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 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: The Task 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 plan to run the following query to update tasks that are not yet started:

UPDATE Task SET StartTime = GETDATE() WHERE StartTime IS NULL

You need to return the total count of tasks that are impacted by this UPDATE operation, but are not associated with a project.

What set of Transact-SQL statements should you run?

A.
```
DECLARE @startedTasks TABLE(ProjectId int)
UPDATE Task SET StartTime = GETDATE() OUTPUT deleted.ProjectId INTO @startedTasks WHERE StartTime is NULL
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM @startedTasks WHERE ProjectId IS NOT NULL
```

B.
```
DECLARE @startedTasks TABLE(TaskId int, ProjectId int)
UPDATE Task SET StartTime = GETDATE() OUTPUT deleted.TaskId, deleted.ProjectId INTO @startedTasks
WHERE StartTime is NULL
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM @startedTasks WHERE ProjectId IS NULL
```

C.
```
DECLARE @startedTasks TABLE(TaskId int)
UPDATE Task SET StartTime = GETDATE() OUTPUT inserted.TaskId, INTO @startedTasks WHERE StartTime is NULL
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM @startedTasks WHERE TaskId IS NOT NULL
```

D.
```
DECLARE @startedTasks TABLE(TaskId int)
UPDATE Task SET StartTime = GETDATE() OUTPUT deleted.TaskId, INTO @startedTasks WHERE StartTime is NULL
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM @startedTasks WHERE TaskId IS NOT NULL
```

A. B. C. D.

Correct Answer: B

The WHERE clause of the third line should be WHERE ProjectID IS NULL, as we want to count the tasks that are not associated with a project.

QUESTION 2

SIMULATION

You have a database that contains the following tables.

You need to create a query that lists the lowest-performing salespersons based on the current year-to-date sales period. The query must meet the following requirements:

Return a column named Fullname that includes the salesperson FirstName, a space, and then LastName.

Include the current year-to-date sales for each salesperson.

Display only data for the three salespersons with the lowest year-to-year sales values.

Exclude salespersons that have no value for TerritoryID.

Construct the query using the following guidelines:

Use the first letter of a table name as the table alias.

Use two-part column names.

Do not surround object names with square brackets.

Do not use implicit joins.

Use only single quotes for literal text.

Use aliases only if required.

Keywords

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

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 3

A company\\'s sales team is divided in two different regions, North and South. You create tables named SalesNorth and SalesSouth. The SalesNorth table stores sales data from the North region. The SalesSouth table stores sales data from the South region. Both tables use the following structure:

Column name	Data type	Allow nulls
region	CHAR(1)	Yes
salesID	INT	Yes
customer	VARCHAR(150)	Yes
amount	MONEY	Yes

You need to create a consolidated result set that includes all records from both tables.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A. SELECT SalesNorth.salesID, SalesNorth.customer, SalesNorth.amount, SalesSouth.SalesID, SalesSouth.customer, SalesSouth.amount FROM SalesNorth JOIN SalesSouth ON SalesNorth.salesID = SalesSouth.salesID

B. SELECT SalesNorth.salesID, SalesNorth.customer, SalesNorth.amount, SalesSouth.salesID, SalesSouth.customer, SalesSouth.amount FROM SalesNorth LEFT JOIN SalesSouth ON SalesNorth.salesID=SalesSouth.salesID

