

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 114

SIMULATION

You have a table named Cities that has the following two columns: CityID and CityName. The CityID column uses the int data type, and CityName uses nvarchar(max).

You have a table named RawSurvey. Each row includes an identifier for a question and the number of persons that responded to that question from each of four cities. The table contains the following representative data:

QuestionID	Tokyo	Boston	London	New York
Q1	1	42	48	51
Q2	22	39	58	42
Q3	29	41	61	33
Q4	62	70	60	50
Q5	63	31	41	21
Q6	32	1	16	34

A reporting table named SurveyReport has the following columns: CityID, QuestionID, and RawCount, where RawCount is the value from the RawSurvey table.

You need to write a Transact-SQL query to meet the following requirements:

- Retrieve data from the RawSurvey table in the format of the SurveyReport table.
- The CityID must contain the CityID of the city that was surveyed.
- The order of cities in all SELECT queries must match the order in the RawSurvey table.

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- The order of cities in all IN statements must match the order in the RawSurvey table. Construct the query using the following guidelines:
- Use one-part names to reference tables and columns, except where not possible.
- ALL SELECT statements must specify columns.
- Do not use column or table aliases, except those provided.
- Do not surround object names with square brackets.

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Keywords

DECLARE

EXEC

ADD PROC EXIT ALL PROCEDURE EXTERNAL PUBLIC ALTER FETCH AND RAISERROR FILE ANY READ FILLFACTOR FORFOREIGN READTEXT AS RECONFIGURE FREETEXT AUTHORIZATION FREETEXTTABLE REFERENCES
BACKUP FROM REPLICATION REPLICATION BEGIN RESTORE FULL RESTRICT BETWEEN FUNCTION BREAK RETURN GOTO REVERT GRANT BULK GROUP REVOKE RIGHT RY HAVING CASCADE ROLLBACK HOLDLOCK IDENTITY CASE ROWCOUNT IDENTITY_INSERT ROWGUIDCOL CHECK IDENTITYCOL CHECKPOINT RULE CLOSE SAVE SCHEMA CLUSTERED IN

SECURITYAUDIT COALESCE INDEX

INNER COLLATE SELECT

SEMANTICKEYPHRASETABLE COLUMN INSERT

COMMIT SEMANTICSIMILARITYDETAILSTABLE INTERSECT

TRUNCATE

WHILE

WITH

COMPUTE INTO SEMANTICSIMILARITYTABLE

SESSION USER CONCAT IS

CONSTRAINT SET JOIN SETUSER CONTAINS KEY CONTAINSTABLE SHUTDOWN KILL CONTINUE SOME LEFT STATISTICS CONVERT LIKE SYSTEM USER CREATE LINENO CROSS TABLE LOAD CURRENT_DATE NATIONAL
CURRENT_TIME TABLESAMPLE TEXTSIZE CURRENT_TIME NOCHECK THE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP NONCLUSTERED TO THEN CURENT_USER NOT TOP NULL CURSOR TRAN DATABASE NULLIF TRANSACTION DBCC TRIGGER OF DEALLOCATE OFF

TRY CONVERT OFFSETS DEFAULT TSEQUAL ON DELETE OPEN UNION DENY UNIQUE OPENDATASOURCE DESC UNPIVOT OPENQUERY DISK OPENROWSET UPDATE DISTINCT OPENXML UPDATETEXT

DISTRIBUTED USE OPTION DOUBLE USER OR DROP VALUES ORDER DUMP VARYING OUTER ELSE VIEW OVER END WAITFOR PERCENT ERRLVL WHEN PIVOT ESCAPE WHERE PLAN ESCEPT

PRIMARY EXECUTE WITHIN GROUP PRINT EXISTS WRITETEXT inceps.,, www.bramaanipzgo.com, , o , o i.html

PRECISION

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Part of the correct Transact-SQL has been provided in the answer area below. Enter the code in the answer area that resolves the problem and meets the stated goals or requirements. You can add code within the code that has been provided as well as below it.

```
SELECT Rawcount
from (select cityid, questionid, rawcount) AS t1
unpivot
(rawcount for questionid in (QuestionID)) AS t2
```

Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position.

