



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 or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series.

Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You are developing an application to track customer sales.

You need to return the sum of orders that have been finalized, given a specified order identifier. This value will be used in other Transact-SQL statements.

You need to create a database object.

What should you create?

- A. extended procedure
- B. CLR procedure
- C. user-defined procedure
- D. DML trigger
- E. scalar-valued function
- F. table-valued function

Correct Answer: F

User-defined scalar functions return a single data value of the type defined in the RETURNS clause.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177499\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177499(v=sql.105).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. 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
        UPDATE CustomerInfo ...
        UPDATE OrderHeader ...
        UPDATE OrderDetail ...
    COMMIT TRAN
END TRAN
BEGIN CATCH
    IF XACT_STATE() = 1
        ROLLBACK TRAN
END CATCH
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

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 3

You have the following stored procedure:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE AddNextNumber @Number INT
AS
BEGIN
    SET ANSI_DEFAULTS ON
    INSERT INTO Numbers (Number) VALUES (@Number)
END
```

The Numbers table becomes unavailable when you run the stored procedure. The stored procedure obtains an exclusive lock on the table and does not release the lock.

What are two possible ways to resolve the issue? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Remove the implicit transaction and the SET ANSI_DEFAULTS ON statement.



- B. Set the ANSI_DEFAULT statement to OFF and add a COMMIT TRANSACTION statement after the INSERT statement.
- C. Add a COMMIT TRANSACTION statement after the INSERT statement.
- D. Remove the SET ANSI_DEFAULTS ON statement.

Correct Answer: CD

SET ANSI_DEFAULTS is a server-side setting that the client does not modify. When enabled (ON), this option enables SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS (and some other options).

The SET IMPLICIT_TRANSACTIONS, when ON, the system is in implicit transaction mode.

This means that if @@TRANCOUNT = 0, any of the following Transact-SQL statements begins a new transaction. It is equivalent to an unseen BEGIN TRANSACTION being executed first: ALTER TABLE, FETCH, REVOKE, BEGIN

TRANSACTION, GRANT, SELECT, CREATE, INSERT, TRUNCATE TABLE, DELETE, OPEN, UPDATE, DROP.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/set-implicit-transactions-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in this series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You are developing a new application that uses a stored procedure. The stored procedure inserts thousands of records as a single batch into the Employees table.

Users report that the application response time has worsened since the stored procedure was updated. You examine disk-related performance counters for the Microsoft SQL Server instance and observe several high values that include a

disk performance issue. You examine wait statistics and observe an unusually high WRITELOG value.

You need to improve the application response time.

Solution: You replace the stored procedure with a user-defined function.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms345075.aspx>

QUESTION 5

You have a view that includes an aggregate.



You must be able to change the values of columns in the view. The changes must be reflected in the tables that the view uses.

You need to ensure that you can update the view.

What should you create?

- A. a nonclustered index
- B. a schema-bound view
- C. a stored procedure
- D. an INSTEAD OF trigger

Correct Answer: B

Binds the view to the schema of the underlying table or tables. When SCHEMABINDING is specified, the base table or tables cannot be modified in a way that would affect the view definition. Views or tables that participate in a view created with the SCHEMABINDING clause cannot be dropped unless that view is dropped or changed so that it no longer has schema binding.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-view-transact-sql>

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