



70-762^{Q&As}

Developing SQL Databases

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QUESTION 1

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question in this series.

You must modify the ProductReview Table to meet the following requirements:

1. The table must reference the ProductID column in the Product table
2. Existing records in the ProductReview table must not be validated with the Product table.
3. Deleting records in the Product table must not be allowed if records are referenced by the ProductReview table.
4. Changes to records in the Product table must propagate to the ProductReview table.

You also have the following database tables: Order, ProductTypes, and SalesHistory. The transact-SQL statements for these tables are not available.

You must modify the Orders table to meet the following requirements:

1. Create new rows in the table without granting INSERT permissions to the table.
2. Notify the sales person who places an order whether or not the order was completed.

You must add the following constraints to the SalesHistory table:

- a constraint on the SaleID column that allows the field to be used as a record identifier
- a constant that uses the ProductID column to reference the Product column of the ProductTypes table
- a constraint on the CategoryID column that allows one row with a null value in the column
- a constraint that limits the SalePrice column to values greater than four

Finance department users must be able to retrieve data from the SalesHistory table for sales persons where the value of the SalesYTD column is above a certain threshold.

You plan to create a memory-optimized table named SalesOrder. The table must meet the following requirements:

- The table must hold 10 million unique sales orders.
- The table must use checkpoints to minimize I/O operations and must not use transaction logging.
- Data loss is acceptable.

Performance for queries against the SalesOrder table that use Where clauses with exact equality operations must be optimized.

You need to create a stored procedure named spDeleteCategory to delete records in the database. The stored procedure must meet the following requirements:

1. Delete records in both the BlogEntry and BlogCategory tables where CategoryId equals parameter @CategoryId.
2. Avoid locking the entire table when deleting records from the BlogCategory table.



3. If an error occurs during a delete operation on either table, all changes must be rolled back, otherwise all changes should be committed.

How should you complete the procedure? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```

CREATE PROCEDURE spDeleteCategory
(@CategoryID int)
AS
BEGIN
    SET NOCOUNT ON;

    SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS ON
    SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS OFF
    SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED
    SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT

    BEGIN TRY
        DELETE FROM BlogEntry WHERE CategoryID = @CategoryID;
        ...
        DELETE FROM BlogCategory
        WITH ( ) WHERE CategoryId = @CategoryID;

        IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0
        BE
        BEGIN
            COMMIT
        END TRY
        BEGIN CATCH
            IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0
            TRANSACTION;
            BEGIN
                COMMIT
                ROLLBACK
            END
    END

```

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

```
CREATE PROCEDURE spDeleteCategory
(@CategoryID int)
AS
BEGIN
    SET NOCOUNT ON;

    SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS ON
    SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS OFF
    SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED
    SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT

    BEGIN TRY
        DELETE FROM BlogEntry WHERE CategoryID = @CategoryID;
        ...
        DELETE FROM BlogCategory
        WITH (  ROWLOCK
               TABLOCKX
            ) WHERE CategoryId = @CategoryID;

        IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0
        BEGIN
            BEGIN TRANSACTION;
            COMMIT;
        END
    END TRY
    BEGIN CATCH
        IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0
        BEGIN
            BEGIN TRANSACTION;
            COMMIT;
            ROLLBACK;
        END
    END
END
```



```
CREATE TABLE BlogCategory
(
    CategoryID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    CategoryName nvarchar (20)
);

CREATE TABLE BlogEntry
(
    Entry int NOT PRIMARY KEY,
    Entrytitle nvarchar (50),
    Category int NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES BlogCategory
(CategoryID)
);

CREATE TABLE dbo.ProductReview
(
    ProductReviewID IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    Product int NOT NULL,
    Review varchar (1000) NOT NULL
);

CREATE TABLE dbo.Product
(
    ProductID int Identity(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    Name varchar(1000) NOT NULL
);

