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QUESTION 85

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 customers who have either deposit accounts or loan accounts, but not both types of accounts.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A. `SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT AcctNoFROM tblDepositAcctINTERSECTSELECT`

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- AcctNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
- B. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNIONSELECT CustNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
- C. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNION ALLSELECT CustNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
- D. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT D.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct D, tblLoanAcct LWHERE D.CustNo = L.CustNo
- E. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT L.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct DRIGHT JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL
- F. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctEXCEPTSELECT CustNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
- G. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT COALESCE(D.CustNo, L.CustNo))FROM tblDepositAcct DFULL JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL OR L.CustNo IS NULL
- H. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM tblDepositAcct DFULL JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNo

Answer: G

Explanation:

SQL Server provides the full outer join operator, FULL OUTER JOIN, which includes all rows from both tables, regardless of whether or not the other table has a matching value.

Consider a join of the Product table and the SalesOrderDetail table on their ProductID columns. The results show only the Products that have sales orders on them. The ISO FULL OUTER JOIN operator indicates that all rows from both tables are to be included in the results, regardless of whether there is matching data in the tables.

You can include a WHERE clause with a full outer join to return only the rows where there is no matching data between the tables. The following query returns only those products that have no matching sales orders, as well as those sales orders that are not matched to a product.

USE AdventureWorks2008R2;

GO

-- The OUTER keyword following the FULL keyword is optional.

SELECT p.Name, sod.SalesOrderID

FROM Production.Product p

FULL OUTER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail sod

ON p.ProductID = sod.ProductID

WHERE p.ProductID IS NULL

OR sod.ProductID IS NULL

ORDER BY p.Name ;

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187518\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187518(v=sql.105).aspx)

QUESTION 86

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.

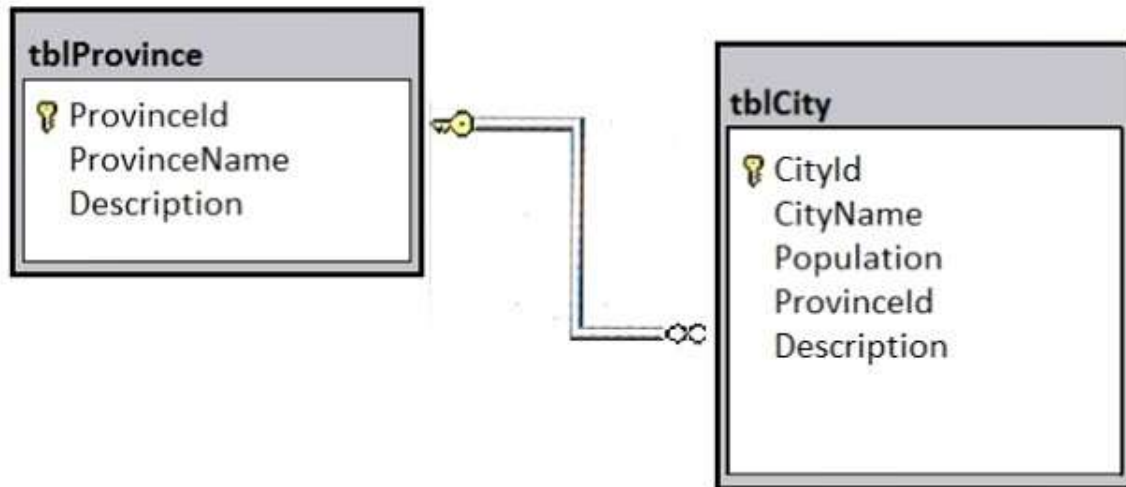
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A database has two tables as shown in the following database diagram:



You need to list all provinces that have at least two large cities. A large city is defined as having a population of at least one million residents. The query must return the following columns:

- tblProvince.Provinceld
- tblProvince.ProvinceName
- a derived column named LargeCityCount that presents the total count of large cities for the province

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT P.ProvinceId, P.ProvinceName, CitySummary.LargeCityCount
FROM tblProvince P
CROSS JOIN (
    SELECT COUNT(*) AS LargeCityCount FROM tblCity C
    WHERE C.Population >= 1000000
) CitySummary
WHERE CitySummary.LargeCityCount >= 2
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The SQL CROSS JOIN produces a result set which is the number of rows in the first table multiplied by the number of rows in the second table if no WHERE clause is used along with CROSS JOIN. This kind of result is called as Cartesian Product.

This is not what is required in this scenario.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190690\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190690(v=sql.105).aspx)

QUESTION 87

You have a database that contains the following tables:

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You need to write a query that returns a list of all customers who have not placed orders. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A.

```
SELECT  
C.custidFROM Sales.Customers c INNER JOIN Sales.Order oON  
C.custid = o.custid
```
- B.

```
SELECT custid FROM Sales.CustomersINTERSECTSELECT custid FROM Sales.Orders
```
- C.

```
SELECT  
C.custidFROM Sales.Customers c LEFT OUTER Sales.Order oON  
C.custid = o.custid
```
- D.

```
SELECT  
C.custidFROM Sales.Customers c LEFT OUTER JOIN Sales.Order o ON  
C.custid = o.custidWHERE orderid IS NULL
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

Inner joins return rows only when there is at least one row from both tables that matches the join condition. Inner joins eliminate the rows that do not match with a row from the other table. Outer joins, however, return all rows from at least one of the tables or views mentioned in the FROM clause, as long as those rows meet any WHERE or HAVING search conditions. All rows are retrieved from the left table referenced with a left outer join, and all rows from the right table referenced in a right outer join. All rows from both tables are returned in a full outer join.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187518\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187518(v=sql.105).aspx)

QUESTION 88

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.

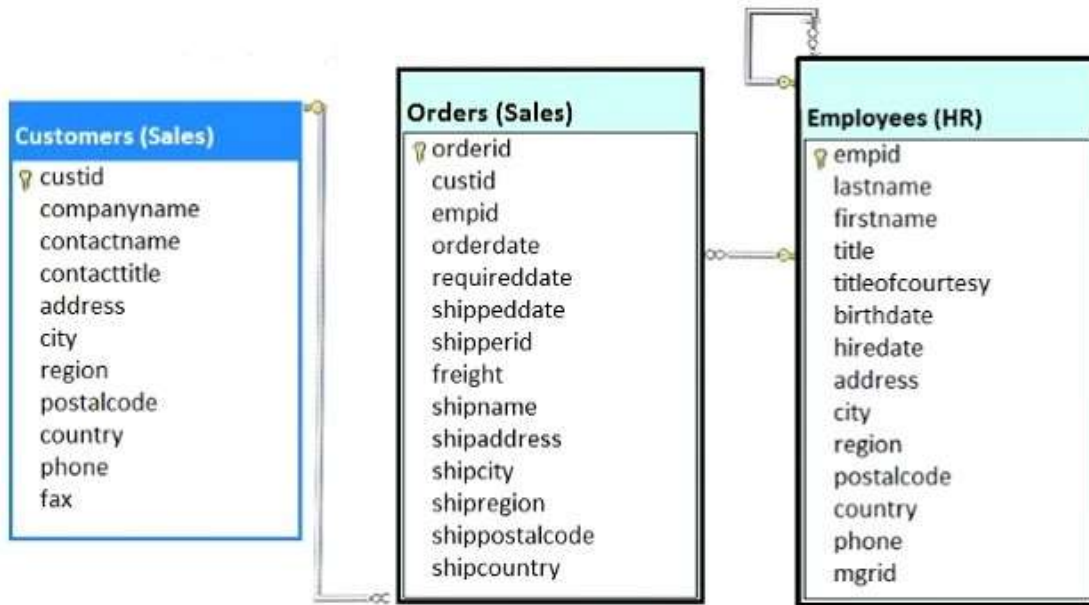
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You have a database that includes the tables shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to create a Transact-SQL query that returns the following information:

- the customer number
- the customer contact name
- the date the order was placed, with a name of DateofOrder
- a column named Salesperson, formatted with the employee first name, a space, and the employee last name
- orders for customers where the employee identifier equals 4

The output must be sorted by order date, with the newest orders first.

The solution must return only the most recent order for each customer.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT c.custid, contactname, MAX(orderdate) AS DateofOrder,
e.firstname + ' ' + e.lastname AS Salesperson
FROM Sales.Customers AS c
INNER JOIN Sales.Orders AS o ON c.custid = o.custid
INNER JOIN HR.Employees AS e ON o.empid = e.empid
WHERE o.empid = 4
GROUP BY c.custid, contactname, firstname, lastname
ORDER BY DateofOrder DESC
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The MAX(orderdate) in the SELECT statement makes sure we return only the most recent order. A WHERE o.empid = 4 clause is correctly used.

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GROUP BY is also required.

QUESTION 89

You have a database named MyDb. You run the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE tblRoles (
    RoleId int NOT NULL IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,
    RoleName varchar(20) NOT NULL
)
CREATE TABLE tblUsers (
    UserId int NOT NULL IDENTITY(10000,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,
    UserName varchar(20) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    RoleId int NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES tblRoles(RoleId),
    IsActive bit NOT NULL DEFAULT(1)
)
```

A value of 1 in the IsActive column indicates that a user is active.

You need to create a count for active users in each role. If a role has no active users.

You must display a zero as the active users count.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A
- ```
SELECT R.RoleName, COUNT(U.UserId) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles R
LEFT JOIN (SELECT UserId, RoleId FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1) U ON U.RoleId = R.RoleId
GROUP BY R.RoleId, R.RoleName
```
- B
- ```
SELECT R.RoleName, U.ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles R
INNER JOIN (SELECT RoleId, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1
GROUP BY RoleId) U ON R.RoleId = U.RoleId
```
- C
- ```
SELECT R.RoleName, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles R
LEFT JOIN (SELECT UserId, RoleId FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1) U ON U.RoleId = R.RoleId
GROUP BY R.RoleId, R.RoleName
```
- D
- ```
SELECT R.RoleName, U.ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles R CROSS JOIN
(SELECT COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1) U
```

- A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

QUESTION 90

You need to create an indexed view that requires logic statements to manipulate the data that the view displays.

Which two database objects should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

- A. a user-defined table-valued function
B. a CRL function

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- C. a stored procedure
- D. a user-defined scalar function

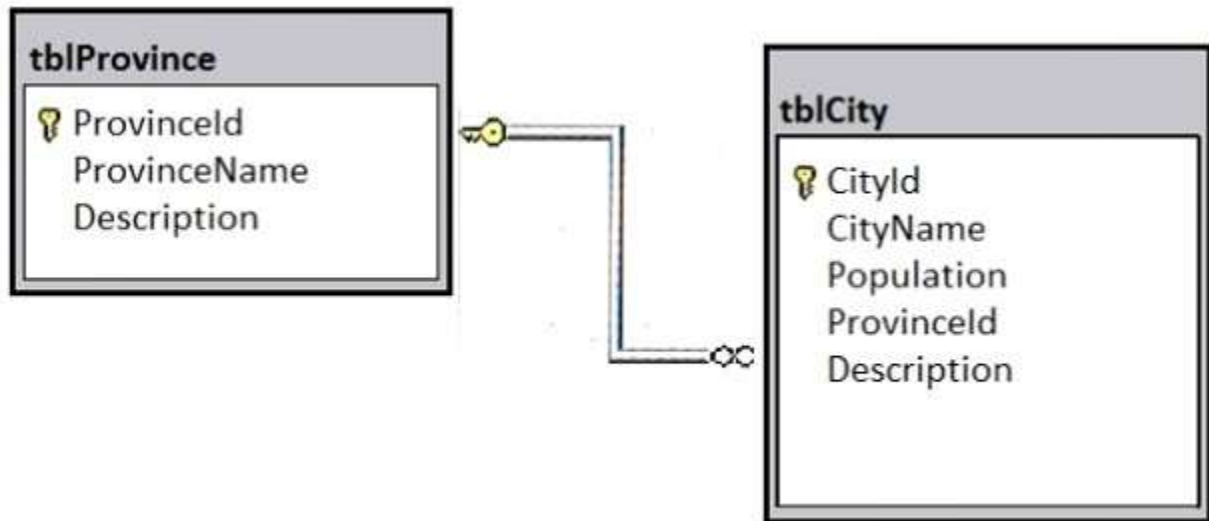
Answer: AC

QUESTION 91

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.

A database has two tables as shown in the following database diagram:



You need to list all provinces that have at least two large cities. A large city is defined as having a population of at least one million residents. The query must return the following columns:

- tblProvince.Provinceld
- tblProvince.ProvinceName
- a derived column named LargeCityCount that presents the total count of large cities for the province

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```

SELECT P.ProvinceId, P.ProvinceName, CitySummary.LargeCityCount
FROM tblProvince P
OUTER APPLY (
    SELECT COUNT(*) AS LargeCityCount FROM tblCity C
    WHERE C.Population >= 1000000 AND C.ProvinceId = P.ProvinceId
) CitySummary
  
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

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Explanation:

We need to list all provinces that have at least two large cities. There is no reference to this in the code.

QUESTION 92

Drag and Drop Question

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.

Start of repeated scenario

You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

SalesSummary		
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
SalesSummaryKey	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
SalesYear	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
SalesQuarter	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
SalesMonth	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
SalesDate	date	<input type="checkbox"/>
ProductCode	char(12)	<input type="checkbox"/>
CustomerCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
EmployeeCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
RegionCode	char(2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SalesAmount	money	<input type="checkbox"/>

Employee		
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
EmployeeID	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
EmployeeCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
FirstName	varchar(30)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MiddleName	varchar(30)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LastName	varchar(40)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Title	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
ManagerID	smallint	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

You review the Employee table and make the following observations:

- Every record has a value in the ManagerID except for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).
- The FirstName and MiddleName columns contain null values for some records.
- The valid values for the Title column are Sales Representative manager, and CEO.

You review the SalesSummary table and make the following observations:

- The ProductCode column contains two parts: The first five digits represent a product code, and the last seven digits represent the unit price. The unit price uses the following pattern: #####.##.
- You observe that for many records, the unit price portion of the ProductCode column contains values.
- The RegionCode column contains NULL for some records.
- Sales data is only recorded for sales representatives.

You are developing a series of reports and procedures to support the business.

Details for each report or procedure follow.

Sales Summary report: This report aggregates data by year and quarter.

The report must resemble the following table.

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SalesYear	SalesQuarter	YearSalesAmount	QuarterSalesAmount
2015	1	2000.00	1000.00
2015	2	2000.00	500.00
2015	3	2000.00	250.00
2015	4	2000.00	250.00
2016	1	3500.00	500.00
2016	2	3500.00	1000.00

Sales Manager report: This report lists each sales manager and the total sales amount for all employees that report to the sales manager.

Sales by Region report:

This report lists the total sales amount by employee and by region.

The report must include the following columns:

EmployeeCode, MiddleName, LastName, RegionCode, and SalesAmount.

If MiddleName is NULL, FirstName must be displayed.

If both FirstName and MiddleName have null values, the word Unknown must be displayed.

If RegionCode is NULL, the word Unknown must be displayed.

Report1: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables.

You plan to create an object to support Report1.

The object has the following requirements:

- be joinable with the SELECT statement that supplies data for the report
- can be used multiple times with the SELECT statement for the report
- be usable only with the SELECT statement for the report
- not be saved as a permanent object

Report2: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables.

You plan to create an object to support Report1. The object has the following requirements:

- Sales Hierarchy report. This report aggregates rows, creates subtotal rows, and super-aggregates rows over the SalesAmount column in a single result-set.
- The report uses SaleYear, SaleQuarter, and SaleMonth as a hierarchy.
- The result set must not contain a grand total or cross-tabulation aggregate rows.

Current Price Stored Procedure:

This stored procedure must return the unit price for a product when a product code is supplied.

The unit price must include a dollar sign at the beginning. In addition, the unit price must contain a comma every three digits to the left of the decimal point, and must display two digits to the left of the decimal point. The stored procedure must not throw errors, even if the product code contains invalid data.

End of Repeated Scenario

You need to create the query for the Sales Managers report.

Which four 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.

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Transact-SQL segments
Answer area

```
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, cte.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN cte
ON cte.ManagerID = e.EmployeeID
```

```
)
SELECT ManagerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SUM(SalesAmount)
FROM cte
GROUP BY ManagerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title
```

```
UNION ALL
```

```
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, cte.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN cte
ON e.ManagerID = cte.EmployeeID
```

```
UNION
```

```
WITH cte (MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount) AS
(
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, ss.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN dbo.SalesSummary ss
ON e.EmployeeCode = ss.EmployeeCode
WHERE ManagerID IS NULL
```

```
WITH cte (MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount) AS (
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, ss.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN dbo.SalesSummary ss
ON e.EmployeeCode = ss.EmployeeCode
WHERE Title = 'Sales Representative'
```

```
)
SELECT MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount
FROM cte
```


Answer:

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Transact-SQL segments

```
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, cte.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN cte
ON cte.ManagerID = e.EmployeeID
```

UNION

```
WITH cte (MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount) AS
(
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, ss.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN dbo.SalesSummary ss
ON e.EmployeeCode = ss.EmployeeCode
WHERE ManagerID IS NULL
```

```
)
SELECT MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount
FROM cte
```

Answer area

```
WITH cte (MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount) AS (
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, ss.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN dbo.SalesSummary ss
ON e.EmployeeCode = ss.EmployeeCode
WHERE Title = 'Sales Representative'
```

```
)
SELECT ManagerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SUM(SalesAmount)
FROM cte
GROUP BY ManagerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title
```

UNION ALL

```
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, cte.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN cte
ON e.ManagerID = cte.EmployeeID
```

Explanation:

From scenario: Sales Manager report: This report lists each sales manager and the total sales amount for all employees that report to the sales manager.

Box 1:..WHERE Title='Sales representative'

The valid values for the Title column are Sales Representative manager, and CEO.

First we define the CTE expression.

Note: A common table expression (CTE) can be thought of as a temporary result set that is defined within the execution scope of a single SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE VIEW statement. A CTE is similar to a derived table in that it is not stored as an object and lasts only for the duration of the query. Unlike a derived table, a CTE can be self-referencing and can be referenced multiple times in the same query.

Box 2: Use the CTE expression one time.

Box 3: UNION

Box 4: Use the CTE expression a second time.

QUESTION 93

Hotspot Question

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your

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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.

Start of repeated scenario

You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

SalesSummary		
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
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SalesYear	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
SalesQuarter	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
SalesMonth	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
SalesDate	date	<input type="checkbox"/>
ProductCode	char(12)	<input type="checkbox"/>
CustomerCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
EmployeeCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
RegionCode	char(2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SalesAmount	money	<input type="checkbox"/>

Employee		
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
 EmployeeID	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
EmployeeCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
FirstName	varchar(30)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MiddleName	varchar(30)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LastName	varchar(40)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Title	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
ManagerID	smallint	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

You review the Employee table and make the following observations:

- Every record has a value in the ManagerID except for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).
- The FirstName and MiddleName columns contain null values for some records.
- The valid values for the Title column are Sales Representative manager, and CEO.

You review the SalesSummary table and make the following observations:

- The ProductCode column contains two parts: The first five digits represent a product code, and the last seven digits represent the unit price. The unit price uses the following pattern: #####.##.
- You observe that for many records, the unit price portion of the ProductCode column contains values.
- The RegionCode column contains NULL for some records.
- Sales data is only recorded for sales representatives.

You are developing a series of reports and procedures to support the business.

Details for each report or procedure follow.

Sales Summary report: This report aggregates data by year and quarter.

The report must resemble the following table.

SalesYear	SalesQuarter	YearSalesAmount	QuarterSalesAmount
2015	1	2000.00	1000.00
2015	2	2000.00	500.00
2015	3	2000.00	250.00
2015	4	2000.00	250.00
2016	1	3500.00	500.00
2016	2	3500.00	1000.00

Sales Manager report: This report lists each sales manager and the total sales amount for all employees that report to the sales manager.

Sales by Region report: This report lists the total sales amount by employee and by region. The

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report must include the following columns: EmployeeCode, MiddleName, LastName, RegionCode, and SalesAmount. If MiddleName is NULL, FirstName must be displayed. If both FirstName and MiddleName have null values, the word Unknown must be displayed/ If RegionCode is NULL, the word Unknown must be displayed.

Report1: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables.

You plan to create an object to support Report1. The object has the following requirements:

- be joinable with the SELECT statement that supplies data for the report
- can be used multiple times with the SELECT statement for the report
- be usable only with the SELECT statement for the report
- not be saved as a permanent object

Report2: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables.

You plan to create an object to support Report1. The object has the following requirements:

- Sales Hierarchy report. This report aggregates rows, creates subtotal rows, and super-aggregates rows over the SalesAmount column in a single result-set.
- The report uses SaleYear, SaleQuarter, and SaleMonth as a hierarchy.
- The result set must not contain a grand total or cross-tabulation aggregate rows.

Current Price Stored Procedure: This stored procedure must return the unit price for a product when a product code is supplied. The unit price must include a dollar sign at the beginning. In addition, the unit price must contain a comma every three digits to the left of the decimal point, and must display two digits to the left of the decimal point. The stored procedure must not throw errors, even if the product code contains invalid data.

End of Repeated Scenario

You need to create the query for the Sales by Region report.

Which function should you apply to each column? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer area

Column

Function

MiddleName

	▼
NULLIF	
REPLACE	
COALESCE	

RegionCode

	▼
NULLIF	
REPLACE	
COALESCE	

Answer:

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Answer area
Column
Function

MiddleName

	▼
NULLIF	
REPLACE	
COALESCE	

RegionCode

	▼
NULLIF	
REPLACE	
COALESCE	

Explanation:

Box 1: COALESCE

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

If MiddleName is NULL, FirstName must be displayed. If both FirstName and MiddleName have null values, the word Unknown must be displayed.

The following example shows how COALESCE selects the data from the first column that has a nonnull value.

SELECT Name, Class, Color, ProductNumber,

COALESCE(Class, Color, ProductNumber) AS FirstNotNull FROM Production.Product;

Not NULLIF: NULLIF returns the first expression if the two expressions are not equal. If the expressions are equal, NULLIF returns a null value of the type of the first expression.

Box 2: COALESCE

If RegionCode is NULL, the word Unknown must be displayed.

 References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/coalesce-transact-sql>
QUESTION 94

Drag and Drop Question

You have a database that contains the following tables:

Table	Columns
Sales.Customers	CustomerID, CustomerName
Sales.Invoices	CustomerID, ConfirmedReceivedBy

A delivery person enters an incorrect value for the CustomerID column in the Invoices table and enters the following text in the ConfirmedReceivedBy column:

"Package signed for by the owner Tim."

You need to find the records in the Invoices table that contain the word Tim in the CustomerName field.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. 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

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view content. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Transact-SQL segments**Answer Area****Answer:****Transact-SQL segments****Answer Area****Explanation:**

Box 1: SELECT CustomerID FROM Sales.Invoices

Box 2: INNER JOIN Sales.Customers.CustomerID = Sales.Invoices.CustomerID

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Box 3: WHERE CustomerName LIKE '%tim%'

Box 4: WHERE ConfirmedReceiveBy IN (SELECT CustomerName FROM Sales.Customers)

QUESTION 95

Hotspot Question

You have a database that contains the following tables: tblRoles, tblUsers, and tblUsersInRoles. The table tblRoles is defined as follows.

Column name	Data type	Nullable	Primary key
RoleID	int	No	Yes
RoleName	varchar(20)	No	No

You have a function named ufnGetRoleActiveUsers that was created by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE FUNCTION ufnGetRoleActiveUsers(@RoleId AS int)
RETURNS @roleSummary TABLE (UserName varchar (20))
AS
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO @roleSummary
    SELECT U.UserName FROM tblUsersInRoles BRG
    INNER JOIN tblUsers U
    ON U.UserId = BRG.UserId
    WHERE BRG.RoleId = @RoleId AND U.IsActive = 1
    RETURN
END
```

You need to list all roles and their corresponding active users.

The query must return the RoleId, RoleName, and UserName columns. If a role has no active users, a NULL value should be returned as the UserName for that role.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.

Answer area

SELECT *

FROM

	▼
tblRoles	
tblUsersInRoles	
tblUsers	

	▼
CROSS JOIN	
OUTER APPLY	
CROSS APPLY	

ufnGetRoleActiveUsers(

	▼
RoleId	
UserId	
RoleName	

Answer:

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Answer area

SELECT *

FROM

	▼
tblRoles	
tblUsersInRoles	
tblUsers	

	▼
CROSS JOIN	
OUTER APPLY	
CROSS APPLY	

ufnGetRoleActiveUsers(

	▼)
RoleId		
UserId		
RoleName		

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