



70-762^{Q&As}

Developing SQL Databases

Pass Microsoft 70-762 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.geekcert.com/70-762.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Microsoft
Official Exam Center

- ⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

Background

You have a database named HR1 that includes a table named Employee.

You have several read-only, historical reports that contain regularly changing totals. The reports use multiple queries to estimate payroll expenses. The queries run concurrently. Users report that the payroll estimate reports do not always run.

You must monitor the database to identify issues that prevent the reports from running.

You plan to deploy the application to a database server that supports other applications. You must minimize the amount of storage that the database requires.

Employee Table

You use the following Transact-SQL statements to create, configure, and populate the Employee table:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Employee
(
    EmployeeId INT PRIMARY KEY,
    LastName varchar(50),
    FirstName varchar(50),
    DepartmentId int,
    HireDate datetime,
    TerminationDate datetime,
    SupervisorId int,
    CostCenterNumber int,
    EmployeeStatus int,
    EmployeePayRate int
)
GO

CREATE INDEX IX_1 on dbo.Employee (LastName, FirstName, DepartmentId) INCLUDE (HireDate)
CREATE INDEX IX_2 on dbo.Employee (LastName) INCLUDE (EmployeeId, FirstName, DepartmentId)
CREATE INDEX IX_3 on dbo.Employee (LastName, FirstName) INCLUDE (DepartmentId)
CREATE INDEX IX_4 on dbo.Employee (LastName, FirstName) INCLUDE (HireDate, DepartmentId)
GO

INSERT INTO Employee (EmployeeID, LastName, CostCenterNumber) VALUES(1001, 'Employee A', 3001001)
INSERT INTO Employee (EmployeeID, LastName, CostCenterNumber) VALUES(1002, 'Employee B', 3001001)
GO
```

Application

You have an application that updates the Employees table. The application calls the following stored procedures simultaneously and asynchronously:

UspA: This stored procedure updates only the EmployeeStatus column.

UspB: This stored procedure updates only the EmployeePayRate column.

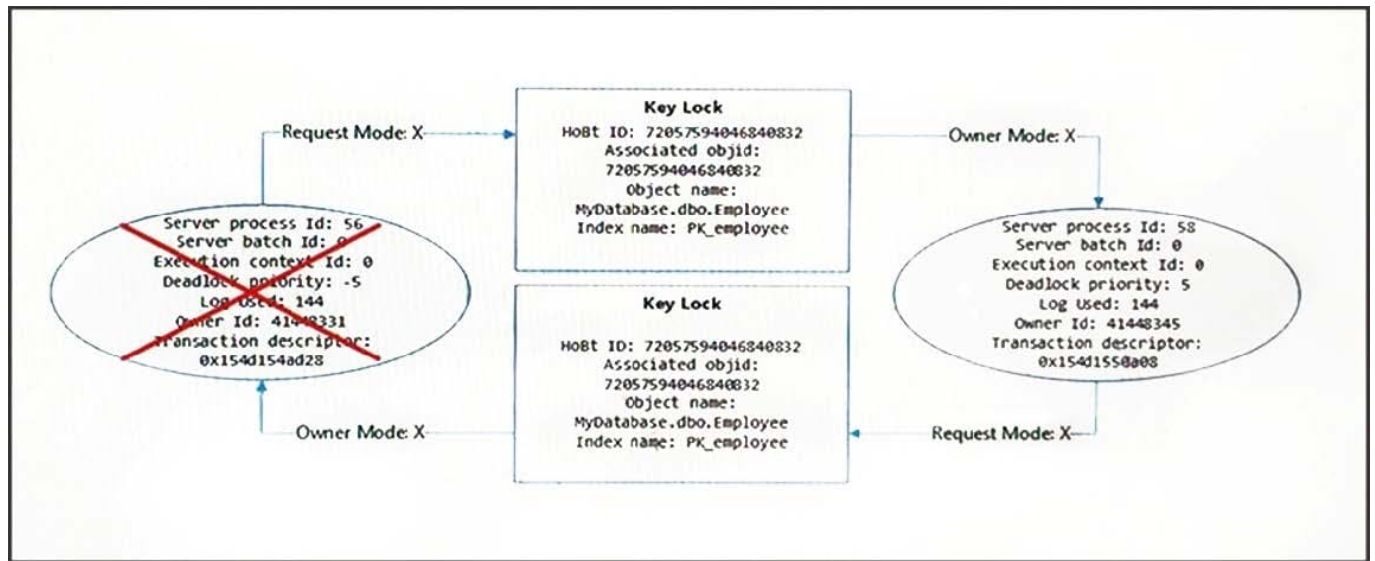
The application uses views to control access to data. Views must meet the following requirements:

Allow user access to all columns in the tables that the view accesses.

Restrict updates to only the rows that the view returns.



Exhibit



You are analyzing the performance of the database environment. You discover that locks that are held for a long period of time as the reports are generated.

You need to generate the reports more quickly. The database must not use additional resources.

What should you do?

- A. Update the transaction level of the report query session to READPAST.
- B. Modify the report queries to use the UNION statement to combine the results of two or more queries.
- C. Set the READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT database option to ON.
- D. Update the transaction level of the report query session to READ UNCOMMITTED.

Correct Answer: D

Transactions running at the READ UNCOMMITTED level do not issue shared locks to prevent other transactions from modifying data read by the current transaction. This is the least restrictive of the isolation levels.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms173763\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms173763(v=sql.105).aspx)

QUESTION 2

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 check constraint on the table.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Check_constraint

QUESTION 3

You run the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (  
    CustomerID INT NOT NULL IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,  
    CustomerName NVARCHAR (100) UNIQUE NOT NULL  
)  
  
CREATE TABLE Orders (  
    OrderID INT NOT NULL IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,  
    CustomerID INT NOT NULL REFERENCES Customers (CustomerID),  
    OrderDate DATE NOT NULL  
)  
  
CREATE VIEW v_CustomerOrder  
AS SELECT  
    b.CustomerName, a.OrderID, a.OrderDate,  
    (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Orders c WHERE c.CustomerID = a.CustomerID) AS CustomerOrderCount  
FROM Orders a  
INNER JOIN Customers b ON a.CustomerID = b.CustomerID
```

