

70-761^{Q&As}

Querying Data with Transact-SQL

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QUESTION 1

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 are building a stored procedure that will be used by hundreds of users concurrently.

You need to store rows that will be processed later by the stored procedure. The object that stores the rows must meet the following requirements:

Be indexable

Contain up-to-date statistics

Be able to scale between 10 and 100,000 rows

The solution must prevent users from accessing one another\\'s data.

Solution: You create a user-defined table in the stored procedure.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

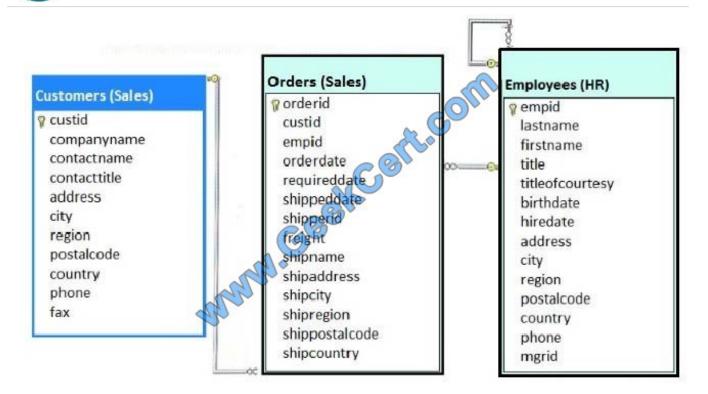
QUESTION 2

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 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 Off c.custid = o.custid
INNER JOIN HR.Employees AS ON o.empid = e.empid
WHERE o.empid = 4
ORDER BY DateofOrder DESC
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

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B. No

Correct Answer: B

We need a GROUP BY statement as we want to return an order for each customer.

QUESTION 3

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 only to that question.

You have a database that contains tables named Customer_CRMSystem and Customer_HRSystem. Both tables use the following structure:

The tables include the following records:

Customer_CRMSystem

CustomerID	CustomerCode	CustomerName
1	CUS1	Roya
2	CUS9	Almudena
3	CUS4	Jack
4	NULL	Jane
5	NULL	Francisco

Customer_HRSystem

CustomerID	CustomerCode	CustomerName
1	CUS1	Roya
2	CUS2	Jose
3	CUS9	Almudena
4	NULE	Jane

Records that contain null values for CustomerCode can be uniquely identified by CustomerName.

You need to create a list of all unique customers that appear in either table.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A. SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName, h.CustomerCode, h.CustomerName FROM Customer_CRMSystem c INNER JOIN Customer_HRSystem h ON c.CustomerCode = h.CustomerCode AND c.CustomerName = h.CustomerName
- B. SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName FROM Customer_CRMSystem INTERSECT SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName FROM Customer HRSystem
- C. SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName
 FROM Customer_CRMSystem c
 LEFT OUTER JOIN Customer_HRSystem h
 ON c.CustomerCode = h.CustomerCode
 WHERE h.CustomerCode IS NULL AND c.CustomerCode IS NOT NULL
- D. SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
 FROM Customer_CRMSystem
 EXCEPT
 SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
 FROM Customer HRSvstem
- E. SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName FROM Customer_CRMSystem UNION SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName FROM Customer HRSystem
- F. SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName FROM Customer_CRMSystem UNION ALL SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName FROM Customer HRSystem
- SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName, h.CustomerCode, h.CustomerName FROM Customer_CRMSystem c CROSS JOIN Customer_HRSystem h

A. B. C. D. E. F. G.



SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName, h.CustomerCode, h.CustomerName FROM Customer_CRMSystem c FULL OUTER JOIN Cistomer_HRSystem h ON c.CustomerCode = h.CustomerCode AND c.CustomerName = h.CustomerName

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Correct Answer: E

UNION combines the results of two or more queries into a single result set that includes all the rows that belong to all queries in the union. The UNION operation is different from using joins that combine columns from two tables. Incorrect Answers:

F: UNION ALL incorporates all rows into the results. This includes duplicates. If not specified, duplicate rows are removed. References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms180026.aspx

QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

You have the following Transact-SQL statement:

DELETE FROM Person

WHERE PersonID = 5

You need to implement error handling.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

BEGIN TRANSACTION



DELETE FROM Person WHERE PersonID = 5



END TRY
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END CATCH
BEGIN TRY
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
BEGIN CATCH

IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0



END TRY
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END CATCH
BEGIN TRY
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
BEGIN CATCH

IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0
COMMIT TRANSACTION

mary.



Correct Answer:



Answer Area

BEGIN TRANSACTION



DELETE FROM Person WHERE PersonID = 5



END TRY COMMIT TRANSACTION
LNO CATCH
BEGIN TRY
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
BEGIN CATCH

IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0



END TRY
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END CATCH
BEGIN TRY
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
BEGIN CATCH

IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0
COMMIT TRANSACTION

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References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/try-catch-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

QUESTION 5

You need to create a table named MiscellaneousPayment that meets the following requirements:

Column name	Requirements
Id	 primary key of the table value must be globally urique value must be automatically generated for INSERTs operations
Reason	stores reasons for the payment supports multilingual values supports values with 1 to 500 characters
Amount	stores monetary values must not produce rounding errors with calculations

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

CREATE TABLE MiscellaneousPayment (Id uniqueidentifier DEFAULT NEWSEQUENTIALID() PRIMARY KEY, Reason varchar(500), Amount money)

- A. CREATE TABLE MiscellaneousPayment (Id uniqueidentifier DEFAULT NEWSEQUENTIALID() PRIMARY REY, Reason varchar(500), Amount money)
- B. CREATE TABLE Miscellaneous Payment (Id intidentify(1,1) PRIMARY KEY, Reason nvarchar(500), Amount numeric(19,4))
- CREATE TABLE MiscellaneousPayment (Id uniqueidentifier DEFAULT NEWSEQUENTIALID() PRIMARY KEY, Reason varchar(500), Amount decimal (19,4))
- D. CREATE TABLE MiscellaneousPayment (Id uniqueidentifier DEFAULT NEWID() PRIMARY KEY, Reason nvarchar(500), Amount decimal(19,4))

A. B. C. D.

Correct Answer: D

Incorrect Answers:



- A: For column Reason we must use nvarchar, not varchar, as multilingual values must be supported.
- B: We cannot use INT for the Id column as new values must be automatically generated.
- C: For column Reason we must use nvarchar, not varchar, as multilingual values must be supported.

Note: Nvarchar stores UNICODE data. If you have requirements to store UNICODE or multilingual data, nvarchar is the choice. Varchar stores ASCII data and should be your data type of choice for normal use.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/data-types/nchar-and-nvarchar-transact-sql

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