



# 70-461<sup>Q&As</sup>

Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012/2014

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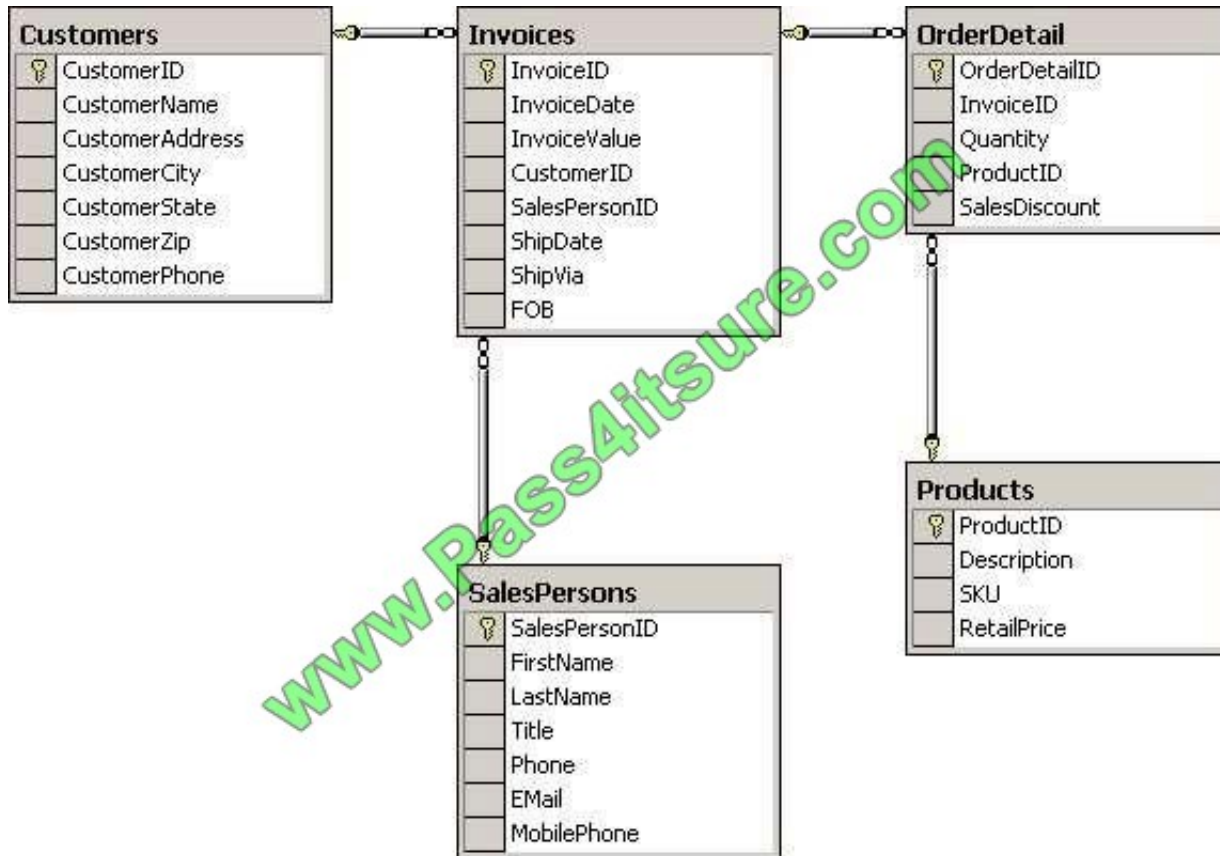
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**QUESTION 1**

You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. ABC.com has a SQL Server 2012 database named SalesDB. The SalesDB database is shown in the following database diagram:



You create a view on the SalesDB using the following Transact-SQL code:

```
CREATE VIEW SalesV
```

```
WITH SCHEMABINDINGS
```

```
AS
```

```
SELECT Products.ProductID, Invoices.InvoiceDate, SUM (Products.RetailPrice * OrderDetail.Quantity *  
OrderDetail.SalesDiscount) AS Price
```

```
FROM OrderDetail INNER JOIN Products ON
```

```
OrderDetail.ProductID = Products.ProductID
```

```
INNER JOIN Invoices ON
```

```
OrderDetail.InvoiceID = Invoices.InvoiceID GROUP BY Products.ProductID, Invoices.InvoiceDate GO
```

How should you alter this view to allow users to update data through the SalesV?

A. You should add a CHECK constraint to the SalesV view.



- B. You should add an INSTEAD OF trigger to the SalesV view.
- C. You should add a clustered index to the SalesV view.
- D. You should add an AFTER UPDATE trigger to the SalesV view.
- E. Create a columnstore index on all columns used in the SalesV view.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 2

What is the most important drawback of DMOs?

- A. You must have enough data collected from the last restart of SQL Server.
- B. DMOs are complex to use.
- C. DMOs are not available in the Standard edition of SQL Server.
- D. You have to recreate DMOs before each analysis.

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 3

Your manager has asked you to extend one of the complex stored procedures used to calculate time differences between lab test results. In particular, during the stored procedures you need to check the exact minute value of a datetime value. Your manager has suggested that you use the DATENAME function and pass in the date and datepart argument. Which datepart argument should you use to get the minute?

- A. m
- B. n
- C. mcs
- D. mm

Correct Answer: B

If you want to get the minute, you can either pass in mi or n as the argument to DATENAME.

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### QUESTION 4

Which of the following is an example of a scalar subquery?

- A. select max(price) from products
- B. select sum(price) from products



- C. select min(price) from products
- D. All of these

Correct Answer: D

---

#### QUESTION 5

How can SQL Server estimate the cardinality of a query?

- A. SQL Server stores the cardinality information on leaf-level pages of indexes.
- B. SQL Server quickly executes the query on 10 percent of sample data.
- C. SQL Server cannot estimate the cardinality of a query if you do not provide a table hint.
- D. SQL Server uses statistics to estimate the cardinality of a query.

Correct Answer: D

---

#### QUESTION 6

What are the benefits of using the combination of statements CREATE TABLE and INSERT SELECT over SELECT INTO? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Using the CREATE TABLE statement, you can control all aspects of the target table. Using SELECT INTO, you can't control some of the aspects, like the destination file group.
- B. The INSERT SELECT statement is faster than SELECT INTO.
- C. The SELECT INTO statement locks both data and metadata for the duration of the transaction. This means that until the transaction finishes, you can run into blocking related to both data and metadata. If you run the CREATE TABLE and INSERT SELECT statements in separate transactions, locks against metadata will be released quickly, reducing the probability for and duration of blocking related to metadata.
- D. Using the CREATE TABLE plus INSERT SELECT statements involves less coding than using SELECT INTO.

Correct Answer: AC

---

#### QUESTION 7

Which of the following are true about synonyms? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Synonyms do not store T-SQL code or data.
- B. Synonyms do not require schema names.
- C. Synonym names can match those of the objects they refer to.



D. Synonyms can reference objects in other databases or through linked servers.

Correct Answer: AD

### QUESTION 8

You want to add a new GUID column named BookGUID to a table named dbo.Book that already contains data.

BookGUID will have a constraint to ensure that it always has a value when new rows are inserted into dbo.Book.

You need to ensure that the new column is assigned a GUID for existing rows.

Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:

newid()  
newguid()  
WITH VALUES  
WITH EXISTING  
CONSTRAINT CK\_BookGuid CHECK  
CONSTRAINT DF\_BookGuid DEFAULT  
ALTER TABLE dbo.Book  
ADD BookGuid VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL  
ALTER TABLE dbo.Book  
ADD BookGuid Uniqueidentifier NULL

Correct Answer:



```
newguid()  
  
WITH EXISTING  
CONSTRAINT CK_BookGuid CHECK  
  
ALTER TABLE dbo.Book  
ADD BookGuid VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL  
  
ALTER TABLE dbo.Book  
ADD BookGuid Uniqueidentifier NULL  
CONSTRAINT DF_BookGuid DEFAULT  
newid()  
WITH VALUES
```

Actually, in the real world, you don't have to use WITH VALUES at the end of the statement and it works just as well. But because the question specifically states which FOUR TSQL statements to use, we have to include it.

#### QUESTION 9

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server database that contains tables named Employee and Person. The tables have the following definitions:





```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Employee] (
  [PersonId] [bigint] NOT NULL,
  [EmployeeNumber] [nvarchar] (15) NOT NULL,
  CONSTRAINT [PK_Employee] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
  (
    [PersonId] ASC
  ) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Person] (
  [Id] [bigint] NOT NULL,
  [FirstName] [nvarchar] (25) NOT NULL,
  [LastName] [nvarchar] (25) NOT NULL,
  CONSTRAINT [PK_Person] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
  (
    [Id] ASC
  ) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO
```

You create a view named VwEmployee as shown in the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
CREATE VIEW [dbo].[VwEmployee]
AS
SELECT
Employee.EmployeeNumber,
Person.FirstName,
Person.LastName,
Person.Id
FROM Employee
INNER JOIN Person
ON Employee.PersonId = Person.Id
GO
```

Users are able to use single INSERT statements or INSERT...SELECT statements into this view.

You need to ensure that users are able to use a single statement to insert records into both Employee and Person tables by using the VwEmployee view.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee

A. ON VwEmployee FOR INSERT AS BEGIN INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName, FROM inserted INSERT INTO Employee(PersonId, EmployeeNumber) SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM inserted END

B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployee INSTEAD OF INSERT AS BEGIN INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName, FROM inserted INSERT INTO Employee(PersonId, EmployeeNumber) SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM inserted END CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee

C. ON VwEmployee INSTEAD OF INSERT AS BEGIN DECLARE @ID INT, @FirstName NVARCHAR(25), @LastName NVARCHAR(25), @PersonID INT, @EmployeeNumber NVARCHAR(15) SELECT @ID = ID, @FirstName = FirstName, @LastName = LastName, @EmployeeNumber = EmployeeNumber FROM inserted INSERT INTO



```
Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) VALUES(@ID, @FirstName, @LastName) INSERT INTO Employee(PersonID, EmployeeNumber) VALUES(@PersonID, @EmployeeNumber) END
```

```
D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployee INSTEAD OF INSERT AS BEGIN INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName FROM VwEmployee INSERT INTO Employee(PersonID, EmployeeNumber) SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM VwEmployee END
```

Correct Answer: B

---

### QUESTION 10

You work as a SQL Server 2012 database developer at ABC.com.

ABC.com has a database SalesDB with a large Orders table. You create a heap namedOldData that will store historical data from the Orders table.

You need to write a Transact-SQL query that will insert rows of data from the Orders table that are marked as closed and are more than six months old.

Which of the following table hints should you use in your query if you want to optimize transaction logging and locking for the query?

- A. You should make use of the READPAST hint.
- B. You should make use of the HOLDLOCK hint.
- C. You should make use of the READCOMMITTED hint.
- D. You should make use of the NOLOCK hint.
- E. You should make use of the TABLOCK hint.
- F. You should make use of the UPDLOCK hint.

Correct Answer: E

---

### QUESTION 11

You write the following SELECT statement to get the last order date for a particular customer.





## SQL statements

```
SELECT @OrderDate = MAX(OrderDate) AS  
OrderDate  
FROM Sales  
WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID  
RETURN @OrderDate  
END
```

```
SELECT TOP 1 OrderDate  
FROM Sales  
WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID  
ORDER BY OrderDate  
END
```

```
INSERT @OrderDate  
SELECT MAX(OrderDate) AS OrderDate  
FROM Sales  
WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID  
RETURN  
END
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.ufnGetLastOrderDate  
(@CustomerId int)
```

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.ufnGetLastOrderDate  
(@CustomerId int)
```

```
DECLARE @OrderDate datetime
```

```
RETURNS datetime AS
```

```
RETURNS @OrderDate TABLE (OrderDate datetime)  
AS
```

## Answer Area



You need to create the user-defined function to return the last order date for the specified customer.

Which five Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:

```
SELECT dbo.ufnGetLastOrderDate(CustomerId)  
FROM Customer
```

Correct Answer:



### SQL statements

```
SELECT TOP 1 OrderDate
FROM Sales
WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
ORDER BY OrderDate
END

INSERT @OrderDate
SELECT MAX(OrderDate) AS OrderDate
FROM Sales
WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
RETURN
END

CREATE FUNCTION dbo.ufnGetLastOrderDate
(@CustomerId int)

RETURNS @OrderDate TABLE (OrderDate datetime)
AS
```

### Answer Area

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.ufnGetLastOrderDate
(@CustomerId int)

RETURNS datetime AS

BEGIN

DECLARE @OrderDate datetime

SELECT @OrderDate = MAX(OrderDate) AS
OrderDate
FROM Sales
WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
RETURN @OrderDate
END
```



- \*  
First function header
- \*  
Then declare that the function returns a datetime
- \*  
Thirdly begin the function body.
- \*  
Fourthly declare the return variable
- \*  
At last include the code that retrieves the required date.



### QUESTION 12

In which case out of the following are you normally not allowed to specify the target column in an INSERT statement?

- A. If the column has a default constraint associated with it
- B. If the column allows NULLs
- C. If the column does not allow NULLs
- D. If the column has an IDENTITY property

Correct Answer: D

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