



70-461^{Q&As}

Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012/2014

Pass Microsoft 70-461 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/70-461.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Microsoft
Official Exam Center

- ⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

You have a database that contains a table named Customer. The customer table contains a column named LastName that has a column definition of varchar(50).

An application named App1 reads from the table frequently. You need to change the column definition to nvarchar(100). The solution must minimize the amount of time it takes for App1 to read the data. Which statement should you execute?

A

```
SELECT CustomerId, CAST(LastName as nvarchar(100)), FirstName, ...
INTO Customer_New
FROM Customer
GO
DROP TABLE Customer
GO
EXEC sp_rename 'Customer_New', 'Customer', 'Table'
GO
```

B

```
ALTER TABLE Customer
ALTER LastName nvarchar(100)
GO
```

C

```
ALTER TABLE Customer
ALTER COLUMN LastName nvarchar(100)
GO
```

D

```
ALTER TABLE Customer
ADD LastName2 nvarchar(100)
GO
UPDATE Customer
SET LastName2 = LastName
GO
ALTER TABLE Customer
DROP COLUMN LastName
GO
EXEC sp_rename 'Customer.LastName2', 'LastName', 'column'
GO
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C



To change the data type of a column in a SQL Server (or Microsoft access) table, use the following syntax: ALTER TABLE table_name ALTER COLUMN column_name datatype https://www.w3schools.com/SQL/sql_alter.asp

QUESTION 2

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.



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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

You have a Microsoft SQL Server database that includes two tables named EmployeeBonus and BonusParameters. The tables are defined by using the following Transact-SQL statements.

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EmployeeBonus] (  
    [EmpNumber] [int] NOT NULL,  
    [Quarterly] [tinyint] NULL,  
    [HalfYearly] [tinyint] NULL,  
    [Yearly] [tinyint] NULL  
    ) ON [PRIMARY]  
  
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[BonusParameters] (  
    [AvailableBonus] [money] NOT NULL,  
    [CompanyPerformance] [tinyint] NOT NULL  
    ) ON [PRIMARY]
```

The tables are used to compute a bonus for each employee. The EmployeeBonus table has a non- null value in either the Quarterly, HalfYearly or Yearly column. This value indicates which type of bonus an employee receives. The BonusParameters table contains one row for each calendar year that stores the amount of bonus money available and a company performance indicator for that year. You need to calculate a bonus for each employee at the end of a calendar



year. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. `SELECT CAST(CHOOSSE((Quarterly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/40, (HalfYearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/20, (Yearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/10) AS money) AS `Bonus` FROM EmployeeBonus, BonusParameters`
- B. `SELECT "Bonus" = CASE EmployeeBonus WHEN Quarterly=1 THEN (Quarterly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/40 WHEN HalfYearly=1 THEN (HalfYearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/20 WHEN Yearly=1 THEN (Yearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/10 END FROM EmployeeBonus, BonusParameters`
- C. `SELECT CAST(COALESCE((Quarterly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/40, (HalfYearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/20, (Yearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/10) AS money) AS `Bonus` FROM EmployeeBonus, BonusParameters`
- D. `SELECT NULLIF(NULLIF((Quarterly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/40, (HalfYearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/20), (Yearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/10) AS `Bonus` FROM EmployeeBonus, BonusParameters`

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

You work as a database developer at ABC.com. ABC.com has a SQL Server 2012 database named SalesDB with a table named Invoices.

Application developers are developing several in-house applications that will access the Invoices table. You need to develop a solution that will allow the applications to access the table indirectly while still allowing them to update the Invoice

table.

How would you accomplish this task?

- A. You should create a view on the Invoices table.
- B. You should create a columnstore index on all columns used by the applications.
- C. You should allow the applications access to the Invoices table via stored procedures.
- D. You should drop and recreate the Invoices table as a partitioned table.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

You are developing an SQL Server database. The database contains two tables and a function that are defined by the following Transact-SQL statements.



```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[SalesOrderDetail](
    [SalesOrderID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [SalesOrderDetailID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [OrderQty] [smallint] NOT NULL,
    [ProductID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [UnitPrice] [money] NOT NULL,
    [LineTotal] [numeric](38, 6) NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT [PK_SalesOrderDetail] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
    [SalesOrderDetailID] ASC
))

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[SalesOrderHeader](
    [SalesOrderID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [OrderDate] [datetime] NOT NULL,
    [Status] [tinyint] NOT NULL,
    [PurchaseOrderNumber] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
    [AccountNumber] [nvarchar](15) NULL,
    [CustomerID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [TotalDue] [money] NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT [PK_SalesOrderHeader] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
    [SalesOrderID] ASC
))

CREATE FUNCTION TopSellingProducts
(
    @date datetime
)
RETURNS TABLE
AS
RETURN
(
    SELECT TOP 5
        COUNT([SalesOrderDetail].ProductID) [count],
        [SalesOrderDetail].ProductID
    FROM [SalesOrderHeader]
    INNER JOIN [SalesOrderDetail] ON [SalesOrderHeader].[SalesOrderID] = [SalesOrderDetail].[SalesOrderID]
    WHERE [OrderDate] >= dateadd(day,datediff(day,1,@date),0)
        AND [OrderDate] < dateadd(day,datediff(day,0,@date),0)
    GROUP BY [SalesOrderDetail].ProductID
    ORDER BY COUNT ([SalesOrderDetail].ProductID) DESC
)
```

You need to create a query to determine the total number of products that are sold each day for the live top-selling products on that particular day.

How should you complete the relevant Transact-SQL script? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL statements from each list in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

	▼
JOIN OrderDates (OrderDate)	
WITH OrderDates (OrderDate)	
APPLY OrderDates (OrderDate)	
SELECT OrderDates (OrderDate)	

AS

(

	▼
SELECT MAX([OrderDate]) FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT TOP 5 [OrderDate] FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT DISTINCT OrderDate FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT TopSellingProducts(OrderDate) FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	

)

SELECT

[OrderDate],

SUM(T.[count])

FROM OrderDates

	▼
JOIN TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
PIVOT ON TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
CROSS JOIN TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
CROSS APPLY TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	

GROUP BY [OrderDate]

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

	▼
JOIN OrderDates (OrderDate)	
WITH OrderDates (OrderDate)	
APPLY OrderDates (OrderDate)	
SELECT OrderDates (OrderDate)	

AS

(

	▼
SELECT MAX([OrderDate]) FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT TOP 5 [OrderDate] FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT DISTINCT OrderDate FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT TopSellingProducts(OrderDate) FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	

)

SELECT

[OrderDate],

SUM(T.[count])

FROM OrderDates

	▼
JOIN TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
PIVOT ON TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
CROSS JOIN TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
CROSS APPLY TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	

GROUP BY [OrderDate]

The APPLY operator allows you to invoke a table-valued function for each row returned by an outer table expression of a query.

There are two forms of APPLY: CROSS APPLY and OUTER APPLY. CROSS APPLY returns only rows from the outer table that produce a result set from the table-valued function. OUTER APPLY returns both rows that produce a result set,

and rows that do not, with NULL values in the columns produced by the table-valued function.

QUESTION 6

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named Orders. Orders is highly active OLTP system used for e-commerce.

Performance on the database has degraded over the past few months as the volume of data has increased, and now



users report the application is unusable.

```
SELECT cus.CustomerName, ca.Address, cc.City,  
       home.Phone, cell.Phone, work.Phone, o.OrderID,  
       od.OrderDetails  
FROM Customer cus  
INNER JOIN CustomerAddress ca  
       ON cus.CustomerID = ca.CustomerID  
INNER JOIN CustomerCity cc  
       ON cus.CustomerID = ca.CustomerID  
INNER JOIN City c  
       ON cc.CityID = c.CityID  
LEFT OUTER JOIN CustomerPhone home  
       ON cus.HomePhoneID = home.CustomerPhoneID  
LEFT OUTER JOIN CustomerPhone cell  
       ON cus.CellPhoneID = cell.CustomerPhoneID  
LEFT OUTER JOIN CustomerPhone work  
       ON cus.WorkPhoneID = work.CustomerPhoneID  
INNER JOIN CustomerOrders co  
       ON cus.CustomerID = co.CustomerID  
INNER JOIN Order o  
       ON co.OrderID = o.OrderID  
INNER JOIN OrderDetails od  
       ON o.OrderDetailsID = od.OrdersDetailsID  
WHERE o.OrderID = @OrderID
```

You need to identify the cause of the performance problem. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A. SET STATISTICS TIME ON
- B. SET FORCEPLAN ON
- C. SET STATISTICS IO ON
- D. DBCC CHECKCONSTRAINTS

Correct Answer: B

When FORCEPLAN is set to ON, the SQL Server query optimizer processes a join in the same order as the tables appear in the FROM clause of a query. In addition, setting FORCEPLAN to ON forces the use of a nested loop join unless other types of joins are required to construct a plan for the query, or they are requested with join hints or query hints.

Incorrect Answers:

A: When SET STATISTICS TIME is ON, the time statistics for a statement are displayed. When OFF, the time statistics are not displayed.



C: Causes SQL Server to display information regarding the amount of disk activity generated by Transact-SQL statements.

