70-461 Update Premium VCE And PDF Brain Dumps Of Passleader Ensure 100% Pass (1-20)

QUESTION 1   You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server database that supports an application. The application contains a table that has the following definition: CREATE TABLE Inventory   (ItemID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,   ItemsInStore int NOT NULL,   ItemsInWarehouse int NOT NULL)   You need to create a computed column that returns the sum total of the ItemsInStore and ItemsInWarehouse values for each row. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A.   ALTER TABLE InventoryADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse   B.   ALTER TABLE InventoryADD ItemsInStore - ItemsInWarehouse = TotalItems   C.   ALTER TABLE InventoryADD TotalItems = ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse   D.   ALTER TABLE InventoryADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse);Answer: A QUESTION 2   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
FROM OrderDetails AS od INNER JOIN
  Orders AS o ON od.OrderID = o.Orde
WHERE od.SalesOrderID = o.SalesOrder
GROUP BY o.OrderDate, o.ProductID
GO
```

You need to improve the performance of the view by persisting data to disk. What should you do? A.   Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the view.   B.   Create an AFTER trigger on the view. C.   Modify the view to use the WITH VIEW_METADATA clause.   D.   Create a clustered index on the view. Answer: Answer: D QUESTION 3   You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You create the Airline_Schedules table. You need to store the departure and arrival dates and times of flights along with time zone information. What should you do? A.   Use the CAST function. B.   Use the DATE data type.   C.   Use the FORMAT function. D.   Use an appropriate collation.   E.   Use a user-defined table type. F.   Use the VARBINARY data type.   G.   Use the DATETIME data type. H.   Use the DATETIME2 data type.   I.   Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type. J.   Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function. Answer: I QUESTION 4   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 QUESTION 5   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: CREATE FUNCTION Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory (@T int)   RETURNS TABLE   AS   RETURN   (SELECT

OrderID,OrderDate,SalesTerrirotyID,TotalDue   FROM Sales.OrdersByTerritory   WHERE SalesTerritoryID = @T) QUESTION 6 You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

OrderDetails

	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	ListPrice	money	☐
	Quantity	int	☐
			☐

Customers

	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
🔑	CustomerID	int	☐
	FirstName	varchar(100)	☐
	LastName	varchar(100)	☐
			☐
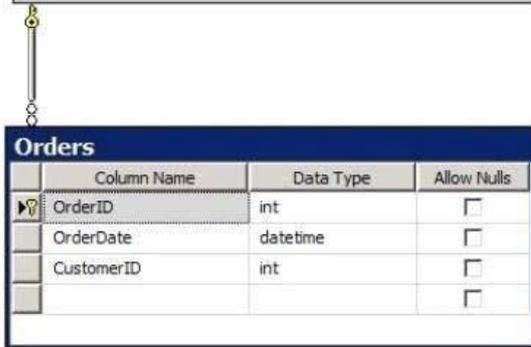
Orders

	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
▶🔑	OrderID	int	☐
	OrderDate	datetime	☐
	CustomerID	int	☐
			☐

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: CREATE TABLE Sales.OrderDetails (ListPrice money not null, Quantity int not null, LineItemTotal as (ListPrice * Quantity) PERSISTED) QUESTION 7 You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

OrderDetails

	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	ListPrice	money	☐
	Quantity	int	☐
			☐

Customers

	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
🔑	CustomerID	int	☐
	FirstName	varchar(100)	☐
	LastName	varchar(100)	☐
			☐

Orders

	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
▶🔑	OrderID	int	☐
	OrderDate	datetime	☐
	CustomerID	int	☐
			☐

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: CREATE VIEW Sales.uv_CustomerFullName   WITH SCHEMABINDING   AS   SELECT FirstName, LastName   FROM Sales.Customers QUESTION 8   You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Details (S

OrderID

SalesTerr

ProductI

UnitPrice

OrderQt

Discount

Extended

You need to create a query that calculates the total sales of each OrderId from the Sales.Details table. The solution must meet the

following requirements: -- Use one-part names to reference columns.   -- Sort the order of the results from OrderId.   -- NOT depend on the default schema of a user.   -- Use an alias of TotalSales for the calculated ExtendedAmount.   -- Display only the OrderId column and the calculated TotalSales column.   Which code segment should you use? To answer, type the correct code in the answer area. Answer: SELECT OrderID, SUM(ExtendedAmount) AS TotalSales   FROM Sales.Details   GROUP BY OrderID   ORDER BY OrderID QUESTION 9   You have a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Customers and Orders. The tables are related by a column named CustomerID. You need to create a query that meets the following requirements: -- Returns the CustomerName for all customers and the OrderDate for any orders that they have placed.   -- Results must include customers who have not placed any orders.   Which Transact-SQL query should you use? A.   SELECT CustomerName, OrderDateFROM Customers RIGHT OUTER JOIN Orders ON Customers. CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID   B.   SELECT CustomerName, CrderDateFROM Customers JOIN Orders ON   Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID   C.   SELECT CustomerName, OrderDateFROM Customers CROSS JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID   = Orders.CustomerID   D.   SELECT CustomerName, OrderDateFROM Customers LEFT OUTER JOIN Orders ON Customers.   CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID Answer: D QUESTION 10   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

 http://www.passleader.com/70-461.html] QUESTION 11   Your database contains two tables named DomesticSalesOrders and InternationalSalesOrders. Both tables contain more than 100 million rows. Each table has a Primary Key column named SalesOrderId. The data in the two tables is distinct from one another. Business users want a report that includes aggregate information about the total number of global sales and total sales amounts. You need to ensure that your query executes in the minimum possible time. Which query should you use? A.   SELECT COUNT(*) AS   NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS   TotalSalesAmount   FROM (SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmountFROM   DomesticSalesOrders UNION ALL SELECT   SalesOrderId,   SalesAmountFROM   InternationalSalesOrder s) AS p   B.   SELECT COUNT(*) AS   NumberOfSales,   SUM(SalesAmount) AS   TotalSalesAmount   FROM (SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmountFROM   DomesticSalesOrders   UNION SELECT   SalesOrderId,   SalesAmountFROM InternationalSalesOrder s) AS p   C.   SELECT COUNT(*) AS   NumberOfSales,   SUM(SalesAmount) AS   TotalSalesAmountFROM DomesticSalesOrders   UNION SELECT COUNT(*) AS   NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS   TotalSalesAmountFROM InternationalSalesOrders   D.   SELECT COUNT(*) AS   NumberOfSales,   SUM(SalesAmount) AS   TotalSalesAmountFROM DomesticSalesOrders   UNION ALL SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales,   SUM(SalesAmount) AS   TotalSalesAmountFROM InternationalSalesOrders Answer: A QUESTION 12   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 QUESTION 13   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 QUESTION 14   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_CustomerI D 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 QUESTION 15   You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database is used by two web applications that access a table named Products. You want to create an object that will prevent the applications from accessing the table directly while still providing access to the required data. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met: -- Future modifications to the table definition will not affect the applications' ability to access data.   -- The new object can accommodate data retrieval and data modification.   -- You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of changes to theexisting applications.   What should you create for each application? A.   views   B.   table partitions   C.   table-valued functions   D.   stored procedures Answer: A QUESTION 16   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 QUESTION 17   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 @Customer 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 , @CustomerRatingSyCustomer   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   @CustomerRatIngByCustcmer 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 Customer= = @CustomerID RETURNS @Result Answer: AE QUESTION 18   You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a heap named OrdersHistoncal. You write the following Transact-SQL query: -- INSERT INTO OrdersHistorical SELECT * FROM CompletedOrders   You need to optimize transaction logging and locking for the statement. Which table hint should you use? A.   HOLDLOCK B.   ROWLOCK   C.   XLOCK   D.   UPDLOCK E.   TABLOCK Answer: E QUESTION 19   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.)
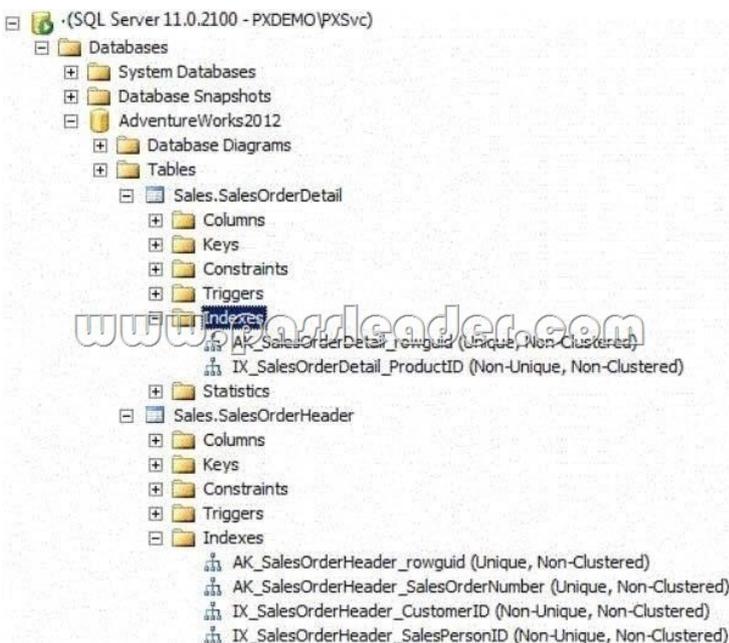
You write the following Transact-SQL query:

```
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 QUESTION 20   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   Purchases WHERE   PurchaseTime =   CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())   B.   SELECT COUNT(*)FROM   Purchases WHERE   PurchaseTime = GETDATE()   C.   SELECT COUNT(*)FROM   Purchases WHERE   CONVERT(VARCHAR,   PurchaseTime, 112) = CONVERT(VARCHAR, GETDATE(), 112)   D.   SELECT COUNT(*)FROM   Purchases WHERE   PurchaseTime >= CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()) AND PurchaseTime <   DATEADD(DAY, 1,   CONVERT(DATE,   GETDATE())) Answer: D   70-461 Update Premium VCE And PDF Brain Dumps Of Passleader Ensure 100% Pass

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