

## [2017-New-Exams70-762 VCE and PDF Dumps Free Download in Braindump2go[Q21-Q30]

2017 Apr. New Microsoft 70-762 Exam Dumps with PDF and VCE Updated! Free Instant Download 70-762 PDF and VCE Dumps from [www.Braindump2go.com](#) Today! 100% Real Exam Questions! 100% Exam Pass Guaranteed! 1. |2017 New Version 70-762 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 70Q&As Download: <http://www.braindump2go.com/70-762.html> 2. |2017 New Version 70-762 Exam Questions & Answers Download: <https://1drv.ms/f/s!AvI7wzKf6QBjghMIDqu1BwVHuSOI> QUESTION 21 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,  
DateCheckedIn datetime2 NOT NULL,  
DateCheckedOut datetime2 NOT NULL)
```

Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B QUESTION 22 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].[Employee  
EmployeeID int NOT NULL,  
DateCheckedIn datetime2 NOT NULL,  
DateCheckedOut datetime2 NOT NULL)
```

Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: A QUESTION 23 The Account table was created using the following Transact-SOL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Account  
(  
    AccountNumber int NOT NULL,  
    ProductCode char(2) NOT NULL,  
    Status tinyint NOT NULL,  
    OpenDate date NOT NULL,  
    CloseDate date,  
    Balance decimal(15,2),  
    AvailableBalance decimal(15,2)  
);
```

There are more than 1 billion records in the Account table. The Account Number column uniquely identifies each account. The ProductCode column has 100 different values. The values are evenly distributed in the table. Table statistics are refreshed and up to date. You frequently run the following Transact-SOL SELECT statements:

```
SELECT ProductCode, SUM(Balance) AS TotalSUM FROM Account WHERE ProductCode  
<= 'D' GROUP BY ProductCode;
```

You must avoid table scans when you run the queries. You need to create one or more indexes for the table. Solution: You run the following Transact-SOL statement:

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX PK_Account (AccountNumber);  
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX IX_Account_ProductCode ON Account (ProductCode);
```

Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B QUESTION 24 The Account table was created using the following Transact-SOL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Account  
(  
    AccountNumber int NOT NULL,  
    ProductCode char(2) NOT NULL,  
    Status tinyint NOT NULL,  
    OpenDate date NOT NULL,  
    CloseDate date,  
    Balance decimal(15,2),  
    AvailableBalance decimal(15,2)  
);
```

There are more than 1 billion records in the Account table. The Account Number column uniquely identifies each account. The ProductCode column has 100 different values. The values are evenly distributed in the table. Table statistics are refreshed and up to date. You frequently run the following Transact-SOL SELECT statements:

```
SELECT ProductCode, SUM(Balance) AS TotalSUM FROM Account WHERE ProductCode  
<= 'D' GROUP BY ProductCode;
```

You must avoid table scans when you run the queries. You need to create one or more indexes for the table. Solution: You run the following Transact-SOL statement: `CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX PK_Account ON Account(ProductCode);` Does the solution

meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: B QUESTION 25The Account table was created using the following Transact-SOL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Account
(
    AccountNumber int NOT NULL,
    ProductCode char(2) NOT NULL,
    Status tinyint NOT NULL,
    OpenDate date NOT NULL,
    CloseDate date,
    Balance decimal(15,2),
    AvailableBalance decimal(15,2)
);
```

There are more than 1 billion records in the Account table. The Account Number column uniquely identifies each account. The ProductCode column has 100 different values. The values are evenly distributed in the table. Table statistics are refreshed and up to date. You frequently run the following Transact-SOL SELECT statements: `SELECT ProductCode, SUM(Balance) AS TotalSUM FROM Account WHERE ProductCode <= 'D' GROUP BY ProductCode;` and `SELECT ProductCode, SUM(Amount) AS TotalSUM FROM Account WHERE ProductCode = 'D' GROUP BY ProductCode;` You must avoid table scans when you run the queries. You need to create one or more indexes for the table. Solution: You run the following Transact-SOL statement: `CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX PK_Account ON Account (AccountNumber);` Does the solution meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: A QUESTION 26

Drag and Drop Question You have a database named Sales that contains the following database tables: Customer, Order, and Products. The Products table and the Order table are shown in the following diagram .