CREATE TABLE dbo.SalesPerson
(
    SalesPersonID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    Name varchar (1000) NOT NULL,
    SalesID Money
)
```

You have a database that contains the following tables: BlogCategory, BlogEntry, ProductReview, Product, and SalesPerson. The tables were created using the following Transact SQL statements:

Box 1: SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED

You can minimize locking contention while protecting transactions from dirty reads of uncommitted data modifications by using either of the following:

* The READ COMMITTED isolation level with the READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT database option set ON.

* The SNAPSHOT isolation level. With ROWLOCK we should use READ COMMITTED
Requirement: Avoid locking the entire table when deleting records from the BlogCategory table ROWLOCK specifies that row locks are taken when page or table locks are ordinarily taken. When specified in transactions operating at the SNAPSHOT isolation level, row locks are not taken unless ROWLOCK is combined with other table hints that require locks, such as UPDLOCK and HOLDLOCK. Incorrect: Not TABLOCKX TABLOCKX specifies that an exclusive lock is taken on the table. Box 3: COMMIT Box 4: ROLLBACK References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187373.aspx> <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187967.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 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 have a database that is 130 GB and contains 500 million rows of data.

Granular transactions and mass batch data imports change the database frequently throughout the day. Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) uses the database to generate various reports by using several filters.

You discover that some reports time out before they complete.

You need to reduce the likelihood that the reports will time out.

Solution: You change the transaction log file size to expand dynamically in increments of 200 MB.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

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>

QUESTION 4

You are maintaining statistics for a database table named tblTransaction. The table contains more than 10 million records. You need to create a stored procedure that meets the following requirements:

- On weekdays, update statistics for a sample of the total number of records in the table.
- On weekends, update statistics by sampling all rows in the table.

A maintenance task will call this stored procedure daily.

How should you complete the stored procedure? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



CREATE PROCEDURE uspUpdateTxnStats

AS

BEGIN

SET NOCOUNT ON;

SET DATEFIRST 1;

DECLARE @isWeekDay bit;

SELECT @isWeekday = CASE WHEN DATEPART (dw, GETDATE()) <=5 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END;

IF @isWEEKday = 1

BEGIN

UPDATE STATISTICS
SET STATISTICS
UPDATE TOP(20) STATISTICS
UPDATE #STATISTICS

tblTransaction

WITH FULLSCAN
WITH RESAMPLE
WITH SAMPLE 20 PERCENT
WITH SAMPLE 200000 ROWS
SELECT TOP(20) PERCENT

;

END

ELSE

BEGIN

UPDATE STATISTICS
SET STATISTICS
UPDATE TOP(20) STATISTICS
UPDATE #STATISTICS

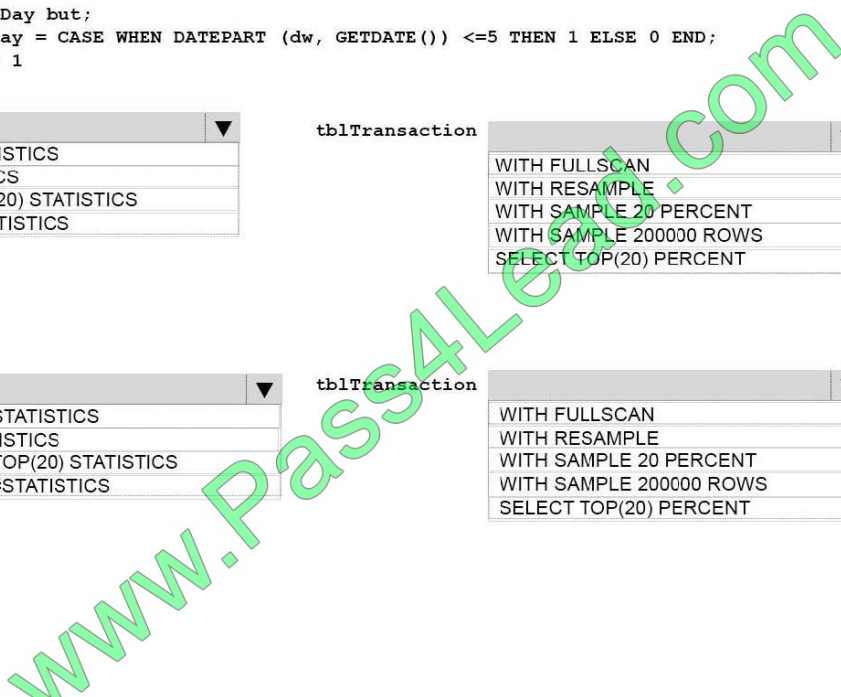
tblTransaction

WITH FULLSCAN
WITH RESAMPLE
WITH SAMPLE 20 PERCENT
WITH SAMPLE 200000 ROWS
SELECT TOP(20) PERCENT

;

END;

END;



Correct Answer:



