

70-461^{Q&As}

Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012/2014

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QUESTION 1

Your database contains a table named Purchases. The table includes a DATETIME column named PurchaseTime that stores the date and time each purchase is made. There is a non-clustered index on the PurchaseTime column. The business team wants a report that displays the total number of purchases made 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 Purchases WHERE PurchaseTime = CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE())`
- B. `SELECT COUNT(*)FROM Purchases WHERE PurchaseTime = GETDATE()`
- C. `SELECT COUNT(*)FROM Purchases WHERE CONVERT(VARCHAR, PurchaseTime, 112) = CONVERT(VARCHAR, GETDATE(), 112)`
- D. `SELECT COUNT(*)FROM Purchases WHERE PurchaseTime >= CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()) AND PurchaseTime`

Correct Answer: D

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181034.aspx>

QUESTION 2

You have a SQL Server database that contains all of the customer data for your company.

You need to extract a random 1,000 row sample from a table Customers.

Part of the correct Transact-SQL has been provided in the answer area below. Enter the code in the answer area that resolves the problem and meets the stated goals or requirements. You can add code within the code that has been

provided as well as below it.

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM Customers
3 TABLESAMPLE SYSTEM ( )
```

Keywords

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| ADD | DESC | KILL | ROW_NUMBER |
| ALL | DISK | LEFT | ROWGUIDCOL |
| ALTER | DISTINCT | LIKE | RULE |
| AND | DISTRIBUTED | LINENO | SAVESCHEMA |
| ANY | DOUBLE | LOAD | SCHEMABINDING |
| AS | DROP | MAX | SECURITYAUDIT |
| ASC | DUMP | MERGE | SELECT |
| AUTHORIZATION | ELSE | NATIONAL | SEMANTICKEYPHRASETABLE |
| BACKUP | END | NOCHECK | SEMANTICSIMILARITYDETAILSTABLE |
| BEGIN | ERRLVL | NONCLUSTEREDNOT | SEMANTICSIMILARITYTABLE |
| BETWEEN | ERROR_NUMBER | NULL | SESSION_USER |
| BREAK | ESCAPE | NULLIF | SET |
| BROWSE | ESCEPT | OF | SETUSER |
| BULK | EXEC | OFF | SHUTDOWN |
| BY | EXECUTE | OFFSETS | SNAPSHOT |
| CASCADE | EXISTS | ON | SOME |
| CASE | EXIT | OPEN | STATISTICS |
| CAST | EXTERNAL | OPENDATASOURCE | SYSTEM_USER |
| CATCH | FETCH | OPENQUERY | TABLE |
| CHECK | FILE | OPENROWSET | TABLESAMPLE |
| CHECKPOINT | FILESTREAM | OPENXML | TEXTSIZE |
| CLOSE | FILLFACTOR | OPTION | THEN |
| CLUSTERED | FOR | OR | TO |
| COALESCE | FORFOREIGN | ORDER | TOP |
| COLLATE | FREETEXT | OUTER | TRAN |
| COLUMN | FREETEXTTABLE | OVER | TRANSACTION |
| COMMIT | FROM | PERCENT | TRIGGER |
| COMPUTE | FULL | PERSISTED | TRUNCATE |
| CONCAT | FUNCTION | PIVOT | TRY_CONVERT |
| CONSTRAINT | GETDATE | PLAN | TSEQUAL |
| CONTAINS | GO | PRECISION | UNION |
| CONTAINSTABLE | GOTO | PRIMARY | UNIQUE |
| CONTINUE | GRANT | PRINT | UNPIVOT |
| CONVERT | GROUP | PROC | UPDATE |
| CREATE | HAVING | PROCEDURE | UPDATETEXT |
| CROSS | HOLDLOCK | PUBLIC | USE |
| CREATE | IDENTITY | RAISERROR | USER |
| CROSS | IDENTITY_INSERT | RANK | VALUES |
| CURRENT | IDENTITYCOL | READ | VARYING |
| CURRENT_DATE | IF | READTEXT | VIEW |
| CURRENT_TIME | IFF | RECONFIGURE | WAITFOR |
| CURRENT_TIMESTAMP | IN | REFERENCES | WHEN |
| CURRENT_USER | INDEX | REPEATABLE | WHERE |
| CURSOR | INNER | REPLICATION | WHILE |
| DATABASE | INSERT | RESTORE | WITH |
| DATETIME | INT | RESTRICT | WITHIN GROUP |
| DBCC | INTERSECT | RETURNREVERT | WRITETEXT |
| DEALLOCATE | INTO | REVOKE | XML |
| DECLAREDEFAULT | IS | | |
| DELETE | ISNULL | | |
| DENSE_RANK | JOIN | | |
| DENY | KEY | | |
| | | ROWCOUNT | |

Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position.

Correct Answer: TABLESAMPLE SYSTEM (1000 ROWS)

Update line 3 to get the following:

```
SELECT *  
  
FROM Customers  
  
TABLESAMPLE SYSTEM (1000 ROWS)
```

The TABLESAMPLE clause limits the number of rows returned from a table in the FROM clause to a sample number or PERCENT of rows.

Syntax: TABLESAMPLE [SYSTEM] (sample_number [PERCENT | ROWS])

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189108\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189108(v=sql.105).aspx)

QUESTION 3

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

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

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.

```
RETURNS TABLE  
AS  
RETURN  
(SELECT  
   OrderID,  
   OrderDate,
```

Correct Answer: Please review the part for this answer

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

QUESTION 4

You need to create a table named OrderDetails on a new server. OrderDetails must meet the following requirements:

Contain a new column named LineltemTotal 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 LineltemTotal 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,  
)
```

Correct Answer: Please review the explanation part for this answer

```
CREATE TABLE OrderDetails ( ListPrice money NOT NULL, Quantity int NOT NULL, LineltemTotal AS (ListPrice *  
Quantity) PERSISTED )
```

QUESTION 5

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:

```

CREATE VIEW Sales.vwCustomerRevenue
AS
WITH SCHEMABINDING

CREATE VIEW
Sales.vwCustomerRevenue
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS

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);
    
```

Correct Answer:

```

CREATE VIEW Sales.vwCustomerRevenue
AS
WITH SCHEMABINDING

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);

CREATE VIEW
Sales.vwCustomerRevenue
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS

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
    
```

QUESTION 6

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 part for this answer

```
SELECT OrderID, SUM(ExtendedAmount) AS TotalSales FROM Sales.Details GROUP BY OrderID ORDER BY OrderID
```

QUESTION 7

Which of the following correctly represents the logical query processing order of the various query clauses?

- A. SELECT > FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING > ORDER BY
- B. FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING > SELECT > ORDER BY
- C. FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING > ORDER BY > SELECT
- D. SELECT > ORDER BY > FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

You create a table by using the following Transact-SQL Statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Products  
(  
  Name nvarchar ( 10),  
  SubName nvarchar ( 10)  
);
```

You need to return a result set that has a single column named DisplayInformation. The result set must contain the Name value if the Name value is NOT NULL, otherwise the result set must contain the SubName value.

Part of the correct Transact-SQL has been provided in the answer area below. Enter the code in the answer area that

resolves the problem and meets the stated goals or requirements. You can add code within the code that has been provided as well as below it.


```
1 SELECT (Name, SubName)
2 FROM Products;
```

Keywords

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| ADD | DESC | KILL | ROW_NUMBER |
| ALL | DISK | LEFT | ROWGUIDCOL |
| ALTER | DISTINCT | LIKE | RULE |
| AND | DISTRIBUTED | LINENO | SAVESCHEMA |
| ANY | DOUBLE | LOAD | SCHEMABINDING |
| AS | DROP | MAX | SECURITYAUDIT |
| ASC | DUMP | MERGE | SELECT |
| AUTHORIZATION | ELSE | NATIONAL | SEMANTICKEYPHRASETABLE |
| BACKUP | END | NOCHECK | SEMANTICSIMILARITYDETAILSTABLE |
| BEGIN | ERRLVL | NONCLUSTEREDNOT | SEMANTICSIMILARITYTABLE |
| BETWEEN | ERROR_NUMBER | NULL | SESSION_USER |
| BREAK | ESCAPE | NULLIF | SET |
| BROWSE | ESCEPT | OF | SETUSER |
| BULK | EXEC | OFF | SHUTDOWN |
| BY | EXECUTE | OFFSETS | SNAPSHOT |
| CASCADE | EXISTS | ON | SOME |
| CASE | EXIT | OPEN | STATISTICS |
| CAST | EXTERNAL | OPENDATASOURCE | SYSTEM_USER |
| CATCH | FETCH | OPENQUERY | TABLE |
| CHECK | FILE | OPENROWSET | TABLESAMPLE |
| CHECKPOINT | FILESTREAM | OPENXML | TEXTSIZE |
| CLOSE | FILLFACTOR | OPTION | THEN |
| CLUSTERED | FOR | OR | TO |
| COALESCE | FORFOREIGN | ORDER | TOP |
| COLLATE | FREETEXT | OUTER | TRAN |
| COLUMN | FREETEXTTABLE | OVER | TRANSACTION |
| COMMIT | FROM | PERCENT | TRIGGER |
| COMPUTE | FULL | PERSISTED | TRUNCATE |
| CONCAT | FUNCTION | PIVOT | TRY_CONVERT |
| CONSTRAINT | GETDATE | PLAN | TSEQUAL |
| CONTAINS | GO | PRECISION | UNION |
| CONTAINSTABLE | GOTO | PRIMARY | UNIQUE |
| CONTINUE | GRANT | PRINT | UNPIVOT |
| CONVERT | GROUP | PROC | UPDATE |
| CREATE | HAVING | PROCEDURE | UPDATETEXT |
| CROSS | HOLDLOCK | PUBLIC | USE |
| CREATE | IDENTITY | RAISERROR | USER |
| CROSS | IDENTITY_INSERT | RANK | VALUES |
| CURRENT | IDENTITYCOL | READ | VARYING |
| CURRENT_DATE | IF | READTEXT | VIEW |
| CURRENT_TIME | IFF | RECONFIGURE | WAITFOR |
| CURRENT_TIMESTAMP | IN | REFERENCES | WHEN |
| CURRENT_USER | INDEX | REPEATABLE | WHERE |
| CURSOR | INNER | REPLICATION | WHILE |
| DATABASE | INSERT | RESTORE | WITH |
| DATETIME | INT | RESTRICT | WITHIN GROUP |
| DBCC | INTERSECT | RETURNREVERT | WRITETEXT |
| DEALLOCATE | INTO | REVOKE | XML |
| DECLAREDEFAULT | IS | RIGHT | |
| DELETE | ISNULL | ROLLBACK | |
| DENSE_RANK | JOIN | ROWCOUNT | |
| DENY | KEY | | |

Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position.

Correct Answer: SELECT IIF (Name IS NOT NULL, Name, SubName)

Update line 1 to get the following:

```
SELECT IIF (Name IS NOT NULL, Name, SubName)
```

```
FROM Products;
```

IIF returns one of two values, depending on whether the Boolean expression evaluates to true or false in SQL Server.

Syntax: IIF (boolean_expression, true_value, false_value)

If the value of expression is NULL, IS NULL returns TRUE; otherwise, it returns FALSE.

If the value of expression is NULL, IS NOT NULL returns FALSE; otherwise, it returns TRUE.

To determine whether an expression is NULL, use IS NULL or IS NOT NULL instead of comparison operators (such as = or !=). Comparison operators return UNKNOWN when either or both arguments are NULL

References:

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh213574.aspx>

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188795.aspx>

QUESTION 9

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 10

You're designing a new SQL Server 2012 query for the HR department. The query will find records from the persons table for people whose name starts with 'Ja'. Which WHERE statement would be the correct choice?

- A. where (name like 'Ja%')
- B. where (name = 'Ja%')
- C. where (name > 'Ja')
- D. where (name like '%Ja%')

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

You need to create a stored procedure that enters values into multiple tables. The solution must ensure that if a single insert fails, none of the values are inserted into the tables.

How should you complete the stored procedure? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct locations. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view

content.

Select and Place:

| Values | Answer Area |
|--------------------|---|
| BEGIN | CREATE PROCEDURE AddOrder |
| BEGIN TRANSACTION | @CustomerId INT, |
| BEGIN TRY | @Orders OrderType READONLY |
| COMMIT TRANSACTION | AS |
| ROLLBACK | Value |
| SAVE TRANSACTION | INSERT INTO LogTable |
| | (CustomerId, Action) |
| | VALUES |
| | (@CustomerId, 'Order Placed') |
| | Value |
| | INSERT INTO Orders |
| | (CustomerId) |
| | VALUES |
| | (@CustomerId) |
| | SET @OrderId = SCOPE_IDENTITY() |
| | INSERT INTO OrderDetails |
| | (OrderId, PartId, Quantity, Cost) |
| | SELECT @OrderId, PartId, Quantity, Cost |
| | FROM @Orders |
| | END TRY |
| | BEGIN CATCH |
| | Value |
| | END CATCH |
| | Value |

Correct Answer:

| Values | Answer Area |
|-------------------|---|
| BEGIN | CREATE PROCEDURE AddOrder |
| BEGIN TRANSACTION | @CustomerId INT, |
| | @Orders OrderType READONLY |
| | AS |
| | BEGIN TRY |
| | INSERT INTO LogTable |
| | (CustomerId, Action) |
| | VALUES |
| | (@CustomerId, 'Order Placed') |
| | SAVE TRANSACTION |
| | INSERT INTO Orders |
| | (CustomerId) |
| | VALUES |
| | (@CustomerId) |
| | SET @OrderId = SCOPE_IDENTITY() |
| | INSERT INTO OrderDetails |
| | (OrderId, PartId, Quantity, Cost) |
| | SELECT @OrderId, PartId, Quantity, Cost |
| | FROM @Orders |
| | END TRY |
| | BEGIN CATCH |
| | ROLLBACK |
| | END CATCH |
| | COMMIT TRANSACTION |

Box 1: BEGIN TRY Box 2:SAVE TRANSACTION Box 3: ROLLBACK Box 4: COMMIT TRANSACTION
References:<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188378.aspx>

QUESTION 12

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

You are developing a stored procedure that takes a parameter named @date that uses the varchar datatype. The @date parameter must be compared to the value in a datetime column named OrderDate.

Which of the following WHERE clauses would be the most efficient WHERE clause to use?

- A. WHERE OrderDate = CAST(datetime,@date)
- B. WHERE OrderDate = CONVERT(datetime,@date)

C. WHERE OrderDate =@date

D. WHERE OrderDate = CAST(@date AS datetime)

E. WHERE OrderDate = PARSE(@date AS Date)

Correct Answer: C

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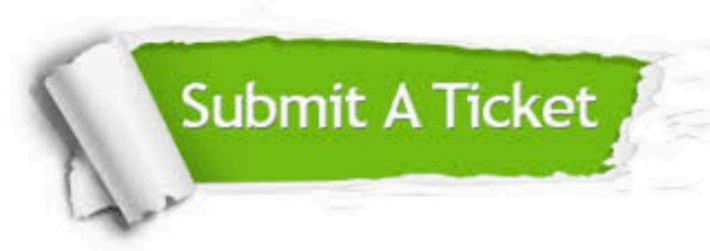
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