70-761^Q&As

Querying Data with Transact-SQL

Pass Microsoft 70-761 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/70-761.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Microsoft Official Exam Center

Instant Download After Purchase

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

800,000+ Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

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 unique • 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 KEY, Reason varchar(500),
Amount money)
```

B.
```
    CREATE TABLE MiscellaneousPayment (Id
intidentify(1,1)PRIMARY KEY, Reason nvarchar(500), Amount
numeric(19,4))
```

C.
```
    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

QUESTION 2

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.

The Task table includes the following columns:

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.

Users report performance issues when they run the following query:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalTestTasksCount FROM
(
      SELECT T.TaskId,T.TaskName FROM Task T
      WHERE SUBSTRING(T.TaskName,1,4) = 'TEST'
) AS R
```

You need to improve query performance and limit results to projects that specify an end date.

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 COUNT(*) AS TotalTestTasksCount FROM (
      SELECT T.TaskId,T.TaskName
      FROM Task T
      WHERE [_____▼]  LIKE [_____▼]
```

T.TaskName
LEFT(T.TaskName,4)
RIGHT(T.TaskName,4)
CHARINDEX('TEST', T.TaskName)

'TEST'
'TEST%'
'%TEST'
'%TEST%'

```
      AND [_____▼]
```

T.EndTime IS NOT NULL
T.StartTime = T.EndTime

```
) AS R
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalTestTasksCount FROM (

    SELECT T.TaskId,T.TaskName

    FROM Task T

    WHERE [          ▼]  LIKE  [          ▼]
          ┌─────────────────────────┐   ┌─────────────────┐
          │ T.TaskName              │   │ 'TEST'          │
          │ LEFT(T.TaskName,4)      │   │ 'TEST%'         │
          │ RIGHT(T.TaskName,4)     │   │ '%TEST'         │
          │ CHARINDEX('TEST', T.TaskName) │ '%TEST%'    │
          └─────────────────────────┘   └─────────────────┘

    AND  [          ▼]
         ┌────────────────────────┐
         │ T.EndTime IS NOT NULL  │
         │ T.StartTime = T.EndTime│
         └────────────────────────┘

)  AS R
```

Wildcard character %: Any string of zero or more characters.

For example: If the LIKE \'5%\' symbol is specified, the Database Engine searches for the number 5 followed by any string of zero or more characters.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/like-transact-sql

---

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 table named Products that stores information about products your company sells. The table has a column named ListPrice that stores retail pricing information for products.

Some products are used only internally by the company. Records for these products are maintained in the Products table for inventory purposes. The price for each of these products is $0.00. Customers are not permitted to order these

products.

You need to increase the list price for products that cost less than $100 by 10 percent. You must only increase pricing for products that customers are permitted to order. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
UPDATE Production.Products
SET ListPrice = ListPrice + 1.1
WHERE ListPrice < 100
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Products with a price of $0.00 would also be increased.

QUESTION 4

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
United States	Alabama	Bazemore	$34402.00
United States	Alabama	Belgreen	$51714.65
United States	Alabama	Broomtown	$59.349.20
United States	Alabama	Coker	$26409.50
United States	Alabama	Eulaton	$54225.35

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: A

QUESTION 5

DRAG DROP

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.

Start of repeated scenario

You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You review the Employee table and make the following observations:

Every record has a value in the ManagerID except for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

The FirstName and MiddleName columns contain null values for some records.

The valid values for the Title column are Sales Representative manager, and CEO.

You review the SalesSummary table and make the following observations:

The ProductCode column contains two parts: The first five digits represent a product code, and the last seven digits

represent the unit price. The unit price uses the following pattern: ####.##.

You observe that for many records, the unit price portion of the ProductCode column contains values.

The RegionCode column contains NULL for some records.

Sales data is only recorded for sales representatives.

You are developing a series of reports and procedures to support the business. Details for each report or procedure follow. Sales Summary report: This report aggregates data by year and quarter. The report must resemble the following table.

SalesYear	SalesQuarter	YearSalesAmount	QuarterSalesAmount
2015	1	2000.00	1000.00
2015	2	2000.00	500.00
2015	3	2000.00	250.00
2015	4	2000.00	250.00
2016	1	3500.00	500.00
2016	2	3500.00	1000.00

Sales Manager report: This report lists each sales manager and the total sales amount for all employees that report to the sales manager.