Answer:

- 1 SELECT Rawcount
- 2 from (select cityid, questioned, rawcount) AS t1
- 3 unpivot
- 4 (rawcount for questioned in (QuestionID)) AS t2
- 5 JOIN t2
- 6. ON t1.CityName = t2.cityName

UNPIVOT must be used to rotate columns of the Rawsurvey table into column values. References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177410(v=sql.105).aspx

QUESTION 115

SIMULATION

You create a table named Sales. Categories by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Sales.Categories (
CategoryID smallint NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
Name nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
ParentCategoryID int NULL
)
```

You add the following data to the table.

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CategoryID Name		ParentCategoryID	
1	Electronics	NULL	
2	Cameras and photography	1	
3	Computers and tablets	1	
4	Cell phones and accessories	1	
5	TV and audio	1	
6	Digital cameras	2	
9	laptops	3	
13	Household goods	NULL	
14	Bathroom items	13	
15	Shower curtains	14	

You need to create a query that uses a common table expression (CTE) to show the parent category of each category. The query must meet the following requirements:

- Return all columns from the Categories table in the order shown.
- Exclude all categories that do not have a parent category.

Construct the query using the following guidelines:

- Name the expression ParentCategories.
- Use PC as the alias for the expression.
- Use C as the alias for the Categories table.
- Use the AS keyword for all table aliases.
- Use individual column names for each column that the query returns.
- Do not use a prefix for any column name.
- Do not surround object names with square brackets.

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Keywords

DATABASE

ADD PROC EXIT ALL PROCEDURE EXTERNAL PUBLIC ALTER FETCH AND RAISERROR FILE FILLFACTOR ANY READ READTEXT AS FORFOREIGN ASC FREETEXT RECONFIGURE
AUTHORIZATION FREETEXTTABLE REFERENCES ASC RECONFIGURE FROM BACKUP REPLICATION FULL FUNCTION GOTO BEGIN RESTORE BETWEEN RESTRICT BREAK RETURN REVERT GRANT BROWSE BULK REVOKE GROUP HAVING RIGHT HOLDLOCK CASCADE ROLLBACK CASE ROWCOUNT IDENTITY IDENTITY_INSERT ROWGUIDCOL
IDENTITYCOL RULE CHECK CHECKPOINT SAVE CLOSE IF SCHEMA CLUSTERED

IN

COALESCE SECURITYAUDIT INDEX

INNER SELECT COLLATE

SEMANTICKEYPHRASETABLE COLUMN INSERT

INTERSECT COMMIT SEMANTICSIMILARITYDETAILSTABLE COMPUTE

INTO SEMANTICSIMILARITYTABLE SESSION_USER CONCAT IS

CONSTRAINT JOIN SET CONTAINS KEY SETUSER CONTAINSTABLE KILL SHUTDOWN SOME STATISTICS

CONTINUE LEFT
CONVERT LIKE
CREATE LINENO
CROSS LOAD
CUIRRENT MEDGE SYSTEM USER TABLE CURRENT_DATE NATIONAL
CURRENT_TIME NOCUE TABLESAMPLE TEXTSIZE CURRENT_TIME NOCHECK
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP NONCLUSTERED THEN TO CURENT_USER NOT TOP CURSOR TRAN NULL TRANSACTION

NULLIF DBCC OF
DEALLOCATE OFF
DECLARE OFFSETS
DEFAULT ON TRIGGER TRUNCATE TRY CONVERT TSEQUAL DELETE UNION OPEN OPEN OPENDATASOURCE UNIQUE UNPIVOT DENY DESC DISK UPDATE OPENROWSET DISTINCT OPENXML UPDATETEXT

DISTRIBUTED OPTION USE DOUBLE USER OR DROP VALUES ORDER DUMP VARYING OUTER ELSE OVER VIEW WAITFOR PERCENT ERRLVL WHEN

PIVOT ESCAPE WHERE PLAN ESCEPT PRECISION WHILE EXEC WITH PRIMARY

EXECUTE WITHIN GROUP PRINT EXISTS WRITETEXT

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Part of the correct Transact-SQL has been provided in the answer area below. Enter the code in the answer area that resolves the problem and meets the stated goals or requirements. You can add code within the code that has been provided as well as below it.

```
1 c(SELECT c.categoryid,c.name,c.parentcategoryid
2 FROM sales.categories c
3 WHERE parentcategoryid is not null
4 )
5 SELECT * FROM parentcategories
```

Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position. You may check syntax as many times as needed.

Answer:

```
1 WITH ParentCategories pc (CategorylD, Name, PatentCategorylD) AS (SELECT A. categorylD,c.name,c.parentcategoryid
```

2 FROM sales.categories c

3 WHERE parentcategoryid is not null

4)

5 SELECT * FROM parentcategories

Note: On Line 1 replace c with WITH ParentCategories pc (CategoryID, Name,

PatentCategoryID) AS Note: The basic syntax structure for a CTE is:

WITH expression_name [(column_name [,...n])]

AS

(CTE_query_definition)

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190766(v=sql.105).aspx

QUESTION 116

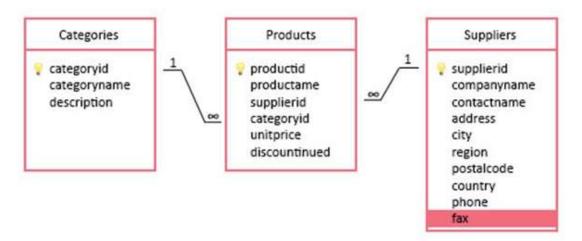
SIMULATION

You have a database that includes the following tables. All of the tables are in the Production schema.

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You need to create a query that returns a list of product names for all products in the Beverages category.

Construct the query using the following guidelines:

- Use the first letter of the table name as the table alias.
- Use two-part column names.
- Do not surround object names with square brackets.
- Do not use implicit joins.
- Do not use variables.
- Use single quotes to surround literal values.

Part of the correct Transact-SQL has been provided in the answer area below. Enter the code in the answer area that resolves the problem and meets the stated goals or requirements. You can add code within the code that has been provided as well as below it.

1 SELECT p.productname
2 FROM Production.Categories AS c
3 inner join production.products as p on c.categoryid*p.categoryid
4 WHERE c.categoryname = 'Beverages'

Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position. You may check syntax as many times as needed.

Answer:

- 1 SELECT p.productname
- 2 FROM Production.categories AS c
- 3 inner join production.products as p on c.categoryid=p.categoryid 4 WHERE c.categoryname = 'Beverages'

Note: On line 3 change * to =

QUESTION 117

SIMULATION

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You work for an organization that monitors seismic activity around volcanos. You have a table named GroundSensors. The table stored data collected from seismic sensors. It includes the columns describes in the following table:

Name	Data Type	Notes
SensorID	int	primary key
Location	geography	do not allow null values
Tremor	int	do not allow null values
NormalizedReading	float	allow null values

The database also contains a scalar value function named NearestMountain that accepts a parameter of type geography and returns the name of the mountain that is nearest to the sensor. You need to create a query that shows the average of the normalized readings from the sensors for each mountain. The query must meet the following requirements:

- Return the average normalized readings named AverageReading.
- Return the nearest mountain name named Mountain.
- Do not return any other columns.
- Exclude sensors for which no normalized reading exists.

Construct the query using the following guidelines:

- Use one part names to reference tables, columns and functions.
- Do not use parentheses unless required.
- Define column headings using the AS keyword.
- Do not surround object names with square brackets.

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Keywords

ADD PROC EXIT PROCEDURE EXTERNAL PUBLIC ALTER FETCH AND RAISERROR FILE READ READTEXT ANY FILLFACTOR FORFOREIGN AS FREETEXT RECONFIGURE ASC FREETEXT ALCOHOLOGY
AUTHORIZATION FREETEXTTABLE REFERENCES
BACKUP FROM REPLICATION REPLICATION BEGIN RESTORE FULL BETWEEN FUNCTION RESTRICT RETURN GOTO REVERT BROWSE GRANT BULK GROUP REVOKE HAVING RIGHT
HOLDLOCK ROLLBACK
IDENTITY ROWCOUNT BY CASCADE IDENTITY_INSERT ROWGUIDCOL CHECK IDENTITYCOL RULE SAVE CHECKPOINT CLUSTERED SCHEMA IN SECURITYAUDIT SELECT COALESCE INDEX

COLLATE

INNER INSERT

SEMANTICKEYPHRASETABLE SEMANTICSIMILARITYDETAILSTABLE COMMIT INTERSECT

COMPUTE SEMANTICSIMILARITYTABLE INTO

SESSION USER CONCAT IS

SET CONSTRAINT JOIN SETUSER CONTAINS KEY CONTAINSTABLE SHUTDOWN KILL CONTINUE LEFT SOME STATISTICS CONVERT LIKE CREATE

SYSTEM USER LINENO LOAD TABLE CURRENT MERGE TABLESAMPLE CURRENT_DATE NATIONAL CURRENT_TIME NOCHECK TEXTSIZE CURRENT_TIME NOCHECK
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP NONCLUSTERED THEN TO CURENT_USER NOT TOP CURSOR TRAN NULL TRANSACTION DATABASE NULLIF

DBCC TRIGGER OF DEALLOCATE OFF TRUNCATE DECLARE TRY_CONVERT OFFSETS DEFAULT TSEQUAL ON DELETE OPEN UNION OPENDATASOURCE UNIQUE DENY DESC UNPIVOT OPENQUERY DISK UPDATE OPENROWSET DISTINCT UPDATETEXT

OPENXML DISTRIBUTED USE OPTION DOUBLE OR USER DROP VALUES ORDER DUMP VARYING OUTER ELSE VIEW OVER END WAITFOR PERCENT ERRLVL PIVOT WHEN ESCAPE PLAN WHERE ESCEPT PRECISION WHILE EXEC PRIMARY WITH

EXECUTE WITHIN GROUP PRINT WRITETEXT

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Part of the correct Transact-SQL has been provided in the answer area below. Enter the code in the answer area that resolves the problem and meets the stated goals or requirements. You can add code within the code that has been provided as well as below it.

```
1 SELECT avg (normalizedreading) as averagereading, location as mountain 2 FROM GroundSensors 3 WHERE normalizedreading is not null
```

Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position.

Answer:

1 SELECT avg (normalizedreading) as AverageReading, location as Mountain 2 FROM GroundSensors

3 WHERE normalizedreading is not null

Note: On line 1 change to AverageReading and change to Mountain.

QUESTION 118

SIMULATION

You create a table named Sales. Orders by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Sales.Orders (
OrderID int NOT NULL,
OrderDate date NULL,
ShippedDate date NULL,
Status varchar(10),
CONSTRAINT PK_ORDERS PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED OrderID
)
```

You need to write a query that removes orders from the table that have a Status of Canceled. Construct the query using the following guidelines:

- use one-part column names and two-part table names
- use single quotes around literal values
- do not use functions
- do not surround object names with square brackets
- do not use variables
- do not use aliases for column names and table names

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Keywords

EXECUTE

EXISTS

ADD PROC EXIT PROCEDURE EXTERNAL ALTER PUBLIC FETCH RAISERROR FILE ANY READ FILLFACTOR AS FORFOREIGN READTEXT RECONFIGURE ASC FREETEXT AUTHORIZATION FREETEXTTABLE REFERENCES BACKUP REPLICATION FROM BEGIN RESTORE FULL BETWEEN RESTRICT FUNCTION RETURN GOTO BROWSE REVERT GRANT BULK REVOKE GROUP RY RIGHT HAVING CASCADE HOLDLOCK ROLLBACK CASE IDENTITY ROWCOUNT CHECK IDENTITY_INSERT ROWGUIDCOL CHECKPOINT IDENTITYCOL CLOSE SAVE IF CLUSTERED SCHEMA IN COALESCE SECURITYAUDIT INDEX COLLATE SELECT INNER COLUMN SEMANTICKEYPHRASETABLE INSERT COMMIT SEMANTICSIMILARITYDETAILSTABLE INTERSECT COMPUTE SEMANTICSIMILARITYTABLE INTO CONCAT SESSION_USER IS CONSTRAINT SET JOIN SETUSER CONTAINS KEY CONTAINSTABLE SHUTDOWN KILL CONTINUE LEFT SOME CONVERT STATISTICS LIKE CREATE SYSTEM USER LINENO LOAD CURRENT TABLESAMPLE MERGE CURRENT_DATE TEXTSIZE NATIONAL CURRENT TIME THEN NOCHECK CURRENT_TIMESTAMP NONCLUSTERED TO CURENT_USER TOP NOT CURSOR TRAN NULL DATABASE TRANSACTION NULLIF DBCC TRIGGER OF DEALLOCATE TRUNCATE OFF DECLARE TRY_CONVERT OFFSETS DEFAULT TSECUAL ON DELETE UNION OPENDATASOURCE UNIQUE DESC UNPIVOT OPENQUERY DISK UPDATE OPENROWSET DISTINCT UPDATETEXT OPENXML DISTRIBUTED USE OPTION DOUBLE USER OR DROP VALUES ORDER DUMP VARYING OUTER ELSE VIEW OVER END PERCENT WAITFOR ERRLVL WHEN PIVOT ESCAPE WHERE PLAN ESCEPT WHILE PRECISION EXEC PRIMARY WITH

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WITHIN GROUP

WRITETEXT

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Part of the correct Transact-SQL has been provided in the answer area below. Enter the code in the answer area that resolves the problem and meets the stated goals or requirements. You can add code within the code that has been provided as well as below it.

1 DELETE from sales.orders where status='calceled'

Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position.

Answer:

1. DELETE from sales.orders where status='Canceled'

Note: On line 1 change calceled to Canceled

Example: Using the WHERE clause to delete a set of rows

The following example deletes all rows from the ProductCostHistory table in the

AdventureWorks2012 database in which the value in the StandardCost column is more than 1000.00.

DELETE FROM Production. ProductCostHistory

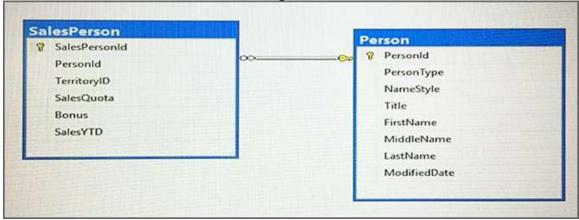
WHERE StandardCost > 1000.00;

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/delete-transact-sql

QUESTION 119

SIMULATION

You have a database that contains the following tables.



You need to create a query that lists the highest-performing salespersons based on the current year-to-date sales period. The query must meet the following requirements:

- Return the LastName and SalesYTD for the three salespersons with the highest year-to-date sales values.
- Exclude salespersons that have no value for TerritoryID.

Construct the query using the following guidelines:

- Use the first letter of a table name as the table alias.
- Use two-part column names.
- Do not surround object names with square brackets.
- Do not use implicit joins.

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- Use only single quotes for literal text.
- Use aliases only if required.

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Keywords

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BACKUP REPORT REPORTS BACKUP FROM REPLICATION BEGIN RESTORE FULL RESTRICT BETWEEN FUNCTION RETURN GOTO REVERT BROWSE GRANT REVOKE BULK GROUP RIGHT ROLLBACK ROWCOUNT BY HAVING CASCADE HOLDLOCK IDENTITY IDENTITY_INSERT ROWGUIDCOL CHECK IDENTITYCOL RULE SAVE CHECKPOINT IF SCHEMA CLUSTERED IN SECURITYAUDIT COALESCE INDEX SELECT COLLATE INNER INSERT SEMANTICKEYPHRASETABLE SEMANTICSIMILARITYDETAILSTABLE COLUMN COMMIT INTERSECT INTO IS COMPUTE SEMANTICSIMILARITYTABLE CONCAT SESSION USER SET CONSTRAINT JOIN CONTAINS SETUSER KEY CONTAINSTABLE SHUTDOWN KILL CONTINUE SOME LEFT CONVERT LIKE STATISTICS SYSTEM_USER CREATE LINENO LOAD CROSS TABLE CURRENT TABLESAMPLE MERGE

CURRENT_DATE NATIONAL CURRENT_TIME NOCHECK TEXTSIZE THEN CURRENT_TIME NOCHECK
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP NONCLUSTERED TO CURENT_USER NOT TOP CURSOR TRAN NULL DATABASE TRANSACTION NULLIF DRCC TRIGGER OF DEALLOCATE TRUNCATE OFF DECLARE TRY CONVERT OFFSETS DEFAULT TSEQUAL ON DELETE OPEN UNION
OPENDATASOURCE UNIQUE DENY DESC UNPIVOT OPENQUERY DISK OPENROWSET UPDATE DISTINCT OPENXML UPDATETEXT

DISTRIBUTED OPTION USE DOUBLE USER OR DROP VALUES ORDER DUMP VARYING OUTER ELSE VIEW END WAITFOR PERCENT ERRLVL WHEN PIVOT ESCAPE WHERE PLAN ESCEPT WHILE PRECISION EXEC PRIMARY WITH

EXECUTE PRINT WITHIN GROUP EXISTS WRITETEXT

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Part of the correct Transact-SQL has been provided in the answer area below. Enter the code in the answer area that resolves the problem and meets the stated goals or requirements. You can add code within the code that has been provided as well as below it.

- 1 SELECT top 3 lastname, salesYTD
- 2 FROM Person AS p INNER JOIN SalesPerson AS s
- 3 ON p.PersonID = s.SalesPersonID
- 4 WHERE territoryid is null
- 5 order by salesytd dsec

Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position.

Answer:

- 1 SELECT top 3 lastname, sales YTD
- 2 FROM Person AS p INNER JOIN SalesPerson AS s
- 3 ON p.PersonID = s.SalesPersonID
- 4 WHERE territoryid is not null
- 5 order by salesytd desc

Note:

On line 4 add a not before null.

On line 5 change dsec to desc.

QUESTION 120

Note: 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 to that question.

You have a database for a banking system. The database has two tables named tblDepositAcct and tblLoanAcct that store deposit and loan accounts, respectively. Both tables contain the following columns:

Column name	Data type	Primary key column	Description
CustNo	int	No	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank. A customer may have both deposit and loan accounts.
AcctNo	int	Yes	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank.
ProdCode	varchar(3)	No	This column identifies the product type of an account. A customer may have multiple accounts for the same product type.

You need to determine the total number of deposit and loan accounts. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A. SELECT COUNT(*)

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FROM (SELECT AcctNo

FROM tblDepositAcct

INTERSECT

SELECT AcctNo

FROM tblLoanAcct) R

B. SELECT COUNT(*)

FROM (SELECT CustNo

FROM tblDepositAcct

UNION

SELECT CustNo

FROM tblLoanAcct) R

C. SELECT COUNT(*)

FROM (SELECT CustNo

FROMtblDepositAcct

UNION ALL

SELECT CustNo

FROM tblLoanAcct) R

D. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT D.CustNo)

FROM tblDepositAcct D, tblLoanAcct L

WHERE D.CustNo = L.CustNo

E. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT L.CustNo)

FROM tblDepositAcct D

RIGHT JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo =L.CustNo

WHERE D.CustNo IS NULL

F. SELECT COUNT(*)

FROM (SELECT CustNo

FROM tblDepositAcct

EXCEPT

SELECT CustNo

FROM tblLoanAcct) R

G. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT COALESCE(D.CustNo, L.CustNo))

FROM tblDepositAcct D

FULL JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo =L.CustNo

WHERE D.CustNo IS NULL OR L.CustNo IS NULL

H. SELECT COUNT(*)

FROM tblDepositAcct D

FULL JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNo

Answer: C Explanation:

Would list the customers with duplicates, which would equal the number of accounts.

A: INTERSECT returns distinct rows that are output by both the left and right input queries operator.

B: Would list the customers without duplicates.

D: Number of customers.

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F: EXCEPT returns distinct rows from the left input query that aren't output by the right input query.

References:

https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms180026.aspx

QUESTION 121

Hotspot Question

You need to develop a Transact-SQL statement that meets the following requirements:

- The statement must return a custom error when there are problems updating a table.
- The error number must be the value 50555.
- The error severity level must be 14.
- A Microsoft SQL Server alert must be triggered when the error condition occurs.

Which Transact-SQL segment should you use for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.

Answer Area

Requirement Transact-SQL segment Check for error condition ▼ BEGIN TRANSACTION...END TRANSACTOIN TRY_PARSE BEGIN...END BEGIN CATCH...END CATCH Custom error implementation ▼ THROW 50555, 'The update failed.", 1 RAISERROR (50555,14,1 'The update failed.') WITH LOG RAISERROR (50555,14,1 'The update failed.') WITH NOWAIT RAISERROR (50555, 'The update failed.')

Answer:

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Answer Area

Requirement Check for error condition BEGIN TRANSACTION...END TRANSACTOIN TRY_PARSE BEGIN ...END BEGIN CATCH...END CATCH Custom error implementation THROW 50555, 'The update failed.", 1 RAISERROR (50555,14,1 'The update failed.') WITH LOG RAISERROR (50555, 'The update failed.') WITH NOWAIT RAISERROR (50555, 'The update failed.')

Explanation:

RAISERROR generates an error message and initiates error processing for the session. RAISERROR can either reference a user-defined message stored in the sys.messages catalog view or build a message dynamically. The message is returned as a server error message to the calling application or to an associated CATCH block of a TRY...CATCH construct. New applications should use THROW instead.

Note: RAISERROR syntax:

RAISERROR({ msg_id | msg_str | @local_variable }

{ ,severity ,state } [,argument [,...n]]) [WITH option [,...n]]

The LOG option logs the error in the error log and the application log for the instance of the Microsoft SQL Server Database Engine.

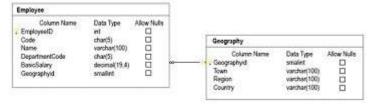
References:

https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms178592.aspx

QUESTION 122

Hotspot Question

You have two tables as shown in the following image:



You need to analyze the following query. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

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```
01 DECLARE @DepartmentCode nchar(5) = N'DEP01'
02 DECLARE @RoundedUpSalary int
03 DECLARE @EmployeeName nvarchar(100)
04 SELECT
05 Name,
06 CONVERT(int, Code) EmployeeCode,
07 BasicSalary
08 FROM dbo.Employee e
09 INNER JOIN dbo.Geography g
10 ON e.GeographyId = g.GeographyId
11 WHERE DepartmentCode = @DepartmentCode
```

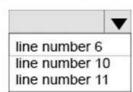
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

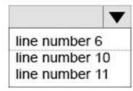
Statements

Answer choices

An implicit conversion exists at [answer choice].



An explicit conversion exists at [answer choice].



Answer:

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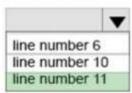


Answer Area

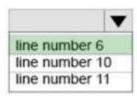
Statements

Answer choices

An implicit conversion exists at [answer choice].



An explicit conversion exists at [answer choice].



Explanation:

To compare char(5) and nchar(5) an implicit conversion has to take place. Explicit conversions use the CAST or CONVERT functions, as in line number 6. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/data-types/data-type-conversion-database-engine#implicit-and-explicit-conversion

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