Microsoft Exam Questions 70-461
Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012
NEW QUESTION 1
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that has multiple tables in the Sales schema. Some users must be prevented from deleting records in any of the tables in the Sales schema. You need to manage users who are prevented from deleting records in the Sales schema. You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that contains a table named Customer defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (  
    CustomerID INT IDENTITY(1, 1) NOT NULL,  
    Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    SalesRep VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    CreditLimit MONEY NOT NULL DEFAULT (500)  
)
```

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

- A customer's CreditLimit can only be changed by the customer's SalesRep.
- CreditLimit cannot be increased by more than 50 percent in any single update.
- If an UPDATE statement causes either of these business rules to be violated, the entire UPDATE statement should be rolled back.
- In addition, the trigger must handle single-row and multi-row update statements and should execute in the most efficient manner possible.

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

Answer:

Explanation:
NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
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
```

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


NEW QUESTION 5
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:
NEW QUESTION 6
You have three tables that contain data for vendors, customers, and agents. You create a view that is used to look up telephone numbers for these companies. The view has the following definition:

```
CREATE VIEW apt.vwCompanyPhoneList
SOURCE, CompanyID, CompanyNumber,
LastName, FirstName, BusinessName, Phone
AS
SELECT 'Customer' as Source,
CustomerID,
CustomerNumber,
CustomerLastName,
CustomerFirstName,
CustomerBusinessName,
Phone
FROM apt.Customer
UNION ALL
SELECT 'Agent' as Source,
AgentID,
AgentNumber,
AgentLastName,
AgentFirstName,
AgentBusinessName,
Phone
FROM apt.Agent
UNION ALL
SELECT 'Vendor' as Source,
VendorID,
VendorNumber,
VendorLastName,
VendorFirstName,
VendorBusinessName,
Phone
FROM apt.Vendor
GO
```

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

A. Alter the view
B. Use the EXPAND VIEWS query hint along with each SELECT statement.
C. Drop the view
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


NEW QUESTION 7
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. Your application sends data to an NVARCHAR(MAX) variable named @var. You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that will find out the success of a cast to a decimal (36,9). Which code segment should you use?

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

Answer: D


NEW QUESTION 8
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.

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Existing 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] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9] ')
   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] [0-9] [0-9] [0-9] ');

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
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, OrderDate FROM Customers JOIN OrdersON Customers.CustomerId = Orders.CustomerId

Answer: D


NEW QUESTION 10
You generate a daily report according to the following query:
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You need to improve the performance of the query. What should you do?

A. Drop the UDF and rewrite the report query as follows: WITH cte(CustomerID, LastOrderDate) AS (SELECT CustomerID, MAX(OrderDate) AS [LastOrderDate] FROM Sales.SalesOrder GROUP BY CustomerID) SELECT c.CustomerName FROM cte INNER JOIN Sales.Customer c ON cte.CustomerID = c.CustomerID WHERE cte.LastOrderDate < DATEADD(DAY, -90, GETDATE());
B. Drop the UDF and rewrite the report query as follows: SELECT c.CustomerName FROM Sales.Customer c WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT s.OrderDate FROM Sales.SalesOrder 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 TABLE AS RETURN (SELECT OrderDate FROM Sales.SalesOrder s WHERE s.CustomerID = @CustomerID AND s.OrderDate > DATEADD(DAY, -@MaxAge, GETDATE()));

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 11
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that supports a banking transaction management application. You need to retrieve a list of account holders who live in cities that do not have a branch location.
Which Transact-SQL query or queries should you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: AB

Explanation: Verified the answers as correct.

NEW QUESTION 12
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 DATETIMESTAMP data type.
J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 13
A table named Profits stores the total profit made each year within a territory. The Profits table has columns named Territory, Year, and Profit. You need to create a report that displays the profits made by each territory for each year and its preceding year. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,LAG(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY Territory) AS NextProfit FROM Profits
B. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,LAG(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Territory ORDER BY Year) AS NextProfit FROM Profits
C. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,LEAD(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY Territory) AS NextProfit FROM Profits
D. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,LEAD(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Territory ORDER BY Year) AS NextProfit FROM Profits

Answer: B


NEW QUESTION 14
You are developing a database in SQL Server 2012 to store information about current employee project assignments. You are creating a view that uses data from the project assignment table. You need to ensure that the view does not become invalid if the schema of the project assignment table changes. What should you do?

A. Create the view by using an account in the sysadmin role.
B. Add a DDL trigger to the project assignment table to re-create the view after any schema change.
C. Create the view in a new schema.
D. Add a DDL trigger to the view to block any changes.

Answer: B

Explanation: DDL triggers are a special kind of trigger that fire in response to Data Definition Language (DDL) statements. They can be used to perform administrative tasks in the database such as auditing and regulating database operations.
Reference: DDL Triggers

NEW QUESTION 15
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:
- Return rows ordered by descending values in the UnitPrice column.
- Use the Rank function to calculate the results based on the UnitPrice column.
- Return the ranking of rows in a column that uses the alias PriceRank.
- Use two-part names to reference tables.
- Display the columns in the order that they are defined in the table. The PriceRank column must appear last.

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

```
1 SELECT CatID, CatName, ProductID, ProdName, UnitPrice,
2 FROM Sales.ProductCatalog
3 ORDER BY PriceRank
```
Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 16
You are a database developer of a Microsoft SQL Server 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SourceID</th>
<th>CustomerID</th>
<th>Customer Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7345</td>
<td>Jason Warren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4402</td>
<td>Susan Burk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>Michael Allen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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,CustomerID int NOT NULL,CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT UQ_Customer UNIQUE(SourceID, CustomerID));
B. CREATE TABLE Customer(SourceID int NOT NULL UNIQUE,CustomerID int NOT NULL UNIQUE,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

Explanation: A PRIMARY KEY is a constraint that enforces entity integrity for a specified column or columns by using a unique index. Only one PRIMARY KEY constraint can be created for each table.
We need to use both SourceID and CustomerID, in that order, in the PRIMARY KEY constraint. References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188066.aspx

NEW QUESTION 17
You have several SQL Server queries.
You plan to optimize the queries to improve performance. You run the queries in SQL Server Management Studio.
You need to compare query runs to expose the indexing issues of the queries.
Which three actions should you perform from SQL Server Management Studio? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. Enable the Debug option.
B. Add the STATISTICS TIME execution setting to the query.
C. Add the STATISTICS IO execution setting to the query.
D. Add the STATISTICS PROFILE execution setting to the query.
E. Enable the Include Actual Execution Plan option.

Answer: BCE

Explanation: E: An execution plan is the result of the query optimizer’s attempt to calculate the most efficient way to implement the request represented by the T-SQL query you submitted. To generate the first execution plan, you can enable the Include Actual Execution Plan option.
B: SET STATISTICS TIME displays the number of milliseconds required to parse, compile, and execute each statement.
C: STATISTICS IO causes SQL Server to display information regarding the amount of disk activity generated by Transact-SQL statements. This is useful information for optimizing queries.
The information include Scan count:
Number of seeks/scans started after reaching the leaf level in any direction to retrieve all the values to construct the final dataset for the output.
Scan count is 0 if the index used is a unique index or clustered index on a primary key and you are seeking for only one value. For example WHERE Primary_Key_Column = <value>.
Scan count is 1 when you are searching for one value using a non-unique clustered index which is defined on an non-primary key column. This is done to check for duplicate values for the keyvalue that you are searching for. For example WHERE Clustered_Index_Key_Column = <value>.
Scan count is N when N is the number of different seek/scan started towards the leftor right side at the leaf level after locating a key value using the index key.

NEW QUESTION 18
You are maintaining a Microsoft SQL Server database that stores order information for an online store website. The database contains a table that is defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[SalesOrderHeader](
    [SalesOrderID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [OrderDate] [datetime] NOT NULL,
    [Status] [tinyint] NOT NULL,
    [PurchaseOrderNumber] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
    [AccountNumber] [nvarchar](15) NULL,
    [CustomerID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [TotalDue] [money] NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_SalesOrderHeader] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
    (SalesOrderID ASC)
) ON [PRIMARY]

You need to ensure that purchase order numbers are used only for a single order. What should you do?

A. Create a new CLUSTERED constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column.
B. Create a new UNIQUE constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column.
C. Create a new PRIMARY constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column.
D. Create a new FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column.

Answer: B

Explanation: You can use UNIQUE constraints to make sure that no duplicate values are entered in specific columns that do not participate in a primary key. Although both a UNIQUE constraint and a PRIMARY KEY constraint enforce uniqueness, use a UNIQUE constraint instead of a PRIMARY KEY constraint when you want to enforce the uniqueness of a column, or combination of columns, that is not the primary key.
Reference: UNIQUE Constraints

NEW QUESTION 19
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.
- Ranks must be sequential without gaps in between.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A
SELECT StudentCode as Code,
  RANK() OVER (ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode

B
SELECT Id, Name, Marks, DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks
SELECT StudentCode as Code

C
SELECT Id, Name, Marks, ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks
SELECT StudentCode as Code, ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode

D
SELECT StudentCode as Code, NTILE(2) OVER (ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E
F. Option F
G. Option G
H. Option H

Answer: B

Explanation: The DENSE_RANK function returns the rank of each row within a result set partition, with no gaps in the ranking values. The rank of a specific row is one plus the number of distinct rank values that come before that specific row. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/dense-rank-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 20
You develop a SQL Server database for an online theater sales company. The database includes the following four tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TicketDetails</td>
<td>A list of more than 10,000 rows of details about individual tickets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EventType</td>
<td>A list of 20 event types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venues</td>
<td>A list of 5 venues that the company supports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AlertType</td>
<td>A list of 20 alert types.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following diagram shows the tables and their relationships:

Answer Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nested loop join</th>
<th>merge join</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perform a join on a sorted column between the TicketDetails table and the EventType table</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perform a join on an indexed column between the Venues table and the EventType table</strong></td>
<td>ᵃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perform a join on a sorted column between the EventType table and the AlertType table</strong></td>
<td>ᵃ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nested loop join</th>
<th>merge join</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perform a join on a sorted column between the TicketDetails table and the EventType table</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perform a join on an indexed column between the Venues table and the EventType table</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perform a join on a sorted column between the EventType table and the AlertType table</strong></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEW QUESTION 21

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