



70-762^{Q&As}

Developing SQL Databases

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QUESTION 1

You have multiple queries that take a long time to complete.

You need to identify the cause by using detailed information about the Transact-SQL statements in the queries. The Transact-SQL statements must not run as part of the analysis.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A. SET STATISTICS IO ON
- B. SET SHOWPLAN_TEXT ON
- C. SET STATISTICS XML ON
- D. SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON

Correct Answer: B

SET SHOWPLAN_TEXT ON causes Microsoft SQL Server not to execute Transact-SQL statements. Instead, SQL Server returns detailed information about how the statements are executed. Incorrect Answers:

C: SET STATISTICS XML ON causes Microsoft SQL Server to execute Transact-SQL statements and generate detailed information about how the statements were executed in the form of a well-defined XML document.

D: When STATISTICS PROFILE is ON, each executed query returns its regular result set, followed by an additional result set that shows a profile of the query execution.

The additional result set contains the SHOWPLAN_ALL columns for the query and these additional columns.

Column name, Description Rows: Actual number of rows produced by each operator Executes: Number of times the operator has been executed

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/set-showplan-text-transact-sql>

QUESTION 2

Note: The question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other question in the series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You have a database named DB1. The database does not use a memory-optimized filegroup. The database contains a table named Table1. The table must support the following workloads: You need to add the most efficient index to support the new OLTP workload, while not deteriorating the existing Reporting query performance. What should you do?



Workload	Type	Description
Reporting	Existing	The reporting workload must scan most of the records in the table to aggregate on a number of columns. A clustered columnstore index is already created on the table to support this workload.
OLTP	New	The OLTP workload must support 3,000 transactions per second. Rows are identified by using two columns. The filter is variant on one of the two columns while constant on the other. Only a small number of records with a few columns are returned by the query.

- A. Create a clustered index on the table.
- B. Create a nonclustered index on the table.
- C. Create a nonclustered filtered index on the table.
- D. Create a clustered columnstore index on the table.
- E. Create a nonclustered columnstore index on the table.
- F. Create a hash index on the table.

Correct Answer: C

A filtered index is an optimized nonclustered index, especially suited to cover queries that select from a well-defined subset of data. It uses a filter predicate to index a portion of rows in the table. A well-designed filtered index can improve query performance, reduce index maintenance costs, and reduce index storage costs compared with full-table indexes.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280372\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280372(v=sql.105).aspx)

QUESTION 3

You have a view that includes an aggregate.

You must be able to change the values of columns in the view. The changes must be reflected in the tables that the view uses.

You need to ensure that you can update the view.

What should you create?

- A. a nonclustered index
- B. a schema-bound view
- C. a stored procedure
- D. an INSTEAD OF trigger

Correct Answer: B

Binds the view to the schema of the underlying table or tables. When SCHEMABINDING is specified, the base table or tables cannot be modified in a way that would affect the view definition. Views or tables that participate in a view created



with the SCHEMABINDING clause cannot be dropped unless that view is dropped or changed so that it no longer has schema binding.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-view-transact-sql>

QUESTION 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You have a database that contains a table named Employees. The table stores information about the employees of your company.

You need to implement and enforce the following business rules:

Limit the values that are accepted by the Salary column.

Prevent salaries less than \$15,000 and greater than \$300,000 from being entered.

Determine valid values by using logical expressions.

Do not validate data integrity when running DELETE statements.

Solution: You implement a FOR UPDATE trigger on the table.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

References: <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/16081582/difference-between-for-update-of-and-for-update>

QUESTION 5

You are creating the following two stored procedures: A natively-compiled stored procedure An interpreted stored procedure that accesses both disk-based and memory-optimized tables

Both stored procedures run within transactions.

You need to ensure that cross-container transactions are possible.

Which setting or option should you use?

A. the SET TRANSACTION_READ_COMMITTED isolation level for the connection

B. the SERIALIZABLE table hint on disk-based tables

C. the SET MEMORY_OPTIMIZED_ELEVATE_TO_SNAPSHOT=ON option for the database

D. the SET MEMORY_OPTIMIZED_ELEVATE_TO_SNAPSHOT=OFF option for the database



Correct Answer: C

Provide a supported isolation level for the memory-optimized table using a table hint, such as WITH (SNAPSHOT). The need for the WITH (SNAPSHOT) hint can be avoided through the use of the database option MEMORY_OPTIMIZED_ELEVATE_TO_SNAPSHOT. When this option is set to ON, access to a memory-optimized table under a lower isolation level is automatically elevated to SNAPSHOT isolation.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Accessing memory optimized tables using the READ COMMITTED isolation level is supported only for autocommit transactions. It is not supported for explicit or implicit transactions. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/in-memory-oltp/transactions-with-memory-optimized-tables?view=sql-server-2017>

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