Vendor: Microsoft

Exam Code:70-433

Exam Name:TS: Microsoft SQL Server 2008, Database Development

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

You have a table named JobCandidate. You are tasked to delete a row in the JobCandidate table.

You need to write a transaction that allows the database to be restored to the exact point the record was deleted without knowing the time of execution.

Which query should you use?

A. BEGIN TRANSACTION DELETE FROM JobCandidate WHERE JobCandidateID = 10; COMMIT TRANSACTION;

B. BEGIN TRANSACTION WITH MARK N\\'Deleting a Job Candidate\\'; DELETE FROM JobCandidate WHERE JobCandidateID = 10; COMMIT TRANSACTION

C. BEGIN TRANSACTION Delete_Candidate WITH MARK DELETE FROM JobCandidate WHERE JobCandidateID = 10; COMMIT TRANSACTION Delete_Candidate;

D. DECLARE @CandidateName varchar(50) = \\'Delete_Candidate\\' BEGIN TRANSACTION @CandidateName DELETE FROM JobCandidate WHERE JobCandidateID = 10; COMMIT TRANSACTION @CandidateName;

Correct Answer: C

BEGIN { TRAN | TRANSACTION }

[{ transaction_name | @tran_name_variable }

[WITH MARK [\\'description\\']]

]

[;]

WITH MARK [\\'description\\'] - specifies that the transaction is marked in the log. description is a string that describes the mark. If WITH MARK is used, a transaction name must be specified. When restoring a database to an earlier state, the

marked transaction can be used in place of a date and time. The mark is placed in the transaction log only if the database is updated by the marked transaction. Transactions that do not modify data are not marked. BEGIN TRAN new_name

WITH MARK can be nested within an already existing transaction that is not marked.

Upon doing so, new_name becomes the mark name for the transaction, despite the name that the transaction may already have been given.

QUESTION 2

You have two tables named dbo.CurrentProducts and dbo.ArchiveProducts.

You have the following query: SELECT ProductID, Name FROM dbo.CurrentProducts UNION ALL SELECT ProductID, Name FROM dbo.ArchiveProducts;

You need to predict the list of products that the query will produce.

Which list of products should the query return?

A. Products that appear in dbo.CurrentProducts or dbo.ArchiveProducts but not in both.

B. Products that have a matching ProductID and Name in dbo.CurrentProducts or dbo.ArchiveProducts.

C. Products that appear in dbo.CurrentProducts or dbo.ArchiveProducts. Products that appear in both tables are listed only once.

D. Products that appear in dbo.CurrentProducts or dbo.ArchiveProducts. Products that appear in both tables are listed multiple times.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Your database contains sales information for millions of orders.

You need to identify the orders with the highest average unit price and an order total greater than 10,000. The list should contain no more than 20 orders.

Which query should you use?

A. SELECT TOP (20)

B. SalesOrderId,

C. OrderDate,

D. Total, SUM(od.QTY * od.UnitPrice) / SUM(od.Qty) AS [AvgUnitPrice] FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader o JOIN SALES.SalesOrderDetail od ON o.SalesOrderId = od.SalesOrderId WHERE o.Total> 10000 GROUP BY o.SalesOrderId, o.OrderDate, o.Total ORDER BY AvgUnitPrice;

E. SELECT TOP (20)

F. SalesOrderId,

G. OrderDate,

H. Total, (SELECT SUM(od.Qty * od.UnitPrice) / SUM(od.QTY) FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail od WHERE o.SalesOrderId = od.SalesOrderId) AS [AvgUnitPrice] FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader o

WHERE o.Total> 10000

ORDER BY AvgUnitPrice DESC;

I. SELECT TOP (20)

J. SalesOrderId,

K. OrderDate,

L. Total, SUM(od.Qty * od.UnitPrice) / SUM(od.Qty) AS [AvgUnitPrice] FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader o JOIN

Sales.SalesOrderDetail od ON o.SalesOrderId = od.SalesOrderId WHERE o.Total> 10000 GROUP BY o.SalesOrderId, o.OrderDate, o.Total ORDER BY Total DESC;

M. SELECT TOP (20)

N. SalesOrderId,

O. OrderDate,

P. Total, (SELECT SUM(od.Qty * od.UnitPrice) / SUM(od.Qty) FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail od WHERE o.SalesOrderId = od.SalesOrderId) AS [AvgUnitPrice] FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader o WHERE o.Total > 10000 ORDER BY o.Total DESC, AvgUnitPrice;

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

You need to capture and record a workload for analysis by the Database Engine Tuning Advisor (DTA).

Which tool should you use?

A. DTA utility

B. Activity Monitor

C. SQL Server Profiler

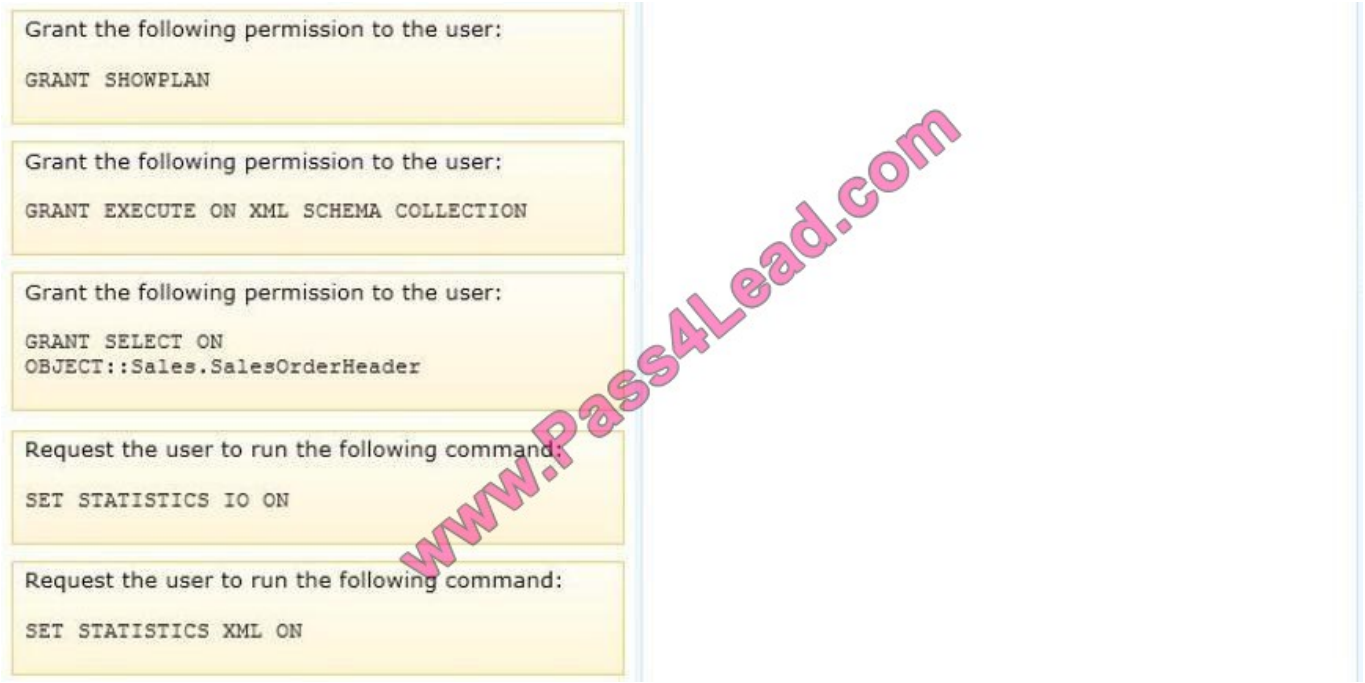
D. Performance Monitor

Correct Answer: C

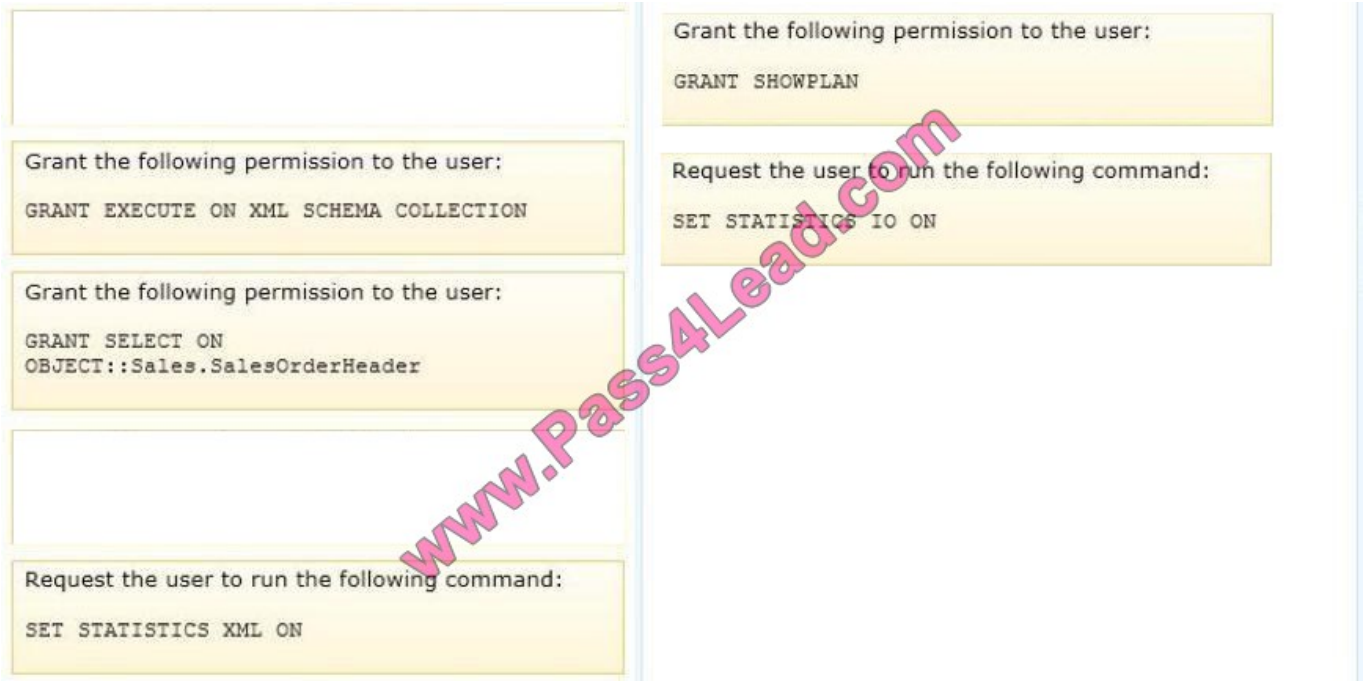
QUESTION 5

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database instance named AdventureWorks. A user who has the db_datareader permissions on the AdventureWorks database wants to view the estimated execution plan XML output document for the following query: SELECT * FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader WHERE OnlineOrderFlag = 1 AND SubTotal > 500 You need to ensure that the user can view the document. Which two actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 6

You have a table named Customer.

You need to ensure that customer data in the table meets the following requirements:

credit limit must be zero unless customer identification has been verified.

credit limit must be less than 10,000.

Which constraint should you use?

A. CHECK (CreditLimt BETWEEN 1 AND 10000)

B. CHECK (Verified = 1 AND CreditLimt BETWEEN 1 AND 10000)

C. CHECK ((CreditLimt = 0 AND Verified = 0) OR (CreditLimt BETWEEN 1 AND 10000 AND Verified = 1))

D. CHECK ((CreditLimt = 0 AND Verified = 0) AND (CreditLimt BETWEEN 1 AND 10000 AND Verified = 1))

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

You need to round the value 1.75 to the nearest whole number.

Which code segment should you use?

A. Select ROUND(1.75,0)

B. Select ROUND(1.75,2)

C. Select ROUND(1.75,1.0)

D. Select ROUND(1.75,2.0)

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

You plan to add a new column named SmallKey to the Sales.Product table that will be used in a unique constraint. You are required to ensure that the following information is applied when adding the new column:

\\'a1\\' and \\'A1\\' are treated as different values \\'a\\' and \\'A\\' sort before \\'b\\' and \\'B\\' in an ORDER BY clause

You need to select the collation that meets the requirements for the new column.

Which collation should you select?

A. Latin1_General_BIN

B. SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AI

C. SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS

D. SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CS_AS

Correct Answer: D

SQL Server Collation Name consists of several parts, one of them is responsible for CaseSensitivity CI specifies case-insensitive, CS specifies case-sensitive.

