



# 70-762<sup>Q&As</sup>

Developing SQL Databases

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## QUESTION 1

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some questions sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You need to collect data from the following two sources:

1.

The performance counters of the operating system

2.

Microsoft SQL Server events

You must analyze the two datasets side-by side by using a single tool.

Solution: You use dynamic management views and SQL Server Profiler to collect performance data. You use SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) to analyze the data.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://www.sqlshack.com/dba-guide-sql-server-performance-troubleshooting-part-2-monitoring-utilities/>

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## QUESTION 2

You have the following stored procedure that is called by other stored procedures and applications:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateCustomer @CustomerId INT
AS
BEGIN
    EXEC ProcessCustomer_Internal @CustomerId
    DECLARE @Status INT
    SELECT @Status = Status FROM Customer WHERE CustomerId =
@CustomerId
END
```

You need to modify the stored procedure to meet the following requirements:

Always return a value to the caller.



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Return 0 if @Status is NULL.

Callers must be able to use @Status as a variable.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Replace NULL values with 0. Add a PRINT statement to return @Status.
- B. Add a RETURN statement.
- C. Replace NULL values with 0. Add an output parameter to return @Status.
- D. Replace NULL values with 0. Add a SELECT statement to return @Status.
- E. Add a PRINT statement.
- F. Add a SELECT statement to return @Status.
- G. Add an output parameter to return @Status.

Correct Answer: BC

There are three ways of returning data from a procedure to a calling program: result sets, output parameters, and return codes.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/stored-procedures/return-data-from-a-stored-procedure?view=sql-server-2017>

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### QUESTION 3

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 table that has a clustered index and a nonclustered index. The indexes use different columns from the table. You have a query named Query1 that uses the nonclustered index.

Users report that Query1 takes a long time to report results. You run Query1 and review the following statistics for an index seek operation:



### Index Seek (NonClustered)

Scan a particular range of rows from a nonclustered index.

Physical Operation	Index Seek
Logical Operation	Index Seek
Actual Execution Mode	Row
Actual Number of Rows	3571454
Actual Number of Batches	0
Estimated I/O Cost	0.0093577
Estimated Operator Cost	0.0107304 (0%)
Estimated CPU Cost	0.0013727
Estimated Subtree Cost	0.0107304
Estimated Number of Executions	1
Number of Executions	8
Estimated Number of Rows	0
Estimated Row Size	19 B
Actual Rebinds	0
Actual Rewinds	0
Ordered	True
Node ID	100

You need to resolve the performance issue.

Solution: You update statistics for the nonclustered index.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

We see Actual Number of Row is 3571454, while Estimated Number of Rows is 0. This indicates that the statistics are old, and need to be updated.

#### QUESTION 4

Note: This 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 independent of the other questions in this series.

Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You are a database developer for a company. The company has a server that has multiple physical disks. The disks are not part of a RAID array. The server hosts three Microsoft SQL Server instances. There are many SQL jobs that run



during off-peak hours.

You must monitor the SQL Server instances in real time and optimize the server to maximize throughput, response time, and overall SQL performance.

You need to ensure that the performance of each instance is consistent for the same queried and query plans.

What should you do?

- A. Create a sys.dm\_os\_waiting\_tasks query.
- B. Create a sys.dm\_exec\_sessions query.
- C. Create a Performance Monitor Data Collector Set.
- D. Create a sys.dm\_os\_memory\_objects query.
- E. Create a sp\_configure 'max server memory' query.
- F. Create a SQL Profiler trace.
- G. Create a sys.dm\_os\_wait\_stats query.
- H. Create an Extended Event.

Correct Answer: H

#### Advanced Viewing of Target Data from Extended Events in SQL Server

When your event session is currently active, you might want to watch the event data in real time, as it is received by the target.

Management > Extended Events > Sessions > [your-session] > Watch Live Data.

The query\_post\_execution\_showplan extended event enables you to see the actual query plan in the SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) UI. When the Details pane is visible, you can see a graph of the query plan on the Query Plan

tab.

By hovering over a node on the query plan, you can see a list of property names and their values for the node.



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with various icons. Below it, a tab shows 'SQLQuery2.sql - g...MOND\genemi (54))'. The main area displays a query plan for 'Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%'. The plan consists of a 'Compute Scalar' operator, followed by a 'Nested Loops (Left Outer Join)' operator, and another 'Compute Scalar' operator. The 'Nested Loops (Left Outer Join)' operator is highlighted with a red box. An arrow points from this box to the 'Properties' pane on the right. The 'Properties' pane shows details for a 'Clustered Index Seek (Clustered)' operation. The 'Physical Operation' is 'Clustered Index Seek', and the 'Logical Operation' is also 'Clustered Index Seek'. The 'Actual Execution Mode' is 'Row', and the 'Estimated Execution Mode' is 'Row'. The 'Storage' is 'RowStore'. The 'Actual Number of Rows' is 0, and the 'Actual Number of Batches' is 0. The 'Estimated Operator Cost' is 0.0033263 (4%), and the 'Estimated I/O Cost' is 0.003125. The 'Estimated Subtree Cost' is 0.0033263, and the 'Estimated CPU Cost' is 0.0001581. The 'Estimated Number of Executions' is 1,272,901, and the 'Number of Executions' is 1. The 'Estimated Number of Rows' is 1, and the 'Estimated Row Size' is 139 B. The 'Actual Rebinds' is 0, and the 'Actual Rewinds' is 0. The 'Ordered' property is 'True', and the 'Node ID' is 228. The 'Object' is '[InMemTest2].[sys].[sysclsobjs].[clst] [s]', and the 'Output List' is '[InMemTest2].[sys].[sysclsobjs].name'. The 'Seek Predicates' are 'Seek Keys[1]: Prefix: [InMemTest2].[sys].[sysclsobjs].class, [InMemTest2].[sys].[sysclsobjs].id = Scalar Operator((50)), Scalar Operator([InMemTest2].[sys].[sysclsobjs].[insid] as [s].[insid])'.

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt752502.aspx>

## QUESTION 5

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 need to identify the indexes that are not being used so that you can remove them from the database.

Solution: You run the sys.dm\_db\_index\_physical\_stats dynamic management view.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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