70-457^{Q&As}

Transition Your MCTS on SQL Server 2008 to MCSA: SQL Server 2012, Part 1

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QUESTION 1

You are creating an application that will connect to the AgentPortal database by using a SQL login named AgentPortalUser. Stored procedures in the database will use sp_send_dbmail to send email messages.

You create a user account in the msdb database for the AgentPortalUser login. You use the Database Mail Configuration Wizard to create a Database Mail profile. Security has not been configured for the Database Mail profile.

You need to ensure that AgentPortalUser can send email messages.

What should you do?

A. In the Database Mail Configuration Wizard, configure the Database Mail profile as a private profile for the AgentPortalUser account.

B. Disable the guest user in the msdb database.

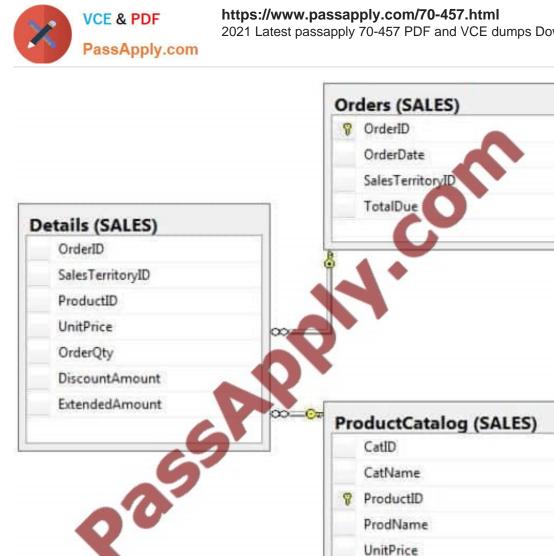C. Use the sysmail_help_profileaccount_sp stored procedure to add accounts to the Database Mail profile.

D. In the Database Mail Configuration Wizard, create an email account for each recipient\\'s email address in the Database Mail profile.

Correct Answer: A

Http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189635.aspx

QUESTION 2

You have a database that contains the tables as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Orders (SALES)

🔑	OrderID
	OrderDate
	SalesTerritoryID
	TotalDue

Details (SALES)

	OrderID
	SalesTerritoryID
	ProductID
	UnitPrice
	OrderQty
	DiscountAmount
	ExtendedAmount

ProductCatalog (SALES)

	CatID
	CatName
🔑	ProductID
	ProdName
	UnitPrice

You have the following query:

```
SELECT SalesTerritoryID,
   ProductID,
   AVG(UnitPrice),
   MAX(OrderQty),
   MAX(DiscountAmount)
FROM Sales.Details
```

You need to recreate the query to meet the following requirements:

Reference columns by using one-part names only.

Sort aggregates by SalesTerritoryID, and then by ProductID. Order the results in descending order from SalesTerritoryID to ProductID. The solution must use the existing SELECT clause and FROM clause.

Which code segment should you use?

To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

A. SELECT SalesTerritoryID, ProductID, AVG(UnitPrice), MAX(OrderQty), MAX(DiscountAmount) FROM Sales.Details

GROUP BY SalesTerritoryID,ProductID ORDER BY SalesTerritoryID DESC, ProductID DESC

B. SELECT SalesTerritoryID, ProductID, AVG(UnitPrice), MAX(OrderQty), MAX(DiscountAmount) FROM Sales.Details ORDER BY SalesTerritoryID DESC, ProductID DESC

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

You administer a SQL Server 2012 server that contains a database named SalesDb. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales.

UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema.

You need to ensure that UserA is disallowed to select from any of the tables in the Customers schema.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA

B. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales

C. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales

D. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA

E. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales

F. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA

G. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales

H. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA

I. EXEC sp_addrolemember \\'Sales\\', \\'UserA\\'

J. EXEC sp droprolemember \\'Sales\\', \\'UserA\\'

Correct Answer: H

QUESTION 4

You administer a SQL Server 2012 server that contains a database named SalesDb. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales.

UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema.

You need to ensure that the Sales role, including UserA, is disallowed to select from any of the tables in the Customers schema.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA

B. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA

C. EXEC sp_addrolemember \\'Sales\\', \\'UserA\\'

D. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales

E. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA

F. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales

G. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA

H. EXEC sp_droproleraember \\'Sales\\', \\'UserA\\'

I. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales

J. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales

Correct Answer: F

QUESTION 5

You create a table that has the StudentCode, SubjectCode, and Marks columns to record mid-year marks for students. The table has marks obtained by 50 students for various subjects.

You need to retrieve the students who scored the highest marks for each subject along with the marks.

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT StudentCode as Code, RANK() OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode

B. SELECT Id, Name, Marks, DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks

C. SELECT StudentCode as Code, DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode

D. SELECT StudentCode as Code, NTILE(2) OVER(ORDER BY AVG(Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCode

E. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1

F. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1

G. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1

H. SELECT StudentCode AS Code, Marks AS Value FROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks, RANXO OVER(PARTITION BY StudentCode ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1

Correct Answer: F

QUESTION 6

You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. Each media file is less than 1 MB in size. The media files will require fast access and will be retrieved frequently.

You need to store media files in several tables.

What should you do?

A. Use the CAST function.

B. Use the DATE data type.

C. Use the FORMAT function.

D. Use an appropriate collation.

E. Use a user-defined table type.

F. Use the VARBINARY data type.

G. Use the DATETIME data type.

H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.

I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.

J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.

Correct Answer: F

Http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188362.aspx

QUESTION 7

You have a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Customers and Orders.

The tables are related by a column named CustomerID.

You need to create a query that meets the following requirements:

Returns the CustomerName for all customers and the OrderDate for any orders that they have placed. Results must include customers who have not placed any orders.

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM Customers RIGHT OUTER JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

B. SELECT CustomerName, CrderDate FROM Customers JOIN Orders

ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

C. SELECT CustomerName, OrderDate FROM Customers CROSS JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

D. SELECT CustomerName, CrderDate FROM Customers LEFT OUTER JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID

Correct Answer: D

Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177634.aspx

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QUESTION 8

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.

You use an OrderDetail table that has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[OrderDetail]
  ([SalesOrderID] [int] NOT NULL,
   [SalesOrderDetailID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
   [CarrierTrackingNumber] [nvarchar][25] NULL,
   [OrderQty] [smallint] NOT NULL,
   [ProductID] [int] NOT NULL,
   [SpecialOfferID] [int] NULL,
   [UnitPrice] [money] NOT NULL);
```

You need to create a non-clustered index on the SalesOrderID column in the OrderDetail table to include only rows that contain a value in the SpecialOfferID column.

Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:

Statements
WHERE
FILTER ON
SpecialOfferID IS NOT NULL;
ON dbo.OrderDetail (SalesOrderID)
ON dbo.OrderDetail (SalesOrderID) AS FILTERED_INDEX
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX FIndx_SpecialOfferID
CREATE NONCLUSTERED FILTERED INDEX FIndx_SpecialOfferID

Correct Answer:

FILTER ON	CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX FIndx_SpecialOfferID
	ON dbo.OrderDetail (SalesOrderID)
	WHERE
	SpecialOfferID IS NOT NULL;
ON dbo.OrderDetail (SalesOrderID) AS FILTERED_INDEX	
CREATE NONCLUSTERED FILTERED INDEX FIndx_SpecialOfferID	

QUESTION 9

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance. After a routine shutdown, the drive that contains tempdb fails. You need to be able to start the SQL Server. What should you do?

A. Modify tempdb location in startup parameters.

B. Start SQL Server in minimal configuration mode.

C. Start SQL Server in single-user mode.

D. Configure SQL Server to bypass Windows application logging.

Correct Answer: B

Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186400.aspx http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms345408.aspx

QUESTION 10

You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You want to create a table to store Microsoft Word documents. You need to ensure that the documents must only be accessible via Transact-SQL queries. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A.
```
CREATE TABLE DocumentStore
(
  [Id] [INT] NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  [Document] VARBINARY(MAX) NULL
)
GO
```

B.
```
CREATE TABLE DocumentStore
(
  [Id] hierarchyid,
  [Document] NVARCHAR NOT NULL
);
GO
```

C.
```
CREATE TABLE DocumentStore AS FileTable
```

D.
```
CREATE TABLE DocumentStore
(
  [Id] [uniqueidentifier] ROWGUIDCOL NOT NULL UNIQUE,
  [Document] VARBINARY(MAX) FILESTREAM NULL
)
GO
```

A. B. C. D.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg471497.aspx http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff929144.aspx

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QUESTION 11

You have an XML schema collection named Sales.InvoiceSchema.

You need to declare a variable of the XML type named XML1. The solution must ensure that XML1 is validated by using Sales.InvoiceSchema.

Which code segment should you use?

To answer, type the correct code in the answer area.

A. Declare @XML1=XML(Sales.InvoiceSchema)

B. DECLARE @XML1 XML @XML1 = Sales.InvoiceSchema CREATE XML SCHEMA COLLECTION XML1 AS @XML1

Correct Answer: A

Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms176009.aspx

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QUESTION 12

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database has a table named Customers owned by UserA and another table named Orders owned by UserB. You also have a stored procedure named GetCustomerOrderInfo

owned by UserB. GetCustomerOrderInfo selects data from both tables.

You create a new user named UserC.

You need to ensure that UserC can call the GetCustomerOrderInfo stored procedure. You also need to assign only the minimum required permissions to UserC.

Which permission or permissions should you assign to UserC? Choose all that apply.

A. The Select permission on Customers

B. The Execute permission on GetCustomerOrderInfo

C. The Take Ownership permission on Customers

D. The Control permission on GetCustomerOrderInfo

E. The Take Ownership permission on Orders

F. The Select permission on Orders

Correct Answer: AB

Reference:

The question seems to be missing something. Or the original answer is incorrect. I\\'ve changed it to what I believe to be the correct answer. The original answer included "The Select permission on Orders.", but due to ownership chaining, you

would only need to give Execute permissions to UserC to access the Orders table since UserB is the owner.

Reference:

http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188676.aspx

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2212044/sql-server-how-to-permission-schemas http://sqlservercentral.com/blogs/steve_jones/2012/03/14/ownership-chains-in-sql-server

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