



70-433^{Q&As}

TS: Microsoft SQL Server 2008, Database Development

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**QUESTION 1**

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database that has a table named Customer. The table has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer
(
  CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  FirstName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  CustomerAddress varchar(1024)
)
```

The database also has a table named CustomerExclusionList. Data will be added to the CustomerExclusionList table regularly. The CustomerExclusionList table has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE CustomerExclusionList
(
  FirstName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL
)
```

You need to create a view that returns all records and columns of the Customer table that are not present in the CustomerExclusionList table. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?



- A. `CREATE VIEW vw_ValidCustomer
AS
SELECT c.CustomerID,
 c.FirstName,
 c.LastName,
 c.CustomerAddress
FROM Customer c
INNER JOIN CustomerExclusionList cel
 ON c.Firstname = cel.FirstName
INNER JOIN CustomerExclusionList cel
 ON c.LastName = cel.LastName`
- B. `CREATE VIEW vw_ValidCustomer
AS
SELECT c.CustomerID,
 c.FirstName,
 c.LastName,
 c.CustomerAddress
FROM Customer c
LEFT OUTER JOIN CustomerExclusionList cel
 ON c.Firstname = cel.FirstName
 AND c.LastName = cel.LastName
WHERE cel.FirstName IS NULL`
- C. `CREATE VIEW vw_ValidCustomer
AS
SELECT CustomerID,
 FirstName,
 LastName,
 CustomerAddress
FROM Customer c
EXCEPT
SELECT CustomerID,
 FirstName,
 LastName,
 CustomerAddress
FROM CustomerExclusionList`
- D. `CREATE VIEW vw_ValidCustomer
AS
SELECT c.CustomerID,
 c.FirstName,
 c.LastName,
 c.CustomerAddress
FROM Customer c
INNER JOIN CustomerExclusionList cel
 ON c.Firstname = cel.FirstName
 AND c.LastName = cel.LastName`

A. B. C. D.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 2**

You have tables named Products and OrderDetails. The Products table has a foreign key relationship with the OrderDetails table on the ProductID column. You have the following Transact-SQL batch:

```
BEGIN TRY BEGIN TRANSACTION DELETE FROM Products WHERE ProductID = 5; BEGIN TRANSACTION  
INSERT INTO OrderDetails ( OrderID, ProductID, Quantity ) VALUES ( 1234, 5, 12 ); COMMIT TRANSACTION  
COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRY BEGIN CATCH ROLLBACK TRANSACTION PRINT ERROR_MESSAGE(); END  
CATCH
```

You need to analyze the result of executing this batch.

What should be the expected outcome?

- A. 1. The product will be deleted from the Products table.
- 2. The order details will be inserted into the OrderDetails table.
- B. 1. The product will be deleted from the Products table.
- 2. The order details will not be inserted into the OrderDetails table.
- C. 1. The product will not be deleted from the Products table.
- 2. The order details will be inserted into the OrderDetails table.
- D. 1. The product will not be deleted from the Products table.
- 2. The order details will not be inserted into the OrderDetails table.

Correct Answer: D

ROLLBACK { TRAN | TRANSACTION }

[transaction_name | @tran_name_variable

| savepoint_name | @savepoint_variable]

[;]

transaction_name

Is the name assigned to the transaction on BEGIN TRANSACTION. When nesting transactions, transaction_name must be the name from the outermost BEGIN TRANSACTION statement.

savepoint_name

Is savepoint_name from a SAVE TRANSACTION statement. Use savepoint_name when a conditional rollback should affect only part of the transaction. ROLLBACK TRANSACTION without a savepoint_name or transaction_name rolls back

to the beginning of the transaction. When nesting transactions, this same statement rolls back all inner transactions to the outermost BEGIN TRANSACTION statement. In both cases, ROLLBACK TRANSACTION decrements the

@@TRANCOUNT system function to 0. ROLLBACK TRANSACTION savepoint_name does not decrement



@@TRANCOUNT.

A transaction cannot be rolled back after a COMMIT TRANSACTION statement is executed, except when the COMMIT TRANSACTION is associated with a nested transaction that is contained within the transaction being rolled back. In this

instance, the nested transaction will also be rolled back, even if you have issued a COMMIT TRANSACTION for it.

SQL Server 2008 error handling best practice

CREATE PROCEDURE SaveTranExample

@InputCandidateID INT

AS

-- Detect whether the procedure was called from an active transaction and save that for later use. -- In the procedure, @hasOuterTransaction = 0 means there was no active transaction -- and the procedure started one.

-- @hasOuterTransaction > 0 means an active transaction was started before the -- procedure was called.

DECLARE @hasOuterTransaction BIT = CASE WHEN @@TRANCOUNT > 0 THEN 1 ELSE END;

-- Save points need unique names if modules can nest otherwise you can rollback -- to the wrong save point. The solution is to use a GUID to name the save points. DECLARE @rollbackPoint nchar(32) = REPLACE(CONVERT(NCHAR(36),

NEWID()), N'\-\'', N'\''); IF @hasOuterTransaction > 0

BEGIN

-- Procedure called when there is an active transaction. -- Create a savepoint to be able to roll back only the work done in the procedure if there is an error.

SAVE TRANSACTION @rollbackPoint;

END

ELSE

-- Procedure must start its own transaction.

BEGIN TRANSACTION @rollbackPoint;

-- Modify database.

BEGIN TRY

-- Do work;

DELETE HumanResources.JobCandidate

WHERE JobCandidateID = @InputCandidateID;

-- Get here if no errors; must commit

-- any transaction started in the



-- procedure, but not commit a transaction

-- started before the transaction was called.

IF @hasOuterTransaction = 0

BEGIN

-- @hasOuterTransaction = 0 means no transaction was started before the procedure was called. -- The procedure must commit the transaction it started.

COMMIT TRANSACTION;

END

END TRY

BEGIN CATCH

-- An error occurred;

-- If the transaction is still valid

IF XACT_STATE() = 1

-- The XACT_STATE function can return the following values:

-- 1 An open transaction exists that can be either committed or rolled back.

-- 0 There is no open transaction.

-- 1 An open transaction exists, but it is in a doomed state. Due to the type of error that was raised, the transaction can only be rolled back.

BEGIN

-- Because the syntax for ROLLBACK TRANSACTION is the same for the transaction and for a savepoint --
(ROLLBACK TRANSACTION [transaction_name | @tran_name_variable | savepoint_name | @savepoint_variable]) --
we can write

the following:

ROLLBACK TRANSACTION @rollbackPoint;

-- In case @rollbackPoint has the name of a transaction, roll back to the beginning of the transaction.

-- In case @rollbackPoint has the name of a savepoint, roll back to the savepoint.

END;

ELSE IF XACT_STATE() = -1

BEGIN

IF @hasOuterTransaction = 0

BEGIN



-- Transaction started in procedure.

-- Roll back complete transaction.

ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;

END

-- If the transaction is uncommittable, a rollback to the savepoint is not allowed -- because the savepoint rollback writes to the log. Just return to the caller, which -- should roll back the outer transaction.

END

-- Execute Standard module error handler;

-- After the appropriate rollback, echo error information to the caller.

DECLARE @ErrorMessage NVARCHAR(4000);

DECLARE @ErrorSeverity INT;

DECLARE @ErrorState INT;

SELECT @ErrorMessage = ERROR_MESSAGE();

SELECT @ErrorSeverity = ERROR_SEVERITY();

SELECT @ErrorState = ERROR_STATE();

RAISERROR (@ErrorMessage, -- Message text.

@ErrorSeverity, -- Severity.

@ErrorState -- State.

);

END CATCH

GO

QUESTION 3

You have a table named Stores that has an XML column named OpenHours. This column contains the opening and closing times.

...

You need to write a query that returns a list of stores and their opening time for a specified day.

Which code segment should you use?

A. DECLARE @Day VARCHAR(10) = 'Tuesday' SELECT StoreName,
OpenHours.value('\/hours[1]\/@open','time') FROM Stores WHERE
OpenHours.value('\/hours[1]\/@dayofWeek','varchar(20)') = @Day



B. DECLARE @Day VARCHAR(10) = 'Tuesday' SELECT StoreName, OpenHours.value('hours[1]/@open','time') FROM Stores WHERE OpenHours.exist('hours[@dayofWeek=sql:variable("@Day")]') = 1

C. DECLARE @Day VARCHAR(10) = 'Tuesday' SELECT Storename, OpenHours.query('data(/hours[@dayofWeek=sql:variable("@Day")]/@open)') FROM Stores

D. DECLARE @Day VARCHAR(10) = 'Tuesday' SELECT StoreName, OpenHours.value('hours[1][@dayofWeek=sql:variable("@Day")]/@open','time') FROM Stores

Correct Answer: C

CREATE TABLE Stores(

StoreName VARCHAR(10)NOT NULL,

OpenHours [xml] NULL,

CONSTRAINT [PK_Stores] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (StoreName)) GO

INSERT INTO Stores (StoreName, OpenHours)

VALUES

(

'Store1',

' '), ('Store2',

' ') DECLARE @Day VARCHAR

(10) = 'Tuesday' SELECT Storename, OpenHours.query('data(/hours[@dayofWeek=sql:variable("@Day")]/@open)') FROM Stores GO

QUESTION 4

You have a database named Contoso. The Contoso database has a Service Broker queue named VacationRequestQueue. The Contoso database has been restored to a new server. Since restoring the database, Service Broker is no longer

able to send new messages.

You need to configure Service Broker in order to resolve the issue.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. ALTER DATABASE Contoso SET NEW_BROKER;

B. ALTER DATABASE Contoso SET ENABLE_BROKER;

C. ALTER QUEUE VacationRequestQueue WITH STATUS = ON;

D. ALTER QUEUE VacationRequestQueue WITH ACTIVATION (STATUS = ON);



Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

You are developing a new database. The database contains two tables named SalesOrderDetail and Product. You need to ensure that all products referenced in the SalesOrderDetail table have a corresponding record in the Product table.

Which method should you use?

- A. JOIN
- B. DDL trigger
- C. Foreign key constraint
- D. Primary key constraint

Correct Answer: C

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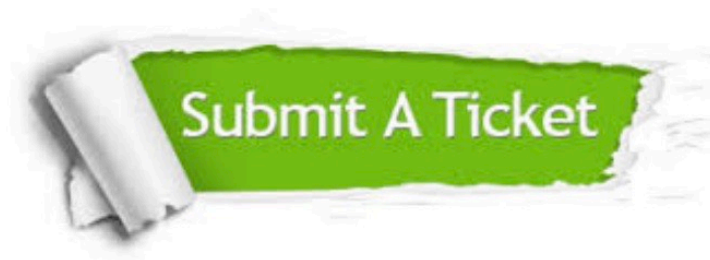
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