70-762 Q&As

Developing SQL Databases

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QUESTION 1

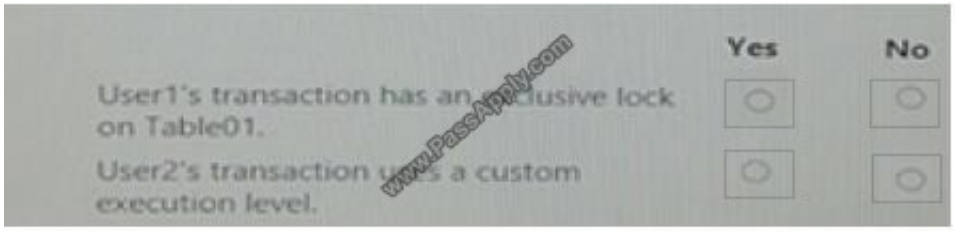
You have a database named Database1.

Users report that they experience deadlock issues- You run the sp_readerlog stored procedure. You view the output from the Process List section as shown in the Process List exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

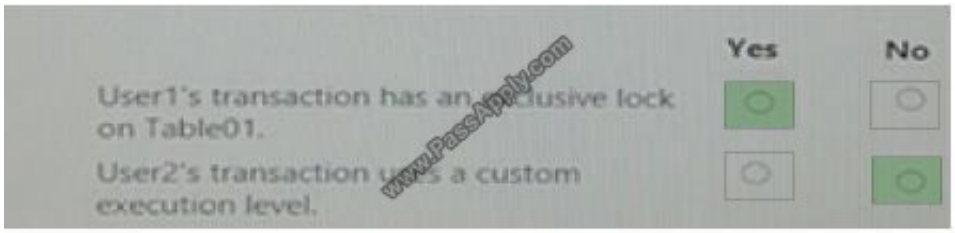
You view the contents of the Resource List section as shown in the Resource List exhibit, (Click the Exhibit button.)

You view deadlock information as shown in the Deadlock List exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 2

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.

Your company has employees in different regions around the world.

You need to create a database table that stores the following employee attendance information:

-Employee ID

-

date and time employee checked in to work

-

date and time employee checked out of work

Date and time information must be time zone aware and must not store fractional seconds.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EmployeeAttendance](
    EmployeeID int NOT NULL,
    DateChekedIn datetimeofset NOT NULL,
    DateCheclOut datetimeofset NOT NULL)
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Datetimeoffset, not datetimeofset, defines a date that is combined with a time of a day that has time zone awareness and is based on a 24-hourclock.

Syntaxis: datetimeoffset [(fractional seconds precision)]

For the use "datetimeoffset", the Fractional seconds precision is 7.

References:https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb630289.aspx

QUESTION 3

You are monitoring a Microsoft Azure SQL Database.

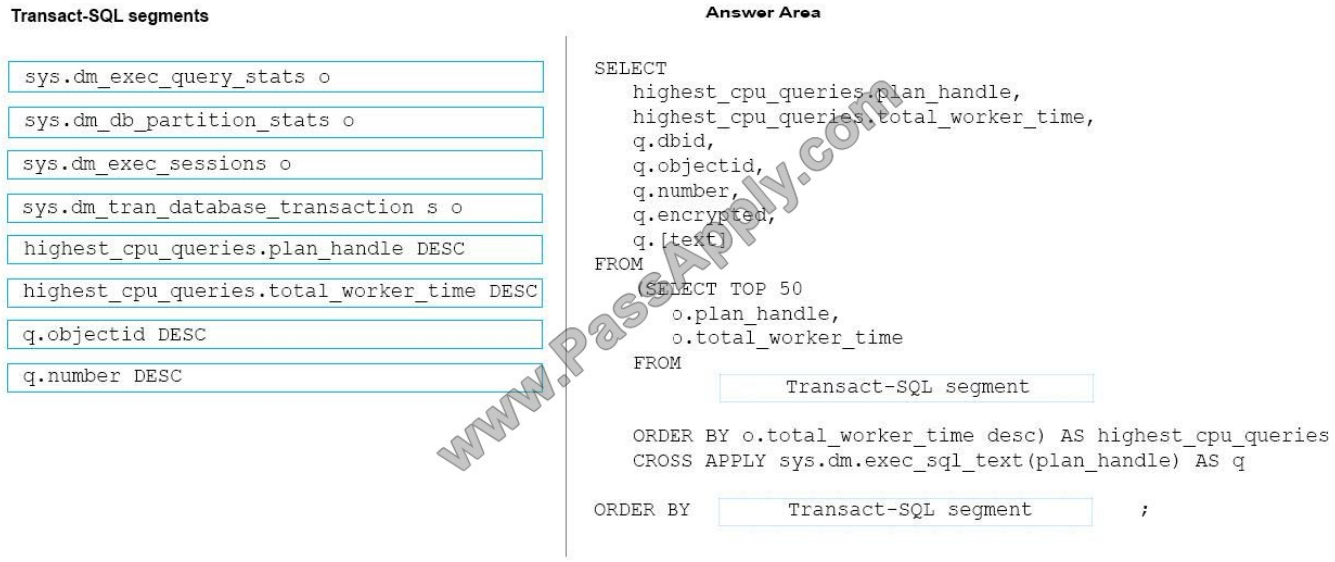
The database is experiencing high CPU consumption.

You need to determine which query uses the most cumulative CPU.

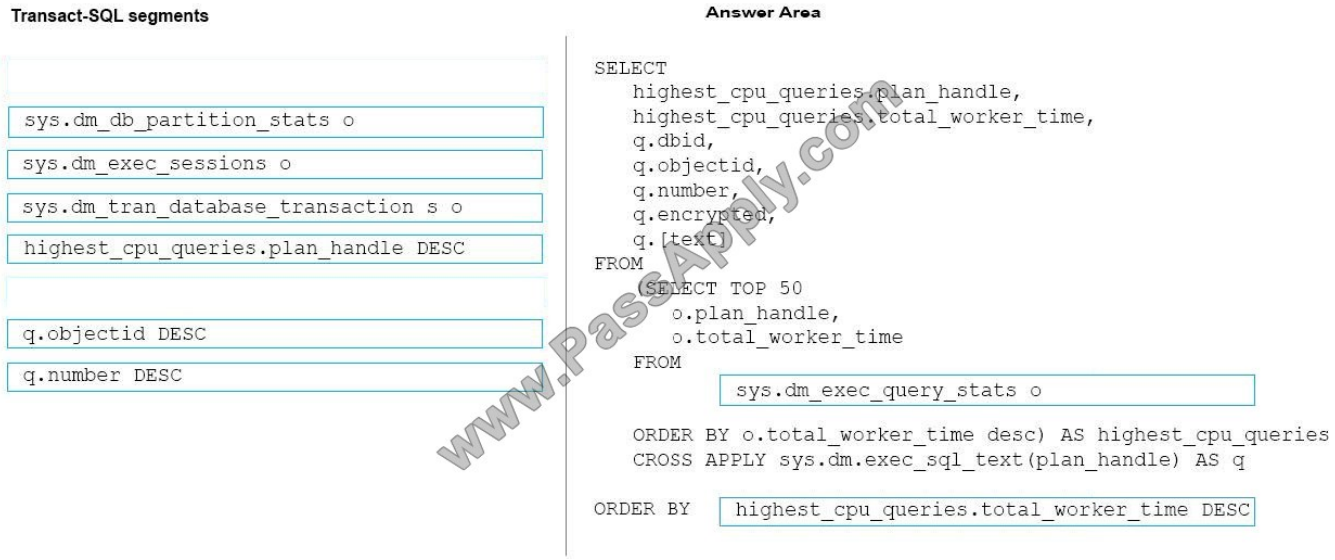
How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment may be used once, more than one or not at all. You may need to drag

the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: sys.dm_exec_query_stats sys.dm_exec_query_stats returns aggregateperformance statistics for cached query plans in SQL Server. Box 2: highest_cpu_queries.total_worker_time DESC Sort ontotal_worker_time column

Example:

The following example returns information about the top five queries ranked by average CPU time.

Thisexample aggregates the queries according to their query hash so that logically equivalentqueries are grouped by their cumulative resource consumption.

USE AdventureWorks2012;

GO

SELECT TOP 5 query_stats.query_hash AS "Query Hash",

SUM(query_stats.total_worker_time) / SUM(query_stats.execution_count) AS "Avg CPU Time",

MIN(query_stats.statement_text) AS "Statement Text"

FROM

(SELECT QS.*,

SUBSTRING(ST.text, (QS.statement_start_offset/2) + 1,

((CASE statement_end_offset

WHEN -1 THEN DATALENGTH(ST.text)

ELSE QS.statement_end_offset END

-QS.statement_start_offset)/2) + 1) AS statement_text FROM sys.dm_exec_query_stats AS QS CROSS APPLY sys.dm_exec_sql_text(QS.sql_handle)as ST) as query_stats GROUP BY query_stats.query_hash ORDER BY 2 DESC;

References:

https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189741.aspx

QUESTION 4

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 DB1 that contains the following tables: Customer, CustomerToAccountBridge, and CustomerDetails. The three tables are part of the Sales schema. The database also contains a schema named Website. You

create the Customer table by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer
(
    CustomerNumber int NOT NULL,
    CustomerName varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    CreateDate date NOT NULL,
    Gender bit,
    Address varchar(50)
    City varchar(50)
    State char(2),
    CustomerStatus bit NOT NULL,
    MaritalStatus bit,
    Segment varchar(5),
    CountryCode char(2),
    Birthday date,
    PostalCode char(5),
    PhoneNumber varchar(20),
    Account1 char(7),
    Account1Status bit,
    Account2 char(7),
    Account2Status bit,
    CONSTRAINT PK_Customer PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (CustomerNumber)
);
```

The value of the CustomerStatus column is equal to one for active customers. The value of the Account1Status and Account2Status columns are equal to one for active accounts. The following table displays selected columns and rows from the Customer table.

Customer ID	CustomerName	Gender	Account1	Account1Status	Account2	Account2Status
101	Name A	0	0001001	0	0001002	1
102	Name B	1	0002001	1	0002002	0
103	Name C	0	0003001	1	0003002	1

You plan to create a view named Website.Customer and a view named Sales.FemaleCustomers. Website.Customer must meet the following requirements:

1. Allow users access to the CustomerName and CustomerNumber columns for active customers.

2. Allow changes to the columns that the view references. Modified data must be visible through the view.

3. Prevent the view from being published as part of Microsoft SQL Server replication.

Sales.Female.Customers must meet the following requirements:

1. Allow users access to the CustomerName, Address, City, State and PostalCode columns.

2. Prevent changes to the columns that the view references.

3. Only allow updates through the views that adhere to the view filter.

You have the following stored procedures: spDeleteCustAcctRelationship and spUpdateCustomerSummary. The spUpdateCustomerSummary stored procedure was created by running the following Transacr-SQL statement:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE uspUpdateCustomerSummary
@CustomerId INT
AS
BEGIN
    SET NOCOUNT on;
    UPDATE CustomerDetails SET TotalDepositAccountCOunt - TotalDepositAccountCount + 1 WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID;
    BEGIN TRAN;
        BEGIN TRY
            UPDATE CustomerDetails SET TotalAccountCount = TotalAccountCount + 1 WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID;
        END TRY
        BEGIN CATCH
            IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0
                ROLLBACK TRAN;
        END CATCH
        IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0
            COMMIT TRAN;
```

You run the spUpdateCustomerSummary stored procedure to make changes to customer account summaries. Other stored procedures call the spDeleteCustAcctRelationship to delete records from the CustomerToAccountBridge table.

