# 70-762$^{Q\&As}$

## Developing SQL Databases

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**QUESTION 1**

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

**QUESTION 2**

You are analyzing the performance of a database environment.

Applications that access the database are experiencing locks that are held for a large amount of time. You are experiencing isolation phenomena such as dirty, nonrepeatable and phantom reads.

You need to identify the impact of specific transaction isolation levels on the concurrency and consistency of data.

What are the consistency and concurrency implications of each transaction isolation level?

To answer, drag the appropriate isolation levels to the correct locations. Each isolation level 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.
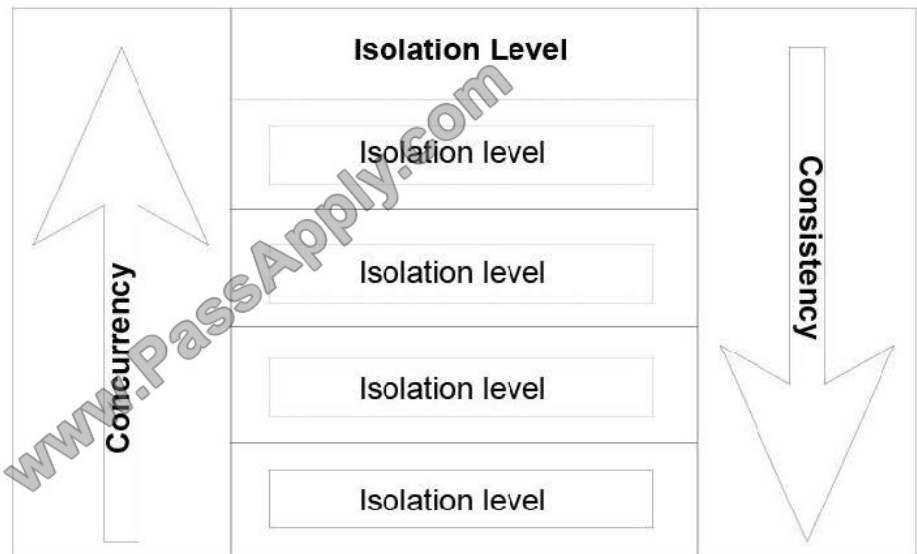
Select and Place:

**Isolation levels**

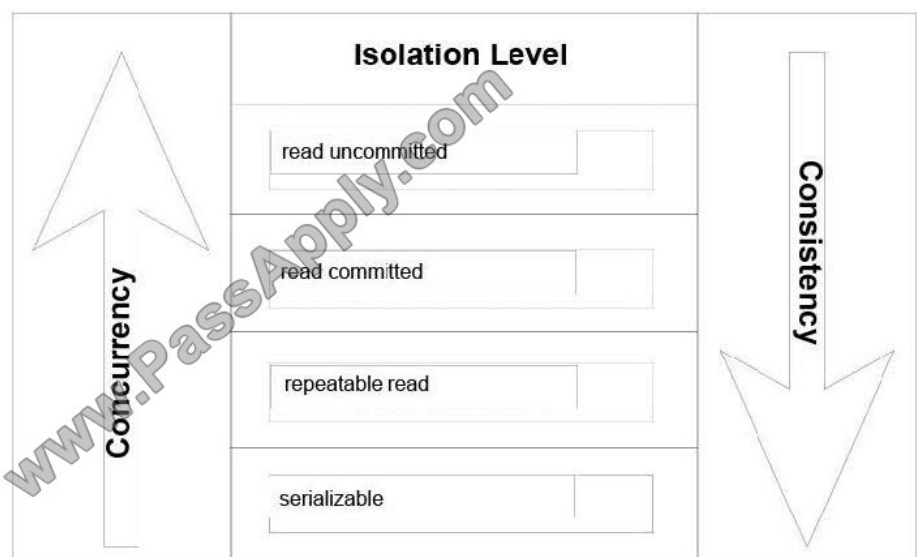| read committed |
|---|
| serializable |
| read uncommitted |
| repeatable read |



Correct Answer:



Read Uncommitted (aka dirty read): A transaction T1 executing under this isolation level can access data changed by concurrent transaction(s).