D: DBCC CHECKCONSTRAINTS constructs and executes a query for all FOREIGN KEY constraints and CHECK constraints on a table. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/database-console-commands/dbcc-checkconstraints-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 7

You use a Microsoft SQL Server database that contains a table. The table has records of web requests as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

HttpRequest	
	HttpRequestId
	RequestDateTime
	ClientIP
	ClientUsername
	ServerIP
	ServerPort
	HttpMethodId
	UriStem
	UriQuery
	ServerStatus
	ServerSubstatus
	ServerWin32Status
	BytesSent
	BytesReceived
	TimeTaken
	ClientVersion
	ClientHost
	ClientUserAgentId
	ClientId
	SessionId
	TimeSpent

Your network has three web servers that have the following IP addresses:

10.0.0.1

10.0.0.2

10.0.0.3

You need to create a query that displays the following information:



The number of requests for each web page (UriStem) grouped by the web server (ServerIP) that served the request

A column for each server

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?



```
A. SELECT
    UriStem,
    [10.0.0.1],
    [10.0.0.2],
    [10.0.0.3],
FROM
    (SELECT HttpRequestId, ServerIP, UriStem FROM HttpRequest) r
PIVOT (
    COUNT (r.HttpRequestId)
    FOR r.ServerIP IN ([10.0.0.1], [10.0.0.2], [10.0.0.3])
) AS pvt
ORDER BY
    pvt.UriStem

B. SELECT
    UriStem,
    SUM(CASE WHEN ServerIP = '10.0.0.1' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
    [10.0.0.1],
    SUM(CASE WHEN ServerIP = '10.0.0.2' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
    [10.0.0.2],
    SUM(CASE WHEN ServerIP = '10.0.0.3' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
    [10.0.0.3],
FROM
    HttpRequest
GROUP BY
    ServerIP
ORDER BY
    UriStem

C. SELECT
    UriStem,
    Server,
    Requests
FROM
    (SELECT HttpRequestId, ServerIP, UriStem FROM HttpRequest) r
UNPIVOT (
    Requests FOR Server IN ([ServerIP])
) AS pvt
ORDER BY
    Pvt.UriStem

D. DECLARE @Results TABLE (
    UriStem VARCHAR(255),
    [10.0.0.1] INT,
    [10.0.0.2] INT,
    [10.0.0.3] INT)

INSERT INTO @Results (UriStem, [10.0.0.1])
SELECT UriStem COUNT(HttpRequestId)
FROM HttpRequest
WHERE ServerIP = '10.0.0.1'

UPDATE @Results
SET [10.0.0.2] = COUNT(HttpRequestId)
FROM HttpRequest h INNER JOIN @Results r ON h.UriStem =
r.UriStem
WHERE ServerIP = '10.0.0.2'

UPDATE @Results
SET [10.0.0.3] = COUNT(HttpRequestId)
FROM HttpRequest h INNER JOIN @Results r ON h.UriStem =
r.UriStem
WHERE ServerIP = '10.0.0.3'

SELECT
    UriStem,
    [10.0.0.1] ,
    [10.0.0.2] ,
    [10.0.0.3]
FROM
    @Results
```




A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

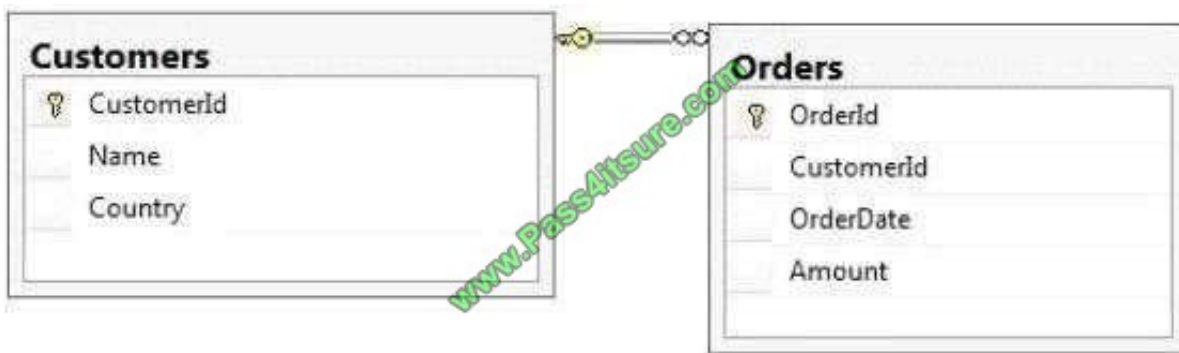
Correct Answer: A

PIVOT rotates a table-valued expression by turning the unique values from one column in the expression into multiple columns in the output, and performs aggregations where they are required on any remaining column values that are wanted in the final output.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/from-using-pivot-and-unpivot?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 8

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit.



