



Designing Database Solutions for Microsoft SQL Server

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QUESTION 1

You have a customer who has several SQL Server 2012 database servers.

You are designing a data warehouse for the customer. The data warehouse will use columnstore indexes.

The customer identifies that the following must be supported for the column store indexes.

Data manipulation language (DML) statements

Nonclustered columnstore indexes Clustered columnstore indexes Partitioning

You need to identify which technology requires the customer to implement an SQL Server 2014 database. What should you identify?

- A. clustered columnstore indexes
- B. nonclustered columnstore indexes
- C. data manipulation language (DML) statements
- D. partitioning

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: SQL Server 2014 has the features of SQL Server 2012 plus updateable clustered columnstore indexes. This feature is required here as DML statements must be supported in the warehouse. Reference: Columnstore Indexes Described https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg492088(v=sql.120).aspx

QUESTION 2

You need to recommend a solution for the error handling of USP_3. The solution must minimize the amount of custom code required.

What should you recommend?

A. Use the @@ERROR variable in the nested stored procedures.

B. Use a TRY CATCH block in the called stored procedures.

C. Use the @@ERROR variable in the called stored procedures.

D. Use the RAISERROR command in the nested stored procedures.

Correct Answer: B

*

Must catch and handle the error.

*

Scenario: A stored procedure named USP_3 is used to update prices. USP_3 is composed of several UPDATE



statements called in sequence from within a transaction. Currently, if one of the UPDATE statements fails, the stored procedure continues to execute.

QUESTION 3

You need to recommend a solution to improve the performance of usp.UpdateInventory. The solution must minimize the amount of development effort.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. A table variable

B. A common table expression

C. A subquery

D. A cursor

Correct Answer: A

*Scenario: Database2 will contain a stored procedure named usp_UpdateInventory. Usp_UpdateInventory will manipulate a table that contains a self-join that has an unlimited number of hierarchies.

*

A table variable can be very useful to store temporary data and return the data in the table format.

*

Example: The following example uses a self-join to find the products that are supplied by more than one vendor.

Because this query involves a join of the ProductVendor table with itself, the ProductVendor table appears in two roles. To distinguish these roles, you must give the ProductVendor table two different aliases (pv1 and pv2) in the FROM clause. These aliases are used to qualify the column names in the rest of the query.

This is an example of the self-join Transact-SQL statement: USE AdventureWorks2008R2; GO SELECT DISTINCT pv1.ProductID, pv1.VendorID FROM Purchasing.ProductVendor pv1 INNER JOIN Purchasing.ProductVendor pv2 ON pv1.ProductID = pv2.ProductID AND pv1.VendorID pv2.VendorID ORDER BY pv1.ProductID

Incorrect:

Not B: Using a CTE offers the advantages of improved readability and ease in maintenance of complex queries. The query can be divided into separate, simple, logical building blocks. These simple blocks can then be used to build more

complex, interim CTEs until the final result set is generated.

QUESTION 4

You use SQL Server 2014. You create a table within a database by using the following DDL:



CREATE TABLE OrderData (OrderID INT IDENTITY(1,1) Primary Key Clustered OrderDate SMALLDATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT getTate(), CustomerID INT, IsTaxable INT, SubTotal SmallMoney DEFAULT (0), TaxAmount AS (Case IsTaxable when T then SubTotal * .0875 else NULL END), Freight SmallMoney, OrderReturnedDate DATE, OrderReturnedCustReason IEF, OrderReturnedEval Varchar(MAX)

The following table illustrates a representative sample of data:

OrderID	OrderDate	CustomerID	IsTaxable	SubTotal		TaxAmount	Freight	
1	11/13/2013 11:22	58465	NULL	\$	25.99	NULL	\$	5.40
2	11/15/2013 9:34	12588	NULL	\$	42.00	NULL	NULL	
3	12/1/2013 14:34	85477	NULL	(3°	23.99	NULL	\$	4.85
4	12/17/2013 4:31	58742	NULLS	\$	19.00	NULL	NULL	
5	1/3/2014 8:22	12477	NULL	\$	13.50	NULL	\$	5.40
6	1/5/2014 18:39	63214	NULL	\$	5.69	NULL	NULL	
7	1/15/2014 14:22	85471	NULL	\$	18.99	NULL	\$	7.85
8	1/19/2014 3:20	85412	NULL	\$	65.77	NULL	NULL	
9	1/22/2014 13:44	12588	NULL	\$	22.38	NULL	\$	7.35
10	1/28/2014 10:14	85471	1	\$	24.99	\$ 2.19	\$	5.40

The system is expected to handle 50 million orders a month over the next five years.

You have been instructed by your Team Lead to follow best practices for storage and performance in the utilization of SPARSE columns.

Which columns should you designate as SPARSE? To answer, mark each column as SPARSE or NOT SPARSE in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Answer Area



Correct Answer:

Answer Area





Note:

Sparse columns are ordinary columns that have an optimized storage for null values. Sparse columns reduce the space requirements for null values at the cost of more overhead to retrieve nonnull values. Consider using sparse columns

when the space saved is at least 20 percent to 40 percent.

QUESTION 5

You need to recommend a solution that addresses the security requirement. What should you recommend?

A. Revoke user permissions on the tables. Create stored procedures that manipulate data. Grant the users the EXECUTE permission on the stored procedures.

B. Grant the users the SELECT permission on the tables. Create views that retrieve data from the tables. Grant the users the SELECT permission on the views.

C. Deny the users SELECT permission on the tables. Create views that retrieve data from the tables. Grant the users the SELECT permission on the views.

D. Deny the users the SELECT permission on the tables. Create stored procedures that manipulate data. Grant the users the EXECUTE permission on the stored procedures.

Correct Answer: C

* Security Requirements

You must provide users with the ability to execute functions within the ERP application, without having direct access to the underlying tables.

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