Pros: No read locks needed to read data (i.e. no reader/writer blocking). Note, T1 still takes transaction duration locks for any data modified.

Cons: Data is not guaranteed to be transactionally consistent.

Read Committed: A transaction T1 executing under this isolation level can only access committed data.

Pros: Good compromise between concurrency and consistency.

Cons: Locking and blocking. The data can change when accessed multiple times within the same transaction.

Repeatable Read: A transaction T1 executing under this isolation level can only access committed data with an additional guarantee that any data read cannot change (i.e. it is repeatable) for the duration of the transaction.

Pros: Higher data consistency.

Cons: Locking and blocking. The S locks are held for the duration of the transaction that can lower the concurrency. It does not protect against phantom rows.

Serializable: A transaction T1 executing under this isolation level provides the highest data consistency including elimination of phantoms but at the cost of reduced concurrency. It prevents phantoms by taking a range lock or table level lock if range lock can\\'t be acquired (i.e. no index on the predicate column) for the duration of the transaction.

Pros: Full data consistency including phantom protection.

Cons: Locking and blocking. The S locks are held for the duration of the transaction that can lower the concurrency.

References:

https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/sqlcat/2011/02/20/concurrency-series-basicsof-transaction-isolation-levels/

**QUESTION 3**

You are developing a database reporting solution for a table that contains 900 million rows and is 103 GB.

The table is updated thousands of times a day, but data is not deleted.

The SELECT statements vary in the number of columns used and the amount of rows retrieved.

You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to retrieve data from the table. The must prevent data duplication.

Which indexing strategy should you use?

A. a nonclustered index for each column in the table

B. a clustered columnstore index for the table

C. a hash index for the table

D. a clustered index for the table and nonclustered indexes for nonkey columns

Correct Answer: B

Columnstore indexes are the standard for storing and querying large data warehousing fact tables. It uses column-based data storage and query processing to achieve up to 10x query performance gains in your data warehouse over

traditional row-oriented storage.

A clustered columnstore index is the physical storage for the entire table.

Generally, you should define the clustered index key with as few columns as possible.

A nonclustered index contains the index key values and row locators that point to the storage location of the table data. You can create multiple nonclustered indexes on a table or indexed view. Generally, nonclustered indexes should be

designed to improve the performance of frequently used queries that are not covered by the clustered index.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/columnstore-indexes-overview?view=sql-server-2017

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**QUESTION 4**

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 cascading referential integrity constraints on the table.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186973(v=sql.105).aspx

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**QUESTION 5**

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 create triggers that meet the following requirements:

In the table below, identify the trigger types that meet the requirements.

NOTE: Make only selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

| Trigger type | Provide custom | Update Customer table |
|---|---|---|
| AFTER INSERT trigger | ● (selected) | ● |
| INSTEAD OF INSERT trigger | ● | ● |
| AFTER UPDATE trigger | ● | ● (selected) |
| INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger | ● | ● |

INSTEAD OF INSERT triggers can be defined on a view or table to replace the standard action of the INSERT statement.

AFTER specifies that the DML trigger is fired only when all operationsspecified in the triggering SQL statement have executed successfully.

References:

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175089(v=sql.105).aspx

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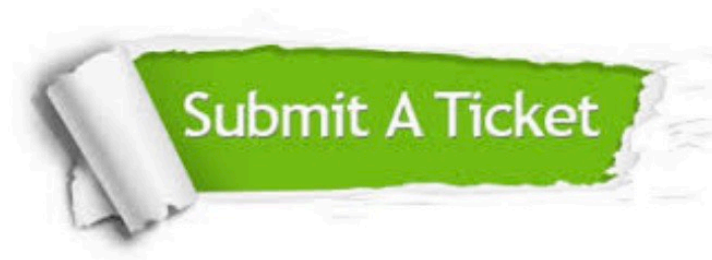Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

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