



70-761^{Q&As}

Querying Data with Transact-SQL

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QUESTION 1

SIMULATION

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

```
CREATE TABLE Products.Sales (  
    SalesId int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,  
    SalesDate DateTime NOT NULL,  
    SalesAmount decimal(18,2) NULL  
)
```

You add the following data to the table.

| SalesID | SalesData | SalesAmount |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2015-03-05 16:37:23.630 | 65.00 |
| 2 | 2014-08-25 16:37:23.633 | 98.00 |
| 3 | 2014-10-15 16:37:23.633 | 39.00 |
| 4 | 2016-04-06 16:37:23.633 | 118.00 |
| 5 | 2014-08-29 16:37:23.633 | 79.00 |
| 6 | 2015-07-17 16:37:23.633 | 68.00 |
| 7 | 2016-01-03 16:37:23.637 | 115.00 |
| 8 | 2015-10-23 16:37:23.637 | 52.00 |
| 9 | 2014-12-07 16:37:23.637 | 109.00 |
| 10 | 2016-06-15 16:37:23.637 | 83.00 |

You are developing a report to display monthly sales data.

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



Retrieve a column for the year followed by a column for each month from January through December.

Include the total sales amount for each month.

Aggregate columns by year, month, and then amount.

Construct the query using the following guidelines:

Use the MONTH keyword as the interval when using the DATENAME function.

Do not modify the provided IN clause.

Do not surround object names with square brackets.

Do not use implicit joins.

Do not use the DATEPART function.

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 * FROM

2.
(SELECT YEAR(SalesData)) AS Year, DATENAME (MONTH, SalesDate) AS Month, SalesAmount AS Amount

3.

4.
) AS MonthlySalesData

5.

6.
FOR Month IN (January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December))
AS MonthNamePivot

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

Check Syntax

A. Check the answer in explanation.

Correct Answer: A

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 tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. The database contains the following tables:

Sales.Customer

| Column | Data type | Notes |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| CustomerID | int | primary key |
| CustomerCategoryID | int | foreign key to the Sales.CustomerCategories table |
| PostalCityID | int | foreign key to the Application.Cities table |
| DeliveryCityID | int | foreign key to the Application.Cities table |
| AccountOpenedDate | datetime | does not allow new values |
| StandardDiscountPercentage | int | does not allow new values |
| CreditLimit | decimal(18,2) | null values are permitted |
| IsOnCreditHold | bit | does not allow new values |
| DeliveryLocation | geography | does not allow new values |
| PhoneNumber | nvarchar(20) | does not allow new values data is formatted as follows: 425-555-0187 |

Application.Cities

| Column | Data type | Notes |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| CityID | int | primary key |
| LatestRecordedPopulation | bigint | null values are permitted |

Sales.CustomerCategories

Application.Cities

| Column | Data type | Notes |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| CityID | int | primary key |
| LatestRecordedPopulation | bigint | null values are permitted |

Sales.CustomerCategories



| Column | Data type | Notes |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| CustomerCategoryID | int | primary key |
| CustomerCategoryName | nvarchar(50) | does not allow null values |

The company's development team is designing a customer directory application. The application must list customers by the area code of their phone number. The area code is defined as the first three characters of the phone number.

The main page of the application will be based on an indexed view that contains the area and phone number for all customers.

You need to return the area code from the PhoneNumber field.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE FUNCTION AreaCode (
    @phoneNumber nvarchar(20)
)
RETURNS nvarchar(10)
AS
BEGIN
    DECLARE @areaCode nvarchar(max)
    SELECT TOP 1 @areaCode = VALUE FROM STRING_SPLIT(@phoneNumber, '-')
    RETURN @areaCode
END
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

As the result of the function will be used in an indexed view we should use schemabinding. References: <https://sqlstudies.com/2014/08/06/schemabinding-what-why/>

QUESTION 3

SIMULATION

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



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.



