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Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012

Microsoft 70-461

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QUESTION NO: 1

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 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

QUESTION NO: 2

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: A B

Explanation:

References: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188047.aspx http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177682.aspx http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms173545.aspx

QUESTION NO: 3

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

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

You need to create an audit record only when either the RetailPrice or WholeSalePrice column is updated.

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange
ON Products FOR UPDATE
AS
IF COLUMNS_CHANGED(RetailPrice, WholesalePrice)
- - Create Audit Records

B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange
ON Products FOR UPDATE
AS
IF EXISTS(SELECT RetailPrice from inserted) OR
EXISTS(SELECT WholeSalePrice 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

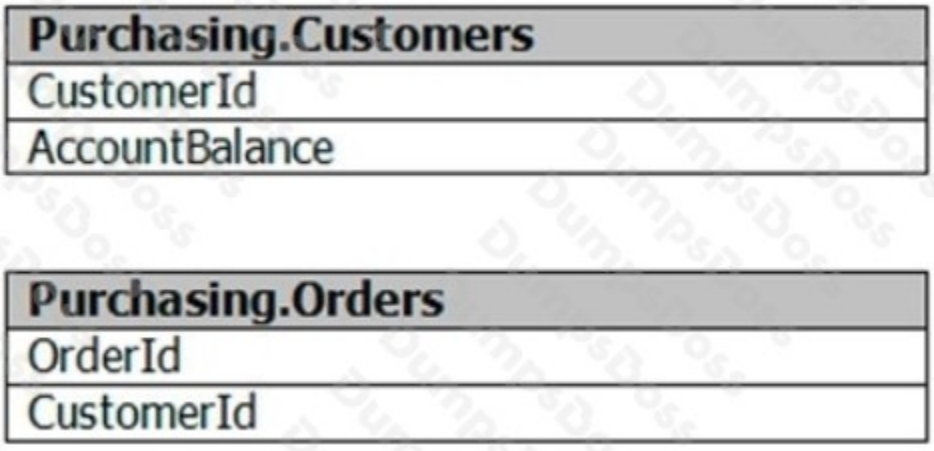
Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 4 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

You are designing an order entry system that uses an SQL Server database. The following tables exist in the Purchasing database:



You create the following trigger. Line numbers are included for reference only.

```
01 CREATE TRIGGER Purchasing.DeleteCustomer ON
Purchasing.Customers
02 AFTER DELETE
03 AS
04 IF EXISTS (SELECT *
         FROM Purchasing.Customers AS c
         JOIN deleted AS d
         ON c.CustomerId = d.CustomerId
         JOIN Purchasing.Orders AS o
         ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
    )
05 BEGIN
06   ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;
07   RETURN
08   END;
```

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area	Yes	No
The code deletes related records from the Orders table when a customer record is deleted.	○	○
The code prevents you from deleting a customer record if the customer has orders.	○	○
The code deletes related records from the Customers table when that customer's orders are deleted.	○	○

ANSWER:

Answer Area	Yes	No
The code deletes related records from the Orders table when a customer record is deleted.	O	O
The code prevents you from deleting a customer record if the customer has orders.	O	O
The code deletes related records from the Customers table when that customer's orders are deleted.	O	O

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 5

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server database. You design a table to store product information. The table is defined as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE Product
(
[ProductID] INT IDENTITY(1, 1) PRIMARY KEY,
[Code] CHAR(4) NOT NULL,
[Name] VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
[Category] VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
[SubCategory] CHAR(2) NULL,
[IsActive] BIT NOT NULL DEFAULT(1),
[DateCreated] DATETIME,
[DateModified] DATETIME
)
```

You need to meet the following requirements:

▪ If a product has a product category value other than “REGULAR”, the product should have a sub-category with a length of two characters. ▪ If a product has the product category “REGULAR”, the product may or may not have a sub-category.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A.
```
ALTER TABLE Product:
ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Product_Category_Subcategory CHECK ([Category]) <>
'REGULAR' AND LEN(IIF([SubCategory] IS NULL, '',
[SubCategory])) = 2)
```

B.
```
ALTER TABLE Product:
ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Product_Category_Subcategory CHECK ([Category]) =
'REGULAR' AND LEN(IIF([SubCategory] IS NULL, '',
[SubCategory])) = 2)
```

C.
```
ALTER TABLE Product:
ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Product_Category_Subcategory CHECK ([Category]) =
'REGULAR' OR LEN(IIF([SubCategory] IS NULL, '',
[SubCategory])) = 2)
```

D.
```
ALTER TABLE Product:
ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Product_Category_Subcategory CHECK ([Category]) <>
'REGULAR' OR LEN(IIF([SubCategory] IS NULL, '',
[SubCategory])) = 2)
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Either the Category column is REGULAR, or it is not REGULAR and the length of the column is exactly 2.

QUESTION NO: 6

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 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

QUESTION NO: 7 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

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: Please review the explanation part for this answer.

Explanation:

SELECT SalesTerritoryID,

ProductID,

AVG(UnitPrice),

MAX(OrderQty)

MAX(DiscountAmount)

FROM Sales.Details

GROUP BY SalesTerritoryID, ProductID

ORDER BY SalesTerritoryID DESC, ProductID DESC

QUESTION NO: 8 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION You have a SQL Server database that contains all of the customer data for your company.

The solution must minimize impact on server resources.

You need to extract a random 1,000 row sample from a table named Customers.

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  *
2 FROM Customers
3 TABLESAMPLE SYSTEM (    )
```

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
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	

ANSWER: Please review the explanation part for this answer.

Explanation:

TABLESAMPLE SYSTEM (1000 ROWS)

Update line 3 to get the following:

SELECT *

FROM Customers

TABLESAMPLE SYSTEM (1000 ROWS)

The TABLESAMPLE clause limits the number of rows returned from a table in the FROM clause to a sample number orPERCENT of rows.

Syntax: TABLESAMPLE [SYSTEM] (sample_number [PERCENT | ROWS])

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189108(v=sql.105).aspx

QUESTION NO: 9 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP You use a Microsoft SQL Server 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 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.)

Select and Place:

ANSWER:

Explanation:

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

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/12419330/how-to-create-indexed-view-with-select-distinct-statement-insql-2005

QUESTION NO: 10

You have a vendor application that uses a scalar function.

You discover that the queries for the application run slower than expected.

You need to gather the runtime information of the scalar function.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

A. Enable the Include Actual Execution Plan option.

B. Enable the Display Estimated Execution Planoption.

C. Create and then enable a profiler trace.

D. Create and then enable an extended events trace.

E. Run the Database Engine Tuning Advisor.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

A: An execution plan is the result of the query optimizer's attempt to calculate the mostefficient 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.

D: SQL Server Extended Events can be used to capture User Defined Function(UDF) counts

References:https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/4100/how-to-find-udfs-causing-sql-server-performance-issues/

QUESTION NO: 11

You create a table that has three columns named StudentCode, SubjectCode, and Marks. The Marks column records grades for students expressed as a percentage. The table has marks obtained by 50 students for various subjects.

You need to retrieve the students who scored the highest marks for each subject along with the marks.

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT StudentCode as Code, RANK() OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode

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

C. SELECT StudentCode as Code, DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS
Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode

D. SELECT StudentCode as Code, NTILE(2) OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode

E. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (
SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1

F. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (
SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1

G. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (
SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1

H. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (
SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp

WHERE Rank = 1

ANSWER: F

QUESTION NO: 12

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 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 two Transact-SQL statements should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating
@CustomerID INT,
@CustomerRating INT OUTPUT
AS
SET NOCOUNT ON
SELECT @CustomerRating = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue
FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
RETURN
GO

B. EXECUTE dbo.GetCustomerRating 1745

C. DECLARE @CustomerRatingByCustomer INT
DECLARE @Result INT
EXECUTE @Result = dbo.GetCustomerRating
1745,
@CustomerRatingByCustomer

D. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating
@CustomerID INT,
@CustomerRating INT OUTPUT
AS
SET NOCOUNT ON
SELECT @Result = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue
FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
RETURN @Result
GO

E. DECLARE @CustomerRatingByCustomer INT
EXECUTE dbo.GetCustomerRating
@CustomerID = 1745,
@CustomerRating = @CustomerRatingByCustomer OUTPUT

F. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating
@CustomerID INT
AS
DECLARE @Result INT

```
SET NOCOUNT ON
SELECT @Result = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue
FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
```

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 13 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

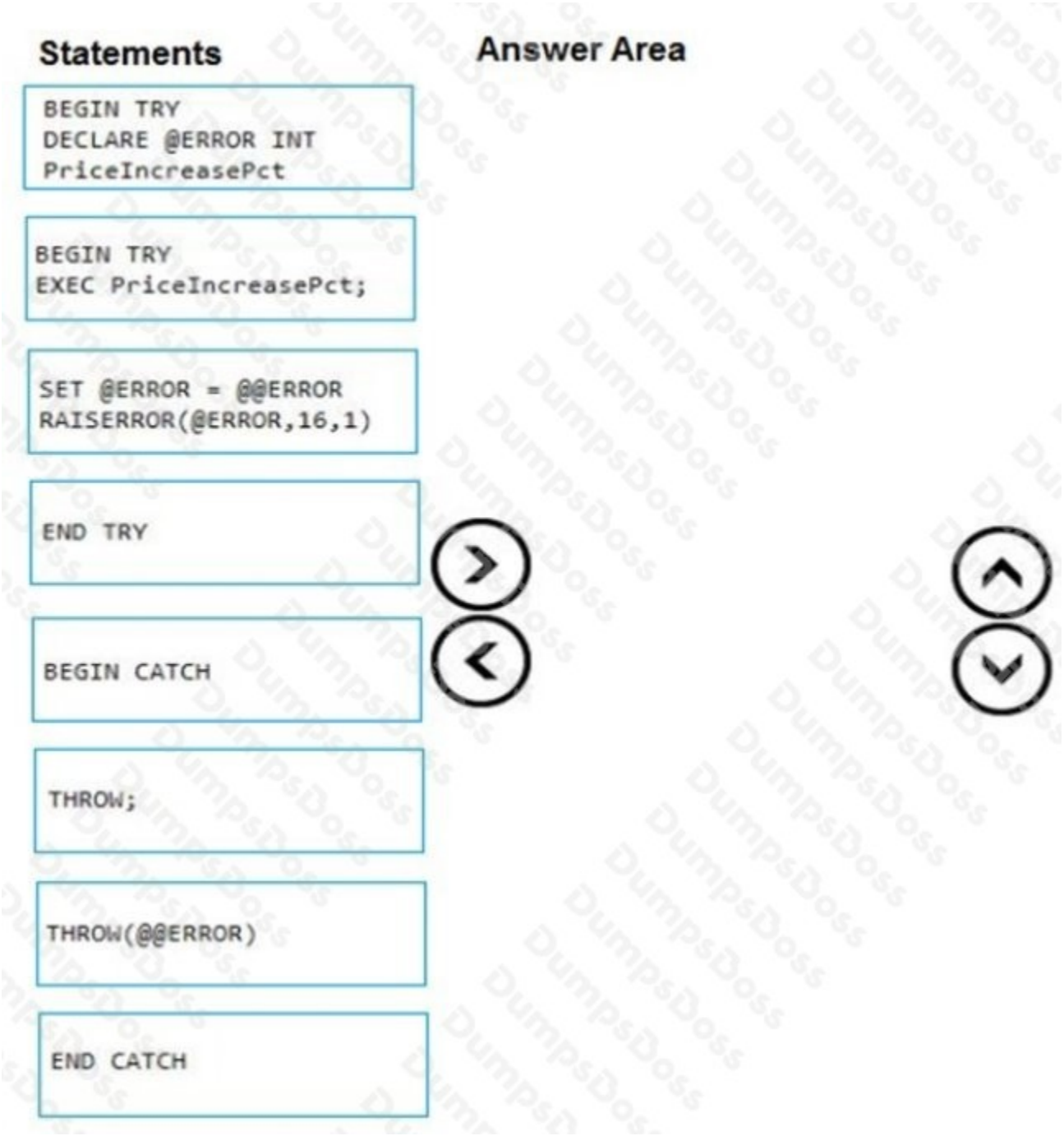
You use Microsoft SQL Server to develop a database application.

You execute a stored procedure named PriceIncreasePct that has multiple statements.

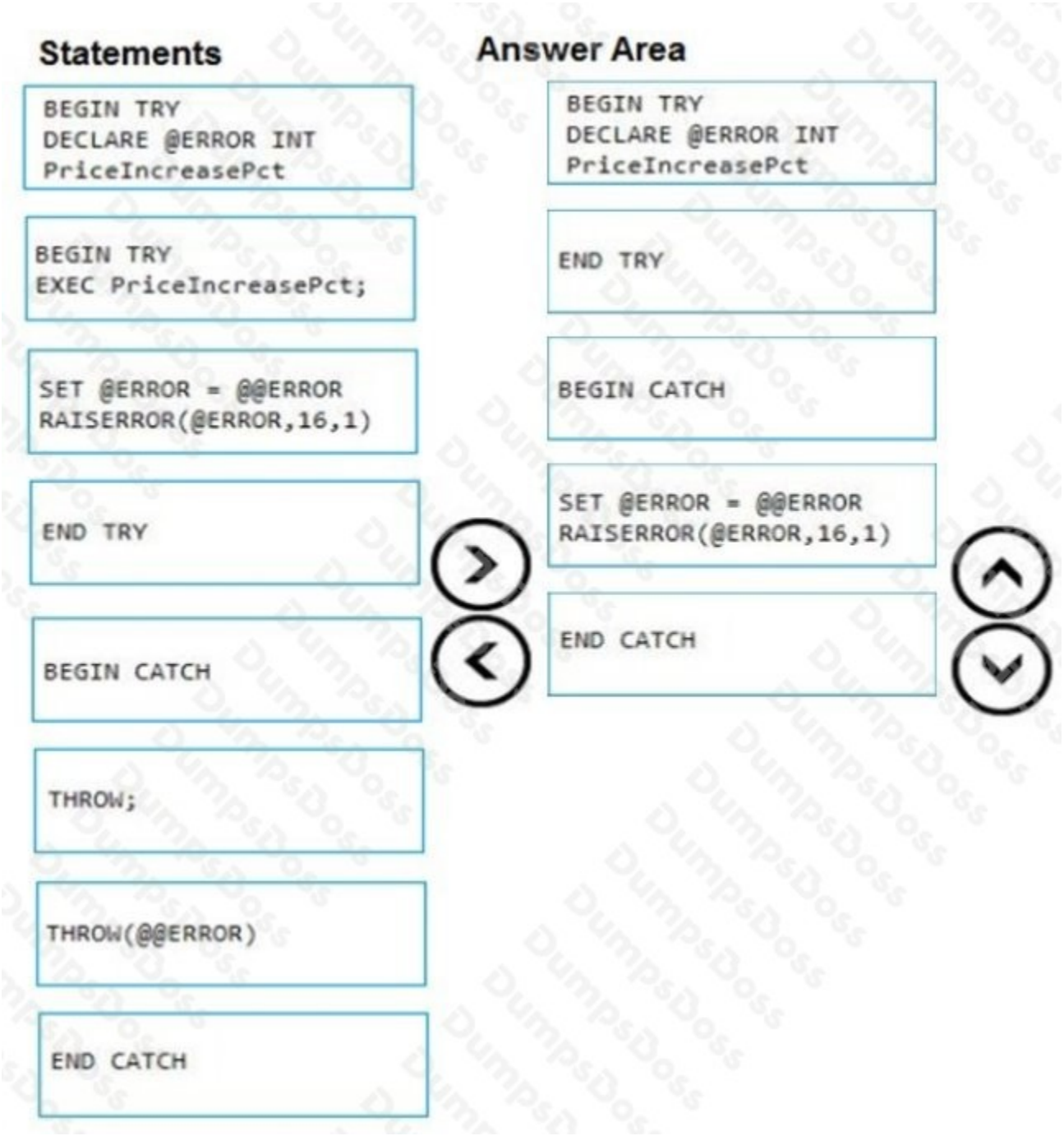
You need to ensure that the calling application can find out the exact error message if an exception occurs.

Which five 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.

Select and Place:


Statements
Answer Area
BEGIN TRY
DECLARE @ERROR INT
PriceIncreasePct
BEGIN TRY
EXEC PriceIncreasePct;
SET @ERROR = @@ERROR
RAISERROR(@ERROR,16,1)
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
THROW;
THROW(@@ERROR)
END CATCH

ANSWER:



Explanation:

@@Error returns the error number for the last Transact-SQL statement executed.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/try-catch-transact-sql https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/error-transact-sql

QUESTION NO: 14

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that supports a shopping application.

You need to retrieve a list of customers who live in territories that do not have a sales person.

Which Transact- SQL query or queries should you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.)

A. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer
WHERE TerritoryID <> SOME(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)

B. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer
WHERE TerritoryID <> ALL(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)

C. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer
WHERE TerritoryID <> ANY(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)

D. SELECT CustomerID FROMCustomer
WHERE TerritoryID NOT IN(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 15

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

A. Create a SQL Server login that has VIEW SERVER STATE permissions. Create an application role and a secured password for the role.

B. Modify the stored procedure to include the EXECUTE AS OWNER statement. Grant VIEW SERVER STATE permissions to the owner of the stored procedure.

C. Create a SQL Server login that has VIEW SERVER STATE permissions. Modify the stored procedure to include the EXECUTE AS {newlogin} statement.

D. Grant the db_owner role on the database to User1.

E. Grant the sysadmin role on the database to User1.

ANSWER: D E