70-464^{Q&As}

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Developing Microsoft SQL Server Databases

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QUESTION 1

You execute the following code:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Projects
( Id int,
details XML);
GO

INSERT INTO Projects (Id,details)
VALUES
(1,
N'<Project Name="Project1">
<Tasks>
  <Task Name="T1"><IsFinished>true"</IsFinished></Task>
  <Task Name="T2"><IsFinished>true"</IsFinished></Task>
</Tasks>
</Project>'),
(2,
N'<Project Name="Project2">
<Tasks>
  <Task Name="T_1"><IsFinished>false</IsFinished></Task>
</Tasks>
</Project>');
```

You need to select the task that has an IsFinished value of true from the Project that has an Id value of 1. Which code segment should you use?

```
C A.   SELECT Projects.details.query('Project/Tasks/Task/[@IsFinished="true"]')
       FROM Projects
       WHERE Projects.Id = 1;


C B.   SELECT Projects.details.query('//Task/IsFinished="true"')
       FROM Projects
       WHERE Projects.Id = 1;


C C.   SELECT Projects.details
       FROM Projects
       WHERE Projects.Id = 1 AND Details LIKE '%true%';


C D.   SELECT Projects.details.query('//Task[@IsFinished="true"]')
       FROM Projects
       WHERE Projects.Id = 1;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

You need to implement a solution that meets the data recovery requirements. You update each stored procedure to accept a parameter named @transactionID. What should you add next to the beginning of each stored procedure?

A. SAVE TRANSACTION WITH MARK @transactionID

B. ROLLBACK DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION @transactionID

C. BEGIN TRANSACTION WITH MARK @transactionID

D. COMMIT TRANSACTION @transactionID

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

You need to add a new column named Confirmed to the Employees table. The Confirmed column has the following requirements:

1.

It must have a default value of TRUE.

2.

It must minimize the amount of disk space used. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A. ALTER TABLE Employees ADD Confirmed but DEFAULT 0;

B. ALTER TABLE Employees ADD Confirmed but DEFAULT 1;

C. ALTER TABLE Employees ADD Confirmed nchar(1) DEFAULT \\'1\\';

D. ALTER TABLE Employees ADD Confirmed nchar(1) DEFAULT \\'0\\';

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

You are planning two stored procedures named SProc1 and SProc2. You identify the following requirements:

SProc1 must return a table.

SProc2 must return a status code.

You need to identify which options must be implemented to meet each stored procedure requirement.
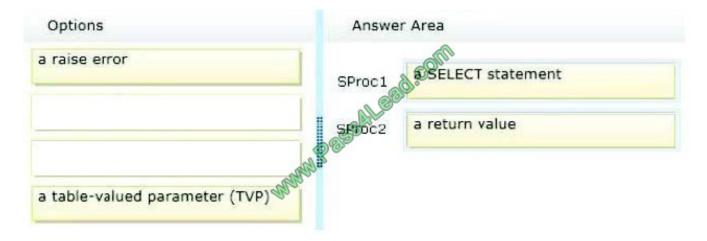
Which options should you identify?

To answer, drag the appropriate option to the correct requirement in the answer area. (Answer choices may be used once, more than once, or not at all.)

Select and Place:

Options	Answer Area	
a raise error		
a return value	SProc1	Option
a SELECT statement	SProc2	Option
a table-valued parameter (TVP)		

Correct Answer:

Options	Answer Area	
a raise error		
	SProc1	a SELECT statement
	SProc2	a return value
a table-valued parameter (TVP)		

QUESTION 5

You have a table named Table1 that contains 1 million rows. Table1 contains a column named Column1 that stores sensitive information. Column1 uses the nvarchar (16) data type.

You have a certificate named Cert1.

You need to replace Column1 with a new encrypted column named Column2 that uses one-way hashing.

Which code segment should you execute before you remove Column1?

To answer, move the appropriate code segments from the list of code segments to the answer area and arrange them in
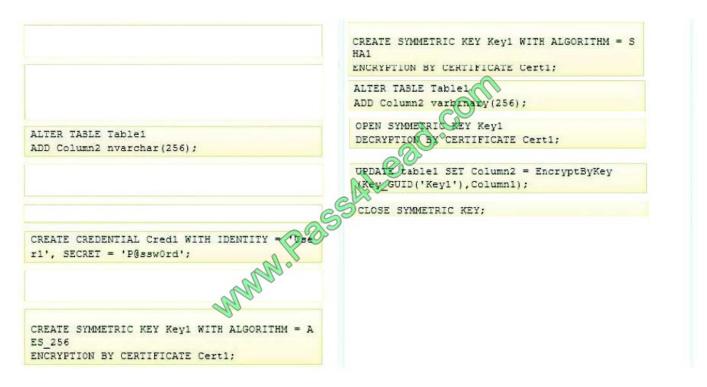
the correct order.

Select and Place:

```
OPEN SYMMETRIC KEY Key1
DECRYPTION BY CERTIFICATE Cert1;
```

```
CREATE SYMMETRIC KEY Key1 WITH ALGORITHM = S
HA1
ENCRYPTION BY CERTIFICATE Cert1;
```

```
ALTER TABLE Table1
ADD Column2 nvarchar(256);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Table1
ADD Column2 varbinary(256);
```

```
CLOSE SYMMETRIC KEY;
```

```
CREATE CREDENTIAL Cred1 WITH IDENTITY = 'Use
r1', SECRET = 'P@ssw0rd';
```

```
UPDATE table1 SET Column2 = EncryptByKey
(Key_GUID('Key1'),Column1);
```

```
CREATE SYMMETRIC KEY Key1 WITH ALGORITHM = A
ES_256
ENCRYPTION BY CERTIFICATE Cert1;
```

Correct Answer:

	```CREATE SYMMETRIC KEY Key1 WITH ALGORITHM = S HA1 ENCRYPTION BY CERTIFICATE Cert1;```
	```ALTER TABLE Table1 ADD Column2 varbinary(256);```
```ALTER TABLE Table1 ADD Column2 nvarchar(256);```	```OPEN SYMMETRIC KEY Key1 DECRYPTION BY CERTIFICATE Cert1;```
	```UPDATE table1 SET Column2 = EncryptByKey (Key_GUID('Key1'),Column1);```
	```CLOSE SYMMETRIC KEY;```
```CREATE CREDENTIAL Cred1 WITH IDENTITY = 'Use r1', SECRET = 'P@ssw0rd';```	
```CREATE SYMMETRIC KEY Key1 WITH ALGORITHM = A ES_256 ENCRYPTION BY CERTIFICATE Cert1;```	

Note:

*

There are a few different hashing algorithms available in SQL Server 2005: MD2, MD4, MD5, SHA, SHA1, with each having pros and cons.

*

In cryptography, SHA-1 is a cryptographic hash function designed by the United States National Security Agencyand published by the United StatesNISTas a USFederal Information Processing Standard.SHA stands for "secure hash algorithm".The four SHAalgorithmsare structured differently and are distinguished asSHA-0,SHA-1,SHA-2, andSHA-3.SHA-1 is very similar to SHA-0, but corrects an error in the original SHA hash specification that led to significant weaknesses.The SHA-0 algorithm was not adopted by many applications.SHA-2 on the other hand significantly differs from the SHA-1 hash function. SHA-1 is the most widely used of the existing SHA hash functions, and is employed in several widely used applications and protocols.

*

To encrypt a column of data using a simple symmetric encryption In Object Explorer, connect to an instance of Database Engine.

On the Standard bar, click New Query.

Copy and paste the following example into the query window and click Execute.

USE AdventureWorks2012;

--If there is no master key, create one now.

IF NOT EXISTS

(SELECT * FROM sys.symmetric_keys WHERE symmetric_key_id = 101) CREATE MASTER KEY ENCRYPTION BY

PASSWORD = \\'23987hxJKL95QYV4369#ghf0%lekjg5k3fd117r$$#1946kcj$n44ncjhdlj\\' GO

CREATE CERTIFICATE Sales09

WITH SUBJECT = \\'Customer Credit Card Numbers\\';

GO

CREATE SYMMETRIC KEY CreditCards_Key11

WITH ALGORITHM = AES_256

ENCRYPTION BY CERTIFICATE Sales09;

GO

-- Create a column in which to store the encrypted data.

ALTER TABLE Sales.CreditCard

ADD CardNumber_Encryptedvarbinary(128);

GO

-- Open the symmetric key with which to encrypt the data.

OPEN SYMMETRIC KEY CreditCards_Key11

DECRYPTION BY CERTIFICATE Sales09;

-- Encrypt the value in column CardNumber using the

-- symmetric key CreditCards_Key11.

-- Save the result in column CardNumber_Encrypted.

UPDATE Sales.CreditCard

SET CardNumber_Encrypted = EncryptByKey(Key_GUID(\\'CreditCards_Key11\\') , CardNumber, 1, HashBytes(\\'SHA1\\', CONVERT(varbinary, CreditCardID)));

GO

Reference: SQL Server 2012, Encrypt a Column of Data

Ref: http://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/2431/sql-server-column-level-encryption-example- using-symmetric-keys/

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