

### 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. 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 2**

You manage a database that supports an Internet of Things (IoS) solution. The database records metrics from over 100 million devices every minute. The database requires 99.995% uptime.

The database uses a table named Checkins that is 100 gigabytes (GB) in size. The Checkins table stores metrics from the devices. The database also has a table named Archive that stores four terabytes (TB) of data. You use stored

procedures for all access to the tables.

You observe that the wait type PAGELATCH\_IO causes large amounts of blocking.

You need to resolve the blocking issues while minimizing downtime for the database.

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

- A. Convert all stored procedures that access the Checkins table to natively compiled procedures.
- B. Convert the Checkins table to an In-Memory OLTP table.
- C. Convert all tables to clustered columnstore indexes.
- D. Convert the Checkins table to a clustered columnstore index.

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Correct Answer: AB

Natively compiled stored procedures are Transact-SQL stored procedures compiled to native code that access memory-optimized tables. Natively compiled stored procedures allow for efficient execution of the queries and business logic in the stored procedure.

SQL Server In-Memory OLTP helps improve performance of OLTP applications through efficient, memory-optimized data access, native compilation of business logic, and lock- and latch free algorithms. The In-Memory OLTP feature includes memory-optimized tables and table types, as well as native compilation of Transact-SQL stored procedures for efficient access to these tables.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/in-memory-oltp/natively-compiled-stored-procedures

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/in-memory-oltp/memory-optimized-tables

#### **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 need to create a stored procedure that updates the Customer, CustomerInfo, OrderHeader, and OrderDetails tables in order.

You need to ensure that the stored procedure:

Runs within a single transaction.

Commits updates to the Customer and CustomerInfo tables regardless of the status of updates to the OrderHeader and OrderDetail tables.

Commits changes to all four tables when updates to all four tables are successful.

Solution: You create a stored procedure that includes the following Transact-SQL segment:

```
BEGIN TRY

BEGIN TRAN

UPDATE Customer info ...

UPDATE OrderDetail ...

COMMIT TRAN

END TRAN

BEGIN CATCH

IF XACT STATE() = 1

ROLLBACK TRAN

END CATCH
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

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B. No

Correct Answer: B

All four tables are updated in a single transaction.

Need to handle the case where the first two updates (OrderHeader, OrderDetail) are successful, but either the 3rd or the 4th (OrderHeader, OrderDetail) fail. Can add a variable in the BEGIN TRY block, and test the variable in the BEGIN CATCH block.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/begin-transaction-transact-sql

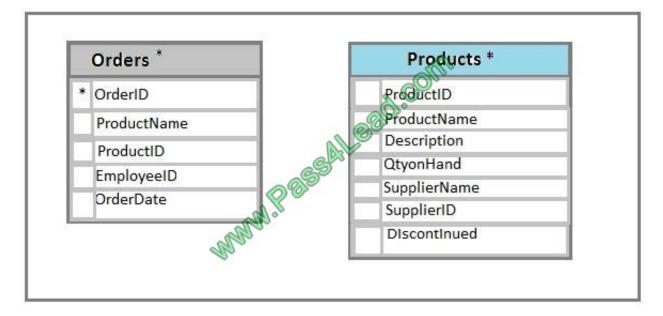
#### **QUESTION 4**

#### **HOTSPOT**

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 have a database named Sales that contains the following database tables: Customer, Order, and Products. The Products table and the Order table are shown in the following diagram.



The customer table includes a column that stores the data for the last order that the customer placed.

You plan to create a table named Leads. The Leads table is expected to contain approximately 20,000 records. Storage requirements for the Leads table must be minimized.

You need to implement a stored procedure that deletes a discontinued product from the Products table. You identify the following requirements:

If an open order includes a discontinued product, the records for the product must not be deleted.

The stored procedure must return a custom error message if a product record cannot be deleted. The message must

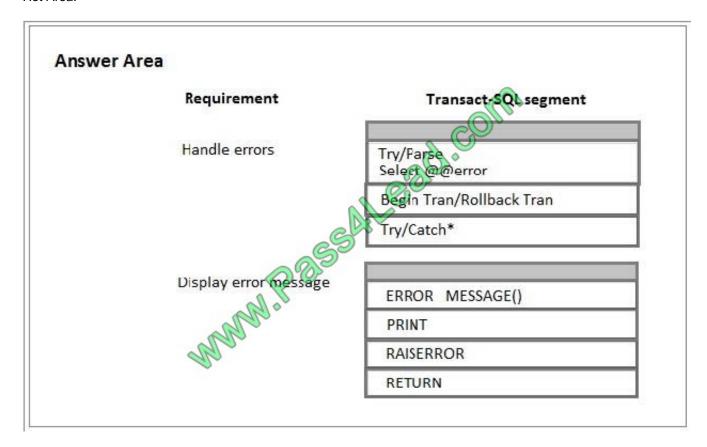
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identify the OrderID for the open order.

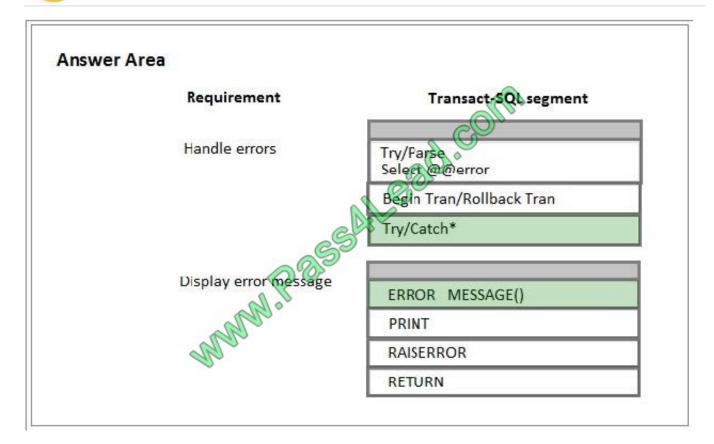
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

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Using TRY...CATCH in Transact-SQL

Errors in Transact-SQL code can be processed by using a TRY...CATCH construct.

TRY...CATCH can use the following error function to capture error information:

ERROR\_MESSAGE() returns the complete text of the error message. The text includes the values supplied for any substitutable parameters such as lengths, object names, or times.

References:https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms179296(v=sql.105).aspx

#### **QUESTION 5**

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

You work on an OLTP database that has no memory-optimized file group defined.

You have a table names tblTransaction that is persisted on disk and contains the information described in the following table:

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ltem	Name	Data Type	Nullable	Notes
Column	TransactionDate	Date	No No	For each transaction date, there are only about 100,000 records.  The table contains over one billion records in total.
Column	SequenceNo	bigint	No	Uniquely identifies a transaction record within a date
Column	AccountId	int 🔿	No	
Column	ValueType	char(3)	No	
Column	Amount	decimail(20.2)	Yes	
	IX_ValueType	alla		Nonclustered columnstore index on the ValueType column.

Users report that the following query takes a long time to complete.

SELECT TransactionDate, COUNT(\*) AS TotalCount FROM tblTransaction
WHERE TransactionDate - DATEADD(D, -1, CONVERT(DATE, CONVERT(VARCHAR(8),
GETDATE(),112)112))
GROUP BY TransactionDate;

You need to create an index that:

- -improves the query performance
- -does not impact the existing index
- -minimizes storage size of the table (inclusive of index pages).

What should you do?

- A. Create aclustered 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 hashindex 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.

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