(New Version) Successfully Complete Microsoft 70-461 Exam By Training Passleader New 70-461 Brain Dumps (31-40)

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QUESTION 31   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.   Float   B.   Money   C.   Smallmoney   D.   NumericAnswer: D   QUESTION 32   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 AccountHolderlD FROM AccountHolder WHERE CityID <> SOME (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)   D.   SELECT AccountHolderID FROM AccountHolder WHERE CityID <> ANY (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster) Answer: AB QUESTION 33   You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a table named Employee. Part of the Employee table is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
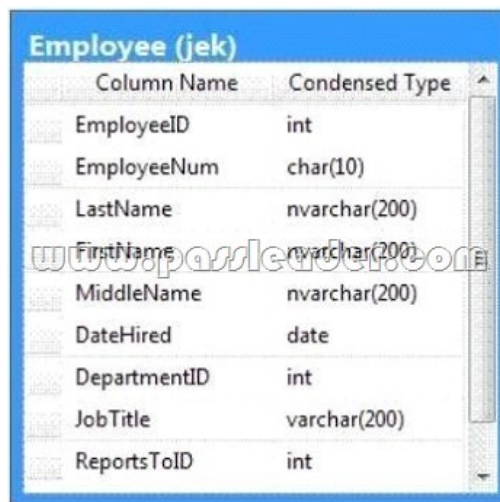
Column name	Description
EmployeeID(pk)	Uniquely identifies the employee record in the table Used throughout the database by all the other tables that reference the Employee table
EmployeeNum	An alphanumeric value calculated according to company requirements Has to be unique within the Employee table Exists only within the Employee Table
DepartmentID	References another table named Department that contains data for each department in the company
ReportsToID	Contains the EmployeeID of the manager to whom an employee reports
ReportsToID	Contains the EmployeeID of the manager to whom an employee reports

Confidential information about the employees is stored in a separate table named EmployeeData. One record exists within EmployeeData for each record in the Employee table. You need to assign the appropriate constraints and table properties to ensure data integrity and visibility. On which column in the Employee table should you a create a unique constraint?
A.   DateHired   B.   DepartmentID   C.   EmployeeID   D.   EmployeeNum   E.   FirstName   F.   JobTitle   G.   LastName   H.   MiddleName   I.   ReportsToID Answer: D
QUESTION 34   You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a table named Employee. Part of the Employee table is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Employee (jek)	
Column Name	Condensed Type
EmployeeID	int
EmployeeNum	char(10)
LastName	nvarchar(200)
FirstName	nvarchar(200)
MiddleName	nvarchar(200)
DateHired	date
DepartmentID	int
JobTitle	varchar(200)
ReportsToID	int

Column name	Description
EmployeeID(pk)	Uniquely identifies the employee record in the table Used throughout the database by all the other tables that reference the Employee table
EmployeeNum	An alphanumeric value calculated according to company requirements Has to be unique within the Employee table Exists only within the Employee table
DepartmentID	References another table named Department that contains data for each department in the company
ReportsToID	Contains the EmployeeID of the manager to whom an employee reports
ReportsToID	Contains the EmployeeID of the manager to whom an employee reports

Confidential information about the employees is stored in a separate table named EmployeeData. One record exists within EmployeeData for each record in the Employee table. You need to assign the appropriate constraints and table properties to ensure data integrity and visibility. On which column in the Employee table should you use an identity specification to include a seed of 1,000 and an increment of 1? A.   DateHired   B.   DepartmentID   C.   EmployeeID   D.   EmployeeNum   E.   FirstName   F.   JobTitle   G.   LastName   H.   MiddleName   I.   ReportsToID Answer: C QUESTION 35   You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that includes a table named Products. The Products table has columns named ProductId, ProductName, and CreatedDateTime. The table contains a unique constraint on the combination of ProductName and CreatedDateTime. You need to modify the Products table to meet the following requirements: - Remove all duplicates of the Products table based on the ProductName column.   - Retain only the newest Products row.   Which Transact-SQL query should you use? A.   WITH CTEDupRecords   AS   (SELECT MAX(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName   FROM Products   GROUP BY

ProductName   HAVING COUNT(*) > 1   )   DELETE p   FROM Products p   JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON p.ProductName = cte.ProductName   AND p.CreatedDateTime > cte.CreatedDateTime   B.   WITH CTEDupRecords   AS   (SELECT MAX(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName   FROM Products   GROUP BY ProductName   HAVING COUNT(*) > 1   )   DELETE p   FROM Products p   JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON   cte.ProductName = p.ProductName   AND cte.CreatedDateTime > p.CreatedDateTime C.   WITH CTEDupRecords   AS   (SELECT MIN(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName   FROM Products   GROUP BY ProductName   )   DELETE p   FROM Products p   JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON   p.ProductName = cte.ProductName   D.   WITH CTEDupRecords   AS   (SELECT MAX(CreatedDateTime) AS CreatedDateTime, ProductName   FROM Products   GROUP BY ProductName   HAVING COUNT(*) > 1   )   DELETE p   FROM Products p   JOIN CTEDupRecords cte ON p.ProductName = cte.ProductName Answer: B

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http://www.passleader.com/70-461.html] QUESTION 36   You develop three Microsoft SQL Server 2012 databases named Database1, Database2, and Database3. You have permissions on both Database1 and Database2. You plan to write and deploy a stored procedure named   dbo.usp_InsertEvent in Database3. dbo.usp_InsertEvent must execute other stored procedures in the other databases. You need to ensure that callers that do not have permissions on Database1 or Database2 can execute the stored procedure. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A.   USE Database2   B.   EXECUTE AS OWNER   C.   USE Database1   D.   EXECUTE AS CALLER Answer: B QUESTION 37   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 users. Deny Delete permissions on the Sales schema for the custom database role.   B.   Include the Sales schema as an owned schema for the db_denydatawriter role. Add the users to the db_denydatawriter role.   C.   Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for each user.   D.   Create a custom database role that includes the users. Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for the custom database role. Answer: A QUESTION 38   You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a Product table created by using the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE db
  (ProductID INT
   Name VARCHAR(
   Color VARCHAR
   Size VARCHAR(
   Style CHAR(2)
   Weight DECIMA
```

You need to ensure that the minimum amount of disk space is used to store the data in the Product table. What should you do? A.   Convert all indexes to Column Store indexes.   B.   Implement Unicode Compression.   C.   Implement row-level compression.   D.   Implement page-level compression. Answer: D QUESTION 39   You generate a daily report according to the following query:

```
SELECT c.CustomerName
FROM Sales.Customer c
WHERE Sales.ufnGetLastOrderDate(c
  DATEADD(DAY, -90, GETDATE())

The Sales.ufnGetLastOrderDate user-de

CREATE FUNCTION Sales.ufnGetLast
RETURNS datetime
AS
BEGIN
  DECLARE @lastOrderDate datetime
  SELECT @lastOrderDate = MAX(Ord
  FROM Sales.SalesOrder
  WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
  RETURN @lastOrderDate
END
```

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   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   WHERE s.CustomerID = @CustomerID   AND s.OrderDate > DATEADD(DAY, -@MaxAge, GETDATE())   Answer: A   QUESTION 40   You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
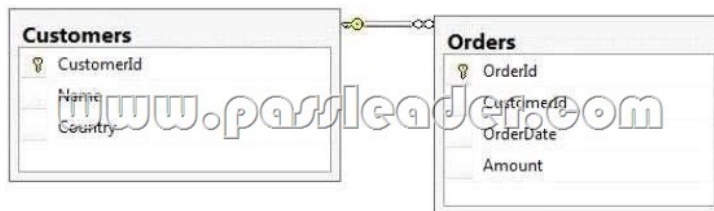
You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format: <row OrderId="1"   OrderDate="2000-01-01T00:00 :00" Amount="3400.00" Name="Customer A" Country="Australia" /><row OrderId="2"   OrderDate="2001-01-01T00:00 :00" Amount="4300.00" Name="Customer A" Country="Australia" />   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, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount   FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId=Customers.CustomerId   WHERE Customers.CustomerId- 1   FOR XML AUTO   F.   SELECT Name, Country, 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: A

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