70-762Q&As

Developing SQL Databases

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QUESTION 1

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 table that has a clustered index and a nonclustered index. The indexes use different columns from the table. You have a query named Query1 that uses the nonclustered index. Users report that Query1 takes a long time to report results. You run Query1 and review the following statistics for an index seek operation:

Index Seek (NonClustered)
Scan a particular range of rows from a nonclustered index.

Physical Operation	Index Seek
Logical Operation	Index Seek
Actual Execution Mode	Row
Actual Number of Rows	3571454
Actual Number of Batches	0
Estimated I/O Cost	0.0093577
Estimated Operator Cost	0.0107304 (0%)
Estimated CPU Cost	0.0013727
Estimated Subtree Cost	0.0107304
Estimated Number of Executions	1
Number of Executions	8
Estimated Number of Rows	0
Estimated Row Size	19 B
Actual Rebinds	0
Actual Rewinds	0
Ordered	True
Node ID	100

You need to resolve the performance issue. Solution: You defragment both indexes. Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

We see Actual Number of Row is 3571454, while Estimated Number of Rows is 0. This indicates that the statistics are old, and need to be updated.

QUESTION 2

Note: this question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in the series.

Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You are developing an application to track customer sales.

You need to create a database object that meets the following requirements:

Launch when table data is modified.

Evaluate the state a table before and after a data modification and take action based on the difference.

Prevent malicious or incorrect table data operations.

Prevent changes that violate referential integrity by cancelling the attempted data modification.

Run managed code packaged in an assembly that is created in the Microsoft.NET Framework and located into Microsoft SQL Server.

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

Correct Answer: B

You can create a database object inside SQL Server that is programmed in an assembly created in the Microsoft .NET Framework common language runtime (CLR). Database objects that can leverage the rich programmingmodel provided

by the CLR include DML triggers, DDL triggers, stored procedures, functions, aggregate functions, and types.

Creating a CLR trigger (DML or DDL) in SQL Server involves the following steps:

Define the trigger as a class in a .NETFramework-supported language. For more information about how to program triggers in the CLR, see CLR Triggers. Then, compile the class to build an assembly in the .NET Framework using the

appropriate language compiler.

Register the assembly in SQL Server using the CREATE ASSEMBLY statement. For more information about assemblies in SQL Server, see Assemblies (Database Engine).

Create the trigger that references the registered assembly.

References:https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms179562.aspx

QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. As answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You have a Microsoft SQL Server database named DB1 that contains the following tables:

Table name	Description
TBL1	• Column1 is configured as the primary key. • Column2 will store the year. • TBL1 only stores data for the year 2016. • The table will contain 1 million records.
TBL2	• Column1 is configured as the primary key. • Column2 will store the year. • TBL2 only stores data for the year 2015. • The table will contain 1 million records.

Users frequently run the following query. The users report that the query takes a long time to return results.

```
SELECT Column1, Column2, Column3
FROM (
  SELECT Column1, Column2, Column3
  FROM TBL1
  UNION ALL
  SELECT Column1, Column2, Column3
  FROM TBL2)
WHERE Column2 = <year> AND Column3 = 1
```

You need to minimize the amount of time required for the query to return data.

A. Create clustered indexes on TBL1 and TBL2.

B. Create a clustered index on TBL1.Create a nonclustered index on TBL2 and add the most frequently queried column as included columns.

C. Create a nonclustered index on TBL2 only.

D. Create UNIQUE constraints on both TBL1 and TBL2. Create a partitioned view that combines columns from TBL1 and TBL2.

E. Drop existing indexes on TBL1 and then create a clustered columnstore index. Create a nonclustered columnstore index on TBL1.Create a nonclustered index on TBL2.

F. Drop existing indexes on TBL1 and then create a clustered columnstore index. Create a nonclustered columnstore index on TBL1.Make no changes to TBL2.

G. Create CHECK constraints on both TBL1 and TBL2. Create a partitioned view that combines columns from TBL1 and TBL2.

H. Create an indexed view that combines columns from TBL1 and TBL2.

Correct Answer: D

A partitioned view is a view defined by a UNION ALL of member tables structured in the same way, but stored separately as multiple tables in either the same instance of SQL Server or in a group of autonomous instances of SQL Server servers, called federated database servers.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-view-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017#partitioned-views

QUESTION 5

You suspect deadlocks on a database.

Which two trace flags in the Microsoft SQL Server error log should you locate? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. 1204

B. 1211

C. 1222

D. 2528

E. 3205

Correct Answer: AC

Trace flag 1204 returns the resources and types of locks participating in a deadlock and also the current command affected. Trace flag 1222 returns the resources and types of locks that are participating in a deadlock and also the current command affected, in an XML format that does not comply with any XSD schema.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/database-console-commands/dbcc-traceon-trace-flags-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017