| Orders *   |    |
|------------|----|
| OrderID    | PK |
| ProductID  | FK |
| EmployeeID | FK |
| OrderDate  |    |

The customer table includes a column that stores the data for the last order that the customer placed. You plan to create a table named Leads. The Leads table is expected to contain approximately 20,000 records. Storage requirements for the Leads table must be minimized. Changes to the price of any product must be less a 25 percent increase from the current price. The shipping department must be notified about order and shipping details when an order is entered into the database. You need to implement the appropriate table objects. Which object should you use for each table? To answer, drag the appropriate objects to the correct tables. Each object may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content. Answer: QUESTION 27

Hotspot Question You have a database named Sales that contains the following database tables: Customer, Order, and Products. The Products table and the Order table are shown in the following diagram.

| Orders *   |    |
|------------|----|
| OrderID    | PK |
| ProductID  | FK |
| EmployeeID | FK |
| OrderDate  |    |

The customer table includes a column that stores the data for the last order that the customer placed. You plan to create a table named Leads. The Leads table is expected to contain approximately 20,000 records. Storage requirements for the Leads table must be minimized. You need to implement a stored procedure that deletes a discontinued product from the Products table. You identify the following requirements: What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SOL segments in the answer area. Answer: QUESTION 28

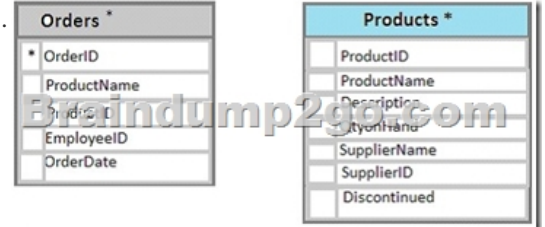
Hotspot Question You have a database named Sales that contains the following database tables: Customer, Order, and Products. The Products table and the Order table are shown in the following diagram.

| Orders *   |    |
|------------|----|
| OrderID    | PK |
| ProductID  | FK |
| EmployeeID | FK |
| OrderDate  |    |

| Products *   |    |
|--------------|----|
| ProductID    | PK |
| ProductName  |    |
| Description  |    |
| SupplierName |    |
| SupplierID   |    |
| Discontinued |    |

The customer table includes a column that stores the data for the last order that the customer placed. You plan to create a table named Leads. The Leads table is expected to contain approximately 20,000 records. Storage requirements for the Leads table must be minimized. You need to create triggers that meet the following requirements: In the table below, identify the trigger types that meet the requirements. NOTE: Make only selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point. Answer:

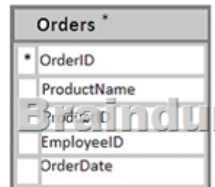
QUESTION 29 Hotspot Question You have a database named Sales that contains the following database tables: Customer, Order, and Products. The Products table and the Order table are shown in the following diagram .



The customer table includes a column that stores the data for the last order that the customer placed. You plan to create a table named Leads. The Leads table is expected to contain approximately 20,000 records. Storage requirements for the Leads table must be minimized. The Leads table must include the columns described in the following table.

| Column name | Description   |
|-------------|---|
| IsCustomer  | This column marks a customer as a current customer. |

The data types chosen must consume the least amount of storage possible. You need to select the appropriate data types for the Leads table. In the table below, identify the data type that must be used for each table column. NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Answer: QUESTION 30 Hotspot Question You have a database named Sales that contains the following database tables: Customer, Order, and Products. The Products table and the Order table are shown in the following diagram .



The customer table includes a column that stores the data for the last order that the customer placed. You plan to create a table named Leads. The Leads table is expected to contain approximately 20,000 records. Storage requirements for the Leads table must be minimized. You need to modify the database design to meet the following requirements: In the table below, identify the constraint that must be configured for each table. NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Answer: !!!RECOMMEND!!! 1. | 2017 New Version 70-762 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 70Q&As Download: <http://www.braindump2go.com/70-762.html> 2. | 2017 New Version 70-762 Study Guide Video: YouTube Video: [YouTube.com/watch?v=nYdYpxuZ0DU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nYdYpxuZ0DU)