You need to create Website Customer.

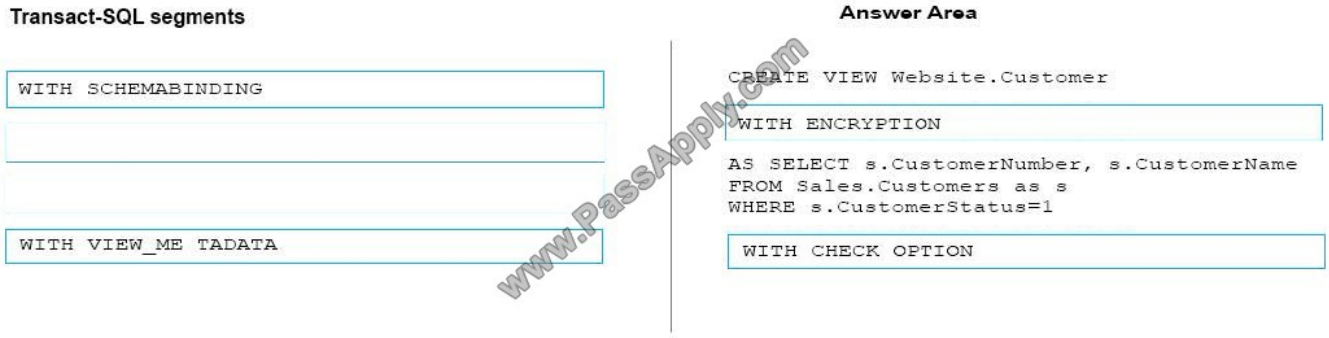
How should you complete the view definition? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations, Each Transact-SQL segment may be used once, more than once or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar

between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:



Box 1: WITH ENCRYPTION

Using WITH ENCRYPTION prevents the view from being published as part of SQL Server replication.

Box 2: WITH CHECK OPTION

CHECK OPTION forces all data modification statements executed against theview to follow the criteria set within select_statement. When a row is modified through a view, the WITH CHECK OPTION makes sure the data remains visible

through the view after the modification is committed.

Note: Website.Customer must meet the followingrequirements:

1. Allow users access to the CustomerName and CustomerNumber columns for active customers.

2. Allow changes to the columns that the view references. Modified data must be visible through the view.

3. Prevent the view from being published aspart of Microsoft SQL Server replication.

Incorrect Asnwers:

SCHEMABINDING 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.

VIEW_METADATA specifies that theinstance of SQL Server will return to the DB-Library,ODBC, and OLE DB APIs the metadata information about the view, instead of the base table or tables, when browse-mode metadata is being requested

for a query that references the view.

References:https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187956.aspx

QUESTION 5

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. The Account table was created using the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Account
(
    AccountNumber int NOT NULL,
    ProductCode char(2) NOT NULL,
    Status tinyint NOT NULL,
    OpenDate date NOT NULL,
    CloseDate date,
    Balance decimal(15,2),
    AvailableBalance decimal(15,2)
);
```

There are more than 1 billion records in the Account table. The Account Number column uniquely identifies each account. The ProductCode column has 100 different values. The values are evenly distributed in the table. Table statistics are refreshed and up to date.

You frequently run the following Transact-SQL SELECT statements:

```
SELECT ProductCode, SUM(Balance) AS TotalSUM FROM Account WHERE ProductCode
<> 'CD' GROUP BY ProductCode;
SELECT AccountNumber, Balance FROM Account WHERE ProductCode = 'CD'
```

You must avoid table scans when you run the queries. You need to create one or more indexes for the table. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERES INDEX PK_Account(AccountNumber);
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX IX_Account_productCode On Account(ProductCode)
INCLUDE (Balance);
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Create a clustered index on the AccountNumber column as it is unique, not a non nonclustered one.
References:https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190457.aspx