C. SELECT salesID, customer, amount FROM SalesNorth UNION ALL SELECT salesID, customer, amount FROM SalesSouth

D. SELECT salesID, customer, amount FROM SalesNorth UNION SELECT salesID, customer, amount FROM SalesSouth

Correct Answer: C

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

QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

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

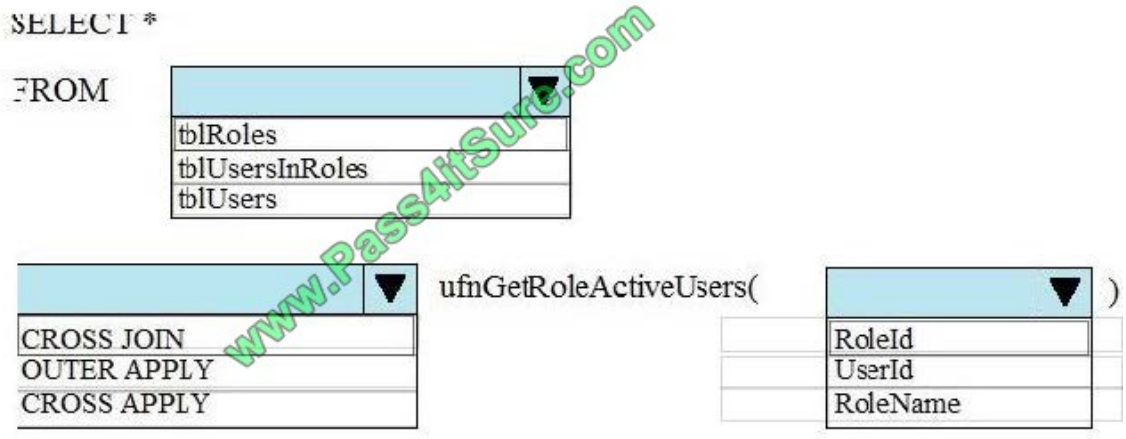
You have a function named ufnGetRoleActiveUsers that was created by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
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.

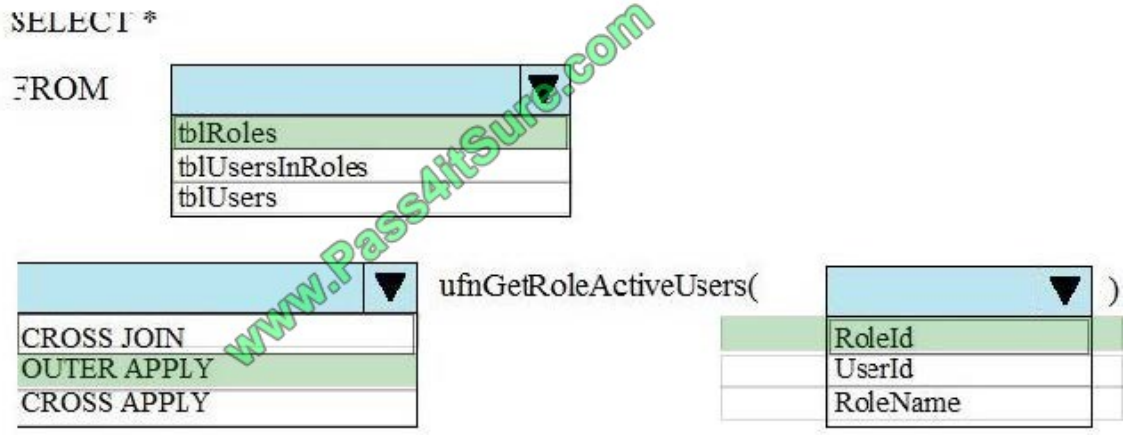
Hot Area:

Answer area



Correct Answer:

Answer area



QUESTION 5

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:

Column name	Data type	Allow null
CustomerID	int	No
CustomerCode	char(4)	Yes
CustomerName	varchar(50)	No

The tables include the following records: Customer_CRMSystem Customer_HRSystem

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

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

Records that contain null values for CustomerCode can be uniquely identified by CustomerName. You need to display a list of customers that do not appear in the Customer_HRSystem 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_HRSystem
```

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
```

G.
```
SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName, h.CustomerCode, h.CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem c
CROSS JOIN Customer_HRSystem h
```

H.
```
SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName, h.CustomerCode, h.CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem c
FULL OUTER JOIN Customer_HRSystem h
ON c.CustomerCode = h.CustomerCode AND c.CustomerName = h.CustomerName
```

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

Correct Answer: D

EXCEPT returns distinct rows from the left input query that aren\\'t output by the right input query.
References:https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188055.aspx