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QUESTION 110 Why is it important to use standard SQL code when possible and know what is standard and what isn't? (Choose all that apply.) A. It is not important to code using standard SQL. B. Standard SQL code is more portable between platforms. C. Standard SQL code is more efficient. D. Knowing what standard SQL code is makes your knowledge more portable. Answer: BD

QUESTION 111 Which of the following is not a violation of the relational model? A. Using ordinal positions for columns B. Returning duplicate rows C. Not defining a key in a table D. Ensuring that all attributes in the result of a query have names Answer: D

QUESTION 112 You have a database named Sales that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button). You need to create a query for a report. The query must meet the following requirements: - NOT use object delimiters. - Use the first initial of the table as an alias. - Return the most recent order date for each customer. - Retrieve the last name of the person who placed the order. The solution must support the ANSI SQL-99 standard. Part of the correct T-SQL statement has been provided in the answer area. Provide the complete code. Answer: `SELECT C.LastName, MAX(O.OrderDate) AS MostRecentOrderDate FROM Customers AS C INNER JOIN Orders AS O ON C.CustomerID=O.CustomerID GROUP BY C.Lastname ORDER BY MAX (O.OrderDate) DESC` QUESTION 113 What is the relationship between SQL and T-SQL? A. T-SQL is the standard language and SQL is the dialect in Microsoft SQL Server. B. SQL is the standard language and T-SQL is the dialect in Microsoft SQL Server. C. Both SQL and T-SQL are standard languages. D. Both SQL and T-SQL are dialects in Microsoft SQL Server. Answer: B

QUESTION 114 Which of the following correctly represents the logical query processing order of the various query clauses? A. SELECT > FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING > ORDER BY B. FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING > SELECT > ORDER BY C. FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING > ORDER BY > SELECT D. SELECT > ORDER BY > FROM > WHERE > GROUP BY > HAVING Answer: B

QUESTION 115 Which of the following is invalid? (Choose all that apply.) A. Referring to an attribute that you group by in the WHERE clause B. Referring to an expression in the GROUP BY clause; for example, GROUP BY YEAR(orderdate) C. In a grouped query, referring in the SELECT list to an attribute that is not part of the GROUP BY list and not within an aggregate function D. Referring to an alias defined in the SELECT clause in the HAVING clause Answer: CD

QUESTION 116 What is true about the result of a query without an ORDER BY clause? A. It is relational as long as other relational requirements are met. B. It cannot have duplicates. C. The order of the rows in the output is guaranteed to be the same as the insertion order. D. The order of the rows in the output is guaranteed to be the same as that of the clustered index. Answer: A

QUESTION 117 What is the importance of the ability to assign attribute aliases in T-SQL? (Choose all that apply.) A. The ability to assign attribute aliases is just an aesthetic feature. B. An expression that is based on a computation results in no attribute name unless you assign one with an alias, and this is not relational. C. T-SQL requires all result attributes of a query to have names. D. Using attribute aliases, you can assign your own name to a result attribute if you need it to be different than the source attribute name. Answer: BD

QUESTION 118 What are the mandatory clauses in a SELECT query, according to T-SQL? A. The FROM and SELECT clauses B. The SELECT and WHERE clauses C. The SELECT clause D. The FROM and WHERE clauses Answer: C

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