Vendor: Microsoft

Exam Code: 70-762

Exam Name: Developing SQL Databases

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
You have a database that contains the following tables:
BlogCategory, BlogEntry, ProductReview, Product, and SalesPerson.
The tables were created using the following Transact SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE BlogCategory
(
    CategoryID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    CategoryName nvarchar (20)
);

CREATE TABLE BlogEntry
(
    Entry int NOT PRIMARY KEY,
    Entrytitle nvarchar (50),
    Category int NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES BlogCategory
(CategoryID)
);

CREATE TABLE dbo.ProductReview
(
    ProductReviewID IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    Product int NOT NULL,
    Review varchar (1000) NOT NULL
);

CREATE TABLE dbo.Product
(
    ProductID int Identity(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    Name varchar(1000) NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE dbo.SalesPerson
(
    SalesPersonID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    Name varchar (1000) NOT NULL,
    SalesID Money
)
```

You must modify the ProductReview Table to meet the following requirements:

```
1. The table must reference the ProductID column in the Product table
2. Existing records in the ProductReview table must not be validated
with the Product table.
3. Deleting records in the Product table must not be allowed if records
are referenced by the ProductReview table.
4. Changes to records in the Product table must propagate to the
ProductReview table.
```

You also have the following database tables: Order, ProductTypes, and SalesHistory, The transact-SOL statements for these tables are not available.
You must modify the Orders table to meet the following requirements:

```
1. Create new rows in the table without granting INSERT permissions to
```

the table.
2. Notify the sales person who places an order whether or not the order
was completed.

You must add the following constraints to the SalesHistory table:

- a constraint on the SaleID column that allows the field to be used as
a record identifier
- a constant that uses the ProductID column to reference the Product
column of the ProductTypes table
- a constraint on the CategoryID column that allows one row with a null
value in the column
- a constraint that limits the Sale Price column to values greater than
four Finance department users must be able to retrieve data from the
SalesHistory table for sales persons where the value of the SalesYTD
column is above a certain threshold.

You plan to create a memory-optimized table named SalesOrder. The table must meet the
following requirements:

- The table must hold 10 million unique sales orders.
- The table must use checkpoints to minimize 1/0 operations and must
not use transaction logging.
- Data loss is acceptable.

Performance for queries against the SalesOrder table that use Where clauses with exact equality
operations must be optimized.
You need to modify the design of the Orders table.
What should you create?

A. a stored procedure with the RETURN statement
B. a FOR UPDATE trigger
C. an AFTER UPDATE trigger
D. a user defined function

Answer: A

QUESTION 2
You are developing and application to track customer sales.
You need to create an object that meet the following requirements:

- Run managed code packaged in an assembly that was created in the
Microsoft.NET Framework and uploaded in Microsoft SQL Server.
- Run written a transaction and roll back if a future occurs.
- Run when a table is created or modified.

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 3
Drag and Drop Question
You are analyzing the memory usage of a Microsoft SQL Server instance.
You need to obtain the information described on the following table.

Requirement	Details
Requirement 1	Total amount of memory currently used by SQL Server
Requirement 2	Total amount of memory required by SQL Server for running processers efficiently
Requirement 3	Total amount of memory used by a process

Which performance counter should you use for each requirement? To answer, drag the appropriate performance counters to the correct requirements. Each performance counter may be used once, more than once or not at all. You may need to drag the split bat between panes or scroll to view content. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Transact-SQL segments

Memory: Available Bytes
SQL Server: Memory Manager: SQL Cache Memory (KB)
SQL Server: Buffer Manager: Page reads/sec
SQL Server: Memory Manager: Total Server Memory (KB)
SQL Server: Memory Manager: Target Server Memory (KB)
SQL Server: Memory Manager: Granted Workspace Memory (KB)
SQL Server: Memory Manager: Maximum Workspace Memory (KB)
Process: working Set

Answer Area

Requirement	Performancr counter
Requirement 1	Performancr counter
Requirement 2	Performancr counter
Requirement 3	Performancr counter

Answer:

Requirement	Performancr counter
Requirement 1	SQL Server: Memory Manager: Total Server Memory (KB)
Requirement 2	SQL Server: Memory Manager: Granted Workspace Memory (KB)
Requirement 3	Process: working Set

QUESTION 4
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. table-valued function
B. a schema-bound view
C. a partitioned view

D. a DML trigger

Answer: B

QUESTION 5
You are a database developer for a company.
The company has a server that has multiple physical disks.
The disks are not part of a RAID array. The server hosts three Microsoft SQL Server instances.
There are many SQL jobs that run during off-peak hours.
You must monitor and optimize the SQL Server to maximize throughput, response time, and overall SQL performance.
You need to identify previous situations where a modification has prevented queries from selecting data in tables.
What should you do?

A. Create a sys.dm_os_waiting_tasks query.
B. Create a sys.dm_exec_sessions query.
C. Create a Performance Monitor Data Collector Set.
D. Create a sys.dm_os_memory_objects query.
E. Create a sp_configure 'max server memory' query.
F. Create a SQL Profiler trace.
G. Create a sys.dm_os_wait_stats query.
H. Create an Extended Event.

Answer: G

QUESTION 6
You have a database that contains a table named Employees.
The table stored information about the employees of your company.
You need to implement the following auditing rules for the Employees table:

```
- Record any changes that are made to the data in the Employees table.
- Customize the data recorded by the audit operations.
```

Solution: You implement a check constraint on the Employees table.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 7
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-SOL 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

Answer: B

QUESTION 8
You have a database named DB1. The database does not use a memory-optimized filegroup.
The database contains a table named Table1. The table must support the following workloads:

Workload	Type	Description
Reporting	Existing	The reporting workload must scan most of the records in the table to aggregate on a number of columns. A clustered columnstore index is already created on the table to support this workload.
OLTP	New	The OLTP workload must support 3,000 transactions per second. Rows are identified by using two columns. The filter is variant on one of the two columns while constant on the other. Only a small number of records with a few columns are returned by the query.

You need to add the most efficient index to support the new OLTP workload, while not
deteriorating the existing Reporting query performance.
What should you do?

A. Create a clustered index on the table.
B. Create a nonclustered index on the table.
C. Create a nonclustered filtered index on the table.
D. Create a clustered column store index on the table.
E. Create a nonclustered column store index on the table.
F. Create a hash index on the table.

Answer: C

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