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**Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012: 70-461**



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QUESTION 158 You have a Microsoft SQL Server database that includes two tables named EmployeeBonus and BonusParameters. The tables are defined by using the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EmployeeBonus] (
    [EmpNumber] [int] NOT NULL,
    [Quarterly] [tinyint] NULL,
    [HalfYearly] [tinyint] NULL,
    [Yearly] [tinyint] NULL
) ON [PRIMARY]

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[BonusParameters] (
    [AvailableBonus] [money] NOT NULL,
    [CompanyPerformance] [tinyint] NOT NULL
) ON [PRIMARY]
```

The tables are used to compute a bonus for each employee. The EmployeeBonus table has a non-null value in either the Quarterly, HalfYearly or Yearly column. This value indicates which type of bonus an employee receives. The BonusParameters table contains one row for each calendar year that stores the amount of bonus money available and a company performance indicator for that year. You need to calculate a bonus for each employee at the end of a calendar year. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. `SELECT CAST(CHOICE((Quarterly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/40, (HalfYearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/20, (Yearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/10) AS money) AS `Bonus` FROM EmployeeBonus, BonusParameters` B. `SELECT "Bonus" = CASE EmployeeBonus WHEN Quarterly=1 THEN (Quarterly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/40 WHEN HalfYearly=1 THEN (HalfYearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/20 WHEN Yearly=1 THEN (Yearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/10 END FROM EmployeeBonus, BonusParameters` C. `SELECT CAST(COALESCE((Quarterly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/40, (HalfYearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/20, (Yearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/10) AS money) AS `Bonus` FROM EmployeeBonus, BonusParameters` D. `SELECT NULLIF(NULLIF((Quarterly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/40, (HalfYearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/20), (Yearly * AvailableBonus * CompanyPerformance)/10) AS `Bonus` FROM EmployeeBonus, BonusParameters` Answer: B QUESTION 159 You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to create an object that meets the following requirements:- Takes an input parameter- Returns a table of values



What should you do? A. Create the view by using an account in the sysadmin role. B. Add a DDL trigger to the project assignment table to re-create the view after any schema change. C. Create the view in a new schema. D. Add a DDL trigger to the view to block any changes. Answer: B Explanation: DDL triggers are a special kind of trigger that fire in response to Data Definition Language (DDL) statements. They can be used to perform administrative tasks in the database such as auditing and regulating database operations. Reference: DDL Triggers [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190989\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190989(v=sql.105).aspx) QUESTION 168 You are maintaining a Microsoft SQL Server database that stores order information for an online store website. The database contains a table that is defined by the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[SalesOrderHeader](
    [SalesOrderID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [OrderDate] [datetime] NOT NULL,
    [Status] [tinyint] NOT NULL,
    [PurchaseOrderNumber] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
    [AccountNumber] [nvarchar](15) NULL,
    [CustomerID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [TotalDue] [money] NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_SalesOrderHeader] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
    [SalesOrderID] ASC
) ON [PRIMARY]
```

You need to ensure that purchase order numbers are used only for a single order. What should you do? A. Create a new CLUSTERED constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column. B. Create a new UNIQUE constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column. C. Create a new PRIMARY constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column. D. Create a new FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PurchaseOrderNumber column. Answer: B Explanation: You can use UNIQUE constraints to make sure that no duplicate values are entered in specific columns that do not participate in a primary key. Although both a UNIQUE constraint and a PRIMARY KEY constraint enforce uniqueness, use a UNIQUE constraint instead of a PRIMARY KEY constraint when you want to enforce the uniqueness of a column, or combination of columns, that is not the primary key. Reference: UNIQUE Constraints [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191166\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191166(v=sql.105).aspx) **FREE DOWNLOAD: NEW UPDATED 70-461 PDF Dumps & 70-461 VCE Dumps from Braindump2go:** <http://www.braindump2go.com/70-461.html> (168 Q&As)

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