



# 70-464<sup>Q&As</sup>

Developing Microsoft SQL Server Databases

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**QUESTION 1**

A company has a main office in London and a branch office in New York. The company's network contains a server named Server5 that has SQL Server installed. Server5 contains a database name ContentDB and a table named

ContentTable.

You add an additional server named Server9 that runs SQL Server.

You need to create a distributed partitioned view. The solution must minimize the amount of network traffic.

Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. Create the view on Server5 and Server9.
- B. Remove ContentTable from Server5.
- C. Add Server9 as a Distributor.
- D. Add ContentTable to Server9.
- E. Add Server9 as a linked server.

Correct Answer: ADE

D: Creating Distributed Partitioned Views Before you implement a partitioned view, you must first partition a table horizontally. In designing a partitioning scheme, it must be clear what data belongs to each member table. The original table is replaced with several smaller member tables. Each member table has the same number of columns as the original table, and each column has the same attributes as the corresponding column in the original table, such as data type, size, and collation. If you are creating a distributed partitioned view, each member table is on a separate member server.

AE: Defining Distributed Partition Views

After you create the member tables, you define a distributed partitioned view on each member server, with each view having the same name.

You build the distributed partitioned views by performing the following tasks:

Adding linked server definitions on each member server that contains the connection information required to run distributed queries on the other member servers. This gives a distributed partitioned view access to data on the other servers.

Setting the lazy schema validation option.

Creating a distributed partitioned view on each member server.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188299\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188299(v=sql.105).aspx)

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**QUESTION 2**

You have a SQL Azure database named Database1. You need to design the schema for a table named table1.



Table1 will have less than one million rows. Table1 will contain the following information for each row:

Column	Description
ID	An incremental numeric value used to identify the row
Name	A string in English
Code	An alphanumeric code that has five characters
ModifiedDate	The date of the last modification

The solution must minimize the amount of space used to store each row. Which data types should you recommend for each column? To answer, drag the appropriate data type to the correct column in the answer area.

Select and Place:

Data Types	Answer Area
int	ID Data type
bigint	Name Data type
varchar	Code Data type
nvarchar	ModifiedDate Data type
char	
smalldatetime	
date	

Correct Answer:



Data Types		Answer Area
	ID	int
bigint	Name	varchar
	Code	char
nvarchar	ModifiedDate	date
smalldatetime		

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-US/library/ms187752.aspx>

### QUESTION 3

You administer a SQL Server 2014 instance.

You have been assigned to determine the cause of frequent long-running transactions that have been tracked to the `dbo.Account` table, where there are many cases of blocking and deadlocks. The `dbo.Account` table contains more than one million rows.

Users and processes frequently search for and update data by using the `AccountId` column, and less frequently the `AccountNumber` and `GovernmentId` columns, all of which contain only unique values. Users frequently get lists of `AccountNumber` values by searching on Last Name and then First Name.

You need to modify the structure of the `dbo.Account` table to alleviate the issues.

How should you complete the table definition to reduce contention on the table structure? To answer, drag the appropriate code snippets to the correct locations in the `CREATE TABLE` statement. Each code snippet 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.

Select and Place:



*****		
<b>Code Snippets</b>	<b>CREATE TABLE Statement</b>	
PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED	CREATE TABLE dbo.Account ( AccountNumber nchar(10) NOT NULL	Code Snippet
UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED	AccountId int NOT NULL	Code Snippet
( LastName, FirstName ) INCLUDE (AccountNumber)	GovernmentId nvarchar(11) NOT NULL	Code Snippet
( LastName, FirstName ) INCLUDE (AccountId)	FirstName nvarchar(20) NOT NULL, MiddleInitial nvarchar(1) NULL, LastName nvarchar(20) NOT NULL	Code Snippet
( FirstName, LastName )	GO	Code Snippet
/* No Change To Structure */	CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX X1 ON dbo.Account	

Correct Answer:

*****		
<b>Code Snippets</b>	<b>CREATE TABLE Statement</b>	
PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED	CREATE TABLE dbo.Account ( AccountNumber nchar(10) NOT NULL	UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED
UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED	AccountId int NOT NULL	PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
( LastName, FirstName ) INCLUDE (AccountNumber)	GovernmentId nvarchar(11) NOT NULL	UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED
( LastName, FirstName ) INCLUDE (AccountId)	FirstName nvarchar(20) NOT NULL, MiddleInitial nvarchar(1) NULL, LastName nvarchar(20) NOT NULL	( LastName, FirstName ) INCLUDE (AccountNumber)
( FirstName, LastName )	GO	
/* No Change To Structure */	CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX X1 ON dbo.Account	

Note:

Users and processes frequently search for and update data by using the AccountId column (Primary Key Clustered) , and less frequently the AccountNumber (Unique Clustered) and GovernmentId(Unique Clustered) columns, all of which contain only unique values. Users frequently get lists of AccountNumber values by searching on Last Name and then First Name (LastName, Firstname) INCLUDE (AccountNumber).