Records must only be added to the Orders table by using the view. If a customer name does not exist, then a new customer name must be created. You need to ensure that you can insert rows into the Orders table by using the view.

A. Add the CustomerID column from the Orders table and the WITH CHECK OPTION statement to the view.

B. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the view.

C. Add the WITH SCHEMABINDING statement to the view statement and create a clustered index on the view.

D. Remove the subquery from the view, add the WITH SCHEMABINDING statement, and add a trigger to the Orders table to perform the required logic.

Correct Answer: A

The WITH CHECK OPTION clause forces all data-modification statements executed against the view to adhere to the



criteria set within the WHERE clause of the SELECT statement defining the view. Rows cannot be modified in a way that causes them to vanish from the view.

References: <http://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=130855andseqNum=4>

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 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 create a baseline set of metrics to report how the computer running SQL Server operates under normal load. The baseline must include the resource usage associated with the server processes.

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: D

sys.dm_os_memory_objects returns memory objects that are currently allocated by SQL Server. You can use sys.dm_os_memory_objects to analyze memory use and to identify possible memory leaks.

Example: The following example returns the amount of memory allocated by each memory object type. SELECT SUM (pages_in_bytes) as 'Bytes Used', type FROM sys.dm_os_memory_objects GROUP BY type ORDER BY 'Bytes Used' DESC; GO

QUESTION 5

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 is independent of the other questions in the series.

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

You are developing an application to track customer sales.

You need to create a database object that meets the following requirements:

Launch when table data is modified.

Evaluate the state a table before and after a data modification and take action based on the difference.

Prevent malicious or incorrect table data operations.

Prevent changes that violate referential integrity by cancelling the attempted data modification.

Run managed code packaged in an assembly that is created in the Microsoft.NET Framework and located into Microsoft SQL Server.

What should you create?

- A. extended procedure
- B. CLR procedure
- C. user-defined procedure
- D. DDL trigger
- E. scalar-valued function
- F. table-valued function

Correct Answer: B

You can create a database object inside SQL Server that is programmed in an assembly created in the Microsoft .NET Framework common language runtime (CLR). Database objects that can leverage the rich programming model provided by the CLR include DML triggers, DDL triggers, stored procedures, functions, aggregate functions, and types.

Creating a CLR trigger (DML or DDL) in SQL Server involves the following steps:

Define the trigger as a class in a .NETFramework-supported language. For more information about how to program triggers in the CLR, see CLR Triggers. Then, compile the class to build an assembly in the .NET Framework using the appropriate language compiler.

Register the assembly in SQL Server using the CREATE ASSEMBLY statement. For more information about assemblies in SQL Server, see Assemblies (Database Engine).

Create the trigger that references the registered assembly.

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms179562.aspx>