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.

```
<Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia">
  <OrderId>1</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2000-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>3400.00</Amount>
</Customers>
<Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia">
  <OrderId>2</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
</Customers>
```

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\\')

Correct Answer: G

QUESTION 9

What is the limit for the number of steps in statistic histograms?

- A. 10 steps per histogram
- B. 200 histograms per column
- C. 200 pages per histogram
- D. 200 steps per histogram

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

ABC.com has a SQL Server 2012 database infrastructure that has a database named ComDB.

You have created a view using the following Transact-SQL code:

```
CREATE VIEW ABCCommunications
```

```
(Type, CompanyID, CompanyName, Location, ContactName, Email, Phone)
```

```
AS
```

```
SELECT '\\Clients\\' AS Type, CompanyID, CompanyName, Location, ContactName, Email, Phone
```



FROM CommList

WHERE Relation = '\\Client\\'

SELECT '\\Partners\\' AS Type, CompanyID, CompanyName, Location, ContactName, Email, Phone

FROM CommList

WHERE Relation = '\\Partner\\'

SELECT '\\Guests\\' AS Type, CompanyID, CompanyName, Location, ContactName, Email, Phone

FROM CommList

WHERE Relation = '\\Guests\\'

GO

You want the view to be used to edit all columns except the CompanyID, CompanyName and Location columns.

What should you implement on the view?

- A. You should consider implementing an AFTER UPDATE trigger.
- B. You should consider implementing an Index.
- C. You should consider implementing an INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger.
- D. You should consider implementing a CHECK constraint.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

You use a Microsoft SQL Server database.

You want to create a table to store files.

You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

The files must include information about the directory structure.

The files must be accessible in SQL Server.

The files must be in a folder that is accessible directly by using Windows Explorer.



- A. `CREATE TABLE DocumentStore`
(
[Id] [INT] NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
[Document] VARBINARY (MAX) NULL
)
GO
- B. `CREATE TABLE DocumentStore`
(
[Id] [uniqueidentifier] ROWGUIDCOL NOT NULL UNIQUE,
[Document] VARBINARY (MAX) FILESTREAM NULL
)
GO
- C. `CREATE TABLE DocumentStore`
(
[Id] hierarchyid,
[Document] NVARCHAR (MAX) NOT NULL
);
GO
- D. `CREATE TABLE DocumentStore AS FileTable`

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/blob/create-alter-and-drop-filetables?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 12

Which of the following strategies can help reduce blocking and deadlocking by reducing shared locks? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Add the READUNCOMMITTED table hint to queries.
B. Use the READ COMMITTED SNAPSHOT option.
C. Use the REPEATABLE READ isolation level.
D. Use the SNAPSHOT isolation level.



Correct Answer: ABD

QUESTION 13

You work as a SQL Server 2012 database developer at ABC.com. TesABCig.com has a database named DataDB.

You are developing a complex stored procedure named sp_updater that will use a single transaction to update several tables in the DataDB database.

You are concerned about data integrity and incomplete updates should the sp_updater stored procedure cause a run-time error.

To mitigate this potential problem you want the transaction to terminate and the transaction to be rolled back if the sp_updater stored procedure raises a run-time error.

How would you accomplish this task?

- A. You should make use of the SET XACT_ABORT ON statement in the stored procedure.
- B. You should have the stored procedure run in the SERIALIZABLE ISOLATION LEVEL.
- C. You should make use of a LOOP hint in the stored procedure.
- D. You should have the stored procedure run in the SNAPSHOT ISOLATION LEVEL.
- E. You should make use of an INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger in the stored procedure.

Correct Answer: A

Ref: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188792>

QUESTION 14

What are the actions of the optimization phase of query execution? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Generation of the algebrized tree
- B. Generation of candidate plans
- C. Selection of the best candidate plan
- D. Caching the plan
- E. Query execution

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 15

How can you create synonyms for the words searched?



- A. You can edit the thesaurus file.
- B. You can create a thesaurus table.
- C. You can use the stopwords for synonyms as well.
- D. Full-text search does not support synonyms.

Correct Answer: A

Full-text search uses thesaurus files and not tables for synonyms.

[70-461 Practice Test](#)

[70-461 Exam Questions](#)

[70-461 Braindumps](#)



To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

Instant Download After Purchase

24x7 Customer Support

Average 99.9% Success Rate

More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide

Multi-Platform capabilities - [Windows](#), [Mac](#), [Android](#), [iPhone](#), [iPod](#), [iPad](#), [Kindle](#)

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications. You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/allproducts>

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.

To update a previously submitted ticket:



 One Year Free Update <p>Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p>	 Money Back Guarantee <p>To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p>	 Security & Privacy <p>We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.</p>
---	---	--

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Copyright © pass4itsure, All Rights Reserved.