Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-461
Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012
NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)
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:

```sql
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[SalesPerson] (
[BusinessEntityID] [int] NOT NULL,
[SalesQuota] [money] NULL,
[SalesYTD] [money] NOT NULL,
[LastSale] [datetime] NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT [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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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: [LastSale] < EOMONTH(@queryMonth)
The EOMONTH function returns the last day of the month containing a specified date, with an optional offset. References:

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)
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:
NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database is used by two web applications that access a table named Products.
You want to create an object that will prevent the applications from accessing the table directly while still providing access to the required data.
You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:
1. Future modifications to the table definition will not affect the applications' ability to access data.
2. The new object can accommodate data retrieval and data modification.
You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of changes to the applications. What should you create for each application?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 1)
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
~
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'

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 1)
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 1)
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.

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

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

Answer: G

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 1)
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database is used by two web applications that access a table named Products. You need to create an object that will prevent the applications from accessing the table directly while still providing access to the required data. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:
- Future modifications to the table definition will not affect the applications' ability to access data.
- The new object can accommodate data retrieval and data modification.
You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of changes to the existing applications. What should you create for each application?

A. views
B. table partitions
C. table-valued functions
D. stored procedures

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 1)
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
DECLARE @XML1 XML(Sales.InvoiceSchema)
Reference:

NEW QUESTION 9
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.
- Existing rows are ignored.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A. Option A

```sql
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][0-9]$'),
CONSTRAINT UQ_Agent_StateRefID
UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED (StateRefID);
```

B. Option B

```sql
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][0-9]$');
```

C. Option C

```sql
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][0-9]$'
AND StateRefID = UPPER (StateRefID))
, CONSTRAINT UQ_Agent_StateRefID
UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED (StateRefID);
```

D. Option D

```sql
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][0-9]$'
AND StateRefID = UPPER (StateRefID))
, CONSTRAINT UQ_Agent_StateRefID
UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED (StateRefID);
WITH NOCHECK;
```

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named ContosoDb. The database has the following schema collection:
The database has a table named ReceivedPurchaseOrders that includes an XML column named PurchaseOrder by using the above schema. You need to set the requiresApproval attribute of the XML documents to false if they contain more than 50 items.

Which Transact-SQL query should you run?
A

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

B

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

C

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

D

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Replace value of (XML DML) updates the value of a node in the document. Example: -- update text in the first manufacturing step
NEW QUESTION 11
- (Exam Topic 1)
You have a view that was created by using the following code:

```sql
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Exam Topic 1)
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
  , ProductDescription VARCHAR(1000) NULL
  , CategoryID INT NOT NULL
  , ListPrice MONEY NOT NULL
  , Quantity INT NOT NULL
  , CONSTRAINT PK_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.
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
NEW QUESTION 13
- (Exam Topic 1)
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:

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Exam Topic 1)
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Employee and Person. The tables have the following definitions:
Users are able to use single INSERT statements or INSERT..SELECT statements into this view.

You need to ensure that users are able to use a single statement to insert records into both Employee and Person tables by using the VwEmployee view.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployee FOR INSERT AS BEGIN
   INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName FROM inserted
   INSERT INTO Employee(PersonId, EmployeeNumber) SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM inserted
   END

B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployee INSTEAD OF INSERT AS BEGIN
   INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName FROM inserted
   INSERT INTO Employee(PersonId, EmployeeNumber) SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM inserted
   END

C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployee INSTEAD OF INSERT AS
   DECLARE @ID INT, @FirstName NVARCHAR(25), @LastName NVARCHAR(25), @PersonID INT, @EmployeeNumber NVARCHAR(15)
   SELECT @ID = ID, @FirstName = FirstName, @LastName = LastName, @EmployeeNumber = EmployeeNumber FROM inserted
   INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) VALUES(@ID, @FirstName, @LastName)
   INSERT INTO Employee(PersonID, EmployeeNumber) VALUES(@PersonID, @EmployeeNumber)
   END

D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployee INSTEAD OF INSERT AS
   INSERT 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 15
- (Exam Topic 1)
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create a table by using the following definition:

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

You need to create a computed column based on a user-defined function named udf_price_index. You also need to ensure that the column supports an index.

Which three Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)
CREATE FUNCTION udf_price_index(
    @actualprice FLOAT, @predictedprice FLOAT)
RETURNS FLOAT
AS
BEGIN
    SELECT @priceindex = CASE
        WHEN @predictedprice = 0 THEN 0
        ELSE @actualprice/@predictedprice
    END
END
GO

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

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A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 2)

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GlassType</td>
<td>a listing of all of the glass types that the company manufactures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GlassSize</td>
<td>the height, width, and thickness of a piece of glass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
NEW QUESTION 17
- (Exam Topic 2)
You are developing a SQL Server database for an order management system. The database contains a table that is defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:

```sql
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Orders] (  
   [OrderNumber] [Int] NOT NULL,  
   [Quantity] [varchar](40) NOT NULL,  
   [OrderedDate] [varchar](20) NOT NULL
)
```

Transactions must commit if there are no errors. Transactions must roll back if constraint violations occur. You need to create the Transact-SQL script to insert new orders.

How should you complete the relevant Transact-SQL script? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL statements from each list in the answer area.

**Answer Area**

```sql
SET XACT_ABORT ON;
SET XACT_ABORT OFF;
BEGIN TRY
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
   INSERT INTO [dbo].[Orders] ([OrderNumber], [Quantity], [OrderedDate]) VALUES (152, NULL, GETDATE())
COMMIT TRANSACTION;
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
IF @@TRANCOUNT = 0
IF (XACT_STATE()) = -1
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;
COMMIT TRANSACTION;
END CATCH
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Box 1: SET XACT_ABORT ON;
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 run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back.

Box 2: IF (XACT_STATE()) = -1
If XACT_STATE has the value of -1, then the current request has an active user transaction, but an error has occurred that has caused the transaction to be classified as an uncommittable transaction. The request cannot commit the transaction or roll back to a savepoint; it can only request a full rollback of the transaction.

Box 3: IF (XACT_STATE()) = 1
If XACT_STATE has the value of 1, then the current request has an active user transaction. The request can perform any actions, including writing data and committing the transaction.

**References:**

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Exam Topic 2)
You are designing a table for a SQL Server database. The table uses horizontal partitioning. You have the following requirements:
You need to choose the appropriate data type for the key value. What should you do?

A. Use the NEWID function to create a unique identifier.
B. Use the NEWSEQUENTIALID function to create a unique identifier.
C. Generate a random value that uses the bigint data type.
D. Generate a random value that uses the char(16) data type.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Horizontal partitioning divides a table into multiple tables. Each table then contains the same number of columns, but fewer rows. For example, a table that contains 1 billion rows could be partitioned horizontally into 12 tables, with each smaller table representing one month of data for a specific year. Any queries requiring data for a specific month only reference the appropriate table.

NEWSEQUENTIALID creates a GUID that is greater than any GUID previously generated by this function on a specified computer since Windows was started. After restarting Windows, the GUID can start again from a lower range, but is still globally unique. When a GUID column is used as a row identifier, using NEWSEQUENTIALID can be faster than using the NEWID function. This is because the NEWID function causes random activity and uses fewer cached data pages. Using NEWSEQUENTIALID also helps to completely fill the data and index pages.


NEW QUESTION 19
- (Exam Topic 2)
You plan to write a query for a new business report that will contain several nested queries. You need to ensure that a nested query can call a table-valued function for each row in the main query. Which query operator should you use in the nested query?

A. CROSS APPLY
B. INNER JOIN
C. OUTER JOIN
D. PIVOT

Answer: A

Explanation:
The APPLY operator allows you to invoke a table-valued function for each row returned by an outer table expression of a query. The table-valued function acts as the right input and the outer table expression acts as the left input. The right input is evaluated for each row from the left input and the rows produced are combined for the final output. The list of columns produced by the APPLY operator is the set of columns in the left input followed by the list of columns returned by the table-valued function. There are two forms of APPLY: CROSS APPLY and OUTER APPLY. CROSS APPLY returns only rows from the outer table that produce a result set from the table-valued function. OUTER APPLY returns both rows that produce a result set, and rows that do not, with NULL values in the columns produced by the table-valued function.


NEW QUESTION 20
- (Exam Topic 2)
You are a database developer of a Microsoft SQL Server database. The database contains a table named Instructor that has the following definition:

CREATE TABLE Instructor
(INstructorID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
InstructorName varchar(255) NOT NULL)

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

CREATE TABLE Course
(CourseID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
InstructorID int NOT NULL,
CourseName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
CourseDescription varchar(MAX) NOT NULL)

You need to ensure that the InstructorID column in the Course table contains only values that exist in the InstructorID column of the Instructor table. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A

ALTER TABLE Course
ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Course_InstructorID PRIMARY KEY (InstructorID)

B

ALTER TABLE Instructor
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Instructor_InstructorID FOREIGN KEY (InstructorID)
REFERENCES Course (InstructorID)

C

ALTER TABLE Course
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Course_InstructorID FOREIGN KEY (InstructorID)
REFERENCES Instructor (InstructorID)

D

ALTER TABLE Instructor
ADD CourseID int NOT NULL;
ALTER TABLE Instructor
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Instructor_CourseID FOREIGN KEY (CourseID)
REFERENCES Course (CourseID);

E

ALTER TABLE Course
ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Course_InstructorID
CHECK (InstructorID IN (SELECT InstructorID FROM Instructor))

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 21

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