[2016-Jun-NEWBraindump2go Offers New 70-461 Dumps PDF 179q for Free Downloading[NQ61-NQ70

2016 June Microsoft Official: 70-461 Exam Questions New Updated Today! 100% Exam Pass Promised by Braindump2go.com! NEW QUESTION 61 - NEW QUESTION 70: QUESTION 61 You have three tables that contain data for dentists, psychiatrists, and physicians. You create a view that is used to look up their email addresses and phone numbers. The view has the following definition:You need to ensure that users can update only the phone numbers and email addresses by using this view. What should you do?

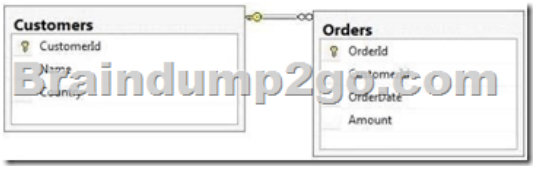
```
Create view apt.vwProviderList
(Specialty, CompanyID, CompanyNumber, LastName,
 FirstName, BusinessName, Email, Phone)
as

SELECT 'Dentist' as Specialty
  , DentistID
  , DentistNumber
  , DentistLastName
  , DentistFirstName
  , DentistBusinessName
  , Email
  , Phone
FROM apt.Dentist
UNION ALL
SELECT 'Psychiatrist' as Specialty
  , PsychiatristID
  , PsychiatristNumber
  , PsychiatristLastName
  , PsychiatristFirstName
  , PsychiatristBusinessName
  , Email
  , Phone
SELECT 'Physician' as Specialty
  , PhysicianID
  , PhysicianNumber
  , PhysicianLastName
  , PhysicianFirstName
  , PhysicianBusinessName
  , Email
  , Phone
FROM apt.Physician
GO
```


A. Alter the view. Use the EXPAND VIEWS query hint along with each SELECT statement.B. Create an INSTEAD OF UPDATE trigger on the view.C. Drop the view. Re-create the view by using the SCHEMABINDING clause, and then create an index on the view.D. Create an AFTER UPDATE trigger on the view. Answer: BExplanation http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187956.aspx QUESTION 62You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You create a view from the Orders and OrderDetails tables by using the following definition.You need to ensure that users are able to modify data by using the view.What should you do?

```
CREATE VIEW vOrders
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
SELECT o.ProductID,
  o.OrderDate,
  SUM(od.UnitPrice * od.Qty) AS Amount
FROM OrderDetails AS od INNER JOIN
  Orders AS o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
WHERE od.SalesOrderID = o.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY o.OrderDate, o.ProductID
GO
```


A. Create an AFTER trigger on the view.B. Modify the view to use the WITH VIEW_METADATA clause.C. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the view.D. Modify the view to an indexed view. Answer: CExplanation: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187956.aspx QUESTION 63Your database contains tables named Products and ProductsPriceLog. The Products table contains columns named ProductCode and Price. The ProductsPriceLog table contains columns named ProductCode, OldPrice, and NewPrice. The ProductsPriceLog table stores the previous price in the OldPrice column and the new price in the NewPrice column. You need to increase the values in the Price column of all products in the Products table by 5 percent. You also need to log the changes to the ProductsPriceLog table. Which Transact-SQL query should you use? A. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price * 1.05OUTPUT inserted.ProductCode, deleted.Price, inserted.Price INTO ProductsPriceLog(ProductCode, OldPrice, NewPrice)B. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price * 1.05OUTPUT inserted.ProductCode, inserted.Price, deleted.Price INTO ProductsPriceLog(ProductCode, OldPrice, NewPrice)C. UPDATE

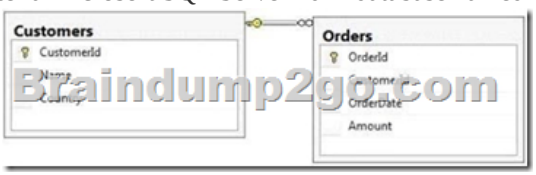
Products SET Price = Price * 1.05OUTPUT inserted.ProductCode, deleted.Price, inserted.Price * INTO ProductsPriceLog(ProductCode, OldPrice, NewPrice)D. UPDATE Products SET Price = Price * 1.05INSERT INTO ProductsPriceLog (ProductCode, CldPnce, NewPrice; SELECT ProductCode, Price, Price * 1.05 FROM Products Answer: A Explanation:http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177564.aspx QUESTION 64You are developing a database application by using Microsoft SQL Server 2012. An application that uses a database begins to run slowly. Your investigation shows the root cause is a query against a read-only table that has a clustered index. The query returns the following six columns: - One column in its WHERE clause contained in a non-clustered index - Four additional columns - One COUNT (*) column based on a grouping of the four additional columns You need to optimize the statement. What should you do? A. Add a HASH hint to the query.B. Add a LOOP hint to the query.C. Add a FORCESEEK hint to the query.D. Add an INCLUDE clause to the index.E. Add a FORCESCAN hint to the Attach query.F. Add a columnstore index to cover the query.G. Enable the optimize for ad hoc workloads option.H. Cover the unique clustered index with a columnstore index.I. Include a SET FORCEPLAN ON statement before you run the query.J. Include a SET STATISTICS PROFILE ON statement before you run the query.K. Include a SET STATISTICS SHOWPLAN_XML ON statement before you run the query.L. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ statement before you run the query.M. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT statement before you run the query.N. Include a SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE statement before you run the query. Answer: F QUESTION 65You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

```
<Customers>
  <Name>Customer A</Name>
  <Country>Australia</Country>
  <Orders>
    <OrderId>1</OrderId>
    <OrderDate>2000-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
    <Amount>3400.00</Amount>
  </Orders>
  <Orders>
    <OrderId>2</OrderId>
    <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
    <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
  </Orders>
</Customers>
```


Which Transact-SQL query should you use? A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers-CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML RAWB. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers=CustomerId = 1FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTSC. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML AUTOD. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId - Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTSE. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId- 1FOR XML AUTOF. SELECT Name, Country, Crderld, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTSG. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1FOR XML PATH ('Customers')H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1FOR XML PATH ('Customers') Answer: F QUESTION 66You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

Which Transact-SQL query should you use? A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, CountryFROM Orders INNER JOINCustomers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers-CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAWB. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOINCustomers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTSC. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOINCustomers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTOD. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOINCustomers ON Orders.CustomerId - Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTSE. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOINCustomers ON Orders.CustomerId=Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML AUTOF. SELECT Name, Country, Crderld, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOINCustomers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTSG. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, AmountFROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId,OrderDate, Amount FROM OrdersINNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers') Answer: G QUESTION 67You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to write code for a transaction that contains several statements. There is high contention between readers and writers on several tables used by your transaction. You need to minimize the use of the tempdb space. You also need to prevent reading queries from blocking writing queries. Which isolation level should you use? A. SERIALIZABLEB. SNAPSHOTC. READ COMMITTED SNAPSHOTD. REPEATABLE READ Answer: CExplanation: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms173763.aspx QUESTION 68You 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 ensure that the top half of the students arranged by their average marks must be given a rank of 1 and the remaining students must be given a rank of 2. 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 StudentCodeB. SELECT Id, Name, Marks, DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarksC. SELECT StudentCode as Code, DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCodeD. SELECT StudentCode as Code,NTILE (2) OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCodeE. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS ValueFROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1F. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FRCM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER 3Y Marks DESC) AS Rank FRCM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1G. 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 = 1H. 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 Answer: D QUESTION 69You 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 ensure that the following requirements are met:- Students must be ranked based on their average marks. - If one or more students have the same average, the same rank must be given to these students.- Consecutive ranks must be skipped when the same rank is assigned.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 StudentCodeB. SELECT Id, Name, Marks, DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarksC. SELECT StudentCode as Code, DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCodeD.

SELECT StudentCode as Code,NTILE (2) OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCodeE. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS ValueFROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1F. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FRCM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER 3Y Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1G. 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 = 1H. 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 Answer: AExplanation:http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189798.aspx QUESTION 70You 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 StudentCodeB. SELECT Id, Name, Marks, DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY Marks DESC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarksC. SELECT StudentCode as Code,DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCodeD. SELECT StudentCode as Code,NTILE (2) OVER (ORDER BY AVG (Marks) DESC) AS Value FROM StudentMarks GROUP BY StudentCodeE. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS ValueFROM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,RANK () OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER BY Marks ASC) AS Rank FROM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1F. SELECT StudentCode AS Code,Marks AS Value FRCM (SELECT StudentCode, Marks AS Marks,RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY SubjectCode ORDER 3Y Marks DESC) AS Rank FRCM StudentMarks) tmp WHERE Rank = 1G. 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 = 1H. 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 Answer: F 2016 Valid Microsoft 70-461 Exam Study Materials: 1.| Latest 70-461 PDF and VCE Dumps 179q Instant Download: http://www.braindump2go.com/70-461.html [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed!] 2.| New 70-461 Exam Questions and Answers - Google Drive: https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B9YP8B9sF_gNU0hUb3EzNDNuNVU&usp=sharing 3.| More 70-461 Practice Test: https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B75b5xYLjSSNflp4NUtxTHJkb0hXTWtYMmdnbjBpVjNqUVV3NjNDcW1qOWVLMUQ3cUpENU0&usp=sharing MORE Practice is the Most Important IF You want to PASS 70-461 Exam 100%!????? Braindump2go.com????? Pass All IT Exams at the first Try!