

[Oct.-2016-UpdateExam 70-461 Practice Exam 179q Free from Braindump2go[NQ89-NQ94]

2016/10 New Microsoft 70-461: Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012/2014 Exam Questions Updated Today! Free Instant Download 70-461 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 179Q&As from Braindump2go.com Today! 100% Real Exam Questions! 100% Exam Pass Guaranteed! 1. | 2016/10 Latest 70-461 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 179Q&As Download: <http://www.braindump2go.com/70-461.html> 2. | 2016/10 Latest 70-461 Exam Questions & Answers: <https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B75b5xYLjSSNflp4NUtxTHJkb0hXTWtYMmdnbjBpVjNqUVV3NjNDcW1qOWVLMUQ3cUpENU0&usp=sharing>

QUESTION 89 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 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. Answer: G Explanation: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc645587.aspx>

QUESTION 90 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.

OrderDetails		
	Column Name	Data Type
	ListPrice	money
	Quantity	int

Customers		
	Column Name	Data Type
	CustomerID	int
	FirstName	varchar(10)
	LastName	varchar(10)

Orders		
	Column Name	Data Type
	OrderID	int
	OrderDate	datetime
	CustomerID	int

Answer: `SELECT Orders.OrderID FROM Orders WHERE Orders.OrderDate > CONVERT(datetime, @Parameter1)`

QUESTION 91 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 Answer: D Explanation: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175156.aspx>

QUESTION 92 You develop a database application for a university. You need to create a view that will be indexed that meets the following requirements: - Displays 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.)

WITH ENCRYPTION	
WITH CHECK OPTION	
WITH SCHEMABINDING	
WITH VIEW_METADATA	
CREATE VIEW dbo.CanadianStudents	
AS	
SELECT s.LastName, s.FirstName, s.JobTitle,	
a.Country, e.LastQualification	
FROM Student s	
INNER JOIN NativeAddress a ON a.AddressID =	
s.AddressID	
INNER JOIN EducationHistory e ON e.StudentID =	
s.StudentID	
WHERE a.Country = 'Canada'	

Answer:

WITH ENCRYPTION	CREATE VIEW dbo.CanadianStudents
WITH CHECK OPTION	
WITH SCHEMABINDING	WITH SCHEMABINDING
WITH VIEW_METADATA	
CREATE VIEW dbo.CanadianStudents	AS
AS	SELECT s.LastName, s.FirstName, s.JobTitle,
SELECT s.LastName, s.FirstName, s.JobTitle,	a.Country, e.LastQualification
a.Country, e.LastQualification	FROM Student s
FROM Student s	INNER JOIN NativeAddress a ON a.AddressID =
INNER JOIN NativeAddress a ON a.AddressID =	s.AddressID
INNER JOIN EducationHistory e ON e.StudentID =	s.StudentID
WHERE a.Country = 'Canada'	WHERE a.Country = 'Canada'
	WITH CHECK OPTION

Explanation:<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187956.aspx> QUESTION 93What is the difference between the simple CASE expression and the searched CASE expression? A. The simple CASE expression is used when the database recovery model is simple,and the searched CASE expression is used when it's full or bulk logged.B. The simple CASE expression compares an input expression to multiple possible expressions in the WHEN clauses, and the searched CASE expression uses independent predicates in the WHEN clauses.C. The simple CASE expression can be used anywhere in a query, and the searched CASE expression can be used only in the WHERE clause.D. The simple CASE expression can be used anywhere in a query, and the searched CASE expression can be used only in query filters (ON, WHERE, HAVING). Answer: B QUESTION 94You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create two tables by using the following table definitions.

```
CREATE TABLE Employee
(
    empid int NOT NULL
    , mgrid int NULL
    , empname varchar(25) NOT NULL
    , salary money NOT NULL
    CONSTRAINT PK_Employee
        PRIMARY KEY (empid)
)
CREATE TABLE Department
(
    deptname varchar(25) NOT NULL
    , deptmgrid int NULL
)
You need to write a Transact-SQL query that returns the department name, employee name, employee salary, and employee manager salary for all employees. The query must return the results in the following order: department name, employee name, employee salary, and employee manager salary. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use to create the query?
```

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.)

CREATE FUNCTION dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS INT)	
RETURNS TABLE	
(
empid INT NOT NULL	
, empname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL	
, mgrid INT NULL	
, lvi INT NOT NULL	
)	
AS	
BEGIN	
WITH Employee_Subtree(empid, empname,	
mgrid, lvi)	
AS	
(SELECT empid, empname, mgrid, 0	
FROM Employee WHERE empid = @empid	
UNION ALL	
SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.mgrid, e.lvi+1	
FROM Employee AS e	
JOIN Employee_Subtree AS es	
ON es.mgrid = e.empid	
CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS INT)	
AS	
BEGIN	
RETURN	
END	
INSERT INTO TREE	
SELECT empid, empname, mgrid, 0	
FROM Employee	
WHERE empid = @empid	
UNION ALL	
SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.mgrid, e.lvi+1	
FROM Employee AS e	
JOIN Employee_Subtree AS es	
ON es.mgrid = e.empid	

Answer:

<pre>CREATE FUNCTION dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS INT) RETURNS SYSXML (@empid INT NOT NULL , @empname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL , @empid INT NOT NULL , @lvi INT NOT NULL) AS BEGIN WITH Employee_Subtree (@empid, @empname, @empid, @lvi) AS (SELECT @empid, @empname, @empid, 0 FROM Employee WHERE empid = @empid UNION ALL SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.empid, e.lvi+1 FROM Employee AS e JOIN Employee_Subtree AS es ON e.empid = es.empid) CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS INT) AS BEGIN RETURN END INSERT INTO STAGE SELECT empid, empname, nprid, 0 FROM Employee WHERE empid = @empid UNION ALL SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.nprid, e.lvi+1 FROM Employee AS e JOIN Employee_Subtree AS es ON e.empid = es.empid</pre>	<pre>CREATE FUNCTION dbo.getsubtree(@empid AS INT) RETURNS SYSXML (@empid INT NOT NULL , @empname VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL , @empid INT NOT NULL , @lvi INT NOT NULL) AS BEGIN WITH Employee_Subtree (@empid, @empname, @empid, @lvi) AS (SELECT @empid, @empname, @empid, 0 FROM Employee WHERE empid = @empid UNION ALL SELECT e.empid, e.empname, e.nprid, e.lvi+1 FROM Employee AS e JOIN Employee_Subtree AS es ON e.empid = es.empid) INSERT INTO STAGE SELECT * FROM Employee_Subtree; RETURN END</pre>
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