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QUESTION 161You are a database developer responsible for maintaining an application.The application has a table named Programs that has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Customers]
([ID] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(1,1),
 [Name] varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 [Address] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
 [City] varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 [Active] bit NOT NULL
)
GO
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Customers PRIMARY KEY NONCLUSTERED (Name)
GO
```


You need to modify the Customers table to meet the following requirements:Which Transact-SQL statement or statements should you use?

A.
```
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] DROP CONSTRAINT PK_Customers
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Customers PRIMARY KEY (ID)
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT CK_DateCheck4 CHECK ((Priority) LIKE '[abc]' AND ISNUMERIC
((Postal)) = 1 AND LEN((Postal)) = 5 AND [Active] IN (0,1))
```

B.
```
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] DROP CONSTRAINT PK_Customers
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Customers PRIMARY KEY NONCLUSTERED (ID)
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Priority CHECK ((Priority) IN ('a', 'b', 'c'))
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Postal CHECK ((Postal) LIKE '[0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]')
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT DF_Active DEFAULT (1) FOR [Active]
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Active CHECK ((Active) IN (0,1))
```

C.
```
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] DROP CONSTRAINT PK_Customers
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Customers PRIMARY KEY (ID)
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT CK_DateCheck4 CHECK ((Priority) IN '[abc]' AND ISNUMERIC
((Postal)) = 1 AND [Active] IN (0,1))
```

D.
```
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Customers PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (ID)
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Priority VALIDATE ((Priority) IN ('a', 'b', 'c'))
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Postal VALIDATE ((Postal) LIKE '[0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]')
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT DF_Active DEFAULT (1) FOR [Active]
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[Customers] ADD CONSTRAINT CK_Active VALIDATE ((Active) IN (0,1))
```

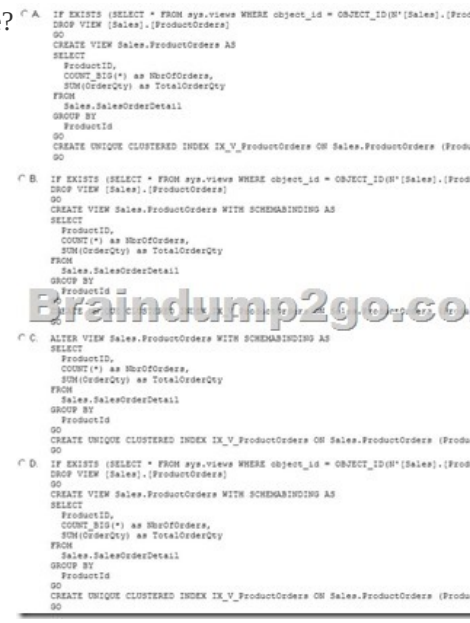

A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option D Answer: B QUESTION 162Drag and Drop QuestionYou create a database named AdventureWorks. You want to create a new table to store customer reviews for all products within the database.The table must meet the following requirements:Which three Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer:

QUESTION 163You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 database that contains a table named Sales.SalesOrderDetail and a view named Sales.ProductOrders.The view has the following definition:

```
CREATE VIEW Sales.ProductOrders AS
SELECT
  ProductID,
  COUNT(*) as NbrOfOrders,
  SUM(OrderQty) as TotalOrderQty
FROM
  Sales.SalesOrderDetail
GROUP BY
  ProductId
GO
```

The Sales.SalesOrderDetail table contains 5 million rows. Report queries that join to this view consume excessive disk I/O.You need to create an index on the view.Which Transact-SQL statement or statements should you use?



A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option D Answer: C QUESTION 164You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 database for an inventory management system.The application contains a product table that has the following definition:

You want to add a new field to the Product table to meet the following requirements:You need to add a field named User_Data_1 to support integer values ranging from -10 through 10.Which SQL statement should you use? A. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] TINYINTB. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] SMALLINTC. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] INTD. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] BIGINTE. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] BITF. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] NUMERIC(11,6)G. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] NUMERIC(6,11)H. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] NUMERIC(5,6)I. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] SMALLMONEYJ. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] MONEYK. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] CHAR(100)L. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] VARCHAR(100)M. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] NCHAR(100)N. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] NVARCHAR(100)O. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] SMALLDATETIMEP. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] DATETIMEQ. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] DATETIME2R. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] DATE Answer: B QUESTION 165You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 database for an inventory management system.The application contains a product table that has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [Produc
  [ProductID] [int]
  [Name] [nvarchar]
  [ProductNumber] [
  [Color] [nvarchar]
  [Class] [nchar](2)
  [Style] [nchar](2)
  [Ac
  [ModifiedDate] [d
  CONSTRAINT [PK_Pr
  (
    [ProductID] ASC
  ) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO
```

You want to add a new field to the Product table to meet the following requirements:You need to add a field named User_Data_1 to support only values that are 1 or 0. A. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] TINYINTB. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] SMALLINTC. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] INTD. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] BIGINTE. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] BITF. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] NUMERIC(11, 6)G. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] NUMERIC(6, 11)H. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] NUMERIC(5,6)I. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] SMALLMCNEYJ. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] MONEYK. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] CHAR(100)L. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] VARCHAR(100)M. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] NCHAR(100)N. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] NVARCHAR(100)O. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] SMALLDATETIMEP. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] DATETIMEQ. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] DATETIME2R. ALTER TABLE [Production].[Product] ADD [User_Data_1] DATE Answer: E QUESTION 166You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 database that contains a table named dbo.SalesOrders.The table has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo]
  [SalesOrderNumbe
  [FullDateAlterna
  [CustomerName] N
  [AddressLine] NV
  [City] NVARCHAR(
  [StateProvinceNa
  [
  [SalesAmount] MO
  CONSTRAINT [PK_S
(
  [SalesOrderNumbe
) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO
```

The SalesOrder table contains one million rows.You want to create a report that meets the following requirements:

Results | Messages

	Ranking	StateProvinceName	TotalOrders
1	1	California	5466
2	2	Washington	2754
3	3	Oregon	1297
4	4	Illinois	6
5	4	Ohio	6
6	6	Florida	5
7	6	Texas	5
8	8	Georgia	4

You need to execute a Transact-SQL query to generate the report.Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A.
```
SELECT
  DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY Country
  StateProvinceName,
  TotalOrders
FROM
  (
  SELECT
    CountryName,
    StateProvinceName,
    count(*) AS TotalOrders
  FROM
    dbo.SalesOrder
  GROUP BY
    CountryName,
    StateProvinceName
  ) AS
```

B.
```
SELECT
  RANK() OVER (ORDER BY StateProvinceName
  StateProvinceName,
  TotalOrders
FROM
  (
  SELECT
    StateProvinceName,
    count(*) AS TotalOrders
  FROM
    dbo.SalesOrder
  WHERE
    CountryName='United States'
  GROUP BY
    StateProvinceName
```

C.
```
  RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CountryName OR
  StateProvinceName,
  TotalOrders
FROM
  (
  SELECT
    CountryName,
    StateProvinceName,
    count(*) AS TotalOrders
  FROM
    dbo.SalesOrder
  GROUP BY
    CountryName,
    StateProvinceName
  ) AS
```

D.
```
SELECT
  RANK() OVER (ORDER BY TotalOrders DESC)
  StateProvinceName,
  TotalOrders
FROM
  (
  SELECT
    StateProvinceName,
    count(*) AS TotalOrders
  FROM
    dbo.SalesOrder
  WHERE
    CountryName='United States'
  GROUP BY
    StateProvinceName
  ) AS
```


A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option D Answer: D QUESTION 168You are a developer for a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database instance.You create tables named order, customer, and product as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[order]
 ([OrderID] [int],
  [ProductID] [int],
  [CustomerID] [int],
  [OrderDate] [datetime]);

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[customer]
 ([CustomerID] [int],
  [CustomerName] [varchar](100)
  [Address] [varchar](100),
  [City] [varchar](100),
  [State] [varchar](50),
  [ZipCode] [varchar](5));

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[product]
 ([ProductID] [int],
  [ProductName] [varchar](100),
  [SalePrice] [money],
  [ManufacturerName] [varchar](
```

You need to write a query to identify all customers who have ordered for an average amount of more than 500 or more from September 01, 2011.Which SQL query should you use?

A.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  p.ProductName,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((c.CustomerName, p.ProductName), ());
```

B.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  p.ProductName,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((c.CustomerName), (p.ProductName), ())
```

C.
```
SELECT
c.CustomerName,
COUNT(o.OrderID) AS Orders
FROM
customer c INNER JOIN
[order] o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
WHERE
[illegible]
GROUP BY
c.CustomerName;
```

D.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  COUNT(o.OrderID) AS Orders
FROM
  customer c INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
GROUP BY
  c.CustomerName
HAVING
  COUNT(o.OrderID) > 10;
```

E.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  AVG(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE
  o.OrderDate > '09/01/2011'
GROUP BY
  c.CustomerName
HAVING
  AVG(p.SalePrice) >= 500
```

F.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  AVG(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE
  o.OrderDate > '09/01/2011' AND
  AVG(p.SalePrice) >= 500
```

G.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate) OrderMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID
GROUP BY CUBE(p.ProductName, DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate));
```

H.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
[illegible]
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID
GROUP BY CUBE;
```

I.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate) OrderMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID
GROUP BY p.ProductName, OrderMonth;
```

J.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate) OrderMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID
GROUP BY p.ProductName, DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate);
```


A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option HI. Option IJ. Option J Answer: E QUESTION 169You are a developer for a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database instance. You create tables named order, customer, and product as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[order]
 ([OrderID] [int],
  [ProductID] [int],
  [CustomerID] [int],
  [OrderDate] [datetime]);

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[customer]
 ([CustomerID] [int],
  [CustomerName] [varchar](100),
  [Address] [varchar](200),
  [City] [varchar](100),
  [State] [varchar](50),
  [ZipCode] [varchar](5));

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[product]
 ([ProductID] [int],
  [ProductName] [varchar](100),
  [SalePrice] [money],
  [ManufacturerName] [varchar](100));
```


You need to write a query to sum the sales of all orders by the following entries:Which SQL query should you use?

A.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  p.ProductName,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID =
  customer c ON o.CustomerID
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((c.C
```

B.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  p.ProductName,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID =
  customer c ON o.CustomerID
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((c.Cu
```

C.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  COUNT(o.OrderID) AS Orders
FROM
  customer c INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON c.CustomerID =
WHERE
  [illegible]
GROUP BY
  c.CustomerName;
```

D.
```
SELECT
  o.CustomerName,
  COUNT(o.OrderID) AS Orders
FROM
  customer c INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON c.CustomerID =
GROUP BY
  c.CustomerName
HAVING
  COUNT(o.OrderID) > 10;
```

E.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  AVG(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID =
  customer c ON o.CustomerID
WHERE
  o.OrderDate > '09/01/2011'
GROUP BY
  c.CustomerName
HAVING
  AVG(p.SalePrice) >= 500
```

F.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  AVG(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE
  o.OrderDate > '09/01/2011' AND
  AVG(p.SalePrice) >= 500
```

G.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate) OrderMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID
GROUP BY CUBE(p.ProductName, DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate));
```

H.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  [illegible]
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID
GROUP BY CUBE;
```

I.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate) OrderMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID
GROUP BY p.ProductName, OrderMonth;
```

J.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate) OrderMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  [order] o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID
GROUP BY p.ProductName, DATEPART(mm, o.OrderDate);
```

A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option HI. Option IJ. Option J Answer: G QUESTION 170You are a developer for a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database instance used to support a customer service application. You create tables named complaint, customer, and product as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[complaint]
 ([ComplaintID] [int],
  [ProductID] [int],
  [CustomerID] [int],
  [ComplaintDate] [datetime]);

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[customer]
 ([CustomerID] [int],
  [CustomerName] [varchar](100)
  [Address] [varchar](50),
  [City] [varchar](100),
  [State] [varchar](50),
  [ZipCode] [varchar](5));

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[product]
 ([ProductID] [int],
  [ProductName] [varchar](100),
  [SalePrice] [money],
  [ManufacturerName] [varchar]
```


You need to write a query to return all customer names and total number of complaints for customers who have made more than 10 complaints.Which SQL query should you use?

A.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  p.ProductName,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  complaint com ON p.ProductID = com.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON com.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((c.CustomerName, p.ProductName), ());
```

B.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  p.ProductName,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  complaint com ON p.ProductID = com.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON com.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((c.CustomerName), (p.ProductName), ());
```

C.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  COUNT(com.ComplaintID) AS Complaints
FROM
  customer c INNER JOIN
  complaint com ON c.CustomerID = com.CustomerID
WHERE
  [illegible]
GROUP BY
  c.CustomerName;
```


D.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName
  COUNT(com.ComplaintID) AS complaints
FROM
  customer c INNER JOIN
  complaint com ON c.CustomerID = com.CustomerID
GROUP BY
  c.CustomerName
HAVING
  COUNT(com.ComplaintID) > 10;
```

E.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  AVG(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  complaint com ON p.ProductID = com.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON com.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE
  com.ComplaintDate > '09/01/2011'
GROUP BY
  c.CustomerName
HAVING
  AVG(p.SalePrice) >= 500
```

F.
```
SELECT
  c.CustomerName,
  AVG(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  complaint com ON p.ProductID = com.ProductID INNER JOIN
  customer c ON com.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE
  com.ComplaintDate > '09/01/2011' AND
  AVG(p.SalePrice) >= 500
```

G.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, com.ComplaintDate) ComplaintMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  complaint com ON p.ProductID = com.ProductID
GROUP BY CUBE(p.ProductName, DATEPART(mm, com.ComplaintDate));
```

H.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, com.ComplaintDate) ComplaintMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  complaint com ON p.ProductID = com.ProductID
GROUP BY CUBE;
```


I.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, com.ComplaintDate) ComplaintMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  complaint com ON p.ProductID = com.ProductID
GROUP BY p.ProductName, ComplaintMonth;
```

J.
```
SELECT
  p.ProductName,
  DATEPART(mm, com.ComplaintDate) ComplaintMonth,
  SUM(p.SalePrice) AS Sales
FROM
  product p INNER JOIN
  complaint com ON p.ProductID = com.ProductID
GROUP BY p.ProductName, DATEPART(mm, com.ComplaintDate);
  AVG(p.SalePrice) >= 500
```

A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option HI. Option IJ. Option J Answer: D Braindump2go New Updated 70-433 Exam Dumps are Complete Microsoft 70-433 Course Coverage! 100% Real Questions and Correct Answers Guaranteed! Updated 70-433 Preparation Material with Questions and Answers PDF Instant Download: