



70-761^{Q&As}

Querying Data with Transact-SQL

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**QUESTION 1****SIMULATION**

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 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:

Include the average normalized readings and nearest mountain name.

Exclude sensors for which no normalized reading exists.

Exclude those sensors with value of zero for tremor.

Construct the query using the following guidelines:

Use one part names to reference tables, columns and functions.

Do not use parentheses unless required.

Do not use aliases for column names and table names.

Do not surround object names with square brackets.



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



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
```

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

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 null values
StandardDiscountPercentage	int	does not allow null values
CreditLimit	decimal(18,2)	null values are permitted
IsOnCreditHold	bit	does not allow null values
DeliveryLocation	geography	does not allow null values
PhoneNumber	nvarchar(20)	does not allow null 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

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)
WITH SCHEMABINDING
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: A

The following indicates a correct solution:

The function returns a nvarchar(10) value.

Schemabinding is used.

SELECT TOP 1 ... gives a single value



Note: nvarchar(max) is correct statement.

nvarchar [(n | max)]

Variable-length Unicode string data. n defines the string length and can be a value from 1 through 4,000. max indicates that the maximum storage size is 2³¹-1 bytes (2 GB).

References:

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

<https://sqlstudies.com/2014/08/06/schemabinding-what-why/>

QUESTION 3

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
)
```

You need to write a query that meets the following requirements:

removes orders from the table that were placed before January 1, 2012

uses the date format of YYYYMMDD

ensures that the order has been shipped before deleting the record

Construct the query using the following guidelines:

use one-part column names and two-part table names

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



Keywords

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AND	FILE	RAISERROR
ANY	FILLFACTOR	READ
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EXISTS		WRITETEXT



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

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 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 = CAST(20012 AS varchar(5))
AND RegistrationDate > '2016-01-01'
```

Does the solution meet the goal?



A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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

QUESTION 5

You have a table named Table1 that contains 200 million rows. Table1 contains a column named SaleDate that has a data type of DateTime2(3). Users report that the following query runs slowly.

```
Select SalesPerson, count(*)  
FROM table1  
Where year(SaleDate) = 2017  
GROUP BY SalesPerson
```

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

What should you use to replace the WHERE statement?

A. WHERE SaleDate >= '2017-01-01' AND SaleDate

B. WHERE cast(SaleDate as varchar(10)) BETWEEN '2017-01-01' AND '2017-12-31'

C. WHERE cast(SaleDate as date) BETWEEN '2017-01-01' AND '2017-12-31'

D. WHERE 2017 = year(SaleDate)

Correct Answer: C

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

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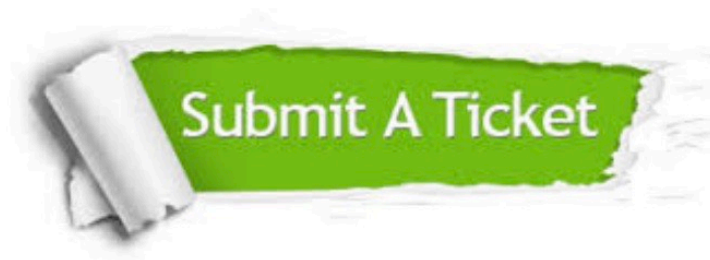
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