



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 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 several connected tables. The tables contain sales data for customers in the United States only.

You have the following partial query for the database. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 SELECT CountryName, StateProvinceName, CityName, Quantity*UnitPrice as TotalSales
02 FROM Sales
03
04 ORDER BY CountryName, StateProvinceName, CityName
```

You need to complete the query to generate the output shown in the following table.

CountryName	StateProvinceName	CityName	TotalSales
NULL	NULL	NULL	\$23395792.75
Unites States	NULL	NULL	\$23395792.75
Unites States	Alabama	NULL	\$646508.75
Unites States	Alabama	Bazemore	\$34402.00
Unites States	Alabama	Belgreen	\$51714.65

Which statement clause should you add at line 3?

- A. GROUP BY
- B. MERGE
- C. GROUP BY ROLLUP
- D. LEFT JOIN
- E. GROUP BY CUBE
- F. CROSS JOIN
- G. PIVOT
- H. UNPIVOT

Correct Answer: E

Example of GROUP BY CUBE result set:

In the following example, the CUBE operator returns a result set that has one grouping for all possible combinations of



columns in the CUBE list and a grand total grouping.

Region	Country	Store	SalesPersonID	Total Sales
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	254013.6014
NULL	NULL	NULL	287	28461.1854
NULL	NULL	NULL	288	17073.0655
NULL	NULL	NULL	290	208479.3505
NULL	NULL	Spa and Exercise Outfitters	NULL	236210.9015
NULL	NULL	Spa and Exercise Outfitters	287	27731.551
NULL	NULL	Spa and Exercise Outfitters	290	208479.3505
NULL	NULL	Versatile Sporting Goods Company	NULL	17802.6999
NULL	NULL	Versatile Sporting Goods Company	287	729.6344
NULL	NULL	Versatile Sporting Goods Company	288	17073.0655
NULL	DE	NULL	NULL	17802.6999
NULL	DE	NULL	287	729.6344
NULL	DE	NULL	288	17073.0655
NULL	DE	Versatile Sporting Goods Company	NULL	17802.6999
NULL	DE	Versatile Sporting Goods Company	287	729.6344

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb522495\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb522495(v=sql.105).aspx)

QUESTION 2

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 several connected tables. The tables contain sales data for customers in the United States only.

You have the following partial query for the database. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)



```
01 SELECT CountryName, StateProvinceName, CityName, Quantity*UnitPrice as TotalSales
02 FROM Sales
03
```

You need to complete the query to generate the output shown in the following table.

CountryName	StateProvinceName	CityName	TotalSales
United States	Wyoming	Yoder	\$7638.11
United States	Wyoming	NULL	\$1983745.99
United States	NULL	NULL	\$2387435981.22
NULL	NULL	NULL	\$2387435981.22

Which statement clause should you add at line 3?

- A. GROUP BY
- B. MERGE
- C. GROUP BY ROLLUP
- D. LEFT JOIN
- E. GROUP BY CUBE
- F. CROSS JOIN
- G. PIVOT
- H. UNPIVOT

Correct Answer: F

A cross join that does not have a WHERE clause produces the Cartesian product of the tables involved in the join. The size of a Cartesian product result set is the number of rows in the first table multiplied by the number of rows in the second table.

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 3

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 contains a single table named tblVehicleRegistration. The table is defined as follows:



Column name	Data type	Description
VehicleId	int	the primary key for the table
RegistrationNumber	varchar(5)	a vehicle registration number that contains only letters and numbers
RegistrationDate	date	the vehicle registration date
UserId	int	an identifier for the vehicle owner

You run the following query:

```
SELECT UserId FROM tblVehicleRegistration  
WHERE RegistrationNumber = 20012  
AND RegistrationDate > '2016-01-01'
```

The query output window displays the following error message: "Conversion failed when converting the varchar value 'AB012\' to data type int." You need to resolve the error. Solution: You modify the Transact-SQL statement as follows:

```
SELECT UserId FROM tblVehicleRegistration  
WHERE RegistrationNumber = 20012  
AND RegistrationDate > CONVERT(DATE, '2016-01-01', 120)
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

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 global temporary table in the stored procedure.

Does this meet the goal?

- A.
- Yes
- B.
- No

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

DRAG DROP

```
CREATE TABLE SalesPerson(  
  ID INT NOT NULL,  
  TerritoryID INT NULL,  
  Sales MONEY NOT NULL,  
  EntryDate DATETIME NOT NULL  
)
```

You create a table to track sales persons by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

You need to create a report that shows the sales people within each territory for each year. The report must display sales people in order by highest sales amount.

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 view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:



Transact-SQL segments

Sales
TerritoryID
RANK() OVER
GROUP BY
EntryDate
RANKING
PARTITION BY

Answer Area

```
SELECT
ID
TerritoryID,
Sales,
YEAR(EntryDate),
Segment (
Segment Segment
, YEAR( Segment ) ORDER BY Segment )
FROM SalesPerson
```

Correct Answer:

Transact-SQL segments

GROUP BY
RANKING

Answer Area

```
SELECT
ID
TerritoryID,
Sales,
YEAR(EntryDate),
RANK() OVER (
PARTITION BY TerritoryID
, YEAR( EntryDate ) ORDER BY Sales )
FROM SalesPerson
```

Ranking rows results in the partition of a result set being returned.

PARTITION BY divides the query result into partition.

ORDER BY defines the logical order of the rows.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/rank-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017>

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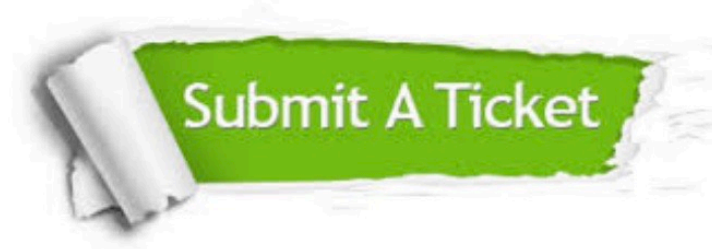
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