Question 1
CORRECT TEXT
You have a view that was created by using the following code:
CREATE VIEW Sales.OrdersByTerritory AS
    SELECT OrderID, OrderDate, SalesTerritoryID, TotalDue
    FROM Sales.Orders;

You need to create an inline table-valued function named Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory that returns sales information from a specified SalesTerritoryID. Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory must meet the following requirements:
- Use one-part names to reference columns.
- Return all the columns in the OrdersByTerritory View. The function should return the same columns as they exist in the OrdersByTerritory view and in the same order.
- Declare the input variable as @T. Use SalesTerritoryID as an integer.

Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

Returns Table AS
SELECT OrderID, OrderDate, ...
Question 2
What should you do?
You are maintaining a Microsoft SQL Server database that stores order information for an online store website. The database contains a table that is defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:

```sql
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 ) ON [PRIMARY]
)
```

You need to ensure that purchase order numbers are used only for a single order. What should you do?
A. Create a new CLUSTERED constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column.
B. Create a new UNIQUE constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column.
C. Create a new PRIMARY constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column.
D. Create a new FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
You can use UNIQUE constraints to make sure that no duplicate values are entered in specific columns that do not participate in a primary key. Although both a UNIQUE constraint and a PRIMARY KEY constraint enforce uniqueness, use a UNIQUE constraint instead of a PRIMARY KEY constraint when you want to enforce the uniqueness of a column, or combination of columns, that is not the primary key.
Reference: UNIQUE Constraints

Question 3
What should you do?
You are developing a database in SQL Server 2012 to store information about current employee project assignments. You are creating a view that uses data from the project assignment table. You need to ensure that the view does not become invalid if the schema of the project assignment table changes. What should you do?
A. Create the view by using an account in the sysadmin role.
B. Add a DDL trigger to the project assignment table to re-create the view after any schema change.
C. Create the view in a new schema.
D. Add a DDL trigger to the view to block any changes.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
DDL triggers are a special kind of trigger that fire in response to Data Definition Language (DDL) statements. They can be used to perform administrative tasks in the database such as auditing and regulating database operations.
Reference: DDL Triggers

Question 4
http://www.aoowe.com
What should you do?
You have a database application that uses Microsoft SQL Server 2012. You have a query named Query1 that returns four columns from a frequently updated table that has a clustered index. Three of the columns are referenced in the WHERE clause of the query. The three columns are part of a non-clustered index. The fourth column is not referenced in the WHERE clause.

Users report that the application begins to run slowly. You determine that the root cause for the performance issue is Query1. You need to optimize the statement.

What should you do?
A. Add a HASH hint to the query.
B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.
C. Add a FORCSEEK hint to the query.
D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.
E. Add a FORCSCAN hint to the Attach query.
F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.
G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.
H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.
I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query.
J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.
K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.
L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.
M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.
N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.

Correct Answer: K

Explanation/Reference:
SET SHOWPLAN_XML (Transact-SQL) causes SQL Server not to execute Transact-SQL statements. Instead, SQL Server returns detailed information about how the statements are going to be executed in the form of a well-defined XML document

Incorrect:
Not F: Columnstore indexes in the SQL Server Database Engine can be used to significantly speed-up the processing time of common data warehousing queries. Typical data warehousing workloads involve summarizing large amounts of data. But in this question the query is run on a table that is updated frequently, not a warehousing table.


Question 5
Which data type should you use?
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. Smallmoney
B. Numeric
C. Money
D. Varchar

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
Numeric data types that have fixed precision and scale.
decimal (p, s) and numeric (p, s)
where
  * p (precision)
    The maximum total number of decimal digits that will be stored, both to the left and to the right of the decimal point. The precision must be a value from 1 through the maximum precision of 38. The default precision is 18.
  * (scale)
    The number of decimal digits that will be stored to the right of the decimal point. Incorrect answers:
    Not A, not C: The money and smallmoney data types are accurate to a ten-thousandth of the monetary units that they represent.
    Not C: The money and smallmoney data types are accurate to a ten-thousandth of the monetary units that they represent.

Question 6
How should you complete the relevant Transact-SQL statements?
DRAG DROP
You develop an SQL Server database. The database contains a table that is defined by the following T-SQL statements:

CREATE TABLE Employees
  (employeeNumber INT,
   surName VARCHAR(100),
   givenName VARCHAR(25),
   dateOfBirth DATE,
   workPhone VARCHAR(12));

The table contains duplicate records based on the combination of values in the surName, givenName, and dateOfBirth fields.
You need to remove the duplicate records.
How should you complete the relevant Transact-SQL statements? To answer, drag the appropriate code segment or segments to the correct location or
Question 7
Which Transact-SQL query do you use?
You are a database developer for an application hosted on a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server.
The database contains two tables that have the following definitions:
Global customers place orders from several countries. You need to view the country from which each customer has placed the most orders. Which Transact-SQL query do you use?

A. SELECT CustomerID, CustomerName, ShippingCountry
   FROM
   (SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry,
   RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY c.CustomerID
   ORDER BY COUNT(o.OrderAmount) ASC) AS Rnk
   FROM Customer c
   INNER JOIN Orders o
   ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
   GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName,
   o.ShippingCountry) cs
   WHERE Rnk = 1

B. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry
   FROM Customer c
   INNER JOIN
   (SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,
   COUNT(OrderAmount) AS OrderAmount
   FROM Orders
   GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o
   ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
   ORDER BY OrderAmount DESC

C. SELECT CustomerID, CustomerName, ShippingCountry
   FROM
   (SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName,
   o.ShippingCountry,
   RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY c.CustomerID
   ORDER BY o.OrderAmount DESC) AS Rnk
   FROM Customer c
   INNER JOIN Orders o
   ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
   GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName,
   o.ShippingCountry) cs
   WHERE Rnk = 1

D. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry
   FROM Customer c
   INNER JOIN
   (SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,
   RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID
   ORDER BY COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS Rnk
   FROM Orders
   GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o
   ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
   WHERE o.Rnk = 1

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Question 8

Corrected Text

You need to create a query that calculates the total sales of each OrderID from a table named Sales.Details. The table contains two columns named OrderID and ExtendedAmount. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use one-part names to reference columns.
- Order the results by OrderID with the smallest value first.
- NOT depend on the default schema of a user.
- Use an alias of TotalSales for the calculated ExtendedAmount.
- Display only the OrderID column and the calculated TotalSales column.

Provide the correct code in the answer area.

Key Words:
Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer
Explanation/Reference:
SELECT OrderId, SUM(ExtendedAmount) AS TotalSales
FROM Sales.Details
ORDER BY OrderID ASC

Question 9
When referencing columns in a table.
CORRECT TEXT
You have a database named Sales that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You need to create a query for a report. The query must meet the following requirements:
Return the last name of the customer who placed the order.
Return the most recent order date for each customer.
Group the results by CustomerID.
Order the results by the most recent OrderDate.
Use the database name and table name for any table reference.
Use the first initial of the table as an alias when referencing columns in a table.
The solution must support the ANSI SQL-99 standard and must NOT use object identifiers.
Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Complete the SQL statement.

```
1 SELECT LastName,
2 MAX(OrderDate) AS MostRecentOrderDate
```

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
SELECT o.LastName,
MAX(o.OrderDate) AS MostRecentOrderDate
FROM Sales.Orders AS o
GROUP BY o.CustomerID
ORDER BY o.OrderDate DESC

Question 10
CORRECT TEXT
CORRECT TEXT
You have a database named Sales that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You need to create a query that returns a list of products from Sales.ProductCatalog. The solution must meet the following requirements:
1. Return rows ordered by descending values in the UnitPrice column.
2. Use the Rank function to calculate the results based on the UnitPrice column.
3. Return the ranking of rows in a column that uses the alias PriceRank.
4. Use two-part names to reference tables.
5. Display the columns in the order that they are defined in the table. The PriceRank column must appear last.
Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

```
1 SELECT CatID, CatName, ProductID, ProdName, UnitPrice, RANK (ORDER BY UnitPrice DESC) OVER () AS PriceRank
2 FROM Sales.ProductCatalog
3 ORDER BY PriceRank
```

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer
Explanation/Reference:
SELECT CatID, CatName, ProductID, ProdName, UnitPrice, RANK (ORDER BY UnitPrice DESC) OVER () AS PriceRank
FROM Sales.ProductCatalog
ORDER BY PriceRank

**Question 11**
Which action should you perform?
You are maintaining a Microsoft SQL Server database. You run the following query:

```
SELECT
  e.[ID]
  p.[Title]
  p.[GivenName] + ' ' + p.[SurName],
  e.[JobTitle],
  edh.[StartDate]
FROM [ActiveEmployee] e
INNER JOIN [Person] p ON p.[ID] = e.[ID]
INNER JOIN [History] edh ON e.[ID] = edh.[ID]
WHERE edh.EndDate IS NULL
```

You observe performance issues when you run the query. You capture the following query execution plan:

```
http://www.aoowe.com
```
You need to ensure that the query performs returns the results as quickly as possible. Which action should you perform?
A. Add a new index to the ID column of the Person table.
B. Add a new index to the EndDate column of the History table.
C. Create a materialized view that is based on joining data from the ActiveEmployee and History tables.
D. Create a computed column that concatenates the GivenName and SurName columns.

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Cost is 53% for the Table Scan on the Person (p) table. This table scan is on the ID column, so we should put an index on it.

Question 12
How should you complete the relevant Transact-SQL script?

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](36, 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] [nchar](25) NULL,
    [AccountNumber] [nchar](15) NULL,
    [CustomerID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [totalDue] [money] NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_SalesOrderHeader] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
    (
        [SalesOrderID] ASC
    )
)

CREATE FUNCTION TopSellingProducts()
    RETURNS TABLE
AS
    RETURN
```

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:
Correct Answer:

```sql
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]
```

Explanation/Reference:
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 13
Which Transact-SQL segment should you insert at line 06?
You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database for a company. The database contains a table that is defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:

```sql
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Employees](
    [EmpNumber] [int] NOT NULL,
    [Surname] [varchar](40) NOT NULL,
    [GivenName] [varchar](20) NOT NULL,
    [PersonalIDNumber] [varchar](11) NOT NULL,
    [Gender] [varchar](1) NULL,
    [DateOfBirth] [date] NOT NULL)
```

You use the following Transact-SQL script to insert new employee data into the table. Line numbers are included for reference only.

```
BEGIN TRY
INSERT INTO [dbo].[Employees]([EmpNumber],[Surname],[GivenName],[Gender],[DateOfBirth],[PersonalIDNumber])
VALUES (122,'Williams','John','M','1/1/1990',NULL)
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
THROW
END CATCH
```

If an error occurs, you must report the error message and line number at which the error occurred and continue processing errors.

You need to complete the Transact-SQL script.
Which Transact-SQL segment should you insert at line 06?
A. SELECT ERROR_LINE(), ERROR_MESSAGE()
B. DECLARE @message NVARCHAR(1000),@severity INT, @state INT;
   SELECT @message = ERROR_MESSAGE(), @severity = ERROR_SEVERITY(), @state = ERROR_STATE();
   RAISERROR (@message, @severity, @state);
C. DECLARE @message NVARCHAR(1000),@severity INT, @state INT;
   SELECT @message = ERROR_MESSAGE(), @severity = ERROR_SEVERITY(), @state = ERROR_STATE();
   THROW (@message, @severity, @state);
D. THROW;

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
When the code in the CATCH block finishes, control passes to the statement immediately after the END CATCH statement. Errors trapped by a CATCH block are not returned to the calling application. If any part of the error information must be returned to the application, the code in the CATCH block must do so by using mechanisms such as SELECT result sets or the RAISERROR and PRINT statements.

Question 14
HOTSPOT
You are developing an SQL Server database for an automobile manufacturer. The manufacturer maintains the list of vehicles sold and vehicles that have been recalled. The tables are shown below:

![VehicleTable](http://www.aoowe.com)

You have the following Transact-SQL code. Line numbers are included for reference only.

```sql
``
01 MERGE VehiclesToRecall AS recall
02 USING VehiclesSold AS sold
03 ON recall.VIN = sold.VIN
04
05 WHEN NOT MATCHED BY TARGET
06
07 THEN INSERT(VIN, Model, Year, State)
08    VALUES(sold.VIN, sold.Model, sold.Year, sold.State)
09 WHEN MATCHED
10 THEN UPDATE SET recall.VIN = sold.VIN
11 WHEN NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE
12
13 THEN DELETE;

You must update the VehiclesToRecall table with the list of vehicles that were recalled in 2014. You must maximize the performance of the operation. For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Hot Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer Area</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You must add the following Transact-SQL code at line 04:</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND sold.Year = 2014 AND recall.Year = 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You must add the following Transact-SQL code at line 06</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND sold.Year = 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You must add the following Transact-SQL code at line 12:</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND recall.Year = 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correct Answer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer Area</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You must add the following Transact-SQL code at line 04:</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND sold.Year = 2014 AND recall.Year = 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You must add the following Transact-SQL code at line 06</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND sold.Year = 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You must add the following Transact-SQL code at line 12:</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND recall.Year = 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation/Reference:
Question 15
Which Transact-SQL statement should you include at the beginning of the stored procedure?
You are writing a set of queries against a FILESTREAM-enabled database.
You create a stored procedure that will update multiple tables within a transaction.
You need to ensure that if the stored procedure raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you include at the beginning of the stored procedure?
A. SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS ON
B. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT
C. SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS OFF
D. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE
E. SET XACT_ABORT OFF
F. SET XACT_ABORT ON

Correct Answer: F
Explanation/Reference:
When SET XACT_ABORT is ON, if a Transact-SQL statement raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back

Question 16
How should you complete the relevant Transact-SQL statement?
HOTSPOT
You are designing an order entry system that uses an SQL Server database. The database includes the following tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchase.Customer</th>
<th>AccountBalance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CustomerId</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchase.Order</th>
<th>CustomerId</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OrderId</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You need to ensure that Orders are added to the Orders table only for customers that have an account balance of zero.
How should you complete the relevant Transact-SQL statement? To answer, select the correct Transact-SQL statement from each list in the answer area.
Hot Area:

Answer Area
CREATE [Purchasing.Customer ON Purchasing.Order]
RULE
TRIGGER
FUNCTION
NOTIFICATION EVENT

AFTER
INSERT
ON INSERT
AFTER INSERT
BEFORE INSERT

AS
IF EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Purchasing.Order AS o
JOIN inserted AS i
ON i.OrderId = o.OrderId
JOIN Purchasing.Customer AS c
ON c.CustomerId = o.CustomerId
WHERE c.AccountBalance > 0
AND c.AccountBalance = 0
AND c.AccountBalance < 0 )

BEGIN
DUMP TRANSACTION;
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;
RETURN
END;

Correct Answer:
The Transact SQL CREATE TRIGGER command creates a DML or logon trigger. A trigger is a special kind of stored procedure that automatically executes when an event occurs in the database server. DML triggers execute when a user tries to modify data through a data manipulation language (DML) event. DML events are INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements on a table or view. These triggers fire when any valid event is fired, regardless of whether or not any table rows are affected.

Partial syntax is:
```
CREATE TRIGGER [ schema_name ] . trigger_name
ON { table | view }
[ WITH [ , … n ] ]
{ FOR | AFTER | INSTEAD OF }
{ [ INSERT ] [ , ] [ UPDATE ] [ , ] [ DELETE ] }
```


**Question 17**
Which object should you use?
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to create an object that meets the following requirements:
- Takes an input parameter
- Returns a table of values
- Can be referenced within a view
Which object should you use?
A. inline table-valued function
B. user-defined data type
C. stored procedure
D. scalar-valued function

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Incorrect answers:
Not B: A user-defined data type would not be able to take an input parameter.
Not C: A stored procedure cannot be used within a view.
Not D: A scalar-valued function would only be able to return a single simple value, not a table.

**Question 18**
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
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 MIN(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

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
   p.ProductName = cte.ProductName
   AND p.CreatedDateTime < cte.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

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
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(CHOOSE((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

Explanation/Reference:

Question 20

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

You create a view based on the following statement:

```sql
```

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(CHOOSE((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

Explanation/Reference:
Question 21
Which column in the Employee table should you create a Primary Key constraint for this table?
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.)

Unless stated above, no columns in the Employee table reference other tables.
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 create a Primary Key constraint for this table?
A. DateHired
B. DepartmentID
C. EmployeeID
D. Option D

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
Question 22
Which column in the Employee table should you create a Foreign Key constraint that references a different table in the database?
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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EmployeeID</td>
<td>Uniquely identifies the employee record in the table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EmployeeNum</td>
<td>An alphanumeric value calculated according to company requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DepartmentID</td>
<td>References another table named Department that contains data for each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReportsToID</td>
<td>Contains the EmployeeID of the manager to whom an employee reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unless stated above, no columns in the Employee table reference other tables.
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 create a Foreign Key constraint that references a different table in the database?
A. DateHired
B. DepartmentID
C. EmployeeID
D. EmployeeNum
E. FirstName
F. JobTitle
G. LastName
H. MiddleName
I. ReportsToID

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
Use the EmployeeID, which would be used as a primary key in the Employee table, when defining a foreign key constraint from another table in the database.

Question 23
What should you do?
You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012.
An application that uses a database begins to run slowly.
You discover that the root cause is a query against a frequently updated table that has a clustered index. The query returns four columns: three columns in its WHERE clause contained in a non-clustered index and one additional column.
You need to optimize the statement.
What should you do?
A. Add a HASH hint to the query.
B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.
C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query.
D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.
E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query.
F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.
G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.
H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.
I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query.
J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.
K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.
L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.
M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.
N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.

Correct Answer: C

Question 24
Which approach should you use?
Your application contains a stored procedure for each country. Each stored procedure accepts an employee identification number through the @EmpID parameter. You need to build a single process for each employee that will execute the appropriate stored procedure based on the country of residence. Which approach should you use?
A. A SELECT statement that includes CASE
B. Cursor
C. BULK INSERT
D. View
E. A user-defined function

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:
SQL Server user-defined functions are routines that accept parameters, perform an action, such as a complex calculation, and return the result of that action as a value. The return value can either be a single scalar value or a result set.

Question 25
Which five Transact-SQL statements should you use?
DRAG DROP
You write the following SELECT statement to get the last order date for a particular customer.

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

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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQL statements</th>
<th>Answer Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SELECT @OrderDate = MAX(OrderDate) AS OrderDate FROM Sales WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID RETURN @OrderDate END</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT TOP 1 OrderDate FROM Sales WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID ORDER BY OrderDate END</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT @OrderDate SELECT MAX(OrderDate) AS OrderDate FROM Sales WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID RETURN END</td>
<td>BEGIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE FUNCTION dbo.ufnGetLastOrderDate (@CustomerId int)</td>
<td>DECLARE @OrderDate datetime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RETURNS datetime AS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RETURNS @OrderDate TABLE (OrderDate datetime) AS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correct Answer:
**Question 26**
What should you do?
You develop a database application. You create four tables. Each table stores different categories of products. You create a Primary Key field on each table. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:
The fields must use the minimum amount of space.
The fields must be an incrementing series of values.
The values must be unique among the four tables.
What should you do?
A. Create a ROWVERSION column.
B. Create a SEQUENCE object that uses the INTEGER data type.
C. Use the INTEGER data type along with IDENTITY
D. Use the UNIQUEIDENTIFIER data type along with NEWSEQUENTIALID()
E. Create a TIMESTAMP column.
Correct Answer: D

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Question 27**
Which data type should you use?
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. Real
B. Small money
C. Money
D. Decimal
Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 28**
Which Transact-SQL query should you create?

Your database contains a table named Customer that has columns named CustomerID and Name.

You want to write a query that retrieves data from the Customer table sorted by Name listing 20 rows at a time.

You need to view rows 41 through 60.

Which Transact-SQL query should you create?

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

Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 29**
You have a database named Sales that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to create a query that returns a list of products from Sales.ProductCatalog. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- UnitPrice must be returned in descending order.
- The query must use two-part names to reference the table.
- The query must use the RANK function to calculate the results.
- The query must return the ranking of rows in a column named PriceRank.
- The list must display the columns in the order that they are defined in the table. PriceRank must appear last.

Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer
Explanation/Reference:

```sql
SELECT ProductCatalog.CatID, ProductCatalog.CatName, ProductCatalog.ProductID, ProductCatalog.ProdName, ProductCatalog.UnitPrice,
       RANK() OVER (ORDER BY ProductCatalog.UnitPrice DESC) AS PriceRank
FROM Sales.ProductCatalog
ORDER BY PriceRank
```

**Question 30**
You need to create a query that returns a list of products from Sales.ProductCatalog. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- UnitPrice must be returned in descending order.
- The query must use two-part names to reference the table.
- The query must use the RANK function to calculate the results.
- The query must return the ranking of rows in a column named PriceRank.
- The list must display the columns in the order that they are defined in the table. PriceRank must appear last.

Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer
Explanation/Reference:

```sql
SELECT ProductCatalog.CatID, ProductCatalog.CatName, ProductCatalog.ProductID, ProductCatalog.ProdName, ProductCatalog.UnitPrice,
       RANK() OVER (ORDER BY ProductCatalog.UnitPrice DESC) AS PriceRank
FROM Sales.ProductCatalog
ORDER BY PriceRank
```
You have a database named Sales that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button).

You need to create a query for a report. The query must meet the following requirements:
- NOT use object delimiters.
- Use the first initial of the table as an alias.
- Return the most recent order date for each customer.
- Retrieve the last name of the person who placed the order.
- The solution must support the ANSI SQL-99 standard.

Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer

Explanation:
```
SELECT C.LastName,
       MAX(O.OrderDate) AS MostRecentOrderDate
FROM Customers AS C INNER JOIN Orders AS O
     ON C.CustomerID=O.CustomerID
GROUP BY C.LastName
ORDER BY MAX (O.OrderDate) DESC
```

Question 31
CORRECT TEXT
CORRECT TEXT
You have a database named Sales that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You need to create a query that meets the following requirements:
References columns by using one-part names only.
Groups aggregates only by SalesTerritoryID, and then by ProductID.
Orders the results in descending order by SalesTerritoryID and then by ProductID in descending order for both.
Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

```
SELECT SalesTerritoryID, ProductID, AVG(UnitPrice), MAX(OrderQty), MAX(DiscountAmount)
FROM Sales.Details
GROUP BY SalesTerritoryID, ProductID
ORDER BY SalesTerritoryID DESC, ProductID DESC
```

Question 32
CORRECT TEXT
CORRECT TEXT
You have a view that was created by using the following code:
CREATE VIEW Sales.OrdersByTerritory
AS
SELECT OrderID, OrderDate, SalesTerritoryID, TotalDue
FROM Sales.Orders;
You need to create an inline table-valued function named Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory. Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory must meet the following requirements:
Use one-part names to reference columns.
Return the columns in the same order as the order used in OrdersByTerritoryView.
Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.

```
CREATE FUNCTION Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory (@T int)
RETURNS TABLE
AS
RETURN
(
SELECT OrderID, OrderDate, SalesTerritoryID, TotalDue
FROM Sales.Orders
WHERE @T =
)
```

Question 33
CORRECT TEXT
CORRECT TEXT
You have an XML schema collection named Sales.InvoiceSchema.
You need to declare a variable of the XML type named invoice. The solution must ensure that the invoice is validated by using Sales.InvoiceSchema.
The solution must ensure that the invoice variable is validated by using Sales.InvoiceSchema schema.
Provide the correct code in the answer area.

```
DECLARE @invoice XML(Sales.InvoiceSchema)
```

Question 34
CORRECT TEXT
CORRECT TEXT
You need to create a query that calculates the total sales of each OrderID from a table named Sales.Details. The table contains two columns named OrderID and ExtendedAmount.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
Use one-part names to reference columns.
Start the order of the results from OrderID.
NOT depend on the default schema of a user.
Use an alias of TotalSales for the calculated ExtendedAmount.
Display only the OrderID column and the calculated TotalSales column.
Provide the correct code in the answer area.

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer
Explanation/Reference:
SELECT
    OrderID,
    SUM(ExtendedAmount) AS TotalSales
FROM Sales.Details
GROUP BY OrderID
ORDER BY OrderID

Question 35
CORRECT TEXT
You have a database named Sales that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You have an application named Appl. You have a parameter named @Count that uses the int data type. Appl is configured to pass @Count to a stored procedure.
You need to create a stored procedure named usp_Customers for Appl that returns only the number of rows specified by the @Count parameter.
The solution must NOT use BEGIN, END, or DECLARE statements.
Part of the correct Transact-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Complete the Transact-SQL statement

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer
Explanation/Reference:
CREATE PROCEDURE usp_Customers @Count int
    SELECT TOP (@Count)
        Customers.LastName
    FROM Customers
    ORDER BY LastName

Question 36
CORRECT TEXT
You need to create a table named OrderDetails on a new server. OrderDetails must meet the following requirements:
Contain a new column named LineItemTotal that stores the product of ListPrice and Quantity for each row.
The calculation for a line item total must not be run every time the table is queried.
The code must NOT use any object delimiters.
The solution must ensure that LineItemTotal is stored as the last column in the table.
Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.
CREATE TABLE OrderDetails
{
ListPrice money NOT NULL,
Quantity int NOT NULL,
}
LineItemTotal AS (ListPrice * Quantity) PERSISTED

Question 37
CORRECT TEXT
CORRECT TEXT
You need to create a view named uv_CustomerFullNames. The view must prevent the underlying structure of the customer table from being changed. Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code.
CREATE VIEW sales.uv_CustomerFullNames
AS SELECT
FirstName,
LastName
FROM Sales.Customers

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer
Explanation/Reference:
CREATE VIEW sales.uv_CustomerFullNames
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS SELECT
FirstName,
LastName
FROM Sales.Customers

Question 38
Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use?
DRAG DROP
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:

Correct Answer:
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
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 39
Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use?

DRAG DROP
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You use an OrderDetail table that has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[OrderDetail]
([SalesOrderID] [int] NOT NULL,
[SalesOrderDetailID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
[CarrierTrackingNumber] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
[OrderQty] [smallint] NOT NULL,
[ProductID] [int] NOT NULL,
[SpecialOfferID] [int] NULL,
[UnitPrice] [money] NOT NULL)
```

You need to create a non-clustered index on the SalesOrderID column in the OrderDetail table to include only rows that contain a value in the SpecialOfferID column. Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use?
(To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:
Correct Answer:
Question 40
Which four T-SQL statements should you use?
DRAG DROPOutcome
You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
You need to create an indexed view within the database for a report that displays Customer Name and the total revenue for that customer.
Which four T-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:
Correct Answer:

```
CREATE VIEW Sales.vwCustomerRevenue AS
WITH SCHEMABINDING

CREATE VIEW Sales.vwCustomerRevenue AS
WITH SCHEMABINDING

SELECT
  O.CustomerID,
  C.CustomerName,
  SUM(O.SubTotal) as CustomerTotal,
  COUNT_BIG(*) as RecCount
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS O
JOIN Sales.Customer as C on C.CustomerID = O.CustomerID
GROUP BY
  O.CustomerID,
  C.CustomerName

GO
CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX idx_vwCustomerRevenue
ON Sales.vwCustomerRevenue (CustomerID);

GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_vwCustomerRevenue
ON Sales.vwCustomerRevenue (CustomerID);
```

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
Read all restrictions for indexed views.
Also read this useful question:

**Question 41**

Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use?
You create a view based on the following statement:

```
CREATE VIEW dbo.vwItemList
AS
SELECT
    b.BatchID,
    b.MailItemID,
    c.ContractNum,
    c.FirstName + ' ' + c.LastName as ContractName,
    a.Address1,
FROM BatchLog b
JOIN Contract c ON b.MailItemID = c.ContractID
JOIN Address a ON a.ContractID = c.ContractID
WHERE
    b.ProcessDate >= dateadd(d, 1, EOMONTH(GETDATE(), -2));
```

You grant the Select permission to User1 for this view.

You need to change the view so that it displays only the records that were processed in the month prior to the current month. You need to ensure that after the changes, the view functions correctly for User1.

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:

Correct Answer:
Question 42
Which three Transact-SQL statements should you use?

DRAG DROP
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database that has two tables named Div1Cust and Div2Cust. Each table has columns named DivisionID and CustomerID. None of the rows in Div1Cust exist in Div2Cust.

You need to write a query that meets the following requirements:
The rows in Div1Cust must be combined with the rows in Div2Cust.
The result set must have columns named Division and Customer.
Duplicates must be retained.

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

Select and Place:
Question 43
Which three Transact-SQL statements should you use?
DRAG DROP
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application.
You create a table by using the following definition:
CREATE TABLE Prices (
    PriceId int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    ActualPrice NUMERIC(16,9),
    PredictedPrice NUMERIC(16,9)
)
You need to create a computed column based on a user-defined function named udf_price_index. You also need to ensure that the column supports an index.
Which three 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:
Question 44
Which six Transact-SQL statements should you use?

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create two tables by using the following table definitions.

You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that will support the following query:

```
SELECT D.deptid, D.deptname, D.deptmgrid , ST.empid, ST.emname, ST.mgrid
FROM Departments AS D
CROSS APPLY getsubtree(D.deptmgrid) AS ST;
```

Which six 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:
Question 45
Which four Transact-SQL statements should you insert at line 07?

You create the following stored procedure. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.InsertCountryRegion
    @CountryRegionCode nvarchar(3),
    @Name nvarchar(50)
AS
BEGIN
    SET NOCOUNT ON;
    ...;
END;
```

You need to ensure that the stored procedure performs the following tasks:
- If a record exists, update the record.
- If no record exists, insert a new record.

Which four Transact-SQL statements should you insert at line 07? (To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:
Question 46
Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use?

You develop a database application for a university. You need to create a view that will be indexed that meets the following requirements:
Display the details of only students from Canada.
Allows insertion of details of only students from Canada.
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:
### Question 47
Which Transact-SQL operator should you use?
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database to develop a shopping cart application. You need to invoke a table-valued function for each row returned by a query.
Which Transact-SQL operator should you use?
A. CROSS JOIN
B. UNPIVOT
C. PIVOT
D. CROSS APPLY

**Correct Answer:** D

**Explanation/Reference:**

### Question 48
Which SELECT statement should you use?
CORRECT TEXT
You have a database that contains the tables as shown below:
You have a stored procedure named Procedure1. Procedure1 retrieves all order ids after a specific date. The rows for Procedure1 are not sorted. Procedure1 has a single parameter named Parameter1. Parameter1 uses the varchar type and is configured to pass the specific date to Procedure1. A database administrator discovers that OrderDate is not being compared correctly to Parameter1 after the data type of the column is changed to datetime. You need to update the SELECT statement to meet the following requirements:
The code must NOT use aliases.
The code must NOT use object delimiters.
The objects called in Procedure1 must be able to be resolved by all users.
OrderDate must be compared to Parameter1 after the data type of Parameter1 is changed to datetime.
Which SELECT statement should you use?
To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer.
Explanation/Reference:
SELECT Orders.OrderID
FROM Orders
WHERE Orders.OrderDate>CONVERT(datetime,@Parameter1)

Question 49
What should you do?
You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012.
An application that uses a database begins to run slowly.
You discover that a large amount of memory is consumed by single-use dynamic queries.
You need to reduce procedure cache usage from these statements without creating any additional indexes.
What should you do?
A. Add a HASH hint to the query.
B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.
C. Add a FORCLUSTER hint to the query.
D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.
E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query.
F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.
G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.
H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.
I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query.
J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.
K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.
L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.
M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.
N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.

Correct Answer: G
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Question 50
What should you do?
You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. You have a query that runs slower than expected. You need to capture execution plans that will include detailed information on missing indexes recommended by the query optimizer. What should you do? A. Add a HASH hint to the query. B. Add a LOOP hint to the query. C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query. D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index. E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query. F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query. G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option. H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index. I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query. J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query. K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query. L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query. M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query. N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.

Correct Answer: K
Explanation/Reference:

Question 51
What should you do? You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly. You discover that during reads, the transaction experiences blocking from concurrent updates. You need to ensure that throughout the transaction the data maintains the original version. What should you do? A. Add a HASH hint to the query. B. Add a LOOP hint to the query. C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query. D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index. E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query. F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query. G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option. H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index. I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query. J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query. K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query. L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query. M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query. N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.

Correct Answer: M
Explanation/Reference:

Question 52
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create a stored procedure named dbo.ModifyData that can modify rows. You need to ensure that when the transaction fails, dbo.ModifyData meets the following requirements: Does not return an error Closes all opened transactions Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRY EXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRY BEGIN CATCH IF @@TRANCOUNT = 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; END CATCH B. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRY EXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRY BEGIN CATCH IF @@@ERROR != 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; THROW; END CATCH C. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRY EXEC dbo.ModifyData

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
IF @@TRANSCOUNT = 0
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;
THROW;
END CATCH
D. BEGIN TRANSACTION
BEGIN TRY
EXEC dbo.ModifyData
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
IF @@ERROR != 0
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;
END CATCH

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

Question 53
Which approach should you use?
Your application contains a stored procedure for each country. Each stored procedure accepts an employee identification number through the @EmpID parameter.
You plan to build a single process for each employee that will execute the stored procedure based on the country of residence.
Which approach should you use?
A. A recursive stored procedure
B. Trigger
C. An UPDATE statement that includes CASE
D. Cursor
E. The foreach SQLCLR statement

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

Question 54
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
Your database contains a table named SalesOrders. The table includes a DATETIME column named OrderTime that stores the date and time each order is placed. There is a non-clustered index on the OrderTime column.
The business team wants a report that displays the total number of orders placed on the current day.
You need to write a query that will return the correct results in the most efficient manner.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime = CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())
B. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime = GETDATE()
C. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE CONVERT(VARCHAR, OrderTime, 112) = CONVERT(VARCHAR, GETDATE(), 112))
D. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime >= CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()) AND OrderTime < DATEADD(DAY, 1, CONVERT (DATE, GETDATE())))

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

Question 55
What should you do?
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named Sales. The database is 3 terabytes in size. The Sales database is configured as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filegroup</th>
<th>File</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY</td>
<td>• Sales.mdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sales_1.ndf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sales_2.ndf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sales_3.ndf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
<td>• SalesArch_1.ndf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SalesArch_2.ndf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You discover that Sales_2.ndf is corrupt. You need to recover the corrupted data in the minimum amount of time. What should you do?
A. Perform a file restore.
B. Perform a transaction log restore.
C. Perform a restore from a full backup.
D. Perform a filegroup restore.

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Question 56
What should you do?
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server. You plan to deploy new features to an application. You need to evaluate existing and potential clustered and non-clustered indexes that will improve performance.
What should you do?
A. Query the sys.dm_db_index_usage_stats DMV.
B. Query the sys.dm_db_missing_index_details DMV.
C. Use the Database Engine Tuning Advisor.
D. Query the sys.dm_db_missing_index_columns DMV.

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:

Question 57
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. The database contains a table named Suppliers and a column named IsActive in the Purchases schema. You create a new user named ContosoUser in ContosoDb. ContosoUser has no permissions to the Suppliers table. You need to ensure that ContosoUser can delete rows that are not active from Suppliers. You also need to grant ContosoUser only the minimum required permissions. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A. GRANT DELETE ON Purchases.Suppliers TO ContosoUser
B. CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers
   WITH EXECUTE AS USER = 'dbo'
   AS
   DELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0
   GO
   GRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser
C. GRANT SELECT ON Purchases.Suppliers TO ContosoUser
D. CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers
   AS
   DELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0
   GO
   GRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

Question 58
What should you do?
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application.
You need to implement a computed column that references a lookup table by using an INNER JOIN against another table.
What should you do?
A. Reference a user-defined function within the computed column.
B. Create a BEFORE trigger that maintains the state of the computed column.
C. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded values.
D. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded CASE statements.

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

Question 59
Which Transact-SQL query do you use?
You are a database developer for an application hosted on a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server.
The database contains two tables that have the following definitions:
Global customers place orders from several countries.

CREATE TABLE Customer
(CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerName varchar(50) NOT NULL)

CREATE TABLE Orders
(OrderID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerID int NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Customer (CustomerID),
 OrderAmount money NOT NULL,
 ShippingCountry varchar(50) NOT NULL)

Global customers place orders from several countries.
You need to view the country from which each customer has placed the most orders.
Which Transact-SQL query do you use?
A. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry
   FROM Customer c
   INNER JOIN
   (SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,
   FROM Customer c
   INNER JOIN
   (SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID
ORDER BY COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS Rnk
FROM Orders
GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
WHERE o.Rnk = 1
B. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry
FROM (SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID
ORDER BY COUNT(o.OrderAmount) ASC) AS Rnk
FROM Customer c
INNER JOIN Orders o
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry) cs
WHERE Rnk = 1
C. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry
FROM Customer c
INNER JOIN (SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID
ORDER BY OrderAmount DESC) AS Rnk
FROM Orders
GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
WHERE o.Rnk = 1
D. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry
FROM Customer c
INNER JOIN (SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,
COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS OrderAmount
FROM Orders
GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
ORDER BY OrderAmount DESC

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

Question 60
Which object should you use?
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application.
You need to create an object that meets the following requirements:
- Takes an input variable
- Returns a table of values
- Cannot be referenced within a view
- Which object should you use?
  A. Scalar-valued function
  B. Inline function
  C. User-defined data type
  D. Stored procedure

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

Question 61
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
You administer a database that includes a table named Customers that contains more than 750 rows. You create a new column named PartitionNumber of the int type in the table.
You need to assign a PartitionNumber for each record in the Customers table. You also need to ensure that the PartitionNumber satisfies the following conditions:
- Always starts with 1.
- Starts again from 1 after it reaches 100.
- Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
  A. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int
     START WITH 0
     INCREMENT BY 1
     MINVALUE 1
     MAXVALUE 100
     UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence
     DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence
  B. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int
     START WITH 1
     INCREMENT BY 1
     MINVALUE 1
     MAXVALUE 100
     CYCLE
UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence
DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence
C. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int
START WITH 1
INCREMENT BY 1
MINVALUE 1
MAXVALUE 100
UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence + 1
DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence
D. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int
START WITH 1
INCREMENT BY 1
MINVALUE 0
MAXVALUE 100
CYCLE
UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence
DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence

Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:

Question 62
Which object should you use?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You need to create a batch process that meets the following requirements:
Status information must be logged to a status table.
If the status table does not exist at the beginning of the batch, it must be created.
Which object should you use?
A. Scalar user-defined function
B. Inline user-defined function
C. Table-valued user-defined function
D. Stored procedure
Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Question 63
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Customers and Orders. The tables are related by a column named CustomerId.
You need to create a query that meets the following requirements:
Returns the CustomerName for all customers and the OrderDate for any orders that they have placed.
Results must not include customers who have not placed any orders.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
   FROM Customers
   LEFT OUTER JOIN Orders
   ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerId
B. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
   FROM Customers
   RIGHT OUTER JOIN Orders
   ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerId
C. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
   FROM Customers
   CROSS JOIN Orders
   ON Customers.CustomerId = Orders.CustomerId
D. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
   FROM Customers
   JOIN Orders
   ON Customers.CustomerId = Orders.CustomerId
Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Question 64
What should you do?
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that has Trustworthy set to On. You create a stored procedure that returns database-level information from Dynamic Management Views. You grant User1 access to execute the stored procedure. You need to ensure that the stored procedure returns the required information when User1 executes the stored procedure. You need to achieve this goal by granting the minimum permissions required. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.)
A. Create a SQL Server login that has VIEW SERVER STATE permissions. Create an application role and a secured password for the role.
B. Modify the stored procedure to include the EXECUTE AS OWNER statement. Grant VIEW SERVER STATE permissions to the owner of the stored procedure.
C. Create a SQL Server login that has VIEW SERVER STATE permissions. Modify the stored procedure to include the EXECUTE AS {newlogin} statement.
D. Grant the db_owner role on the database to User1.
E. Grant the sysadmin role on the database to User1.

Correct Answer: DE
Explanation/Reference:

Question 65
What should you do?
You administer several Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database servers. Merge replication has been configured for an application that is distributed across offices throughout a wide area network (WAN). Many of the tables involved in replication use the XML and varchar (max) data types. Occasionally, merge replication fails due to timeout errors. What should you do?
A. Set the Merge agent on the problem subscribers to use the slow link agent profile.
B. Create a snapshot publication, and reconfigure the problem subscribers to use the snapshot publication.
C. Change the Merge agent on the problem subscribers to run continuously.
D. Set the Remote Connection Timeout on the Publisher to 0.

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

Question 66
Which type of user should you create?
You use a contained database named ContosoDb within a domain. You need to create a user who can log on to the ContosoDb database. You also need to ensure that you can port the database to different database servers within the domain without additional user account configurations.
Which type of user should you create?
A. SQL user without login
B. SQL user with a custom SID
C. SQL user with login
D. Domain user

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

Question 67
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
You create a table that has the StudentCode, SubjectCode, and Marks columns to record mid-year marks for students. The table has marks obtained by 50 students for various subjects. You need to retrieve the students who scored the highest marks for each subject along with the marks.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT StudentCode as Code, RANK() OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
B. SELECT Id, Name, Marks, DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks
C. SELECT StudentCode as Code, DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
D. SELECT StudentCode as Code, NTILE(2) OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
E. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
F. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
G. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
H. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
Correct Answer: F
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 68**
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
You create a table that has the StudentCode, SubjectCode, and Marks columns to record mid-year marks for students. The table has marks obtained by 50 students for various subjects.
You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:
Students must be ranked based on their average marks.
If one or more students have the same average, the same rank must be given to these students.
Consecutive ranks must be skipped when the same rank is assigned.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT StudentCode as Code,
RANK() OVER(ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
B. SELECT Id, Name, Marks,
DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks
C. SELECT StudentCode as Code,
DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
D. SELECT StudentCode as Code,
NTILE(2) OVER(ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value
GROUP BY StudentCode
E. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
F. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
G. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
H. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANKXO OVER(PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

**Question 69**
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
You create a table that has the StudentCode, SubjectCode, and Marks columns to record mid-year marks for students. The table has marks obtained by 50 students for various subjects.
You need to ensure that the top half of the students arranged by their average marks must be given a rank of 1 and the remaining students must be given a rank of 2. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT StudentCode as Code,
RANK() OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
B. SELECT Id, Name, Marks,
DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks
C. SELECT StudentCode as Code,
DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
D. SELECT StudentCode as Code,
NTILE (2) OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value
FROM StudentMarks
GROUP BY StudentCode
E. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks)
WHERE Rank = 1

FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
F. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
G. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1
H. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,
RANXO OVER (PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank
FROM StudentMarks) tmp
WHERE Rank = 1

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

Question 70
Which isolation level should you use?
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to write code for a transaction that contains several statements. There is high contention between readers and writers on several tables used by your transaction. You need to minimize the use of the tempdb space. You also need to prevent reading queries from blocking writing queries. Which isolation level should you use?
A. SERIALIZABLE
B. SNAPSHOT
C. READ COMMITTED SNAPSHOT
D. REPEATABLE READ

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Question 71
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
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.

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
Explanation/Reference:

Question 72
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
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.

```
<Customers>
  <Name>Australia</Name>
  <OrderId>1</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>500.00</Amount>
  <OrderId>2</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>300.00</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
```

http://www.aoowe.com

http://www.aoowe.com
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: F
Explanation/Reference:

Question 73
What should you do?
You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012.  
An application that uses a database begins to run slowly.  
Your investigation shows the root cause is a query against a read-only table that has a clustered index.
The query returns the following six columns:
One column in its WHERE clause contained in a non-clustered index Four additional columns
One COUNT (*) column based on a grouping of the four additional columns
You need to optimize the statement.
What should you do?
A. Add a HASH hint to the query.  
B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.  
C. Add a FORCSEEK hint to the query.  
D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.  
E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query.  
F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.
G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.  
H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.  
I. Include a SET FORCPLAN ON statement before you run the query.  
J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.  
K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.  
L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.  
M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.  
N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query.
Correct Answer: F
Explanation/Reference:

Question 74
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
The ProductsPriceLog table stores the previous price in the OldPrice column and the new price in the NewPrice column.  
You need to increase the values in the Price column of all products in the Products table by 5 percent. You also need to log the changes to the ProductsPriceLog table.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price * 1.05  
INTO ProductsPriceLog(ProductCode, OldPrice, NewPrice)
B. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price * 1.05
INTO ProductsPriceLog(ProductCode, ProductCode, OldPrice, NewPrice)
C. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price * 1.05  
OUTPUT inserted.ProductCode, deleted.Price, inserted.Price * 1.05  
INTO ProductsPriceLog(ProductCode, OldPrice, NewPrice)
D. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price * 1.05  
INSERT INTO ProductsPriceLog(ProductCode, OldPrice, NewPrice)
SELECT ProductCode, Price, Price * 1.05 FROM Products
Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

Question 75
What should you do?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You create a view from the Orders and OrderDetails tables by using the following definition.

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: F
Explanation/Reference:
CREATE VIEW vOrders
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT c.ProductID,
       c.OrderDate,
       SUM(od.UnitPrice * od.OrderQty) AS Amount
FROM OrderDetails AS od
     INNER JOIN Orders AS o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
WHERE od.SalesOrderID = c.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY c.OrderDate, c.ProductID
GO

You need to ensure that users are able to modify data by using the view. What should you do?
A. Create an AFTER trigger on the view.
B. Modify the view to use the WITH VIEW_METADATA clause.
C. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the view.
D. Modify the view to an indexed view.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Question 76
What should you do?
You have three tables that contain data for dentists, psychiatrists, and physicians. You create a view that is used to look up their email addresses and phone numbers.
The view has the following definition:

CREATE VIEW apt.vwProviderList
   (Specialty, CompanyID, CompanyNumber, LastName,
    FirstName, BusinessName, Email, Phone)
AS
SELECT 'Dentist' as Specialty
      , DentistID
      , DentistNumber
      , DentistLastName
      , DentistFirstName
      , DentistBusinessName
      , Email
      , Phone
FROM apt.Dentist
UNION ALL
SELECT 'Psychiatrist' as Specialty
      , PsychiatristID
      , PsychiatristNumber
      , PsychiatristLastName
      , PsychiatristFirstName
      , PsychiatristBusinessName
      , Email
      , Phone
FROM apt.Psychiatrist
UNION ALL
SELECT 'Physician' as Specialty
      , PhysicianID
      , PhysicianNumber
      , PhysicianLastName
      , PhysicianFirstName
      , PhysicianBusinessName
      , Email
      , Phone
FROM apt.Physician

You need to ensure that users can update only the phone numbers and email addresses by using this view. What should you do?
A. Alter the view. Use the EXPAND VIEWS query hint along with each SELECT statement.
B. Create an INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger on the view.
C. Drop the view. Re-create the view by using the SCHEMABINDING clause, and then create an index on the view.
D. Create an AFTER UPDATE trigger on the view.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Question 77
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
You are a database developer of a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a table named Customers that has the following definition:

```sql
CREATE TABLE Customer
(CustomerID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 CustomerAddress VARCHAR(1000) NOT NULL)
```

You are designing a new table named Orders that has the following definition:

```sql
CREATE TABLE Orders
(OrderID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerID INT NOT NULL,
 OrderDescription VARCHAR(2000))
```

You need to ensure that the CustomerId column in the Orders table contains only values that exist in the CustomerId column of the Customer table. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. ALTER TABLE Orders
   ADD CONSTRAINT FX_Orders_CustomerID FOREIGN KEY (CustomerId) REFERENCES Customer (CustomerId)

B. ALTER TABLE Customer
   ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Customer_CustomerID FOREIGN KEY (CustomerId) REFERENCES Orders (CustomerId)

C. ALTER TABLE Orders
   ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Orders_CustomerID
   CHECK (CustomerId IN (SELECT CustomerId FROM Customer))

D. ALTER TABLE Customer
   ADD OrderId INT NOT NULL;
   ALTER TABLE Customer
   ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Customer_OrderID FOREIGN KEY (OrderID) REFERENCES Orders (OrderID);

E. ALTER TABLE Orders
   ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Orders_CustomerId PRIMARY KEY (CustomerId)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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**Question 78**

What should you do?

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You create a view that performs the following tasks:

- Joins 8 tables that contain up to 500,000 records each.
- Performs aggregations on 5 fields.
- The view is frequently used in several reports.

You need to improve the performance of the reports. What should you do?

A. Convert the view into a table-valued function.
B. Convert the view into a Common Table Expression (CTE).
C. Convert the view into an indexed view.
D. Convert the view into a stored procedure and retrieve the result from the stored procedure into a temporary table.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

---

**Question 79**

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that has two tables named SavingAccounts and LoanAccounts. Both tables have a column named AccountNumber of the nvarchar data type.

You use a third table named Transactions that has columns named TransactionId, AccountNumber, Amount, and TransactionDate.

You need to ensure that when multiple records are inserted in the Transactions table, only the records that have a valid AccountNumber in the SavingAccounts or LoanAccounts are inserted. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber
   ON Transactions
   INSTEAD OF INSERT
   AS
   BEGIN
   INSERT INTO Transactions
   SELECT TransactionId, AccountNumber, Amount, TransactionDate FROM inserted
   WHERE AccountNumber IN
   (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts
   UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts)
   END

B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber
   ON Transactions
   INSTEAD OF INSERT
   AS
   BEGIN
   INSERT INTO Transactions
   SELECT TransactionId, AccountNumber, Amount, TransactionDate FROM inserted
   WHERE AccountNumber IN
   (SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts
   UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts)
   END

Correct Answer: A
FOR INSERT
AS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Transactions
SELECT TransactionID, AccountNumber, Amount, TransactionDate FROM inserted
WHERE AccountNumber IN
(SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts
UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts)
END
C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber
ON Transactions
INSTEAD OF INSERT
AS
BEGIN
IF EXISTS(
SELECT AccountNumber FROM inserted EXCEPT
(SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts
UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts))
BEGIN
ROLLBACK TRAN
END
END
D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgValidateAccountNumber
ON Transactions
FOR INSERT
AS
BEGIN
IF EXISTS(
SELECT AccountNumber FROM inserted EXCEPT
(SELECT AccountNumber FROM LoanAccounts
UNION SELECT AccountNumber FROM SavingAccounts))
BEGIN
ROLLBACK TRAN
END
END

Question 80
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named Customers. The Customers table has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Customers]
(  [CustomerId] [bigint] NOT NULL,
  [MobileNumber] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
  [HomeNumber] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
  [Name] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
  [Country] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
  CONSTRAINT [PK_Customers] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
  (  [CustomerId] ASC
  ) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
```
You need to create an audit record only when either the MobileNumber or HomeNumber column is updated. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange
ON Customers FOR UPDATE
AS
IF COLUMNS_UPDATED(MobileNumber, HomeNumber)
-- Create Audit Records
B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange
ON Customers FOR UPDATE
AS
IF EXISTS(SELECT MobileNumber from inserted) OR EXISTS(SELECT MobileNumber FROM inserted)
-- Create Audit Records
C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange
ON Customers FOR UPDATE
AS
IF COLUMNS_CHANGED(MobileNumber, HomeNumber)
-- Create Audit Records
D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPhoneNumberChange
ON Customers FOR UPDATE
AS
IF UPDATE(MobileNumber) OR UPDATE(HomeNumber)
-- Create Audit Records

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Question 81
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server database that supports an application.
The application contains a table that has the following definition:
CREATE TABLE Inventory (  
  ItemID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
  ItemsInStore int NOT NULL,  
  ItemsInWarehouse int NOT NULL)  
You need to create a computed column that returns the sum total of the ItemsInStore and ItemsInWarehouse values for each row.  
The new column is expected to be queried heavily, and you need to be able to index the column.  
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A. ALTER TABLE Inventory  
  DD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse  
B. ALTER TABLE Inventory  
  ADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse PERSISTED  
C. ALTER TABLE Inventory  
  ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse) PERSISTED  
D. ALTER TABLE Inventory  
  ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse)  
Correct Answer: B  
Explanation/Reference:

Question 82
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
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.

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: E
Explanation/Reference:

Question 83
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
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.

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: E
Explanation/Reference:
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.

```
<Orders>
  <OrderId>1</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2000-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>3400.00</Amount>
  <Name>Customer A</Name>
  <Country>Australia</Country>
</Orders>

<Orders>
  <OrderId>2</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
  <Name>Customer A</Name>
  <Country>Australia</Country>
</Orders>
```

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
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: C

Explanation/Reference:


Question 85

What should you create for each application?

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database is used by two web applications that access a table named Products.

You want to create an object that will prevent the applications from accessing the table directly while still providing access to the required data. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

- Future modifications to the table definition will not affect the applications’ ability to access data.
- The object must accommodate data retrieval and data modification.
- You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of changes to the applications.

What should you create for each application?

A. Synonyms
B. Common table expressions
C. Views
D. Temporary tables

Correct Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:


Question 86

Which Transact-SQL statement should you include at the beginning of the stored procedure?
You are writing a set of queries against a FILESTREAM-enabled database.
You create a stored procedure that will update multiple tables within a transaction.
You need to ensure that if the stored procedure raises a runtime error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you include at the beginning of the stored procedure?
A. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE
B. SET XACT_ABORT OFF
C. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT
D. SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS ON
E. SET XACT_ABORT ON
F. SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS OFF

Correct Answer: E
Explanation/Reference:

Question 87
Which code segment should you use?
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application.
Your application sends data to an NVARCHAR(MAX) variable named @var.
You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that will find out the success of a cast to a decimal (36,9).
Which code segment should you use?
A. BEGIN TRY
   SELECT convert(decimal(36,9), @var) as Value,
   'True' As BadCast
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
SELECT convert(decimal(36,9), @var) as Value,
   'False' As BadCast
END CATCH
B. TRY(
   SELECT convert(decimal(36,9), @var)
   SELECT 'True' As BadCast
)
CATCH(
   SELECT 'False' As BadCast
)
C. SELECT
   CASE
      WHEN convert(decimal(36,9), @var) IS NULL
      THEN 'True'
      ELSE 'False'
   END
AS BadCast
D. SELECT
   IF(TRY_PARSE(@var AS decimal(36,9)) IS NULL,
      'True',
      'False'
   )
AS BadCast

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

Question 88
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A table named Profits stores the total profit made each year within a territory. The Profits table has columns named Territory, Year, and Profit. You need to create a report that displays the profits made by each territory for each year and its preceding year. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
LAG(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY Territory) AS NextProfit
FROM Profits
B. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
LAG(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Territory ORDER BY Year) AS NextProfit
FROM Profits
C. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
LEAD(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Territory ORDER BY Year) AS NextProfit
FROM Profits
D. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
LEAD(Profit, 1, 0) OVER(PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY Territory) AS NextProfit
FROM Profits

Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:
Question 89
Which code segment should you add to line 14?
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to create a stored procedure as shown in the following code segment. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteCandidate
02 @InputCandidateID INT
03 AS
04 BEGIN
05 BEGIN TRANSACTION;
06 BEGIN TRY
07 DELETE HumanResources.JobCandidate
08 WHERE JobCandidateID = @InputCandidateID;
09 INSERT INTO Audit.Log(Operation,OperationDate)
10 VALUES('Delete',SYSDATETIME());
11 COMMIT TRANSACTION;
12 END TRY;
13 BEGIN CATCH
14 COMMIT TRANSACTION;
15 END;
```

The procedure can be called within other transactions.
You need to ensure that when the DELETE statement from the HumanResources.JobCandidate table succeeds, the modification is retained even if the insert into the Audit.Log table fails.
Which code segment should you add to line 14?
A. IF @@TRANCOUNT = 0
B. IF (XACT_STATE () ) = 0
C. IF (XACT_STATE () ) = 1
D. IF @@TRANCOUNT = 1

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:

Question 90
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application.
You create a stored procedure named DeleteJobCandidate.
You need to ensure that if DeleteJobCandidate encounters an error, the execution of the stored procedure reports the error number.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A. DECLARE @ErrorVar INT;
   DECLARE @RowCountVar INT;
   EXEC DeleteJobCandidate
   SELECT @ErrorVar = @@ERROR,
   @RowCountVar = @@ROWCOUNT;
   IF (@ErrorVar <> 0)
      PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(@@ERROR AS NVARCHAR(8)) + N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST(@@ROWCOUNT AS NVARCHAR(8));
   GO
B. DECLARE @ErrorVar INT;
   DECLARE @RowCountVar INT;
   EXEC DeleteJobCandidate
   SELECT @ErrorVar = ERROR_STATE(),
   @RowCountVar = @@ROWCOUNT;
   IF (@ErrorVar <> 0)
      PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(ERROR_STATE() AS NVARCHAR(8)) + N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST(@@ROWCOUNT AS NVARCHAR(8));
   GO
C. EXEC DeleteJobCandidate IF (ERROR_STATE() != 0)
   PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(ERROR AS NVARCHAR(8)) AS NVARCHAR(8) + N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST(ROWCOUNT AS NVARCHAR(8));
   GO
D. EXEC DeleteJobCandidate
   PRINT N'Error = ' + CAST(ERROR AS NVARCHAR(8)) AS NVARCHAR(8) + N', Rows Deleted = ' + CAST(ROWCOUNT AS NVARCHAR(8));
   GO

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Question 91
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named BlogEntry that has the following columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column name</th>
<th>Data type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Id</td>
<td>bigint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EntryDateTime</td>
<td>datetime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>nvarchar(max)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Id is the Primary Key.
You need to append the "This is in a draft stage" string to the Summary column of the recent 10 entries based on the values in EntryDateTime. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. `UPDATE TOP(10) BlogEntry SET Summary.WRITE(N' This is in a draft stage', NULL, 0)`
B. `UPDATE BlogEntry SET Summary = CAST(N' This is in a draft stage' as nvarchar(max)) WHERE Id IN(SELECT TOP(10) Id FROM BlogEntry ORDER BY EntryDateTime DESC)`
C. `UPDATE BlogEntry SET Summary.WRITE(N' This is in a draft stage', NULL, 0) FROM (SELECT TOP(10) Id FROM BlogEntry ORDER BY EntryDateTime DESC) AS s WHERE BlogEntry.Id = s.ID`
D. `UPDATE BlogEntry SET Summary.WRITE(N' This is in a draft stage', 0, 0) WHERE Id IN(SELECT TOP(10) Id FROM BlogEntry ORDER BY EntryDateTime DESC)`

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:

Question 92
Which column in the Employee table should you create a self-reference foreign key constraint?
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.)
Unless stated above, no columns in the Employee table reference other tables. 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 create a self-reference foreign key constraint?

A. DateHired
B. DepartmentID
C. EmployeeID
D. EmployeeNum
E. FirstName
F. JobTitle
G. LastName
H. MiddleName
I. ReportsToID

Correct Answer: I

Explanation/Reference:

Question 93
Which data type should you use?
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. Decimal

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:
Decimal is the only one in the list that can give a fixed precision and scale. Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187746.aspx

Question 94
Which code segment should you use?
CORRECT TEXT
You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You have an application named Appl. You have a parameter named @Count that uses the int data type. Appl is configured to pass @Count to a stored procedure. You need to create a stored procedure named usp_Customers for Appl. Usp_Customers must meet the following requirements:

- NOT use object delimiters.
- Minimize sorting and counting.
- Return only the last name of each customer in alphabetical order.
- Return only the number of rows specified by the @Count parameter.
- The solution must NOT use BEGIN and END statements.

Which code segment should you use?

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE usp_Customers @Count int
AS
SELECT TOP(@Count) Customers.LastName
FROM Customers
ORDER BY Customers.LastName
```

Question 95

Which code segment should you use?

CORRECT TEXT

You have a database that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You need to create a query that returns a list of products from Sales.ProductCatalog. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- UnitPrice must be returned in descending order.
- The query must use two-part names to reference the table.
- The query must use the RANK function to calculate the results.
- The query must return the ranking of rows in a column named PriceRank.
- The list must display the columns in the order that they are defined in the table.
- PriceRank must appear last.

Which code segment should you use?

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
SELECT ProductCatalog.CatID, ProductCatalog.CatName, ProductCatalog.ProductID, 
ProductCatalog.ProdName, ProductCatalog.UnitPrice, 
RANK() OVER (ORDER BY ProductCatalog.UnitPrice DESC) AS PriceRank 
FROM Sales.ProductCatalog
ORDER BY ProductCatalog.UnitPrice DESC
```

Question 96
Which code segment should you use?

CORRECT TEXT

You have an XML schema collection named Sales.InvoiceSchema. You need to declare a variable of the XML type named XML1. The solution must ensure that XML1 is validated by using Sales.InvoiceSchema.

Which code segment should you use?

To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

Correct Answer: DECLARE @XML1 XML(Sales.InvoiceSchema)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:


Question 97
Which code segment should you use?

CORRECT TEXT

You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button).
You need to create a query for a report. The query must meet the following requirements:
  NOT use object delimiters.
  Return the most recent orders first.
  Use the first initial of the table as an alias.
  Return the most recent order date for each customer.
  Retrieve the last name of the person who placed the order.
  The solution must support the ANSI SQL-99 standard.

Which code segment should you use?

To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```sql
SELECT C.LastName, MAX(O.OrderDate) AS MostRecentOrderDate
FROM Customers AS C INNER JOIN Orders AS O
ON C.CustomerID = O.CustomerID
GROUP BY C.LastName
ORDER BY MostRecentOrderDate DESC
```

**Question 98**

Which code segment should you use?

**CORRECT TEXT**

You have a database that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You have the following query:

```sql
SELECT SalesTerritoryID,
       ProductID,
       AVG(UnitPrice),
       MAX(OrderQty),
       MAX(DiscountAmount)
FROM Sales.Details
GROUP BY SalesTerritoryID, ProductID
ORDER BY SalesTerritoryID DESC, ProductID DESC
```

You need to recreate the query to meet the following requirements:
- Reference columns by using one-part names only.
- Sort aggregates by SalesTerritoryID, and then by ProductID.
- Order the results in descending order from SalesTerritoryID to ProductID.
- The solution must use the existing SELECT clause and FROM clause.

Which code segment should you use?

To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

**Correct Answer:** Please review the explanation part for this answer.

**Explanation/Reference:**

```sql
SELECT SalesTerritoryID,
       ProductID,
       AVG(UnitPrice),
       MAX(OrderQty),
       MAX(DiscountAmount)
FROM Sales.Details
GROUP BY SalesTerritoryID, ProductID
ORDER BY SalesTerritoryID DESC, ProductID DESC
```

**Question 99**

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

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:

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
   WHERE Orders.CustomerId = 1
   FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS`
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 AUTO
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: A
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Question 100
What should you do?
You generate a daily report according to the following query:

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

The Sales.udfGetLastOrderDate user-defined function (UDF) is defined as follows:

```
CREATE FUNCTION Sales.udfGetLastOrderDate (@CustomerID int)
RETURNS datetime
AS
BEGIN
    DECLARE @lastOrderDate datetime
    SELECT @lastOrderDate = MAX(OrderDate)
    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 s
                      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 s
    WHERE s.CustomerID = @CustomerID
    AND s.OrderDate > DATEADD(DAY, [email protected], GETDATE())
)

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

Question 101
What should you do?
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database contains a Product table created by using the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Product
(ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
 Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
 Size VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
 Color VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
 Style CHAR(2) NULL,
 Weight DECIMAL(2, 2) NULL);
```

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.

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Question 102
What should you do?
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.

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

Question 103
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
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

Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Question 104
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
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
   AND p.CreatedDateTime > cte.CreatedDateTime

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
   AND p.CreatedDateTime > cte.CreatedDateTime

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

Question 105
Which column in the Employee table should you use an identity specification to include a seed of 1,000 and an increment of 1?
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.)
Unless stated above, no columns in the Employee table reference other tables.
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
Explanation/Reference:

Question 106
Which column in the Employee table should you create a unique constraint?
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.)
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 create a unique constraint?

A. DateHired  
B. DepartmentID  
C. EmployeeID  
D. EmployeeNum  
E. FirstName  
F. JobTitle  
G. LastName  
H. MiddleName  
I. ReportsToID  

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Question 107
Which Transact-SQL query or queries should you use?  
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  
B. SELECT AccountHolderID FROM AccountHolder WHERE CityID NOT IN (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)  
C. SELECT AccountHolderID FROM AccountHolder WHERE CityID <> ALL (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)  
D. SELECT AccountHolderID FROM AccountHolder WHERE CityID NOT IN (SELECT CityID FROM BranchMaster)
Question 108
Which data type should you use?
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. Numeric

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Numeric is the only one in the list that can give a fixed precision and scale.

Question 109
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
You support a database structure shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You need to write a query that displays the following details:
Total sales made by sales people, year, city, and country
Sub totals only at the city level and country level
A grand total of the sales amount
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart/yyyy, SaleDate AS Year, Sum(Amount) AS Total FROM Sale INNER JOIN SalesPerson ON Sale.SalesPersonID = SalesPerson.SalesPersonID GROUP BY GROUPING SETS((SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart/yyyy, SaleDate)), (Country, City), (Country)
B. SELECT SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart/yyyy, SaleDate AS Year, Sum(Amount) AS Total FROM Sale INNER JOIN SalesPerson ON Sale.SalesPersonID = SalesPerson.SalesPersonID GROUP BY CUBE(SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart/yyyy, SaleDate)
C. SELECT SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart/yyyy, SaleDate AS Year, Sum(Amount) AS Total FROM Sale INNER JOIN SalesPerson ON Sale.SalesPersonID = SalesPerson.SalesPersonID GROUP BY CUBE(SalesPerson.Name, DatePart/yyyy, SaleDate, City, Country)
D. SELECT SalesPerson.Name, Country, City, DatePart/yyyy, SaleDate AS Year, Sum(Amount) AS Total FROM Sale INNER JOIN SalesPerson ON Sale.SalesPersonID = SalesPerson.SalesPersonID GROUP BY ROLLUP(SalesPerson.Name, DatePart/yyyy, SaleDate, City, Country)

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Be careful with this question, because on exam can be different options for answer.
And none of them is correct: D You should report this question.
Reference: http://www.grapefruitmoon.net/diving-into-t-sql-grouping-sets/

Question 110
Which Transact-SQL query or queries should you use?
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that supports a shopping application.
You need to retrieve a list of customers who live in territories that do not have a sales person.
Which Transact-SQL query or queries should you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.)
A. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer
WHERE TerritoryID <> SOME(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
B. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer
WHERE TerritoryID <> ALL(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
C. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer
WHERE TerritoryID <> ANY(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)
D. SELECT CustomerID FROM Customer
WHERE TerritoryID NOT IN(SELECT TerritoryID FROM Salesperson)

Correct Answer: BD
Explanation:

Question 111
Which Transact-SQL operator should you use?
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database to develop a shopping cart application. You need to rotate the unique values of the ProductName field of a table-valued expression into multiple columns in the output.
Which Transact-SQL operator should you use?
A. CROSS JOIN
B. CROSS APPLY
C. PIVOT
D. UNPIVOT

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Question 112
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A table named Profits stores the total profit made each year within a territory. The Profits table has columns named Territory, Year, and Profit.
You need to create a report that displays the profits made by each territory for each year and its previous year.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
LEAD(Profit, 1, 0) OVER (PARTITION BY Territory ORDER BY Year) AS PrevProfit
FROM Profits
B. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
LAG(Profit, 1, 0) OVER (PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY Territory) AS PrevProfit
FROM Profits
C. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
LAG(Profit, 1, 0) OVER (PARTITION BY Territory ORDER BY Year) AS PrevProfit
FROM Profits
D. SELECT Territory, Year, Profit,
LEAD(Profit, 1, 0) OVER (PARTITION BY Year ORDER BY Territory) AS PrevProfit
FROM Profits

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Question 113
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named Products. The Products table has the following definition:

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Products] (
    [ProductId] [int] NOT NULL,
    [RetailPrice] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
    [WholeSalePrice] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
    [Name] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
    [Category] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_Products] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
    ( [ProductId] ASC ) ON [PRIMARY] )

You need to create an audit record only when either the RetailPrice or WholeSalePrice column is updated. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS IF COLUMNS_CHANGED(RetailPrice, WholeSalePrice)
   -- Create Audit Records
B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS IF EXISTS(SELECT RetailPrice from inserted) OR EXISTS (SELECT WholeSalePrice FROM inserted)
   -- Create Audit Records
C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS IF COLUMNS_UPDATED(RetailPrice, WholeSalePrice)
   -- Create Audit Records
D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgPriceChange ON Products FOR UPDATE AS IF UPDATE(RetailPrice) OR UPDATE(WholeSalePrice)
   -- Create Audit Records

Correct Answer: D
Question 114
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Employee and Person.
The tables have the following definitions:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Employee] ( 
    [EmployeeId] [bigint] NOT NULL, 
    [EmployeeNumber] [nvarchar](15) NOT NULL, 
    CONSTRAINT [PK_Employee] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED 
    ( 
        [EmployeeId] ASC 
    ) 
) 
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 
    ) 
) 
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, 
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?
A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee 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
C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee 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, @PersonId = PersonId, @EmployeeNumber = EmployeeNumber FROM inserted 
INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) 
```

Please note that for the solution, you might need to adjust the code based on the specific requirements and context of the question.
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
SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM VwEmployee
End

Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:

Question 115
What should you do?
You have three tables that contain data for vendors, customers, and agents. You create a view that is used to look up telephone numbers for these companies.
The view has the following definition:

```
Create view apt.vwCompanyPhoneList
(Source, CompanyID, CompanyNumber, 
LastName, FirstName, BusinessName, Phone)
as

SELECT 'Customer' as Source,
       CustomerID,
       CustomerNumber,
       CustomerLastName,
       CustomerFirstName,
       CustomerBusinessName,
       Phone
FROM apt.Customer
UNION ALL
SELECT 'Agent' as Source,
       AgentID,
       AgentNumber,
       AgentLastName,
       AgentFirstName,
       AgentBusinessName,
       Phone
FROM apt.Agent
UNION ALL
SELECT 'Vendor' as Source,
       VendorID,
       VendorNumber,
       VendorLastName,
       VendorFirstName,
       VendorBusinessName,
       Phone
FROM apt.Vendor
GO
```
You need to ensure that users can update only the phone numbers by using this view.
What should you do?
A. Alter the view. Use the EXPAND VIEWS query hint along with each SELECT statement.
B. Drop the view. Re-create the view by using the SCHEMABINDING clause, and then create an index on the view.
C. Create an AFTER UPDATE trigger on the view.
D. Create an INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger on the view.

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Question 116
Which Transact- SQL statement should you use?
You are a database developer of a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
You are designing a table that will store Customer data from different sources. The table will include a column that contains the CustomerID from the source system and a column that contains the SourceID.
A sample of this data is as shown in the following table.
You need to ensure that the table has no duplicate CustomerID within a SourceID. You also need to ensure that the data in the table is in the order of SourceID and then CustomerID.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. CREATE TABLE Customer
(SourceID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
CustomerID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
B. CREATE TABLE Customer
(SourceID int NOT NULL,
CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,
CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
C. CREATE TABLE Customer
(SourceID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,
CustomerID int NOT NULL UNIQUE,
CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
D. CREATE TABLE Customer
(SourceID int NOT NULL,
CustomerID int NOT NULL,
CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT PK_Customer PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(SourceID, CustomerID));

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

Question 117
What should you do?
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects.
You create a view that displays the dates and times of the airline schedules on a report.
You need to display dates and times in several international formats.

What should you do?
A. Use the CAST function.
B. Use the DATE data type.
C. Use the FORMAT function.
D. Use an appropriate collation.
E. Use a user-defined table type.
F. Use the VARBINARY data type.
G. Use the DATETIME data type.
H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.
I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.
J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Question 118
What should you do?
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects.
You need to store media files in several tables.
Each media file is less than 1 MB in size. The media files will require fast access and will be retrieved frequently.

What should you do?
A. Use the CAST function.
B. Use the DATE data type.
C. Use the FORMAT function.
D. Use an appropriate collation.
E. Use a user-defined table type.
F. Use the VARBINARY data type.
G. Use the DATETIME data type.
H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.
I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.
J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.

Correct Answer: F
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:
Question 119
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains two tables named SalesOrderHeader and SalesOrderDetail. The indexes on the tables are as shown in the exhibit.

You write the following Transact-SQL query:

```
SELECT h.SalesOrderID, h.TotalDue, d.OrderQty
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS h
INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS d
ON h.SalesOrderID = d.SalesOrderID
WHERE h.TotalDue > 100
AND (d.OrderQty > 5 OR d.LineTotal < 1000.00);
```

You discover that the performance of the query is slow. Analysis of the query plan shows table scans where the estimated rows do not match the actual rows for SalesOrderHeader by using an unexpected index on SalesOrderDetail.

You need to improve the performance of the query.

What should you do?
A. Use a FORCESCAN hint in the query.
B. Add a clustered index on SalesOrderId in SalesOrderHeader.
C. Use a FORCESEEK hint in the query.
D. Update statistics on SalesOrderId on both tables.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

Question 120
What should you do?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a heap named OrdersHistorical.

You write the following Transact-SQL query:

```
INSERT INTO OrdersHistorical
SELECT * FROM CompletedOrders
```

You need to optimize transaction logging and locking for the statement. Which table hint should you use?
A. HOLDLOCK
B. ROWLOCK
C. XLOCK
D. UPDLOCK
E. TABLOCK

Correct Answer: E

Explanation/Reference:
Question 122
Which Transact-SQL statement or statements should you use?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
You need to create and call a stored procedure that meets the following requirements:
Accepts a single input parameter for CustomerID.
Returns a single integer to the calling application.
Which Transact-SQL statement or statements should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)
A. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating
    @CustomerID INT,
    @CustomerRating INT OUTPUT
    AS
    SET NOCOUNT ON
    SELECT @CustomerRating = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue
    FROM Customers
    WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
    RETURN
    GO
B. EXECUTE dbo.GetCustomerRating 1745
C. DECLARE @CustomerRatingByCustomer INT
    DECLARE @Result INT
    EXECUTE @Result = dbo.GetCustomerRating
    1745,
    @CustomerRatingByCustomer
D. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating
    @CustomerID INT,
    @CustomerRating INT OUTPUT
    AS
    SET NOCOUNT ON
    SELECT @Result = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue
    FROM Customers
    WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
    RETURN @Result
    GO
E. DECLARE @CustomerRatingByCustomer INT
    EXECUTE dbo.GetCustomerRating
    @CustomerID = 1745,
    @CustomerRating = @CustomerRatingByCustomer OUTPUT
F. CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.GetCustomerRating
    @CustomerID INT
    AS
    DECLARE @Result INT
    SET NOCOUNT ON
    SELECT @Result = CustomerOrders/CustomerValue
    FROM Customers
    WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
    RETURNS @Result
    GO

Correct Answer: AE
Explanation/Reference:

Question 123
Which object should you use?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
You need to create a batch process that meets the following requirements:
Returns a result set based on supplied parameters.
Enables the returned result set to perform a join with a table.
Which object should you use?
A. Inline user-defined function
B. Stored procedure
C. Table-valued user-defined function
D. Scalar user-defined function

Correct Answer: C
Explanation/Reference:

Question 124
What should you create for each application?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database is used by two web applications that access a table named Products.
You want to create an object that will prevent the applications from accessing the table directly while still providing access to the required data.
You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:
Future modifications to the table definition will not affect the applications’ ability to access data.
The new object can accommodate data retrieval and data modification.
You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of changes to the existing applications.
What should you create for each application?
A. views
B. table partitions
C. table-valued functions
D. stored procedures

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 125**
Which Transact-SQL batch should you use?
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named OrderDetail. You discover that the NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID non-clustered index is fragmented. You need to reduce fragmentation.
You need to achieve this goal without taking the index offline. Which Transact-SQL batch should you use?
A. CREATE INDEX NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID WITH DROP EXISTING
B. ALTER INDEX NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID REORGANIZE
C. ALTER INDEX ALL ON OrderDetail REBUILD
D. ALTER INDEX NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID REBUILD

Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 126**
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.
You want to create a table to store Microsoft Word documents.
You need to ensure that the documents must only be accessible via Transact-SQL queries.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
A. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore
   (   [Id] INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
   [Document] VARBINARY(MAX) NULL
   )
   GO
B. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore
   (   [Id] hierarchyid,
   [Document] NVARCHAR NOT NULL
   )
   GO
C. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore AS FileTable
D. CREATE TABLE DocumentStore
   (   [Id] [uniqueidentifier] ROWGUIDCOL NOT NULL UNIQUE,
   [Document] VARBINARY(MAX) FILESTREAM NULL
   )
   GO

Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

**Question 127**
Which stored procedure option should you use?
You are a database developer at an independent software vendor. You create stored procedures that contain proprietary code.
You need to protect the code from being viewed by your customers.
Which stored procedure option should you use?
A. ENCRYPTBYKEY
B. ENCRYPTION
C. ENCRYPTBYPASSPHRASE
D. ENCRYPTBYCERT

Correct Answer: B
Explanation/Reference:
Question 128
Which query should you use?
Your database contains two tables named DomesticSalesOrders and InternationalSalesOrders. Both tables contain more than 100 million rows. Each table has a Primary Key column named SalesOrderId. The data in the two tables is distinct from one another.
Business users want a report that includes aggregate information about the total number of global sales and total sales amounts.
You need to ensure that your query executes in the minimum possible time.
Which query should you use?
A. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
   FROM (SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount
         FROM DomesticSalesOrders
         UNION ALL
         SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount
         FROM InternationalSalesOrders)
   AS p
B. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
   FROM (SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount
         FROM DomesticSalesOrders
         UNION
         SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount
         FROM InternationalSalesOrders)
   AS p
C. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
   FROM DomesticSalesOrders
   UNION
   SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
   FROM InternationalSalesOrders
D. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
   FROM DomesticSalesOrders
   UNION ALL
   SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
   FROM InternationalSalesOrders
Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

Question 129
Which Transact-SQL statement should you include at the beginning of the stored procedure?
You create a stored procedure that will update multiple tables within a transaction.
You need to ensure that if the stored procedure raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you include at the beginning of the stored procedure?
A. SET XACT_ABORT ON
B. SET ARITHABORT ON
C. TRY
D. BEGIN
E. SET ARITHABORT OFF
F. SET XACT_ABORT OFF
Correct Answer: A
Explanation/Reference:

Question 130
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
You have a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Customers and Orders. The tables are related by a column named CustomerID.
You need to create a query that meets the following requirements:
Returns the CustomerName for all customers and the OrderDate for any orders that they have placed.
Results must include customers who have not placed any orders.
Which Transact-SQL query should you use?
A. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
   FROM Customers
   RIGHT OUTER JOIN Orders
   ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID
B. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
   FROM Customers
JOIN Orders
ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID
C. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
FROM Customers
CROSS JOIN Orders
ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID
D. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate
FROM Customers
LEFT OUTER JOIN Orders
ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

Correct Answer: D
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

Question 131
Which code segment should you use?
CORRECT TEXT
You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to create a query that calculates the total sales of each OrderId from the Sales.Details table. The solution must meet the following requirements:
Use one-part names to reference columns.
Sort the order of the results from OrderId.
NOT depend on the default schema of a user.
Use an alias of TotalSales for the calculated ExtendedAmount.
Display only the OrderId column and the calculated TotalSales column.

Which code segment should you use?
To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
SELECT OrderID, SUM(ExtendedAmount) AS TotalSales
FROM Sales.Details
GROUP BY OrderID
ORDER BY OrderID

Question 132
Which code segment should you use?
CORRECT TEXT
You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You need to create a view named `uv_CustomerFullName` to meet the following requirements:
The code must NOT include object delimiters.
The view must be created in the Sales schema.
Columns must only be referenced by using one-part names.
The view must return the first name and the last name of all customers.
The view must prevent the underlying structure of the customer table from being changed.
The view must be able to resolve all referenced objects, regardless of the user’s default schema.
Which code segment should you use?
To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
CREATE VIEW Sales.uv_CustomerFullName
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT FirstName, LastName
FROM Sales.Customers
Explanation:

Question 133
Which code segment should you use?
CORRECT TEXT
You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
You deploy a new server that has SQL Server 2012 installed. You need to create a table named Sales.OrderDetails on the new server. Sales.OrderDetails must meet the following requirements:

- Write the results to a disk.
- Contain a new column named LineItemTotal that stores the product of ListPrice and Quantity for each row.
- The code must NOT use any object delimiters.
- The solution must ensure that LineItemTotal is stored as the last column in the table. Which code segment should you use?

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer

Explanation/Reference:

```
CREATE TABLE Sales.OrderDetails (
    ListPrice money not null,
    Quantity int not null,
    LineItemTotal as (ListPrice * Quantity) PERSISTED
)
```

Explanation:


Question 134

Which code segment should you use?

CORRECT TEXT

You have a view that was created by using the following code:

```
CREATE VIEW Sales.OrdersByTerritory AS
SELECT OrderID,OrderDate,SalesTerritoryID,TotalDue
FROM Sales.Orders;
```

You need to create an inline table-valued function named Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory, which must meet the following requirements:

- Accept the @T integer parameter.
- Use one-part names to reference columns.
- Filter the query results by SalesTerritoryID.
- Return the columns in the same order as the order used in OrdersByTerritory View.

Which code segment should you use?

To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer

Explanation/Reference:

```
CREATE FUNCTION Sales.fn_OrdersByTerritory (@T int)
RETURNS TABLE
AS
RETURN
    (SELECT OrderID,OrderDate,SalesTerritoryID,TotalDue
```
FROM Sales.OrdersByTerritory
WHERE SalesTerritoryID = @T

Question 135
What should you do?
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You create a stored procedure. You need to supply the stored procedure with multiple event names and their dates as parameters. What should you do?
A. Use the CAST function.
B. Use the DATE data type.
C. Use the FORMAT function.
D. Use an appropriate collation.
E. Use a user-defined table type.
F. Use the VARBINARY data type.
G. Use the DATETIME data type.
H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.
I. Use the DATETIMESTAMP data type.
J. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET function.

Correct Answer: E
Explanation/Reference:

Question 136
What should you do?
You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You create the Airline_Schedules table. You need to store the departure and arrival dates and times of flights along with time zone information. What should you do?
A. Use the CAST function.
B. Use the DATE data type.
C. Use the FORMAT function.
D. Use an appropriate collation.
E. Use a user-defined table type.
F. Use the VARBINARY data type.
G. Use the DATETIME data type.
H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.
I. Use the DATETIMESTAMP data type.
J. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET function.

Correct Answer: I
Explanation/Reference:

Question 137
What should you do?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You create a view from the Orders and OrderDetails tables by using the following definition.

CREATE VIEW vOrders
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT o.ProductID, o.OrderDate,
SUM(od.UnitPrice * od.OrderQty) AS Amount
FROM OrderDetails AS od, Orders AS o
INNER JOIN
Orders AS o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
WHERE od.SalesOrderID = o.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY o.OrderDate, o.ProductID
GO

You need to improve the performance of the view by persisting data to disk. What should you do?
A. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the view.
B. Create an AFTER trigger on the view.
C. Modify the view to use the WITH VIEW_METADATA clause.
D. Create a clustered index on the view.

Correct Answer: D
Explanation/Reference:

Question 138
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?
You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server database that supports an application. The application contains a table that has the following definition:
CREATE TABLE Inventory
(ItemID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
ItemsInStore int NOT NULL, ItemsInWarehouse int NOT NULL)

You need to create a computed column that returns the sum total of the ItemsInStore and ItemsInWarehouse values for each row.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse

B. ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD ItemsInStore - ItemsInWarehouse = TotalItems

C. ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems - ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse

D. ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse);

Correct Answer: A

Explanation/Reference: