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QUESTION 76 You administer a database that includes a table named Customers that contains more than 750 rows. You create a new column named PartitionNumber of the int type in the table. You need to assign a PartitionNumber for each record in the Customers table. You also need to ensure that the PartitionNumber satisfies the following conditions: - Always starts with 1. - Starts again from 1 after it reaches 100. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int START WITH 0 INCREMENT BY 1 MINVALUE 1 MAXVALUE 100 UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence B. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 MINVALUE 1 MAXVALUE 100 CYCLE UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence C. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 MINVALUE 1 MAXVALUE 100 UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence + 1 DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence D. CREATE SEQUENCE CustomerSequence AS int START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1 MINVALUE 0 MAXVALUE 100 CYCLE UPDATE Customers SET PartitionNumber = NEXT VALUE FOR CustomerSequence DROP SEQUENCE CustomerSequence Answer: B QUESTION 77 You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to implement a computed column that references a lookup table by using an INNER JOIN against another table. What should you do? A. Reference a user-defined function within the computed column. B. Create a BEFORE trigger that maintains the state of the computed column. C. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded values. D. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded CASE statements. Answer: A QUESTION 78 You are a database developer for an application hosted on a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server. The database contains two tables that have the following definitions:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer
(CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
CustomerName varchar(50) NOT NULL)

CREATE TABLE Orders
(OrderID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
CustomerID int NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Customer (CustomerID),
OrderAmount money NOT NULL,
ShippingCountry varchar(50) NOT NULL)
```

Global customers place orders from several countries. You need to view the country from which each customer has placed the most orders. Which Transact-SQL query do you use?

- ☐ A. 

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry
FROM Customer c
INNER JOIN
(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID
ORDER BY COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS Rnk
FROM Orders
GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
WHERE o.Rnk = 1
```
- ☐ B. 

```
SELECT CustomerID, CustomerName, ShippingCountry
FROM
(SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY c.CustomerID
ORDER BY COUNT(o.OrderAmount) ASC) AS Rnk
FROM Customer c
INNER JOIN Orders o
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName,
o.ShippingCountry) AS o
WHERE Rnk = 1
```
- ☐ C. 

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry
FROM Customer c
INNER JOIN
(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID
ORDER BY OrderAmount DESC) AS Rnk
FROM Orders
GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
WHERE o.Rnk = 1
```
- ☐ D. 

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry
FROM Customer c
INNER JOIN
(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,
COUNT(OrderAmount) AS OrderAmount
FROM Orders
GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
ORDER BY OrderAmount DESC
```

A.&#160;&#160;&#160; Option A B.&#160;&#160;&#160; Option B C.&#160;&#160;&#160; Option C  
D.&#160;&#160;&#160; Option D Answer: A QUESTION 79 You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to create an object that meets the following requirements: - Takes an input variable - Returns a table of values Cannot be referenced within a view Which object should you use? A.&#160;&#160;&#160; Scalar-valued function B.&#160;&#160;&#160; Inline function C.&#160;&#160;&#160; User-defined data type D.&#160;&#160;&#160; Stored procedure Answer: D QUESTION 80 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. The database contains a table named Suppliers and a column named IsActive in the Purchases schema. You create a new user named ContosoUser in ContosoDb. ContosoUser has no permissions to the Suppliers table. You need to ensure that ContosoUser can delete rows that are not active from Suppliers. You also need to grant ContosoUser only the minimum required permissions. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A.&#160;&#160;&#160; GRANT DELETE ON Purchases.Suppliers TO ContosoUser B.&#160;&#160;&#160; CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers WITH EXECUTE AS USER = 'dbo' AS DELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0 GO GRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser C.&#160;&#160;&#160; GRANT SELECT ON Purchases.Suppliers TO ContosoUser D.&#160;&#160;&#160; CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers AS DELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0 GO GRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser Answer: B QUESTION 81 You use a contained database named ContosoDb within a domain. You need to create a user who can log on to the ContosoDb database. You also need to ensure that you can port the database to different database servers within the domain without additional user account configurations. Which type of user should you create? A.&#160;&#160;&#160; User mapped to a certificate B.&#160;&#160;&#160; SQL user without login C.&#160;&#160;&#160; Domain user D.&#160;&#160;&#160; SQL user with login Answer: C QUESTION 82 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server. You plan to deploy new features to an application. You need to evaluate existing and potential clustered and non-clustered indexes that will improve performance. What should you do? A.&#160;&#160;&#160; Query the sys.dm\_db\_index\_usage\_stats DMV. B.&#160;&#160;&#160; Query the sys.dm\_db\_missing\_index\_details DMV. C.&#160;&#160;&#160; Use the Database Engine

Tuning Advisor. D. Query the sys.dm\_db\_missing\_index\_columns DMV. Answer: C



<http://www.passleader.com/70-461.html> QUESTION 83 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named Sales. The database is 3 terabytes in size. The Sales database is configured as shown in the following table:

Filegroup	File
PRIMARY	• Sales.mdf
XACTIONS	• Sales_1.ndf • Sales_2.ndf • Sales_3.ndf
ARCHIVES	• SalesArch_1.n • SalesArch_2.n

You discover that Sales\_2.ndf is corrupt. You need to recover the corrupted data in the minimum amount of time. What should you do? A. Perform a file restore. B. Perform a transaction log restore. C. Perform a restore from a full backup. D. Perform a filegroup restore. Answer: A

QUESTION 84 Your database contains a table named SalesOrders. The table includes a DATETIME column named OrderTime that stores the date and time each order is placed. There is a non-clustered index on the OrderTime column. The business team wants a report that displays the total number of orders placed on the current day. You need to write a query that will return the correct results in the most efficient manner. Which Transact-SQL query should you use? A. SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM SaLeaOrders WHERE OrderTime = CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE ()) B. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM SalesOrders WHERE OrderTime - GETDATE() C. SELECT COUNT(-) FROM SaLesCrders WHERE CONCERT(VARCHAR, OrderTime, 112) = CONVERT (VARCHAR, GETDATE(I, 112) D. SELECT CCUNT(\*) FROM SalesCrder3 WHERE CrderTime >= CONVERT(DATE, GETDATE()) AND CrderTime < DATEADD(DAY, CONVERT(DATS, GETDATE())) Answer: D

QUESTION 85 Your application contains a stored procedure for each country. Each stored procedure accepts an employee identification number through the @EmpID parameter. You plan to build a single process for each employee that will execute the stored procedure based on the country of residence. Which approach should you use? A. a recursive stored procedure B. Trigger C. An UPDATE statement that includes CASE D. Cursor E. The foreach SQLCLR statement Answer: D

QUESTION 86 You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create a stored procedure named dbo.ModifyData that can modify rows. You need to ensure that when the transaction fails, dbo.ModifyData meets the following requirements: - Does not return an error - Closes all opened transactions Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRY EXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRY BEGIN CATCH IF @@ TRANCOUNT = 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; END CATCH B. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRY EXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRY BEGIN CATCH IF @@ERRCR != 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; THROW; END CATCH C. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRY EXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRY BEGIN CATCH IF @@TRANCOUNT = 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; THROW; END CATCH D. BEGIN TRANSACTION BEGIN TRY EXEC dbo.ModifyData COMMIT TRANSACTION END TRY BEGIN CATCH IF @@ZRROR != 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION; END CATCH Answer: D

QUESTION 87 You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly. You discover that during reads, the transaction experiences blocking from concurrent updates. You need to ensure that throughout the transaction the data maintains the original version. What should you do? A. Add a HASH hint to the query. B. Add a LOOP hint to the query. C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query. D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.

E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query. F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query. G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option. H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index. I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query. J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query. K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN\_XML ON statement before you run the query. L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query. M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query. N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query. Answer: M

QUESTION 88 You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. You have a query that runs slower than expected. You need to capture execution plans that will include detailed information on missing indexes recommended by the query optimizer. What should you do? A. Add a HASH hint to the query. B. Add a LOOP hint to the query. C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query. D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index. E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query. F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query. G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option. H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index. I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query. J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query. K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN\_XML ON statement before you run the query. L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query. M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query. N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query. Answer: K

QUESTION 89 You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly. You discover that a large amount of memory is consumed by single-use dynamic queries. You need to reduce procedure cache usage from these statements without creating any additional indexes. What should you do? A. Add a HASH hint to the query. B. Add a LOOP hint to the query. C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query. D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index. E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query. F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query. G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option. H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index. I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query. J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query. K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN\_XML ON statement before you run the query. L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query. M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query. N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query. Answer: G

QUESTION 90 You have a database that contains the tables as shown below:



OrderDetails			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	ListPrice	money	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Quantity	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

Customers			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	FirstName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	LastName	varchar(100)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Orders			
	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	OrderID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OrderDate	datetime	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CustomerID	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

You have a stored procedure named Procedure1. Procedure1 retrieves all order ids after a specific date. The rows for Procedure1 are not sorted. Procedure1 has a single parameter named Parameter1. Parameter1 uses the varchar type and is configured to pass the specific date to Procedure1. A database administrator discovers that OrderDate is not being compared correctly to Parameter1 after the data type of the column is changed to datetime. You need to update the SELECT statement to meet the following requirements:

- The code must NOT use aliases.
- The code must NOT use object delimiters.
- The objects called in Procedure1 must be able to be resolved by all users.
- OrderDate must be compared to Parameter1 after the data type of Parameter1 is changed to datetime.

Which SELECT statement should you use? To answer, type the correct code in the answer area. Answer: `SELECT Orders.OrderID FROM Orders WHERE Orders.OrderDate>CONVERT(datetime,@Parameter1)`

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