BIN specifies the binary sort order to be used.

So, because we want case-sensitive location, B and C are not suitable. Latin1_General_BIN use binary sort order, but we want linguistical sort order (according to rules of language), not based on the code point values of characters.

QUESTION 9

You are a developer for a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database instance. You create tables named order, customer, and product as follows: You need to write a query to sum the sales of all orders by the following entries: The product name The month the product was ordered The product name and the month the product was ordered The grand total of all sales

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[order]
  ([OrderID] [int],
   [ProductID] [int],
   [CustomerID] [int],
   [OrderDate] [datetime]);

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[customer]
  ([CustomerID] [int],
   [CustomerName] [varchar](100),
   [Address] [varchar](200),
   [City] [varchar](100),
   [State] [varchar](50),
   [ZipCode] [varchar](5));

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[product]
  ([ProductID] [int],
   [ProductName] [varchar](100),
   [SalePrice] [money],
   [ManufacturerName] [varchar](100));
```


Which SQL query should you use?

A.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  p.ProductName,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((c.CustomerName, p.ProductName), ());
```

B.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  p.ProductName,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((c.CustomerName), (p.ProductName), ());
```

C.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  COUNT(o.OrderID) AS Orders
FROM
  customer c INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
WHERE
  COUNT(o.OrderID) > 10
GROUP BY
  c.CustomerName;
```

D.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  COUNT(o.OrderID) AS Orders
FROM
  customer c INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
GROUP BY
  c.CustomerName
HAVING
  COUNT(o.OrderID) > 10;
```

E.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  AVG(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE
  o.OrderDate > '09/01/2011'
GROUP BY
  c.CustomerName
HAVING
  AVG(p.SalePrice) >= 500
```

F.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  AVG(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE
  o.OrderDate > '09/01/2011' AND
  AVG(p.SalePrice) >= 500
```

G.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate) OrderMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID
GROUP BY CUBE(p.ProductName, DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate));
```

H.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate) OrderMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID
GROUP BY CUBE;
```

I.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate) OrderMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID
GROUP BY p.ProductName, OrderMonth;
```

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I.

```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate) OrderMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.?productID
GROUP BY p.ProductName, DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate);
```


J.

Correct Answer: G

QUESTION 10

You need to configure Full-Text Search to ignore specific words.

Which Full-Text Search component should you use?

A. iFilter

B. Stoplist

C. Thesaurus file

D. Word breakers

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

You have a table named Orders. You have been tasked to modify your company\\'s main database to remove all inactive order rows. You are developing a stored procedure that will enable you to delete these rows. You have written the following code segment to accomplish this task. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

01 BEGIN TRY 02 DECLARE @RowCount INT = 1000 03 WHILE @RowCount = 1000 04 BEGIN 05 DELETE TOP (1000) FROM Orders WHERE Status = \\'Inactive\\'; 06 SET @RowCount = @@ROWCOUNT 07 ... 08 END 09 END TRY 10 BEGIN CATCH 11 PRINT ERROR_MESSAGE() 12 END CATCH

You need to insert a Transact-SQL statement that will notify you immediately after each batch of rows is deleted.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you insert at line 07?

A. RAISERROR (\\'Deleted %i rows\\', 6, 1, @RowCount)

B. RAISERROR (\\'Deleted %i rows\\', 16, 1, @RowCount)

C. RAISERROR (\\'Deleted %i rows\\', 10, 1, @RowCount) WITH NOWAIT

D. RAISERROR (\\'Deleted %i rows\\', 11, 1, @RowCount) WITH NOWAIT

Correct Answer: C

RAISERROR can be used as an alternative to PRINT to return messages to calling applications. Because RAISERROR run with a severity of 11 to 19 in a TRY block transfers control to the associated CATCH block, specify a severity of 10 or lower to use RAISERROR to return a message from a TRY block without invoking the CATCH block. NOWAIT option sends messages immediately to the client.

QUESTION 12

You are creating a function that references a table. You need to prevent the table from being dropped.

Which option should you use when you create the function?

A. WITH ENCRYPTION

B. WITH EXECUTE AS

C. WITH SCHEMABINDING

D. WITH RETURNS NULL ON NULL INPUT

Correct Answer: C

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