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2018 NEW Microsoft 70-761: Querying Data with Transact-SQL Exam Questions and Answers RELEASED in Braindump2go.com Online IT Study Website Today!

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QUESTION 98

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section. You will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a table named Products that stores information about products your company sells.

The table has a column named ListPrice that stores retail pricing information for products.

Some products are used only internally by the company. Records for these products are maintained in the Products table for inventory purposes. The price for each of these products is \$0.00. Customers are not permitted to order these products.

You need to increase the list price for products that cost less than \$100 by 10 percent. You must only increase pricing for products that customers are permitted to order.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
UPDATE Production.Product
SET ListPrice = ListPrice + 1.1
WHERE ListPrice < 100
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

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B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Products with a price of \$0.00 would also be increased.

QUESTION 99

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The table has a column named ListPrice that stores retail pricing information for products.

Some products are used only internally by the company. Records for these products are maintained in the Products table for inventory purposes. The price for each of these products is \$0.00. Customers are not permitted to order these products.

You need to increase the list price for products that cost less than \$100 by 10 percent. You must only increase pricing for products that customers are permitted to order.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
UPDATE Production.Product
SET ListPrice = ListPrice + 1.1
WHERE ListPrice
BETWEEN 0 and 100
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Products with a price of \$0.00 would also be increased.

QUESTION 100

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The table has a column named ListPrice that stores retail pricing information for products.

Some products are used only internally by the company. Records for these products are maintained in the Products table for inventory purposes. The price for each of these products is \$0.00. Customers are not permitted to order these products.

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You need to increase the list price for products that cost less than \$100 by 10 percent. You must only increase pricing for products that customers are permitted to order.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
UPDATE Production.Product
SET ListPrice = ListPrice + 1.1
WHERE ListPrice
BETWEEN .01 and 99.99
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Products with a price between \$0.00 and \$100 will be increased, while products with a price of \$0.00 would not be increased.

QUESTION 101

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section. You will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a table that was created by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Products (
    ProductID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    ProductName nvarchar(100) NULL,
    UnitPrice decimal(18, 2) NOT NULL,
    UnitsInStock int NOT NULL,
    UnitsOnOrder int NULL
)
```

The Products table includes the data shown in the following table:

ProductID	ProductName	UnitPrice	UnitsInStock	UnitsOnOrder
1	ProductA	10.00	10	15
2	ProductB	30.00	20	Null
3	ProductC	15.00	5	20

TotalUnitPrice is calculated by using the following formula:

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`TotalUnitPrice = UnitPrice * (UnitsInStock + UnitsOnOrder)`

You need to ensure that the value returned for TotalUnitPrice for ProductB is equal to 600.00.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT ProductName, UnitPrice*(UnitsInStock+ISNULL(UnitsOnOnrder,0)) AS  
TotalUnitPrice FROM Products
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

ISNULL (check_expression , replacement_value)

Arguments:

check_expression

Is the expression to be checked for NULL. check_expression can be of any type.

replacement_value

Is the expression to be returned if check_expression is NULL. replacement_value must be of a type that is implicitly convertible to the type of check_expression.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/isnull-transact-sql>

QUESTION 102

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section. You will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a table that was created by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Products (  
    ProductID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    ProductName nvarchar(100) NULL,  
    UnitPrice decimal(18, 2) NOT NULL,  
    UnitsInStock int NOT NULL,  
    UnitsOnOrder int NULL  
)
```

The Products table includes the data shown in the following table:

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ProductID	ProductName	UnitPrice	UnitsInStock	UnitsOnOrder
1	ProductA	10.00	10	15
2	ProductB	30.00	20	Null
3	ProductC	15.00	5	20

TotalUnitPrice is calculated by using the following formula:

$\text{TotalUnitPrice} = \text{UnitPrice} * (\text{UnitsInStock} + \text{UnitsOnOrder})$

You need to ensure that the value returned for TotalUnitPrice for ProductB is equal to 600.00.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT ProductName, UnitPrice*(UnitsInStock+COALESCE(UnitsOnOrder,0)) AS  
TotalUnitPrice FROM Products
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

COALESCE evaluates the arguments in order and returns the current value of the first expression that initially does not evaluate to NULL.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/coalesce-transact-sql>

QUESTION 103

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section. You will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a table that was created by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Products (  
    ProductID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    ProductName nvarchar(100) NULL,  
    UnitPrice decimal(18, 2) NOT NULL,  
    UnitsInStock int NOT NULL,  
    UnitsOnOrder int NULL  
)
```

The Products table includes the data shown in the following table:

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ProductID	ProductName	UnitPrice	UnitsInStock	UnitsOnOrder
1	ProductA	10.00	10	15
2	ProductB	30.00	20	Null
3	ProductC	15.00	5	20

TotalUnitPrice is calculated by using the following formula:

$\text{TotalUnitPrice} = \text{UnitPrice} * (\text{UnitsInStock} + \text{UnitsOnOrder})$

You need to ensure that the value returned for TotalUnitPrice for ProductB is equal to 600.00.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT ProductName, UnitPrice*(UnitsInStock+UnitsOnOrder) AS
TotalUnitPrice FROM Products
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The NULL value in the UnitsOnOrder field would cause a runtime error.

QUESTION 104

You have a database that stores information about server and application errors. The database contains the following table:

Servers

Column	Data type	Notes
ServerID	int	This is the primary key for the table.
DNS	Nvarchar(100)	Null values are not permitted for this column.

Errors

Column	Data type	Notes
ErrorID	int	This is the primary key for the table.
ServerID	int	Null values are not permitted for this column. This column is a foreign key that is related for the ServerID column in the Servers table.
Occurrences	int	Null values are not permitted for this column.
LogMessage	nvarchar(max)	Null values are not permitted for this column.

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You need to return all unique error log messages and the server where the error occurs most often.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A.
- ```
SELECT DISTINCT ServerID, LogMessage FROM Errors AS e1
WHERE LogMessage IN (
 SELECT TOP 1 e2.LogMessage FROM Errors AS e2
 WHERE e2.LogMessage = e1.LogMessage AND e2.ServerID <> e1.ServerID
 ORDER BY e2.Occurrences
)
```
- B.
- ```
SELECT DISTINCT ServerID, LogMessage FROM Errors AS e1
WHERE Occurrences > ALL (
    SELECT e2.LogMessage FROM Errors AS e2
    WHERE e2.LogMessage = e1.LogMessage AND e2.ServerID <> e1.ServerID
)
```
- C.
- ```
SELECT DISTINCT ServerID, LogMessage FROM Errors AS e1
GROUP BY ServerID, LogMessage
HAVING MAX(Occurrences) = 1
```
- D.
- ```
SELECT ServerID, LogMessage FROM Errors AS e1
GROUP BY ServerID, LogMessage, Occurrences
HAVING COUNT(*) = 1
ORDER BY Occurrences
```

Answer: A

QUESTION 105

You have a database that includes the following tables.

HumanResources.Employee

Column	Data type	Notes
BusinessEntityID	int	primary key

Sales.SalesPerson

Column	Data type	Notes
BusinessEntityID	int	primary key
CommissionPct	smallmoney	does not allow null values

The HumanResources.Employee table has 2,500 rows, and the Sales.SalesPerson table has 2,000 rows.

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You review the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT e.BusinessEntityID
FROM HumanResources.Employee AS e
WHERE 0.015 IN
    (SELECT CommissionPct
     FROM Sales.SalesPerson AS sp
     WHERE e.BusinessEntityID = sp.BusinessEntityID)
```

You need to determine the performance impact of the query.

How many times will a lookup occur on the primary key index on the Sales.SalesPerson table?

- A. 200
- B. 2,000
- C. 2,500
- D. 5,500

Answer: C

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