



70-464^{Q&As}

Developing Microsoft SQL Server Databases

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QUESTION 1

You plan to deploy two stored procedures named SP1 and SP2 that read data from the database. Your company identifies the following requirements for each stored procedure:

SP1 must allow dirty reads.

SP2 must place range locks on the data to ensure read consistency.

You need to identify which isolation level you must set for each stored procedure. The solution must minimize the number of locks.

Which isolation level should you identify?

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

Select and Place:

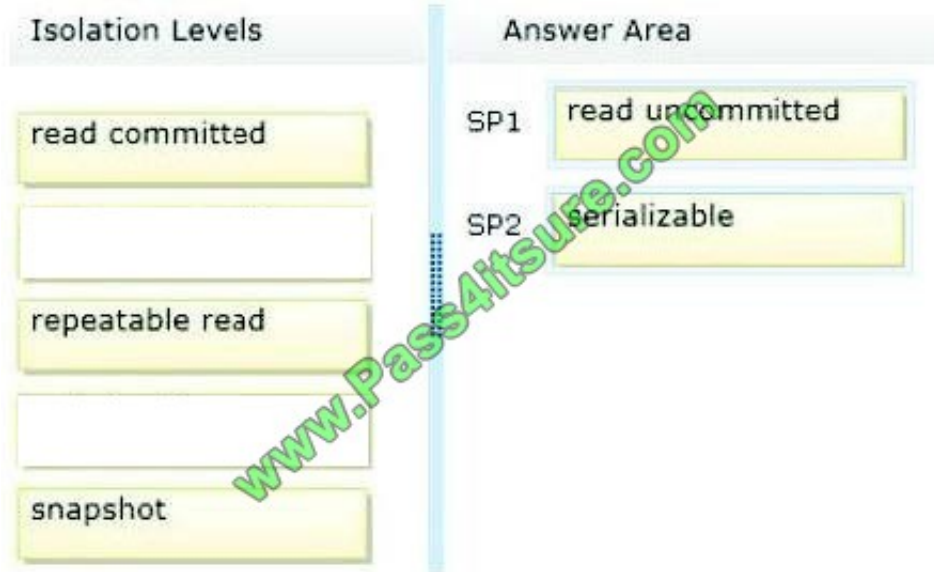
Isolation Levels

- read committed
- read uncommitted
- repeatable read
- serializable
- snapshot

Answer Area

- SP1 Isolation level
- SP2 Isolation level

Correct Answer:



Note:

*

READ UNCOMMITTED

Specifies that statements can read rows that have been modified by other transactions but not yet committed.

Transactions running at the READ UNCOMMITTED level do not issue shared locks to prevent other transactions from modifying data read by the current transaction. READ UNCOMMITTED transactions are also not blocked by exclusive

locks that would prevent the current transaction from reading rows that have been modified but not committed by other transactions. When this option is set, it is possible to read uncommitted modifications, which are called dirty reads.

Values

in the data can be changed and rows can appear or disappear in the data set before the end of the transaction. This option has the same effect as setting NOLOCK on all tables in all SELECT statements in a transaction. This is the least

restrictive of the isolation levels.

*

SERIALIZABLE

Specifies the following:

Statements cannot read data that has been modified but not yet committed by other transactions. No other transactions can modify data that has been read by the current transaction until the current transaction completes.

Other transactions cannot insert new rows with key values that would fall in the range of keys read by any statements in the current transaction until the current transaction completes. Range locks are placed in the range of key values that

match the search conditions of each statement executed in a transaction. This blocks other transactions from updating or inserting any rows that would qualify for any of the statements executed by the current transaction. This means that if

any of the statements in a transaction are executed a second time, they will read the same set of rows. The range locks are held until the transaction completes.



This is the most restrictive of the isolation levels because it locks entire ranges of keys and holds the locks until the transaction completes. Because concurrency is

lower, use this option only when necessary.

Reference: SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL (Transact-SQL)

QUESTION 2

You plan to create a new table that has the following requirements:

1.

Uses a GUID data type as the primary key.

2.

Uses a clustered index as the primary key.

3.

Minimizes fragmentation.

You need to recommend which option to include in the CREATE statement.

Which option should you include?

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

A. NEWID

B. @@IDENTITY

C. NEWSEQUENTIALID

D. IDENTITY

Correct Answer: C

The NEWSEQUENTIALID function creates a GUID that is greater than any GUID previously generated by this function on a specified computer since Windows was started. After restarting Windows, the GUID can start again from a lower range, but is still globally unique. When a GUID column is used as a row identifier, using NEWSEQUENTIALID can be faster than using the NEWID function. This is because the NEWID function causes random activity and uses fewer cached data pages. Using NEWSEQUENTIALID also helps to completely fill the data and index pages.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/newsequentialid-transact-sql>

QUESTION 3

You are creating a table named Orders.

You need to ensure that every time a new row is added to the Orders table, a user-defined function is called to validate the row before the row is added to the table.



What should you use?

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. A data manipulation language (DML) trigger
- B. A DEFAULT constraint
- C. A Data Definition Language (DDL) trigger
- D. A CHECK constraint
- E. A FOREIGN KEY constraint

Correct Answer: D

References: <http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/programming-and-development/comparing-sql-serverconstraints-and-dmltriggers/402> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms178110.aspx>

QUESTION 4

You create a view by using the following code:

```
CREATE VIEW dbo.View1
WITH VIEW_METADATA
AS
SELECT t1.col1, t1.col2, t2.*
FROM dbo.Table1 AS t1 JOIN dbo.Table2 AS t2 ON t1.col1=t2.col2;
```

Several months after you create the view, users report that the view has started to return unexpected results.

You discover that the design of Table2 was modified since you created the view.

You need to ensure that the view returns the correct results.

Which code segment should you run?



- A. EXEC sp_refreshsqlmodule @name = 'dbo.Table2';
- B. DROP dbo.View1;
GO
CREATE dbo.View1 WITH SCHEMABINDING, VIEW_METADATA
AS
SELECT t1.col1, t1.col2, t2.*
FROM dbo.Table1 AS t1 JOIN dbo.Table2 AS t2
ON t1.col1=t2.col2;
- C. ALTER dbo.View1 WITH SCHEMABINDING, VIEW_METADATA
AS
SELECT t1.col1, t1.col2, t2.*
FROM dbo.Table1 AS t1 JOIN dbo.Table2 AS t2
ON t1.col1=t2.col2;
- D. EXEC sp_refreshview @viewname = 'dbo.View1';

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

You plan to create a database that has multiple tables. The tables will contain product information. Each product has a stock-keeping unit (SKU).

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that each SKU starts with the letters "ADV" and is followed by 10 digits.

The solution must minimize the amount of development effort required.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. A FOREIGN KEY constraint

B. A trigger

C. A user-defined data type

D. A CHECK constraint



Correct Answer: C

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