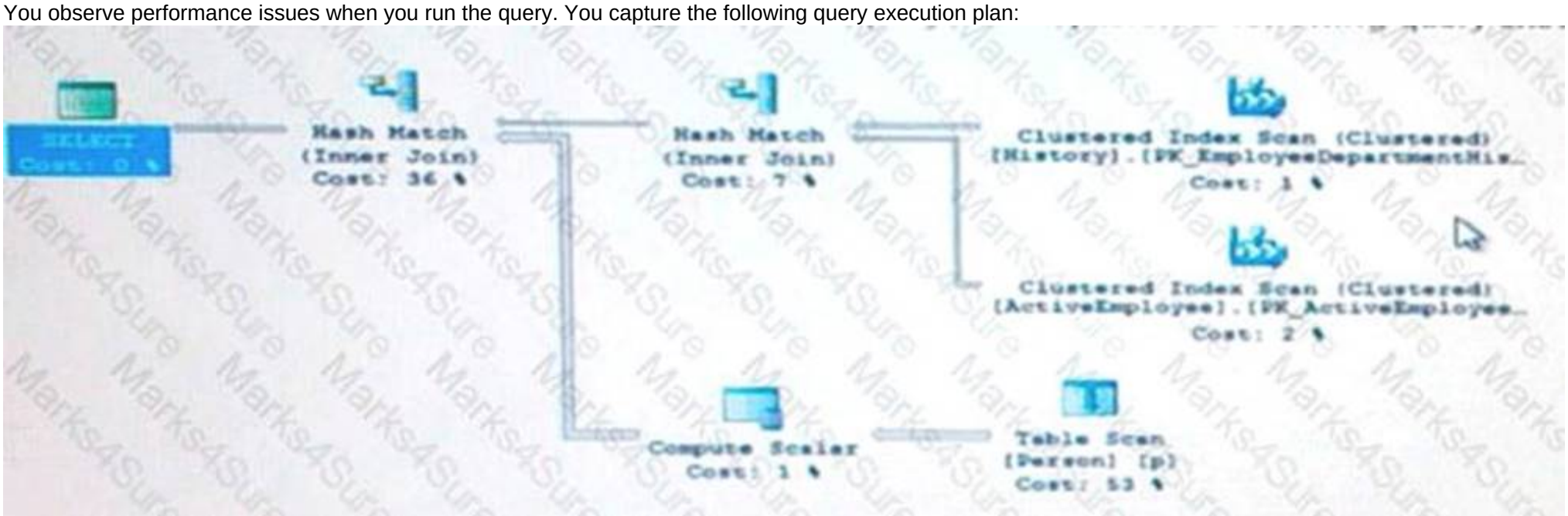
Answer: B

Explanation: FAST_FORWARD specifies a FORWARD_ONLY, READ_ONLY cursor with performance optimizations enabled.
References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms180169.aspx

NEW QUESTION 272
You are maintaining a Microsoft SQL Server database. You run the following query:

```
SELECT
   e.[ID]
   p.[Title],
   p.[GivenName] + ' ' + ' ' + p.[SurName],
   e.[JobTitle],
   edh.[StartDate]
FROM [ActiveEmployee] e
INNER JOIN [Person] p ON p.[ID] = e.[ID]
INNER JOIN [History] edh ON e.[ID] = edh.[ID]
WHERE edh.EndDate IS NULL
```

You observe performance issues when you run the query. You capture the following query execution plan:



You need to ensure that the query performs returns the results as quickly as possible. Which action should you perform?

A. Add a new index to the ID column of the Person table.
B. Add a new index to the EndDate column of the History table.
C. Create a materialized view that is based on joining data from the ActiveEmployee and History tables.
D. Create a computed column that concatenates the GivenName and SurName columns.

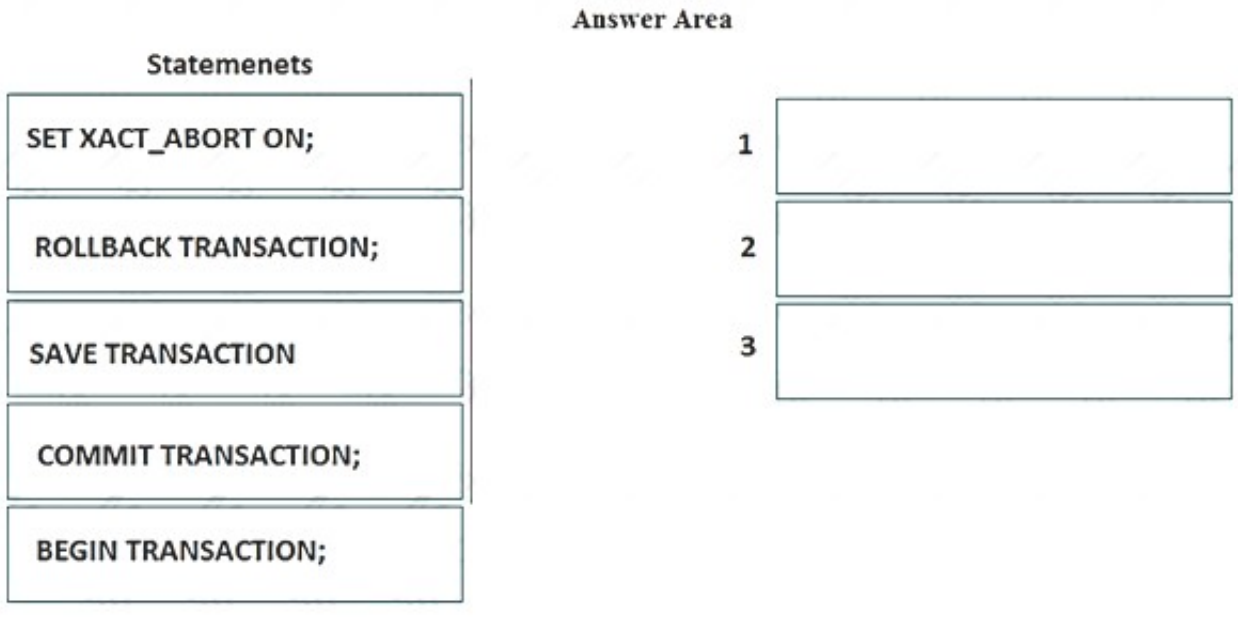
Answer: A

Explanation: Cost is 53% for the Table Scan on the Person (p) table. This table scan is on the ID column, so we should put an index on it.

NEW QUESTION 277
You need to create a stored procedure to support the following:

- TRY/CATCH error handling
- Transaction management

Which three statements should you include in the stored procedure in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:

Explanation: References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/try-catch-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 279
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