Sales by Region report: This report lists the total sales amount by employee and by region. The report must include the following columns: EmployeeCode, MiddleName, LastName, RegionCode, and SalesAmount. If MiddleName is NULL, FirstName must be displayed. If both FirstName and MiddleName have null values, the world Unknown must be displayed/ If RegionCode is NULL, the word Unknown must be displayed.

Report1: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables. You plan to create an object to support Report1. The object has the following requirements:

be joinable with the SELECT statement that supplies data for the report

can be used multiple times with the SELECT statement for the report

be usable only with the SELECT statement for the report

not be saved as a permanent object

Report2: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables.

You plan to create an object to support Report1. The object has the following requirements:

be joinable with the SELECT statement that supplies data for the report

can be used multiple times for this report and other reports

accept parameters

be saved as a permanent object

Sales Hierarchy report: This report aggregates rows, creates subtotal rows, and super-aggregates rows over the SalesAmount column in a single result-set. The report uses SaleYear, SaleQuarter, and SaleMonth as a hierarchy. The

result

set must not contain a grand total or cross-tabulation aggregate rows.

Current Price Stored Procedure: This stored procedure must return the unit price for a product when a product code is supplied. The unit price must include a dollar sign at the beginning. In addition, the unit price must contain a comma every

three digits to the left of the decimal point, and must display two digits to the left of the decimal point. The stored procedure must not throw errors, even if the product code contains invalid data.

End of Repeated Scenario

You are creating the queries for Report1 and Report2.

You need to create the objects necessary to support the queries.

Which object should you use to join the SalesSummary table with the other tables that each report uses? To answer, drag the appropriate objects to the correct reports. each object 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.

Select and Place:

Objects

| view |
| indexed view |
| subquery |
| scalar function |
| table-valued function |
| stored procedure |
| derived table |
| common table expression (CTE) |

Answer area

Report	Object
Report1	Object
Report2	Object

Correct Answer:

Objects

| indexed view |
| subquery |
| scalar function |
| table-valued function |
| stored procedure |
| derived table |

Answer area

Report	Object
Report1	common table expression (CTE)
Report2	view

Box 1: common table expression (CTE)

A common table expression (CTE) can be thought of as a temporary result set that is defined within the execution scope of a single SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE VIEW statement. A CTE is similar to a derived table in

that it is not stored as an object and lasts only for the duration of the query. Unlike a derived table, a CTE can be self-referencing and can be referenced multiple times in the same query.

A CTE can be used to:

Create a recursive query. For more information, see Recursive Queries Using CommonTable Expressions.

Substitute for a view when the general use of a view is not required; that is, you do not have to store the definition in metadata.

Enable grouping by a column that is derived from a scalar subselect, or a function that is either not deterministic or has external access.

Reference the resulting table multiple times in the same statement.

From Scenario: Report1: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables. You plan to create an object to support Report1. The object has the following requirements:

be joinable with the SELECT statement that supplies data for the report

can be used multiple times with the SELECT statement for the report

be usable only with the SELECT statement for the report

not be saved as a permanent object

Box 2: view

From scenario: Report2: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables.

You plan to create an object to support Report1. The object has the following requirements:

be joinable with theSELECT statement that supplies data for the report can be used multiple times for this report and other reports accept parameters be saved as a permanent object

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190766(v=sql.105).aspx

Latest 70-761 Dumps   70-761 PDF Dumps   70-761 VCE Dumps

To Read the Whole Q&As, please purchase the Complete Version from Our website.

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success
100% Money Back Guarantee
365 Days Free Update
Instant Download After Purchase
24x7 Customer Support
Average 99.9% Success Rate
More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide
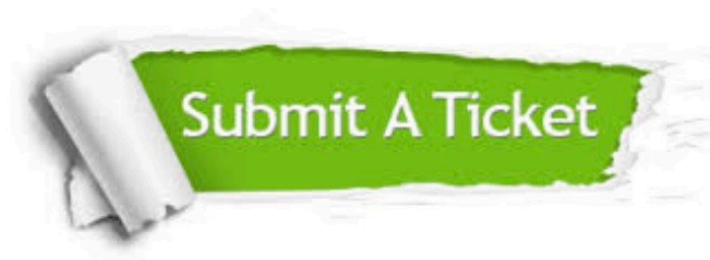Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications.
You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/allproducts

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.
To update a previously submitted ticket: