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QUESTION 51Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question in this series. **Hotspot Question**You are developing a database to track customer orders. The database contains the following tables:Sales.Customers, Sales.Orders, and Sales.OrderLines.The following table describes the columns in

Sales.Customers.The following table describes the columns in Sales.Orders. The following table describes the columns in

Sales.OrderLines. You need to create a database object that calculates the total price of an order including the sales tax. The

database object must meet the following requirements: - Reduce the compilation cost of Transact-SQL code by caching the plans

and reusing them for repeated execution.- Return a value.- Be callable from a SELECT statement. How should you complete the

Transact-SQL statements? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area. Answer:

Explanation:Box 1: FUNCTIONTo be able to return a value we should use a scalar function.CREATE FUNCTION creates a

user-defined function in SQL Server and Azure SQL Database. The return value can either be a scalar (single) value or a table.Box

2: RETURNS decimal(18,2)Use the same data format as used in the UnitPrice column.Box 3: BEGINTransact-SQL Scalar Function

Syntax include the BEGIN ..END construct.CREATE [OR ALTER] FUNCTION [schema_name.] function_name ([{

@parameter_name [AS] [type_schema_name.] parameter_data_type [= default] [READONLY] } [...n]) RETURNS

return_data_type [WITH <function_option> [,...n]] [AS] BEGINfunction_bodyRETURN scalar_expressionEND [;]Box 4:

@OrderPrice * @CalculatedTaxRateCalculate the price including tax.Box 5: ENDTransact-SQL Scalar Function Syntax include the

BEGIN ..END construct.References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186755.aspx> **QUESTION 52**Note: This question is

part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each

question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question in this series.

Drag and Drop QuestionYou are developing a database to track customer orders. The database contains the following

tables:Sales.Customers, Sales.Orders, and Sales.OrderLines.The following table describes the columns in Sales.Customers. The

following table describes the columns in Sales.Orders. The following table describes the columns in Sales.OrderLines. You need

to create a stored procedure that inserts data into the Customers table. The stored procedure must meet the following requirements: -

Data changes occur as a single unit of work.- Data modifications that are successful are committed and a value of 0 is returned.-

Data modifications that are unsuccessful are rolled back. The exception severity level is set to 16 and a value of -1 is returned.- The

stored procedure uses a built-it scalar function to evaluate the current condition of data modifications.- The entire unit of work is

terminated and rolled back if a run-time error occurs during execution of the stored procedure. How should complete the stored

procedure definition? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct targets. Each Transact-SQL segment

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.**NOTE:**

Each correct selection is worth one point. Answer: **Explanation:**Box 1: XACT_ABORTXACT_ABORT specifies whether SQL

Server automatically rolls back the current transaction when a Transact-SQL statement raises a run-time error. When SET

XACT_ABORT is ON, if a Transact-SQL statement raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back.Box

2: COMMITCommit the transaction.Box 3: XACT_STATEBox 4: ROLLBACKRollback the transactionBox 5: THROWTHROW

raises an exception and the severity is set to 16. Requirement: Data modifications that are unsuccessful are rolled back. The

exception severity level is set to 16 and a value of -1 is returned.References:

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188792.aspx><https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee677615.aspx> **QUESTION**

53Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in

each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each

question in this series. **Drag and Drop Question**You are developing a database to track customer orders. The database contains the

following tables:Sales.Customers, Sales.Orders, and Sales.OrderLines. The following table describes the columns in

Sales.Customers. The following table describes the columns in Sales.Orders. The following table describes the columns in

Sales.OrderLines. You need to create a function that calculates the highest tax rate charged for an item in a specific order. Which

five Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order. Answer: Explanation:References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186755.aspx> QUESTION 54Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. You create a table by running the following Transact-SQL statement: You need to audit all customer data.Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H Answer: BExplanation:The FOR SYSTEM_TIME ALL clause returns all the row versions from both the Temporal and History table.Note: A system-versioned temporal table defined through is a new type of user table in SQL Server 2016, here defined on the last line WITH (SYSTEM_VERSIONING = ON..., is designed to keep a full history of data changes and allow easy point in time analysis.To query temporal data, the SELECT statement FROM<table> clause has a new clause FOR SYSTEM_TIME with five temporal-specific sub-clauses to query data across the current and history tables.References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn935015.aspx> QUESTION 55Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. You create a table by running the following Transact-SQL statement: You need to return normalized data for all customers that were added in the year 2014.Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H Answer: GExplanation:The following query searches for row versions for Employee row with EmployeeID = 1000 that were active at least for a portion of period between 1st January of 2014 and 1st January 2015 (including the upper boundary):SELECT * FROM EmployeeFOR SYSTEM_TIMEBETWEEN '2014-01-01 00:00:00.0000000' AND '2015-01-01 00:00:00.0000000' WHERE EmployeeID = 1000 ORDER BY ValidFrom;References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn935015.aspx> QUESTION 56Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. You create a table by running the following Transact-SQL statement: You are developing a report that displays customer information. The report must contain a grand total column.You need to write a query that returns the data for the report.Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H Answer: EExplanation:Calculate aggregate column through AVG function and GROUP BY clause. QUESTION 57Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. You create a table named Customers. Data stored in the table must be exchanged between web pages and web servers by using AJAX calls that use REST endpoint.You need to return all customer information by using a data exchange format that is text- based and lightweight.Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H Answer: CExplanation:JSON can be used to pass AJAX updates between the client and the server.Export data from SQL Server as JSON, or format query results as JSON, by adding the FOR JSON clause to a SELECT statement.When you use the FOR JSON clause, you can specify the structure of the output explicitly, or let the structure of the SELECT statement determine the output.References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn921882.aspx> QUESTION 58Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. You create a table by running the following Transact-SQL statement: You are developing a report that aggregates customer data only for the year 2014. The report requires that the data be denormalized.You need to return the data for the report.Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H Answer: G QUESTION 59Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. You create a table by running the following Transact-SQL statement: You need to develop a query that meets the following requirements: - Output data by using a tree-like structure.- Allow mixed content types.- Use custom metadata attributes. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H Answer: FExplanation:In a FOR XML clause, you specify one of these modes: RAW, AUTO, EXPLICIT, and PATH.* The EXPLICIT

mode allows more control over the shape of the XML. You can mix attributes and elements at will in deciding the shape of the XML. It requires a specific format for the resulting rowset that is generated because of query execution. This rowset format is then mapped into XML shape. The power of EXPLICIT mode is to mix attributes and elements at will, create wrappers and nested complex properties, create space-separated values (for example, OrderID attribute may have a list of order ID values), and mixed contents.* The PATH mode together with the nested FOR XML query capability provides the flexibility of the EXPLICIT mode in a simpler manner. References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms178107.aspx>

QUESTION 60 Your team is developing a database for a new online travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects to support the application. One particular table called Airline_Schedules needs to store the departure and arrival dates and times of flights along with time zone information. What should you do?

A. Use the CAST function
B. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type
C. Use a user-defined table type
D. Use the DATETIME2 data type

Answer: B
Explanation: Datetimeoffset - defines a date that is combined with a time of a day that has time zone awareness and is based on a 24-hour clock.

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