



Microsoft

70-469

Recertification for MCSE: Data Platform

the answer area.

Dynamic Management Objects	Answer Area
sys.dm_exec_sessions	The XML content of the query plans that is stored in memory
sys.dm_exec_cached_plans	
sys.dm_exec_procedure_stats	The number of times each query plan is used
sys.dm_exec_query_plan	
sys.dm_exec_query_optimizer_info	

Answer:
Exhibit

Dynamic Management Objects	Answer Area
sys.dm_exec_sessions	The XML content of the query plans that is stored in memory
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QUESTION: 101

DRAG DROP

You plan to create a custom aggregation function named Median.

You plan to deploy Median to a SQL Server 2014 server named Server1.

You need to ensure that Median can access a web service named WebApp1. The solution must minimize the number of changes made to the database.

You create a Microsoft .NET Framework class that contains the definition of Median. You upload a certificate to Server1.

What three tasks should you perform next?

To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Execute the CREATE AGGREGATE statement.	
Modify the TRUSTWORTHY property of the database.	
Execute the CREATE ASSEMBLY statement.	
Execute the CREATE FUNCTION statement.	
Use the certificate to add a digital signature to the assembly.	

Answer:

Exhibit

Actions	Answer Area
Execute the CREATE AGGREGATE statement.	Execute the CREATE ASSEMBLY statement.
Modify the TRUSTWORTHY property of the database.	Use the certificate to add a digital signature to the assembly.
Execute the CREATE ASSEMBLY statement.	Execute the CREATE AGGREGATE statement.
Execute the CREATE FUNCTION statement.	
Use the certificate to add a digital signature to the assembly.	

QUESTION: 102

You have a Microsoft SQL Azure database named DBAzure1. DBAzure1 contains a table named Orders that stores sales data. Each order has a sales total that can only be discovered by querying multiple tables.

You need to ensure that the value of the sales total is returned by executing a query on Orders. What should you create?

- A. A calculated column that uses a scalar function
- B. A trigger that uses a table-valued function
- C. A calculated column that uses a table-valued function
- D. A trigger that uses a ranking function

Answer: C**Explanation:**

A table-valued parameter is scoped to the stored procedure, function, or dynamic Transact-SQL text, exactly like other parameters. Similarly, a variable of table type has scope like any other local variable that is created by using a DECLARE statement. You can declare table-valued variables within dynamic Transact-SQL statements and pass these variables as table-valued parameters to stored procedures and functions.

Table-valued parameters offer more flexibility and in some cases better performance than temporary tables or other ways to pass a list of parameters.

Incorrect:

Not A: A scalar function would only be able to use other columns from the same table.

QUESTION: 103

DRAG DROP

You administer a SQL Server 2014 instance.

You have been assigned to determine the cause of frequent long-running transactions that have been tracked to the dbo.Account table, where there are many cases of blocking and deadlocks. The dbo.Account table contains more than one million rows.

Users and processes frequently search for and update data by using the AccountId column, and less frequently the AccountNumber and GovernmentId columns, all of which contain only unique values. Users frequently get lists of AccountNumber values by searching on Last Name and then First Name.

You need to modify the structure of the dbo.Account table to alleviate the issues.

How should you complete the table definition to reduce contention on the table structure? To answer, drag the appropriate code snippets to the correct locations in the CREATE TABLE statement. Each code snippet 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.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, under "Code Snippets", there are six items: "PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED", "UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED", "(Lastname, FirstName) INCLUDE (AccountNumber)", "(Lastname, FirstName) INCLUDE (AccountId)", "(FirstName, Lastname)", and "/* No Change To Structure */". On the right, the "CREATE TABLE Statement" pane shows the following code:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Account
(
  AccountNumber nchar(10) NOT NULL
  AccountId int NOT NULL
  GovernmentId nvarchar(11) NOT NULL
  FirstName nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
  MiddleInitial nvarchar(1) NULL,
  LastName nvarchar(20) NOT NULL
)
Go
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX X1 ON dbo.Account
```

Four empty boxes labeled "Code Snippet" are positioned to the right of the statement, intended for dragging the appropriate snippets into the table definition.

Answer:

Exhibit

The screenshot shows the same SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface as above, but with the code snippets dragged into the "CREATE TABLE Statement" pane. The completed code is:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Account
(
  AccountNumber nchar(10) NOT NULL
  AccountId int NOT NULL
  GovernmentId nvarchar(11) NOT NULL
  FirstName nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
  MiddleInitial nvarchar(1) NULL,
  LastName nvarchar(20) NOT NULL
)
Go
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX X1 ON dbo.Account
```

The snippets are placed as follows: "UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED" is placed after "AccountNumber"; "PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED" is placed after "AccountId"; "UNIQUE NONCLUSTERED" is placed after "GovernmentId"; and "(Lastname, FirstName) INCLUDE (AccountNumber)" is placed after "LastName".

QUESTION: 104**DRAG DROP**

You create a disk-based table that contains the following script:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Products
(
    ProductId bigint IDENTITY(1,1),
    Name nvarchar(50) NULL,
    Description nvarchar(max) NULL,
    SKU char(10) NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_Products PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (ProductId)
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO
```

You need to prevent duplicate values in the SKU field. Which five code segments should you use?

To answer, move the appropriate code segments from the list of code segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Code segments	Answer Area
(SKU)	
ALTER TABLE dbo.Products	
CHECK	
FOREIGN KEY	
UNIQUE	
ADD CONSTRAINT	
CK_SKU	

Answer:

Exhibit

Code segments	Answer Area
(SKU)	ALTER TABLE dbo.Products
ALTER TABLE dbo.Products	ADD CONSTRAINT
CHECK	CK_SKU
FOREIGN KEY	UNIQUE
UNIQUE	(SKU)
ADD CONSTRAINT	
CK_SKU	

QUESTION: 105

Your network contains a server that has SQL Server 2014 installed. You create a table by using the following script:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Products
(
    id int NOT NULL,
    ProductName nvarchar(50) NULL,
    ProductManufacturer nvarchar(50) NULL,
    ProductDescription nvarchar(200) NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_Products PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (id)
)
ON [PRIMARY]
GO
```

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that each combination of ProductName and ProductManufacturer is not duplicated. What should you recommend creating?

- A. A UNIQUE constraint
- B. A filtered index
- C. A columnstore index
- D. A CHECK constraint

Answer: A

QUESTION: 106

You have a Microsoft SQL Azure database. You have the following stored procedure:

```

01 CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateContact
02   @ContactID int,
03   @LastName nvarchar(50)
04 AS
05
06 SELECT LastName AS OriginalName
07 FROM Person.Contact
08
09 WHERE ContactID = @ContactID;
10 UPDATE Person.Contact
11 SET LastName = @LastName
12
13 WHERE ContactID = @ContactID;

```

You discover that the stored procedure periodically fails to update Person.Contact. You need to ensure that Person.Contact is always updated when UpdateContact executes. The solution must minimize the amount of time required for the stored procedure to execute and the number of locks held. What should you do?

- A. Add the following line of code to line 12: WITH (UPDLOCK)
- B. Add the following line of code to line 05:
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE
- C. Add the following line of code to line 08: WITH (UPDLOCK)
- D. Add the following line of code to line 05:
SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Overall, you should use UPDLOCK when you read a value that you plan to update later in the same transaction to prevent the value from changing.

* UPDLOCK

Specifies that update locks are to be taken and held until the transaction completes. UPDLOCK takes update locks for read operations only at the row-level or page-level. If UPDLOCK is combined with TABLOCK, or a table-level lock is taken for some other reason, an exclusive (X) lock will be taken instead.

When UPDLOCK is specified, the READCOMMITTED and READCOMMITTEDLOCK isolation level hints are ignored. For example, if the isolation level of the session is set to SERIALIZABLE and a query specifies₉₃(UPDLOCK, READCOMMITTED), the

READCOMMITTED hint is ignored and the transaction is run using the SERIALIZABLE isolation level.

QUESTION: 107

You use SQL Server 2014. The physical server is a dedicated database server that has 120GB of RAM available. There is approximately 50GB of storage space available on a slow local disk. You create a new stored procedure. You decide you need to temporarily hold approximately 300,000 rows from two tables, from which you will compute two complex business scores. The stored procedure will use temporary storage defined as follows:

```
AccountNumber char(10) NOT NULL
YearToDateSalesTotal decimal(15,2) NULL
SalesScore int NULL
FutureSalesExpectationScore int NULL
```

The code will make several passes through the data, applying complex calculations before writing the data to a permanent disk-based table in the same database from which it reads the data. For this stored procedure, you need to deal with temporary data in the most efficient way to minimize physical disk pressure. What should you do? More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. `CREATE TYPE dbo.AccountScoringModel as TABLE`
`(`
`AccountNumber char(10) COLLATE Latin1_General_100_BIN2 NOT NULL ,`
`YearToDateSalesTotal decimal(15,2) NULL,`
`SalesScore int NULL,`
`FutureSalesExpectationScore int NULL,`
`INDEX AccountNumber HASH (AccountNumber) WITH (BUCKET_COUNT = 25000)`
`) WITH (MEMORY_OPTIMIZED = ON)`
`GO`
`DECLARE @AccountScoring as dbo.AccountScoringModel`
- B. `DECLARE @AccountScoring as TABLE`
`(`
`AccountNumber char(10) NOT NULL,`
`YearToDateSalesTotal decimal(15,2) NULL,`
`SalesScore int NULL,`
`FutureSalesExpectationScore int NULL`
`)`
- C. `CREATE TABLE #AccountScoring`
`(`
`AccountNumber char(10) NOT NULL,`
`YearToDateSalesTotal decimal(15,2) NULL,`
`SalesScore int NULL,`
`FutureSalesExpectationScore int NULL`
`)`
- D. `CREATE TYPE dbo.AccountScoringModel as TABLE`
`(`
`AccountNumber char(10) COLLATE Latin1_General_100_BIN2 NOT NULL ,`
`YearToDateSalesTotal decimal(15,2) NULL,`
`SalesScore int NULL,`
`FutureSalesExpectationScore int NULL,`
`INDEX AccountNumber HASH (AccountNumber) WITH (BUCKET_COUNT = 120)`
`) WITH (MEMORY_OPTIMIZED = ON)`
`GO`
`DECLARE @AccountScoring as dbo.AccountScoringModel`

- A. Option A
 B. Option B
 C. Option C
 D. Option D

Answer: A

Explanation:

* You must specify a value for the BUCKET_COUNT parameter when you create the memory-optimized table. In most cases the bucket count should be between 1 and 2 times the number of distinct values in the index key. If the index key contains a lot of duplicate values, on average there are more than 10 rows for each index key value, use a nonclustered index instead

You may not always be able to predict how many values a particular index key may have or will have. Performance should be acceptable if the BUCKET_COUNT value is within 5

times of the actual number of key values.

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