(New Version) Free New Professional Microsoft 70-461 Exam Brain Dumps (11-20)

Attention: These 70-461 Exam Questions Were Updated After 2014/7/1 With The Change Of New Microsoft Exam. 100 Percent Vaild And 100 Percent Pass Ensure. Visit Our PassLeader Website And Get All Valid Exam Questions With PDF And VCE. 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
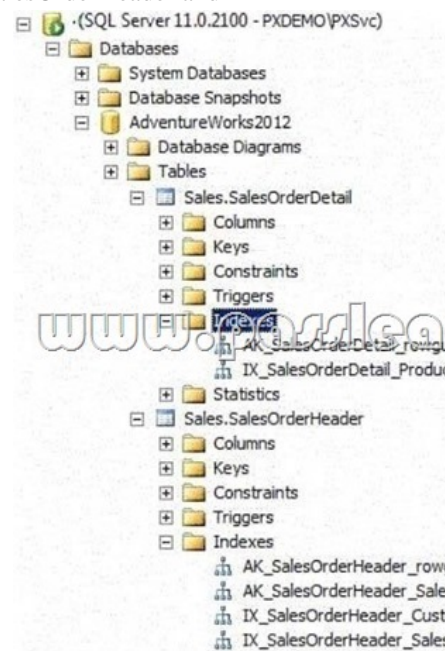
 http://www.passleader.com/70-461.html] QUESTION 16   You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You need to create a batch process that meets the following requirements: - Returns a result set based on supplied parameters.   - Enables the returned result set to perform a join with a table.   Which 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 R   ETURNS @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   (New Version) Free New Professional Microsoft 70-461 Exam Brain Dumps Click Here To Get The New Update And 100 Percent Valid & Pass 70-461 Exam Questions -- **http://www.passleader.com/70-461.html**]