Keywords

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

```

1 SELECT p.productname
2 FROM Production.Categories AS c
3
4 WHERE c.categoryname = 'Beverages'
```



A. Check the answer in explanation.

Correct Answer: A

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 creating indexes in a data warehouse.

You have a dimension table named Table1 that has 10,000 rows. The rows are used to generate several reports.

The reports join a column that is the primary key.

The execution plan contains bookmark lookups for Table1.

You discover that the reports run slower than expected.

You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to run the reports.

Solution: You create a hash index on the primary key column.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn133190.aspx>

QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

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.

You query a database that includes two tables: Project and Task. The Project table includes the following columns:



| Column name | Data type | Notes |
|-------------|--------------|---|
| ProjectId | int | This is a unique identifier for a project. |
| ProjectName | varchar(100) | |
| StartTime | datetime2(7) | |
| EndTime | datetime2(7) | A null value indicates the project is not finished yet. |
| UserId | int | Identifies the owner of the project. |

| Column name | Data type | Notes |
|--------------|--------------|--|
| TaskId | int | This is a unique identifier for a task. |
| TaskName | varchar(100) | A nonclustered index exists for this column. |
| ParentTaskId | int | Each task may or may not have a parent task. |
| ProjectId | int | A null value indicates the task is not assigned to a specific project. |
| StartTime | datetime2(7) | |
| EndTime | datetime2(7) | A null value indicates the task is not completed yet. |
| UserId | int | Identifies the owner of the task. |

You need to identify the owner of each task by using the following rules: Return each task's owner if the task has an owner. If a task has no owner, but is associated with a project that has an owner, return the project's owner. Return the value -1 for all other cases.

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

SELECT T.TaskId, T.TaskName,

| | |
|----------|---|
| ISNULL | ▼ |
| COALESCE | |
| CHOOSE | |

| | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| (| T.UserId, P.UserId, -1 |) AS OwnerUserId |
| | P.UserId, T.UserId, -1 | |
| | -1, P.UserId, T.UserId | |
| | -1, T.UserId, P.UserId | |

FROM Task T

| | |
|------------|---|
| INNER JOIN | ▼ |
| LEFT JOIN | |
| RIGHT JOIN | |

Project P ON T.ProjectId = P.ProjectId

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

SELECT T.TaskId, T.TaskName,

| |
|----------|
| ISNULL |
| COALESCE |
| CHOOSE |

| |
|------------------------|
| T.UserId, P.UserId, -1 |
| P.UserId, T.UserId, -1 |
| -1, P.UserId, T.UserId |
| -1, T.UserId, P.UserId |

) AS OwnerUserId

FROM Task T

| |
|------------|
| INNER JOIN |
| LEFT JOIN |
| RIGHT JOIN |

Project P ON T.ProjectId = P.ProjectId

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.

Box 2: T.UserID, p.UserID, -1

Return each task's owner if the task has an owner.

If a task has no owner, but is associated with a project that has an owner, return the project's owner.

Return the value -1 for all other cases.

Box 3: RIGHT JOIN

The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all rows from the right table (table2), with the matching rows in the left table (table1). The result is NULL in the left side when there is no match. Here the right side could be NULL as the projectID of the task

could be NULL.

References:

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190349.aspx>

http://www.w3schools.com/Sql/sql_join_right.asp

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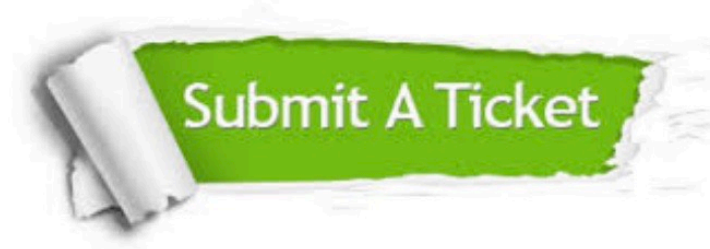
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| | | |
|---|---|--|
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