```
CREATE PROCEDURE uspUpdateTxnStats
AS
BEGIN
SET NOCOUNT ON;
SET DATEFIRST 1;
DECLARE @isWeekDay bit;
SELECT @isWeekday = CASE WHEN DATEPART (dw, GETDATE()) <=5 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END;
IF @isWEEKday = 1
    BEGIN
```

UPDATE STATISTICS
SET STATISTICS
UPDATE TOP(20) STATISTICS
UPDATE #STATISTICS

tblTransaction

WITH FULLSCAN
WITH RESAMPLE
WITH SAMPLE 20 PERCENT
WITH SAMPLE 200000 ROWS
SELECT TOP(20) PERCENT

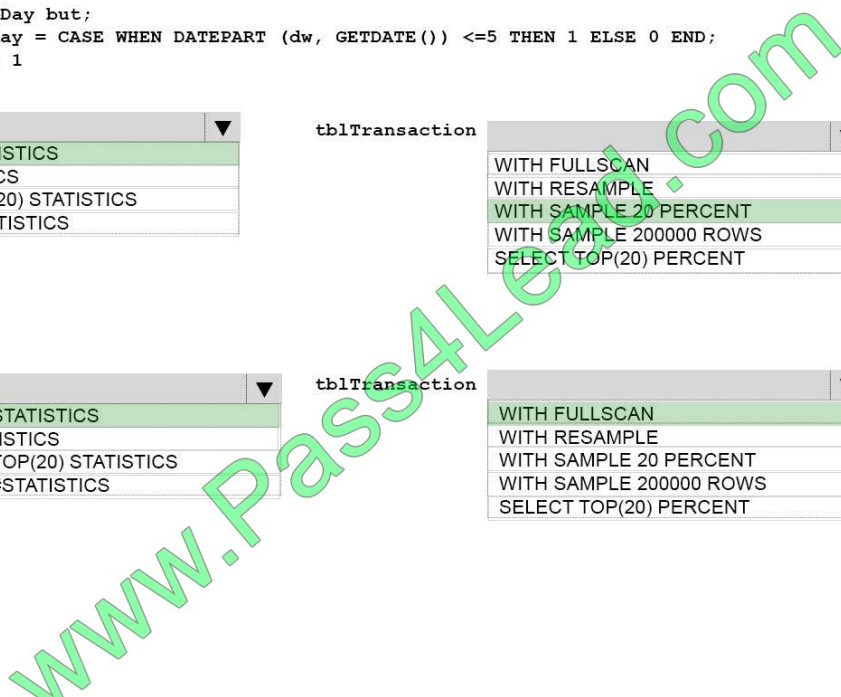
```
END
ELSE
BEGIN
```

UPDATE STATISTICS
SET STATISTICS
UPDATE TOP(20) STATISTICS
UPDATE #STATISTICS

tblTransaction

WITH FULLSCAN
WITH RESAMPLE
WITH SAMPLE 20 PERCENT
WITH SAMPLE 200000 ROWS
SELECT TOP(20) PERCENT

```
END;
END;
```



Box 1: UPDATE STATISTICS Box 2: SAMPLE 20 PERCENT UPDATE STATISTICS tablenameSAMPLE number { PERCENT | ROWS } Specifies the approximate percentage or number of rows in the table or indexed view for the query optimizer to use when it updates statistics. For PERCENT, number can be from 0 through 100 and for ROWS, number can be from 0 to the total number of rows. Box 3: UPDATE STATISTICS Box 4: WITH FULLSCAN FULLSCAN computes statistics by scanning all rows in the table or indexed view. FULLSCAN and SAMPLE 100 PERCENT have the same results. FULLSCAN cannot be used with the SAMPLE option. References:<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187348.aspx>

QUESTION 5

DRAG DROP

You need to implement triggers to automate responses to the following events:

- SQL Server logons
- Database schema changes
- Database updates

Which trigger types should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate trigger types to the appropriate scenarios. Each trigger type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll



to
view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Trigger types	Answer Area	Trigger type
LOGON	Scenario Prevent a user from establishing a session if they have an existing session Insert into tables when data is inserted into a non-updatable view Insert the column name, table name, and user name when a column is added to a table	Trigger
INSTEAD OF INSERT		Trigger
AFTER INSERT		Trigger
DDL		

Correct Answer:

Trigger types	Answer Area	Trigger type
	Scenario Prevent a user from establishing a session if they have an existing session Insert into tables when data is inserted into a non-updatable view Insert the column name, table name, and user name when a column is added to a table	LOGON
AFTER INSERT		INSTEAD OF INSERT
		DDL

Explanation:

Box 1: LOGON

Logon triggers fire stored procedures in response to a LOGON event. This event is raised when a user session is established with an instance of SQL Server.

Box 2: INSTEAD OF INSERT An "INSTEAD of trigger" is executed instead of the original operation, and not combining with the operation. INSTEAD OF triggers override the standard actions of the triggering statement. It can be used to bypass the statement and execute a whole different statement, or just help us check and examine the data before the action is done.

Box 3: DDL

DDL statements (CREATE or ALTER primarily) issued either by a particular schema/user or by any schema/user in the database

Note:

You can write triggers that fire whenever one of the following operations occurs:

DML statements (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) on a particular table or view, issued by any user

DDL statements (CREATE or ALTER primarily) issued either by a particular schema/user or by any schema/user in the



database

Database events, such as logon/logoff, errors, or startup/shutdown, also issued either by a particular schema/user or by any schema/user in the database

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14220/triggers.htm

<https://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/28152.t-sql-instead-of-triggers.aspx>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/triggers/logon-triggers?view=sql-server-2017>

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