#### QUESTION 4

You have an index for a table in a SQL Azure database. The database is used for Online Transaction Processing (OLTP).

You discover that many page splits occur when records are inserted or updated in the table.

You need to minimize the number of page splits.





What should you set from the index options?

- A. FILLFACTOR = 0
- B. STATISTICS\_NORECOMPUTE = OFF
- C. STATISTICS\_NORECOMPUTE = ON
- D. FILLFACTOR = 80

Correct Answer: D

References: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188783.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177459.aspx>

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## QUESTION 5

You are a SQL Server 2014 Developer. A database that you work on contains two tables that are defined as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE Product (  
    ProductID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,  
    ProductName varchar(30) NOT NULL,  
    LastUpdatedDate smalldatetime,  
    LastUpdatedBy varchar(128))  
  
CREATE TABLE ProductAudit (  
    ProductAuditID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,  
    OldProductID int NOT NULL,  
    OldProductName varchar(30) NOT NULL,  
    UpdatedDate smalldatetime,  
    UpdatedBy varchar(128))
```

Product is an important table that has sensitive audit requirements. You need to create a trigger that supports the following requirements:

1.  
Every row that is inserted or updated in Product will reflect its actual LastUpdatedDate and LastUpdatedBy values in the Product table.
2.  
Any row that is updated or deleted must write a new record reflecting the OLD values into the ProductAudit table.
3.  
Any error that occurs during the course of the trigger's execution must prevent the changes from happening.

Develop the solution by selecting and arranging the required code blocks in the correct order.

You may not need all of the code blocks.

Select and Place:



## Code Blocks

```
DECLARE @OldProductId int, @OldProductName varchar
(30)
SELECT @OldProductId = ProductId,
@OldProductName = ProductName
FROM deleted
```

```
INSERT ProductAudit
(OldProductID, OldProductName, UpdatedDate, Update
dBy)
SELECT @OldProductID, @OldProductName, SUSER_NAME
(), GETDATE()
```

```
UPDATE Product
SET LastUpdatedBy = SUSER_NAME(),
LastUpdatedDate = GETDATE()
FROM Product AS p
INNER JOIN inserted AS i ON p.ProductID
= i.ProductID
```

```
UPDATE Product
SET LastUpdatedBy = SUSER_NAME(),
LastUpdatedDate = GETDATE()
FROM Product AS p
INNER JOIN inserted AS i ON p.ProductID
= i.ProductID
```

```
INSERT ProductAudit
(OldProductID, OldProductName, UpdatedDate, Update
dBy)
SELECT d.ProductID, d.ProductName, SUSER_NAME
(), GETDATE()
FROM deleted AS d
```

```
END
```

```
COMMIT TRANSACTION
```

```
IF @@ERROR <> 0
ROLLBACK
```

```
CREATE TRIGGER ProductAuditTrigger ON Product
FOR INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
AS
BEGIN
```

## Answer Area

Correct Answer:



## Code Blocks

```
UPDATE Product
SET LastUpdatedBy = SUSER_NAME(),
    LastUpdatedDate = GETDATE()
FROM Product AS p
INNER JOIN inserted AS i ON p.ProductID
    = i.ProductID

INSERT ProductAudit
(OldProductID, OldProductName, UpdatedDate, Update
dBy)
SELECT d.ProductID, d.ProductName, SUSER_NAME
(), GETDATE()
FROM deleted AS d
```

## Answer Area

```
CREATE TRIGGER ProductAuditTrigger ON Product
FOR INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
AS
BEGIN
```

```
DECLARE @OldProductID int, @OldProductName varchar
(30)
SELECT @OldProductID = ProductID,
@OldProductName = ProductName
FROM deleted
```

```
INSERT ProductAudit
(OldProductID, OldProductName, UpdatedDate, Update
dBy)
SELECT @OldProductID, @OldProductName, SUSER_NAME
(), GETDATE()
```

```
UPDATE Product
SET LastUpdatedBy = SUSER_NAME(),
    LastUpdatedDate = GETDATE()
FROM Product AS p
INNER JOIN inserted AS i ON p.ProductID
    = i.ProductID
```

```
COMMIT TRANSACTION
```

```
IF @@ERROR <> 0
ROLLBACK
```

```
END
```

Note:

\* Executing a ROLLBACK TRANSACTION or COMMIT TRANSACTION Transact-SQL statement inside a stored procedure or trigger is possible, but doing so may cause errors.

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