

Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-761

Querying Data with Transact-SQL (beta)



NEW QUESTION 1

You have a database named DB1 that contains a table named HR.Employees. HR.Employees contains two columns named ManagerID and EmployeeID. ManagerID refers to EmployeeID.

You need to create a query that returns a list of all employees, the manager of each employee, and the numerical level of each employee in your organization's hierarchy.

Which five statements should you add to the query in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Statements	Answer Area
<pre>SELECT Employees.ManagerId, Employees.EmployeeId, EmployeeLevel+1 FROM Employees JOIN Managers ON Employees.EmployeeId = Managers.ManagerId)</pre>	
<pre>WITH Managers AS (</pre>	
<pre>SELECT* FROM Managers ORDER BY ManagerID</pre>	
<pre>SELECT ManagerId, EmployeeId, 0 AS EmployeeLevel FROM Employees WHERE ManagerId IS NULL</pre>	
<pre>UNION ALL</pre>	
<pre>UNION</pre>	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

<https://blog.sqlauthority.com/2012/04/24/sql-server-introduction-to-hierarchical-query-using-a-recursive-cte-a-p>

NEW 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.

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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 nonclustered index on the primary key column that includes the bookmark lookup columns.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

You have a database that includes the following tables. HumanResources.Employee

Column	Data type	Notes
BusinessEntityID	int	primary key

Sales.SalesPerson

Column	Data type	Notes
BusinessEntityID	int	primary key
CommissionPct	smallmoney	does not allow null values

The HumanResources.Employee table has 2,500 rows, and the Sales.SalesPerson table has 2,000 rows. You review the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT e.BusinessEntityID
FROM HumanResources.Employee AS e
WHERE 0.015 IN
    (SELECT CommissionPct
     FROM Sales.SalesPerson AS sp
     WHERE e.BusinessEntityID = sp.BusinessEntityID)
```

You need to determine the performance impact of the query. How many times will a lookup occur on the primary key index on the Sales.SalesPerson table?

- A. 200
- B. 2,000
- C. 2,500
- D. 5,500

Answer: C

NEW 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 need to create a query that generates sample data for a sales table in the database. The query must include every product in the inventory for each customer. Which statement clause should you use?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

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 create a table named Customer by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer (
    CustomerID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    FirstName varchar(50) NULL,
    LastName varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    DateOfBirth date NOT NULL,
    CreditLimit money CHECK (CreditLimit < 10000),
    TownID int NULL REFERENCES dbo.Town(TownID),
    CreatedDate datetime DEFAULT(Getdate())
)
```

You must insert the following data into the Customer table:

Record	First name	Last name	Date of Birth	Credit limit	Town ID	Created date
Record 1	Yvonne	McKay	1984-05-25	9,000	no town details	current date and time
Record 2	Jossef	Goldberg	1995-06-03	5,500	no town details	current date and time

You need to ensure that both records are inserted or neither record is inserted. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO Customer (FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, CreditLimit)
VALUES ('Yvonne', 'McKay', '1984-05-25', 9000)
INSERT INTO Customer (FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, CreditLimit)
VALUES ('Jossef', 'Goldberg', '1995-06-03', 5500)
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

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 to that question. You have a database for a banking system. The database has two tables named tblDepositAcct and tblLoanAcct that store deposit and loan accounts, respectively. Both tables contain the following columns:

Column name	Data type	Primary key column	Description
CustNo	int	No	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank. A customer may have both deposit and loan accounts.
AcctNo	int	Yes	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank.
ProdCode	varchar(3)	No	This column identifies the product type of an account. A customer may have multiple accounts for the same product type.

You need to determine the total number of customers who have only loan accounts. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT AcctNoFROM tblDepositAcctINTERSECTSELECTAcctNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
- B. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNIONSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
- C. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNION ALLSELECTCustNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
- D. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT D.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct D, tblLoanAcct LWHERE D.CustNo= L.CustNo
- E. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT L.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct DRIGHT JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL
- F. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctEXCEPTSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
- G. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT COALESCE(D.CustNo, L.CustNo))FROM tblDepositAcct DFULLJOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL OR L.CustNo IS NULL
- H. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM tblDepositAcct DFULL JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNo

Answer: E

Explanation:

The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matched records from the left table (table1). The result is NULL from the left side, when there is no match.
References: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_right.asp

NEW QUESTION 7

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 to that question. You have a database for a banking system. The database has two tables named tblDepositAcct and tblLoanAcct that store deposit and loan accounts, respectively. Both tables contain the following columns:

Column name	Data type	Primary key column	Description
CustNo	int	No	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank. A customer may have both deposit and loan accounts.
AcctNo	int	Yes	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank.
ProdCode	varchar(3)	No	This column identifies the product type of an account. A customer may have multiple accounts for the same product type.

You need to determine the total number of deposit and loan accounts.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT AcctNoFROM tblDepositAcctINTERSECTSELECTAcctNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
- B. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNIONSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
- C. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROMtblDepositAcctUNION ALLSELECTCustNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
- D. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT D.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct D, tblLoanAcct LWHERE D.CustNo= L.CustNo
- E. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT L.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct DRIGHT JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo =L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL
- F. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctEXCEPTSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
- G. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT COALESCE(D.CustNo, L.CustNo))FROM tblDepositAcct DFULLJOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo =L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL OR L.CustNo IS NULL
- H. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM tblDepositAcct DFULL JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNo

Answer: C

Explanation:

Would list the customers with duplicates, which would equal the number of accounts.

NEW QUESTION 8

You have a database named DB1 that contains a temporal table named Sales.Customers.

You need to create a query that returns the credit limit that was available to each customer in DB1 at the beginning of 2017.

Which query should you execute?

A

```
SELECT
    CustomerID,
    CustomerName,
    CreditLimit
FROM
    Sales.Customers
    FOR SYSTEM_TIME CONTAINED IN ( '2017-01-01 ' );
```

B

```
SELECT
    CustomerID,
    CustomerName,
    CreditLimit
FROM
    Sales.Customers
    FOR SYSTEM_TIME AS OF '2017-01-01';
```

C

```
SELECT
    CustomerID,
    CustomerName,
    CreditLimit
FROM
    Sales.Customers
    FOR SYSTEM_TIME ALL;
```

D

```
SELECT
    CustomerID,
    CustomerName,
    CreditLimit
FROM
    Sales.Customers
    FOR SYSTEM_TIME BETWEEN '2016-12-31' AND '2017-01-01');
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 named DB1 that contains two tables named Sales.Customers and Sales.Orders. Sales.Customers has a foreign key relationship to a column named CustomerID in Sales.Orders.

You need to recommend a query that returns all the customers. The query must also return the number of orders that each customer placed in 2016.

Solution: You recommend the following query:

```
SELECT
    Cust.CustomerName,
    NumberOfOrders = COUNT(Cust.CustomerID)
FROM
    Sales.Customers Cust
LEFT JOIN
    Sales.Orders Ord
    ON Cust.CustomerID = Ord.OrderID
GROUP BY
    Cust.CustomerName
```

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 stores sales and order information.

Users must be able to extract information from the tables on an ad hoc basis. They must also be able to reference the extracted information as a single table.

You need to implement a solution that allows users to retrieve the data required, based on variables defined at the time of the query.

What should you implement?

- A. the COALESCE function
- B. a view
- C. a table-valued function
- D. the TRY_PARSE function
- E. a stored procedure
- F. the ISNULL function
- G. a scalar function
- H. the TRY_CONVERT function

Answer: C

Explanation:

User-defined functions that return a table data type can be powerful alternatives to views. These functions are referred to as table-valued functions. A table-valued user-defined function can be used where table or view expressions are allowed in Transact-SQL queries. While views are limited to a single SELECT statement, user-defined functions can contain additional statements that allow more powerful logic than is possible in views.

A table-valued user-defined function can also replace stored procedures that return a single result set. References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191165\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191165(v=sql.105).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 10

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 on this series.

You have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. System versioning is enabled for all tables. The database contains the Sales.Customers, Application.Cities, and Sales.CustomerCategories tables.

Details for the Sales.Customers table are shown in the following table:

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 values
StandardDiscountPercentage	int	does not allow values
CreditLimit	decimal(18,2)	null values are permitted
IsOnCreditHold	bit	does not allow values
DeliveryLocation	geography	does not allow values
PhoneNumber	nvarchar(20)	does not allow values
ValidFrom	datetime2(7)	does not allow values, GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW START
ValidTo	datetime2(7)	does not allow values, GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW END

Details for the Application.Cities table are shown in the following table:

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

Details for the Sales.CustomerCategories table are shown in the following table:

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

The marketing department is performing an analysis of how discount affect credit limits. They need to know the average credit limit per standard discount percentage for customers whose standard discount percentage is between zero and four.

You need to create a query that returns the data for the analysis.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segments 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.

Transact-SQL segments

0, 1, 2, 3, 4

(0...4)

BETWEEN 0 AND 4

PIVOT

GROUP BY

[CreditLimit]

AVG(CreditLimit)

Answer Area

SELECT

Transact-SQL segment

FROM (

SELECT

StandardDiscountPercentage,

Transact-SQL segment

FROM Sales.Customers

) AS SourceTable

Transact-SQL segment

(

AVG(CreditLimit)

FOR StandardDiscountPercentage IN (

Transact-SQL segment

)

) AS CreditLimitTable

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

Pivot example:

-- Pivot table with one row and five columns

SELECT 'AverageCost' AS Cost_Sorted_By_Production_Days, [0], [1], [2], [3], [4]

FROM

(SELECT DaysToManufacture, StandardCost FROM Production.Product) AS SourceTable PIVOT

(

AVG(StandardCost)

FOR DaysToManufacture IN ([0], [1], [2], [3], [4])

) AS PivotTable; Box 2: [CreditLimit]

Box 3: PIVOT

You can use the PIVOT and UNPIVOT relational operators to change a table-valued expression into another table. PIVOT rotates a table-valued expression by turning the unique values from one column in the expression into multiple columns in the output, and performs aggregations where they are required on any remaining column values that are wanted in the final output.

Box 4: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

The IN clause determines whether a specified value matches any value in a subquery or a list. Syntax: test_expression [NOT] IN (subquery | expression [,...n])
 Where expression[,... n]

is a list of expressions to test for a match. All expressions must be of the same type as test_expression. References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177410\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177410(v=sql.105).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 12

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.

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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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15

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.Product
SET ListPrice = ListPrice + 1.1
WHERE ListPrice
BETWEEN .01 and 99.99
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Products with a price between \$0.00 and \$100 will be increased, while products with a price of \$0.00 would not be increased.

NEW QUESTION 19

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.Customers

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

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

Your company is developing a new social application that connects customers to each other based on the distance between their delivery locations.

You need to write a query that returns the nearest customer. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT TOP 1 B.CustomerID, B.DeliveryLocation ^ A.DeliveryLocation AS Dist
FROM Sales.Customers AS A
JOIN Sales.Customers AS B
ON A.DeliveryCityID = B.DeliveryCityID
WHERE A.CustomerID = @custID AND A.CustomerID <> B.CustomerID
```

The variable @custID is set to a valid customer. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 20

You have a database named MyDb. You run the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE tblRoles (
    RoleId int NOT NULL IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,
    RoleName varchar(20) NOT NULL
)
CREATE TABLE tblUsers (
    UserId int NOT NULL IDENTITY(10000,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,
    UserName varchar(20) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    RoleId int NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES tblRoles(RoleId),
    IsActive bit NOT NULL DEFAULT(1)
)
```

A value of 1 in the IsActive column indicates that a user is active.

You need to create a count for active users in each role. If a role has no active users. You must display a zero as the active users count.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A. SELECT R.RoleName, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles RCROSS JOIN (SELECT UserId, RoleId FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1) UWHERE U.RoleId = R.RoleIdGROUP BY R.RoleId, R.RoleName
- B. SELECT R.RoleName, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles RLEFT JOIN (SELECTUserId, RoleId FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1) UON U.RoleId = R.RoleIdGROUP BY R.RoleId, R.RoleName
- C. SELECT R.RoleName, U.ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles R CROSS JOIN(SELECT RoleId, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCountFROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1 GROUP BY R.RoleId) U
- D. SELECT R.RoleName, ISNULL (U.ActiveUserCount,0) AS ActiveUserCountFROM tblRoles R LEFT JOIN (SELECT RoleId, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCountFROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1 GROUP BY R.RoleId) U

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 25

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 create a table named Customer by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer (
    CustomerID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    FirstName varchar(50) NULL,
    LastName varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    DateOfBirth date NOT NULL,
    CreditLimit money CHECK (CreditLimit < 10000),
    TownID int NULL REFERENCES dbo.Town(TownID),
    CreatedDate datetime DEFAULT(Getdate())
)
```

You must insert the following data into the Customer table:

Record	First name	Last name	Date of Birth	Credit limit	Town ID	Created date
Record 1	Yvonne	McKay	1984-05-25	9,000	no town details	current date and time
Record 2	Jossef	Goldberg	1995-06-03	5,500	no town details	current date and time

You need to ensure that both records are inserted or neither record is inserted. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO dbo.Customer (FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, CreditLimit)
VALUES ('Yvonne', 'McKay', '1984-05-25', 9000), ('Jossef', 'Goldberg', '1995-06-03', 5500)
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

With the INSERT INTO..VALUES statement we can insert both values with just one statement. This ensures that both records or neither is inserted.

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms174335.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 29

You are developing a mobile app to manage meetups. The app allows for users to view the 25 closest people with similar interests. You have a table that contains records for approximately two million people. You create the table by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Person (  
    PersonID INT,  
    Name NVARCHAR(155) NOT NULL,  
    Location GEOGRAPHY,  
    Interests NVARCHAR(MAX)  
)
```

You create the following table valued function to generate lists of people:

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.nearby (@person AS INT)  
    RETURNS @Res TABLE (  
        PersonId INT NOT NULL,  
        Location GEOGRAPHY  
    )  
AS  
BEGIN  
    . . .  
END
```

You need to build a report that shows meetings with at least two people only. What should you use?

- A. OUTER APPLY
- B. CROSS APPLY
- C. PIVOT
- D. LEFT OUTER JOIN

Answer: B

Explanation:

References: <https://www.sqlshack.com/the-difference-between-cross-apply-and-outer-apply-in-sql-server/>

NEW QUESTION 34

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. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

GROUP BY is a SELECT statement clause that divides the query result into groups of rows, usually for the purpose of performing one or more aggregations on each group. The SELECT statement returns one row per group.
 SELECT SensorID, NearestMountain(Location) FROM GroundSensors
 WHERE TREMOR <> 0 AND NormalizedReading IS NOT NULL
 GROUP BY SensorID, NearestMountain(Location)
 References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177673.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 39

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.Customers

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

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

Your company is developing a new social application that connects customers to each other based on the distance between their delivery locations. You need to write a query that returns the nearest customer. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
WITH DIST_CTE (CustA, CustB, Dist)
AS (
    SELECT A.CustomerID AS CustA, B.CustomerID AS CustB,
    B.DeliveryLocation.ShortestLineTo(A.DeliveryLocation).STLength() AS Dist
    FROM Sales.Customers AS A
    CROSS JOIN Sales.Customers AS B
    WHERE A.CustomerID <> B.CustomerID
)
SELECT TOP 1 CustB, Dist
FROM DIST_CTE
WHERE CustA = @custID
ORDER BY Dist
```

The variable @custID is set to a valid customer. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

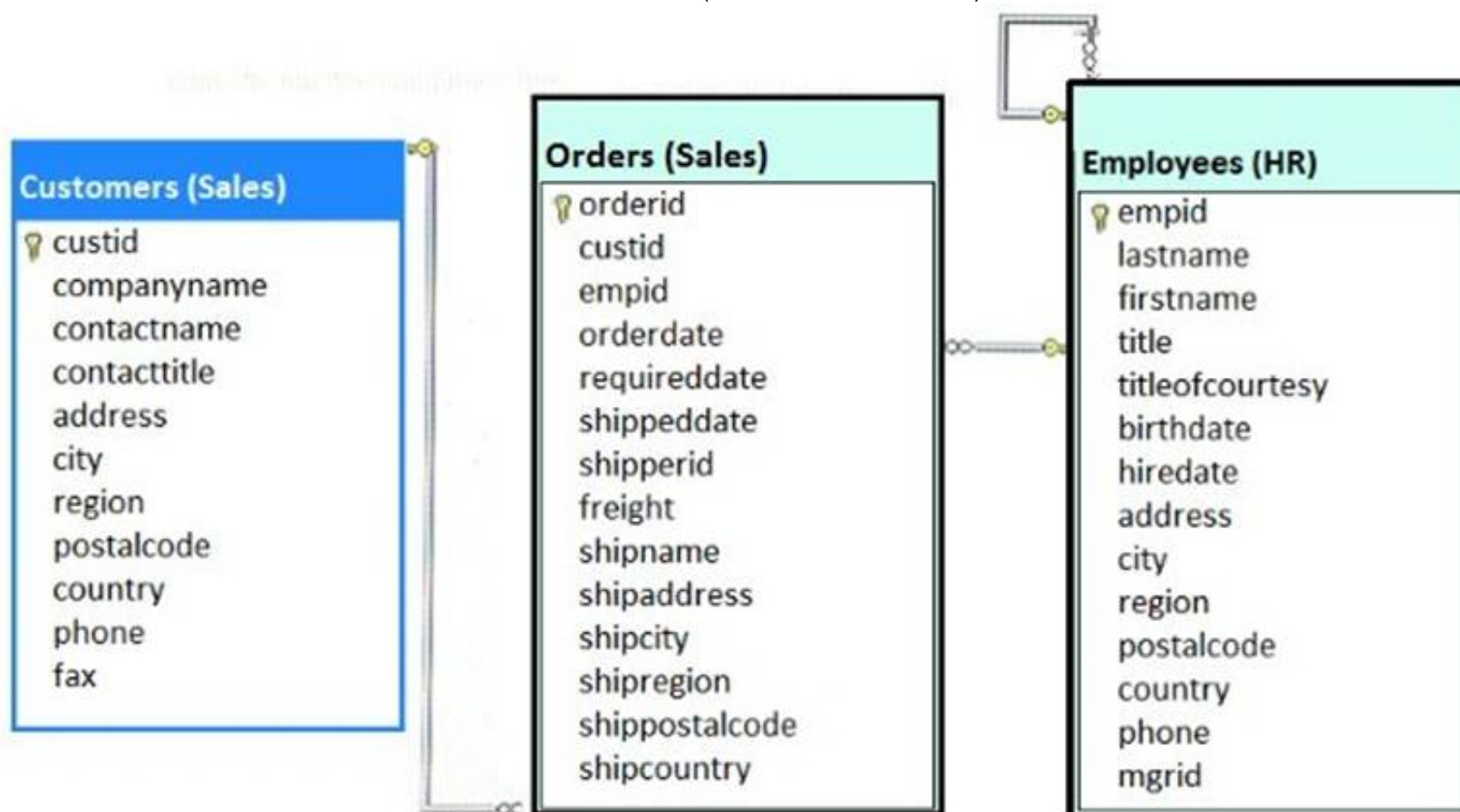
Answer: A

Explanation:

ShortestLineTo (geometry Data Type) Returns a LineString instance with two points that represent the shortest distance between the two geometry instances. The length of the LineString instance returned is the distance between the two geometry instances.
 STLength (geometry Data Type) returns the total length of the elements in a geometry instance. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/spatial-geometry/shortestlineto-geometry-data-type>

NEW QUESTION 40

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 includes the tables shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to create a Transact-SQL query that returns the following information:

- *the customer number
- * the customer contact name
- *the date the order was placed, with a name of DateofOrder
- *a column named Salesperson, formatted with the employee first name, a space, and the employee last name
- *orders for customers where the employee identifier equals 4

The output must be sorted by order date, with the newest orders first. The solution must return only the most recent order for each customer. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:


```
SELECT c.custid, contactname, MAX(orderdate) AS DateofOrder,  
e.firstname + ' ' + e.lastname AS Salesperson  
FROM Sales.Customers AS c  
INNER JOIN Sales.Orders AS o ON c.custid = o.custid  
INNER JOIN HR.Employees AS e ON o.empid = e.empid  
GROUP BY c.custid, contactname, firstname, lastname, o.empid  
HAVING o.empid = 4  
ORDER BY DateofOrder DESC
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

We should use a WHERE clause, not a HAVING clause. The HAVING clause would refer to aggregate data.

NEW QUESTION 41

You need to create a table named Sales that meets the following requirements:

Column name	Requirements
SalesID	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- uniquely identify the row of data- automatically generate when data is inserted- use the least amount of storage space
SalesDate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- store the date and time of the sale based on 24-hour clock- use an ANSI SQL compliant data type
SalesAmount	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- store the amount of the sale- avoid rounding errors when used in arithmetic calculations

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A

```
CREATE TABLE Sales (  
    SalesID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,  
    SalesDate DateTime2 NOT NULL,  
    SalesAmount float NULL  
)
```

B

```
CREATE TABLE Sales (  
    SalesID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,  
    SalesDate DateTime2 NOT NULL,  
    SalesAmount decimal(18, 2) NULL  
)
```

C

```
CREATE TABLE Sales (  
    SalesID UNIQUEIDENTIFIER DEFAULT NEWSEQUENTIALID() PRIMARY KEY,  
    SalesDate DateTime2 NOT NULL,  
    SalesAmount decimal(18,2) NULL  
)
```

D

```
CREATE TABLE Sales (  
    SalesID int IDENTITY(1,1),  
    SalesDate DateTime NOT NULL,  
    SalesAmount decimal(18,2) NULL  
)
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:


<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/data-types/decimal-and-numeric-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/data-types/float-and-real-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017>


NEW QUESTION 45

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.)

SalesSummary		
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
 SalesSummaryKey	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
SalesYear	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
SalesQuarter	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
SalesMonth	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
SalesDate	date	<input type="checkbox"/>
ProductCode	char(12)	<input type="checkbox"/>
CustomerCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
EmployeeCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
RegionCode	char(2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SalesAmount	money	<input type="checkbox"/>

Employee		
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
 EmployeeID	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>
EmployeeCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
FirstName	varchar(30)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MiddleName	varchar(30)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LastName	varchar(40)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Title	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
ManagerID	smallint	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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 word 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:

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 need to create the query for the Sales by Region report.

Which function should you apply to each column? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer area

Column	Function
MiddleName	<div>▼</div> <div> NULLIF REPLACE COALESCE </div>
RegionCode	<div>▼</div> <div> NULLIF REPLACE COALESCE </div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.
 If MiddleName is NULL, FirstName must be displayed. If both FirstName and MiddleName have null values, the word Unknown must be displayed.
 The following example shows how COALESCE selects the data from the first column that has a nonnull value.
 SELECT Name, Class, Color, ProductNumber, COALESCE(Class, Color, ProductNumber) AS FirstNotNull FROM Production.Product;
 Not NULLIF: NULLIF returns the first expression if the two expressions are not equal. If the expressions are equal, NULLIF returns a null value of the type of the first expression.
 Box 2: COALESCE
 If RegionCode is NULL, the word Unknown must be displayed.
 References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/coalesce-transact-sql>

NEW QUESTION 48

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 are developing a database to track customer orders. The database contains the following tables: Sales.Customers, Sales.Orders, and Sales.OrderLines. The following table describes the columns in Sales.Customers.

Column name	Data type	Constraints
CustomerID	int	primary key
CustomerName	nvarchar(100)	does not allow null values
PhoneNumber	nvarchar(20)	does not allow null values
AccountOpenedDate	date	does not allow null values
StandardDiscountPercentage	decimal(18,3)	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

The following table describes the columns in Sales.Orders.

Column name	Data type	Constraints
OrderID	int	primary key
CustomerID	int	foreign key to the Sales.Customers table
OrderDate	date	does not allow null values

The following table describes the columns in Sales.OrderLines.

Column name	Data type	Constraints
OrderLineID	int	primary key
OrderID	int	foreign key to the Sales.Orders table
Quantity	int	does not allow null values
UnitPrice	decimal(18,2)	null values are permitted
TaxRate	decimal(18,3)	does not allow null values

You need to create a stored procedure that inserts data into the Customers table. The stored procedure must meet the following requirements:

- Data changes occur as a single unit of work.
- Data modifications that are successful are committed and a value of 0 is returned.
- Data modifications that are unsuccessful are rolled back. The exception severity level is set to 16 and a value of -1 is returned.
- The stored procedure uses a built-in scalar function to evaluate the current condition of data modifications.
- The entire unit of work is terminated and rolled back if a run-time error occurs during execution of the stored procedure.

How should complete the stored procedure definition? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct targets. 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.

Transact-SQL segments

RAISERROR
THROW
XACT_ABORT
XACT_STATE
@@TRANCOUNT
ROLLBACK
COMMIT
END

Answer Area

```

CREATE PROCEDURE Sales.InsertCustomer
    @CustomerName nvarchar(100),
    @PhoneNumber nvarchar(20),
    @AccountOpenedDate date,
    @StandardDiscountPercentage decimal(18,3),
    @CreditLimit decimal(18,2),
    @IsCreditOnHold bit,
    @DeliveryLongitude nvarchar(50),
    @DeliveryLatitude nvarchar(50)
AS
BEGIN
    SET NOCOUNT ON
    SET Transact-SQL segment ON

    BEGIN TRY
        BEGIN TRANSACTION
        INSERT INTO Sales.Customers (CustomerName, PhoneNumber, AccountOpenedDate,
            StandardDiscountPercentage, CreditLimit, IsOnCreditHold, DeliveryLocation)
        VALUES
            (@CustomerName, @PhoneNumber, @AccountOpenedDate, @StandardDiscountPercentage,
            @CreditLimit, @IsCreditOnHold, geography::Point(ISNULL(@DeliveryLongitude, ''),
            ISNULL(@DeliveryLatitude, ''), 4326))

        Transact-SQL segment TRANSACTION
    END TRY
    BEGIN CATCH
        IF Transact-SQL segment () <> 0 Transact-SQL segment TRANSACTION

        PRINT 'Unable to create the customer record.'
        Transact-SQL segment

        RETURN -1
    END CATCH
    RETURN 0
END

```

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: XACT_ABORT

XACT_ABORT specifies whether SQL Server automatically rolls back the current transaction when a Transact-SQL statement raises a run-time error. When SET XACT_ABORT is ON, if a Transact-SQL statement raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back.

Box 2: COMMIT

Commit the transaction. Box 3: XACT_STATE

Box 4: ROLLBACK

Rollback the transaction Box 5: THROW

THROW raises an exception and the severity is set to 16.

Requirement: Data modifications that are unsuccessful are rolled back. The exception severity level is set to 16 and a value of -1 is returned.

References:

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188792.aspx> <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee677615.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 50

You have a disk-based table that contains 15 columns.

You query the table for the number of new rows created during the current day.

You need to create an index for the query. The solution must generate the smallest possible index. Which type of index should you create?

A. clustered

B. filtered nonclustered with a getdate() predicate in the WHERE statement clause

C. hash

D. nonclustered with compression enabled

Answer: B

Explanation:

A filtered index is an optimized nonclustered index especially suited to cover queries that select from a well-defined subset of data. It uses a filter predicate to index a portion of rows in the table. A well-designed filtered index can improve query performance as well as reduce index maintenance and storage costs compared with full-table indexes.

Creating a filtered index can reduce disk storage for nonclustered indexes when a full-table index is not necessary.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/create-filtered-indexes>

NEW QUESTION 51

You have a database containing the following tables: Servers

Column	Data type	Notes
ServerID	int	primary key
DNS	nvarchar(100)	does not allow null values

Errors

Column	Data type	Notes
ErrorID	int	primary key
ServerID	int	does not allow null values, foreign key to Servers table
LogMessage	nvarchar(max)	does not allow null values

You have a user-defined, scalar function named IPLookup that takes a DNS name as a parameter and returns

the IP address of the server. You have an additional user-defined, scalar function named DNSLookup, that takes an IP address as a parameter and returns a DNS name.

You create a view named vwErrors by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE VIEW vwErrors
AS
    SELECT ErrorID, IPLookup(DNS) as IP, LogMessage
    FROM Errors
    INNER JOIN Servers ON Errors.ServerID = Servers.ServerID
```

You need to insert data by using the view.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct location. Each Transact-SQL segments 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.

Transact-SQL segments

WITH APPEND

AFTER INSERT

INSTEAD OF INSERT

FROM inserted

FROM vwErrors

dbo.DNSLookup(IP)

Servers.IP

Answer Area

```
CREATE TRIGGER newErrorTrg on vwErrors
```

```
AS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    INSERT INTO Errors
```

```
        SELECT ErrorID, Servers.ServerID, LogMessage
```

```
        INNER JOIN Servers on Servers.DNS =
```

```
END
```

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/output-clause-transact-sql>

NEW QUESTION 55

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 create a table by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (  
    CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,  
    FirstName nvarchar(100) NOT NULL,  
    LastName nvarchar(100) NOT NULL,  
    TaxIdNumber varchar(20) NOT NULL,  
    Address nvarchar(1024) NOT NULL,  
    AnnualRevenue decimal(19,2) NOT NULL,  
    DateCreated datetime2(2) NOT NULL,  
    ValidFrom datetime2(2) GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW START NOT NULL,  
    ValidTo datetime2(2) GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW END NOT NULL,  
    PERIOD FOR SYSTEM_TIME(ValidFrom, ValidTo)  
)  
WITH (SYSTEM_VERSIONING = ON (HISTORY_TABLE = CustomersHistory))
```

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

Output data by using a tree-like structure.

Allow mixed content types.

Use custom metadata attributes.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, SUM(AnnualRevenue)
FROM Customers
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS((FirstName, LastName, AnnualRevenue), ())
ORDER BY FirstName, LastName, AnnualRevenue
```

B

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Address
FROM Customers
FOR SYSTEM_TIME ALL ORDER BY ValidFrom
```

C

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, c.Address, c.ValidFrom, c.ValidTo
FROM Customers AS c
ORDER BY c.CustomerID
FOR JSON AUTO, ROOT('Customers')
```

D

```
SELECT * FROM (SELECT CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, Address, AnnualRevenue, DateCreated
FROM Customers) AS Customers PIVOT(AVG(AnnualRevenue)
FOR DateCreated IN([2014])) AS PivotCustomers
ORDER BY LastName, FirstName
```

E

```
SELECT CustomerID, AVG(AnnualRevenue)
AS AverageAnnualRevenue, FirstName, LastName, Address, DateCreated
FROM Customers WHERE YEAR(DateCreated) >= 2014
GROUP BY CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, Address, DateCreated
```

F

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, c.Address, c.ValidFrom, c.ValidTo
FROM Customers AS c ORDER BY c.CustomerID
FOR XML PATH ('CustomerData'), root ('Customers')
```

G

```
SELECT CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, TaxIdNumber, Address, ValidFrom, ValidTo
FROM Customers FOR SYSTEM_TIME
BETWEEN '2014-01-01 00:00:00.000000' AND '2015-01-01 00:00:00.000000'
```

H

```
SELECT CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, TaxIdNumber, Address, ValidFrom, ValidTo
FROM Customers
WHERE DateCreated
BETWEEN '20140101' AND '20141231'
```

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

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 60

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 to that question. You have a database for a banking system. The database has two tables named tblDepositAcct and tblLoanAcct that store deposit and loan accounts, respectively. Both tables contain the following columns:

Column name	Data type	Primary key column	Description
CustNo	int	No	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank. A customer may have both deposit and loan accounts.
AcctNo	int	Yes	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank.
ProdCode	varchar(3)	No	This column identifies the product type of an account. A customer may have multiple accounts for the same product type.

You need to determine the total number of customers who have either deposit accounts or loan accounts, but not both types of accounts. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT AcctNoFROM tblDepositAcctINTERSECTSELECTAcctNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
- B. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNIONSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
- C. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNION ALLSELECTCustNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
- D. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT D.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct D, tblLoanAcct LWHERE D.CustNo= L.CustNo
- E. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT L.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct DRIGHT JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL
- F. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctEXCEPTSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
- G. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT COALESCE(D.CustNo, L.CustNo))FROM tblDepositAcct DFULLJOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL OR L.CustNo IS NULL
- H. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM tblDepositAcct DFULL JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNo

Answer: G

Explanation:

SQL Server provides the full outer join operator, FULL OUTER JOIN, which includes all rows from both tables, regardless of whether or not the other table has a matching value. Consider a join of the Product table and the SalesOrderDetail table on their ProductID columns. The results show only the Products that have sales orders on them. The ISO FULL OUTER JOIN operator indicates that all rows from both tables are to be included in the results, regardless of whether there is matching data in the tables. You can include a WHERE clause with a full outer join to return only the rows where there is no matching data between the tables. The following query returns only those products that have no matching sales orders, as well as those sales orders that are not matched to a product. USE AdventureWorks2008R2; GO -- The OUTER keyword following the FULL keyword is optional. SELECT p.Name, sod.SalesOrderID FROM Production.Product p FULL OUTER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail sod ON p.ProductID = sod.ProductID WHERE p.ProductID IS NULL OR sod.ProductID IS NULL ORDER BY p.Name ; References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187518\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187518(v=sql.105).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 65

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. All the sales data is stored in a table named table1. You have a table named table2 that contains city names. You need to create a query that lists only the cities that have no sales. Which statement clause should you add to the query?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 66

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 create a table named Customer by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer (  
    CustomerID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,  
    FirstName varchar(50) NULL,  
    LastName varchar(50) NOT NULL,  
    DateOfBirth date NOT NULL,  
    CreditLimit money CHECK (CreditLimit < 10000),  
    TownID int NULL REFERENCES dbo.Town(TownID),  
    CreatedDate datetime DEFAULT(Getdate())  
)
```

You must insert the following data into the Customer table:

Record	First name	Last name	Date of Birth	Credit limit	Town ID	Created date
Record 1	Yvonne	McKay	1984-05-25	9,000	no town details	current date and time
Record 2	Jossef	Goldberg	1995-06-03	5,500	no town details	current date and time

You need to ensure that both records are inserted or neither record is inserted. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO Customer (FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, CreditLimit, CreatedDate)  
VALUES ('Yvonne', 'McKay', '1984-05-25', 9000, GETDATE())  
INSERT INTO Customer (FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, CreditLimit, CreatedDate)  
VALUES ('Jossef', 'Goldberg', '1995-06-03', 5500, GETDATE())  
GO
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

As there are two separate INSERT INTO statements we cannot ensure that both or neither records is inserted.

NEW QUESTION 69

You have a table named HumanResources.Employee. You configure the table to use a default history table that contains 10 years of data. You need to write a query that retrieves the values of the BusinessEntityID and JobTitle fields. You must retrieve all historical data up to January 1, 2017 where the value of the BusinessEntityID column equals 4. Which four Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Transact-SQL segments

SELECT TOP 4 BusinessEntityID,
JobTitle

FOR SYSTEM_TIME BETWEEN
('2016-01-01' and '2017-01-01')

SELECT BusinessEntityID, JobTitle

FROM HumanResources.Employee.History

FROM HumanResources.Employee

WHERE BusinessEntityID = 4

WHERE BusinessEntityID = 4 and His-
toryData IS NOT NULL

FOR SYSTEM_TIME CONTAINED IN (' ',
'2017-01-01')

Answer Area

⏮

⏭

⏮

⏭

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/tables/querying-data-in-a-system-versioned-temporal-t](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/tables/querying-data-in-a-system-versioned-temporal-table)

NEW QUESTION 74

You have a table named Cities that has the following two columns: CityID and CityName. The CityID column uses the int data type, and CityName uses nvarchar(max).
 You have a table named RawSurvey. Each row includes an identifier for a question and the number of persons that responded to that question from each of four cities. The table contains the following representative data:

QuestionID	Tokyo	Boston	London	New York
Q1	1	42	48	51
Q2	22	39	58	42
Q3	29	41	61	33
Q4	62	70	60	50
Q5	63	31	41	21
Q6	32	1	16	34

A reporting table named SurveyReport has the following columns: CityID, QuestionID, and RawCount, where RawCount is the value from the RawSurvey table.
 You need to write a Transact-SQL query to meet the following requirements:
 Retrieve data from the RawSurvey table in the format of the SurveyReport table.
 The CityID must contain the CityID of the city that was surveyed.
 The order of cities in all SELECT queries must match the order in the RawSurvey table.

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The order of cities in all IN statements must match the order in the RawSurvey table.

Construct the query using the following guidelines:

Use one-part names to reference tables and columns, except where not possible.

ALL SELECT statements must specify columns.

Do not use column or table aliases, except those provided.

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 Rawcount
2  from (select cityid,questionid,rawcount) AS t1
3  unpivot
4  (rawcount for questionid in (QuestionID)) AS t2

```

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

1 SELECT Rawcount
2 from (select cityid,questioned,rawcount) AS t1
3 unpivot
4 (rawcount for questioned in (QuestionID)) AS t2
5 JOIN t2
6. ON t1.CityName = t2.cityName
UNPIVOT must be used to rotate columns of the Rawsurvey table into column values. References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177410\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177410(v=sql.105).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 77

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

```
CREATE TABLE Products (  
    ProductID int IDENTITY (1, 1), NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    ProductName nvarchar (100), NULL,  
    UnitPrice decimal (18, 2) NOT NULL,  
    UnitsInStock int NOT NULL,  
    UnitsOnOrder int NULL  
)
```

You have the following stored procedure:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE InsertProduct  
    @ProductName nvarchar(100),  
    @UnitPrice decimal (18, 2),  
    @UnitsInStock int,  
    @UnitsOnOrder int  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO Products (ProductName, UnitPrice, UnitsInStock, UnitsOnOrder)  
    VALUES (@ProductName, @UnitPrice, @UnitsInStock, @UnitsOnOrder)  
END
```

You need to modify the stored procedure to meet the following new requirements:

Insert product records as a single unit of work.

Return error number 51000 when a product fails to insert into the database.

If a product record insert operation fails, the product information must not be permanently written to the database.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
ALTER PROCEDURE InsertProduct
@ProductName nvarchar (100),
@UnitPrice decimal (18, 2),
@UnitsInStock int,
@UnitsOnOrder int
AS
BEGIN
    BEGIN TRY
        BEGIN TRANSACTION
        INSERT INTO Products (ProductName, UnitPrice, UnitsInStock, UnitsOnOrder)
        VALUES (@ProductName, @UnitPrice, @UnitsInStock, @UnitsOnOrder)
        COMMIT TRANSACTION
    END TRY
    BEGIN CATCH
        IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
        RAISERROR (51000,16, 1)
    END CATCH
END
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 81

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 > '2016-01-01'
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 86

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.

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 inserted.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 deleted.TaskId, INTO @startedTasks WHERE StartTime is NULL
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM @startedTasks WHERE TaskId IS NOT NULL
```

D

```
UPDATE Task SET StartTime = GETDATE() WHERE StartTime IS NULL
SELECT @@ROWCOUNT
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 89

You have the following Transact-SQL statement: DELETE FROM Person
WHERE PersonID = 5

You need to implement error handling.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

BEGIN TRANSACTION

<input type="checkbox"/>	END TRY
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMIT TRANSACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	END CATCH
<input type="checkbox"/>	BEGIN TRY
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	BEGIN CATCH

DELETE FROM Person
WHERE PersonID = 5

<input type="checkbox"/>	END TRY
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMIT TRANSACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	END CATCH
<input type="checkbox"/>	BEGIN TRY
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	BEGIN CATCH

<input type="checkbox"/>	END TRY
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMIT TRANSACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	END CATCH
<input type="checkbox"/>	BEGIN TRY
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	BEGIN CATCH

IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0

<input type="checkbox"/>	END TRY
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMIT TRANSACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	END CATCH
<input type="checkbox"/>	BEGIN TRY
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	BEGIN CATCH

<input type="checkbox"/>	END TRY
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMIT TRANSACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	END CATCH
<input type="checkbox"/>	BEGIN TRY
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
<input type="checkbox"/>	BEGIN CATCH

IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0
COMMIT TRANSACTION

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

BEGIN TRANSACTION

END TRY
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END CATCH
BEGIN TRY
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
BEGIN CATCH

DELETE FROM Person
WHERE PersonID = 5

END TRY
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END CATCH
BEGIN TRY
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
BEGIN CATCH

END TRY
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END CATCH
BEGIN TRY
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
BEGIN CATCH

IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0

END TRY
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END CATCH
BEGIN TRY
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
BEGIN CATCH

END TRY
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END CATCH
BEGIN TRY
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
BEGIN CATCH

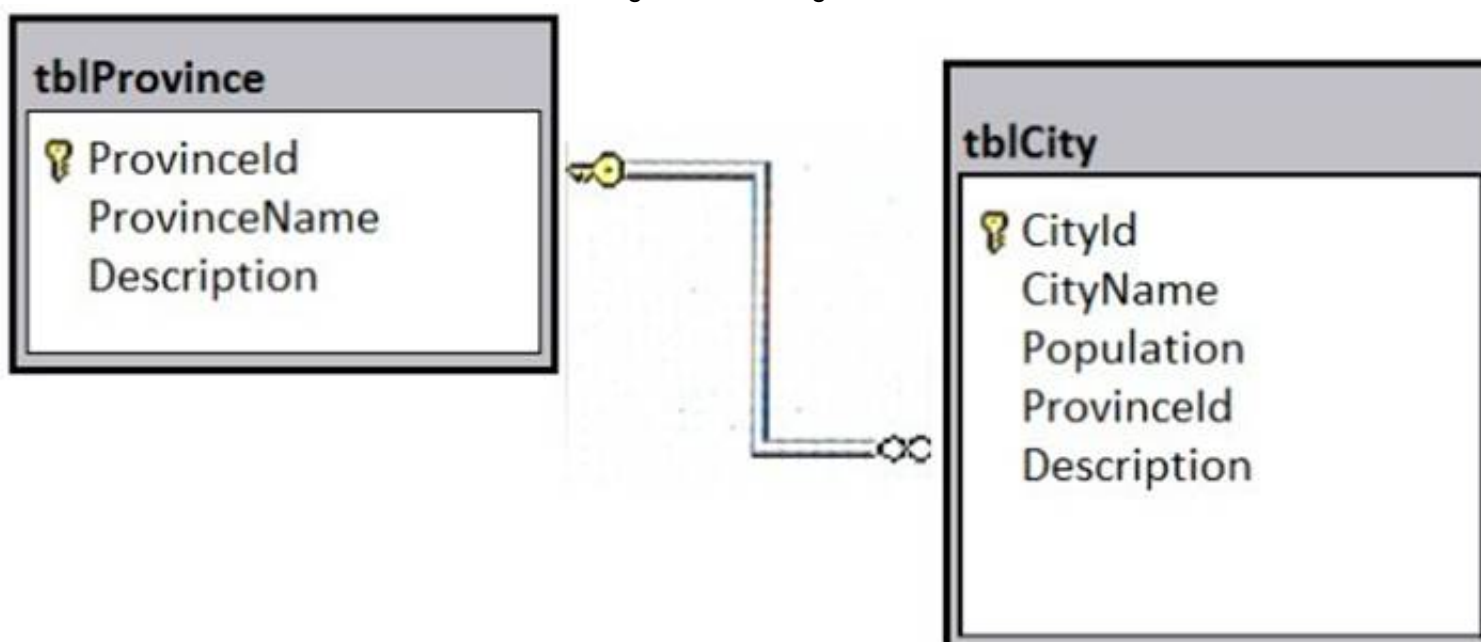
IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0
COMMIT TRANSACTION

NEW QUESTION 92

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.

A database has two tables as shown in the following database diagram:



You need to list all provinces that have at least two large cities. A large city is defined as having a population of at least one million residents. The query must return the following columns:

- tblProvince.ProvinceId
- tblProvince.ProvinceName
- a derived column named LargeCityCount that presents the total count of large cities for the province

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT P.ProvinceId, P.ProvinceName, CitySummary.LargeCityCount
FROM tblProvince P
CROSS JOIN (
    SELECT COUNT(*) AS LargeCityCount FROM tblCity C
    WHERE C.Population>=1000000
) CitySummary
WHERE CitySummary.LargeCityCount >=2
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The SQL CROSS JOIN produces a result set which is the number of rows in the first table multiplied by the number of rows in the second table if no WHERE clause is used along with CROSS JOIN. This kind of result is called as Cartesian Product.

This is not what is required in this scenario.


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)


NEW QUESTION 95


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.)

SalesSummary			
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls	
 SalesSummaryKey	int	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SalesYear	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SalesQuarter	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SalesMonth	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SalesDate	date	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ProductCode	char(12)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CustomerCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
EmployeeCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
RegionCode	char(2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
SalesAmount	money	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	



Employee			
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls	
 EmployeeID	smallint	<input type="checkbox"/>	
EmployeeCode	char(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
FirstName	varchar(30)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
MiddleName	varchar(30)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
LastName	varchar(40)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Title	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ManagerID	smallint	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	

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 word 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:

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 need to create the query for the Sales Managers report.

Which four Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Transact-SQL segments

Answer area

```
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, cte.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN cte
ON cte.ManagerID = e.EmployeeID
```

```
)
SELECT ManagerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SUM(SalesAmount)
FROM cte
GROUP BY ManagerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title
```

UNION ALL

```
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, cte.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN cte
ON e.ManagerID = cte.EmployeeID
```

UNION

```
WITH cte (MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount) AS
(
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, ss.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN dbo.SalesSummary ss
ON e.EmployeeCode = ss.EmployeeCode
WHERE ManagerID IS NULL
```

```
WITH cte (MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount) AS (
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, ss.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN dbo.SalesSummary ss
ON e.EmployeeCode = ss.EmployeeCode
WHERE Title = 'Sales Representative'
```

```
)
SELECT MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount
FROM cte
```



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Box 1:..WHERE Title='Sales representative'

The valid values for the Title column are Sales Representative manager, and CEO. First we define the CTE expression.

Note: 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.

Box 2:

Use the CTE expression one time. Box 3: UNION

Box 4:

Use the CTE expression a second time. References:

NEW QUESTION 96

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

```
CREATE TABLE Products (  
    ProductID int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    ProductName nvarchar(100) NULL,  
    UnitPrice decimal(18, 2) NOT NULL,  
    UnitsInStock int NOT NULL,  
    UnitsOnOrder int NULL  
)
```

You have the following stored procedure:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE InsertProduct  
    @ProductName nvarchar(100),  
    @UnitPrice decimal(18,2),  
    @UnitsInStock int,  
    @UnitsOnOrder int  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO Products(ProductName, ProductPrice, ProductsInStock, ProductsOnOrder)  
    VALUES (@ProductName, @UnitPrice, @UnitsInStock, @UnitsOnOrder)  
END
```

You need to modify the stored procedure to meet the following new requirements:

- Insert product records as a single unit of work.
- Return error number 51000 when a product fails to insert into the database.
- If a product record insert operation fails, the product information must not be permanently written to the database.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
ALTER PROCEDURE InsertProduct  
    @ProductName nvarchar(100),  
    @UnitPrice decimal(18,2),  
    @UnitsInStock int,  
    @UnitsOnOrder int  
AS  
BEGIN  
    BEGIN TRY  
        INSERT INTO Products(ProductName, ProductPrice, ProductsInStock, ProductsOnOrder)  
        VALUES (@ProductName, @UnitPrice, @UnitsInStock, @UnitsOnOrder)  
    END TRY  
    BEGIN CATCH  
        THROW 51000, 'The product could not be created.', 1  
    END CATCH  
END
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

If the INSERT INTO statement raises an error, the statement will be caught and an error 51000 will be thrown. In this case no records will have been inserted.

Note:

You can implement error handling for the INSERT statement by specifying the statement in a TRY...CATCH construct.

If an INSERT statement violates a constraint or rule, or if it has a value incompatible with the data type of the column, the statement fails and an error message is returned.

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms174335.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 100

You need to create a table named MiscellaneousPayment that meets the following requirements:

Column name	Requirements
Id	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary key of the table value must be globally unique value must be automatically generated for INSERTs operations
Reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stores reasons for the payment supports multilingual values supports values with 1 to 500 characters
Amount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stores monetary values must not produce rounding errors with calculations

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A. CREATE TABLE MiscellaneousPayment (Id uniqueidentifier DEFAULT NEWSEQUENTIALID() PRIMARY KEY,Reason varchar(500),Amount money)
 B. CREATE TABLE MiscellaneousPayment (Id int identify(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))

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 103

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 to that question.
 You have a database for a banking system. The database has two tables named tblDepositAcct and tblLoanAcct that store deposit and loan accounts, respectively/ Both tables contain the following columns:

Column name	Data type	Primary key column	Description
CustNo	int	No	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank. A customer may have both deposit and loan accounts.
AcctNo	int	Yes	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank.
ProdCode	varchar(3)	No	This column identifies the product type of an account. A customer may have multiple accounts for the same product type.

You need to run a query to find the total number of customers who have both deposit and loan accounts. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT AcctNoFROM tblDepositAcctINTERSECTSELECTAcctNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
 B. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNIONSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
 C. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNION ALLSELECTCustNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
 D. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT D.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct D, tblLoanAcct LWHERE D.CustNo= L.CustNo
 E. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT L.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct DRIGHT JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL
 F. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctEXCEPTSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
 G. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT COALESCE(D.CustNo, L.CustNo))FROM tblDepositAcct DFULLJOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL OR L.CustNo IS NULL
 H. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM tblDepositAcct DFULL JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNo

Answer: A

Explanation:

The SQL INTERSECT operator is used to return the results of 2 or more SELECT statements. However, it only returns the rows selected by all queries or data sets. If a record exists in one query and not in the other, it will be omitted from the INTERSECT results.
 References: <https://www.techonthenet.com/sql/intersect.php>

NEW QUESTION 106

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

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 DELETE
```

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

DELETE Sales.Orders FROM Sales.Orders
WHERE OrderDate <= '20120101' AND ShippedDate IS NOT NULL

NEW QUESTION 109

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 are developing a database to track customer orders. The database contains the following tables: Sales.Customers, Sales.Orders, and Sales.OrderLines. The following table describes the columns in Sales.Customers.

Column name	Data type	Constraints
CustomerID	int	primary key
CustomerName	nvarchar(100)	does not allow null values
PhoneNumber	nvarchar(20)	does not allow null values
AccountOpenedDate	date	does not allow null values
StandardDiscountPercentage	decimal(18,3)	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

The following table describes the columns in Sales.Orders.

Column name	Data type	Constraints
OrderID	int	primary key
CustomerID	int	foreign key to the Sales.Customers table
OrderDate	date	does not allow null values

The following table describes the columns in Sales.OrderLines.

Column name	Data type	Constraints
OrderLineID	int	primary key
OrderID	int	foreign key to the Sales.Orders table
Quantity	int	does not allow null values
UnitPrice	decimal(18,2)	null values are permitted
TaxRate	decimal(18,3)	does not allow null values

You need to create a function that accepts a CustomerID as a parameter and returns the following information:

- all customer information for the customer
- the total number of orders for the customer
- the total price of all orders for the customer
- the average quantity of items per order

How should you complete the function definition? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segment to the correct locations. 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.

Transact-SQL segments

COUNT

SUM

AVG

ORDER BY

GROUP BY

RETURNS INT

RETURNS NULL ON NULL INPUT

RETURNS TABLE

Answer Area

```

CREATE FUNCTION Sales.GetCustomerInformation(@CustomerID int)
    Transact-SQL segment
AS
RETURN
(
    SELECT C.CustomerName, C.PhoneNumber, C.AccountOpenedDate,
    C.StandardDiscountPercentage, C.CreditLimit, C.IsOnCreditHold,
    Transact-SQL segment (O.OrderID) AS TotalNumberOfOrders,
    Transact-SQL segment (OL.UnitPrice) AS TotalOrderPrice,
    Transact-SQL segment (OL.Quantity) AS AverageOrderQuantity
    FROM Sales.Customers C
    JOIN Sales.Orders AS O ON O.CustomerID = C.CustomerID
    JOIN Sales.OrderLines AS OL ON OL.OrderID = O.OrderID
    WHERE C.CustomerID = @CustomerID
    Transact-SQL segment C.CustomerName, C.PhoneNumber, C.AccountOpenedDate,
    C.StandardDiscountPercentage, C.CreditLimit, C.IsOnCreditHold
)
        
```

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box1: RETURNS TABLE

The function should return the following information:

- all customer information for the customer
 - the total number of orders for the customer
 - the total price of all orders for the customer
 - the average quantity of items per order
- Box 2: COUNT

The function should return the total number of orders for the customer. Box 3: SUM

The function should return the total price of all orders for the customer. Box 3. AVG

The function should return the average quantity of items per order. Box 4: GROUP BY

Need to use GROUP BY for the aggregate functions.

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186755.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 113

You have a date related query that would benefit from an indexed view. You need to create the indexed view.

Which two Transact-SQL functions can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

- A. DATEADD
 B. AT TIME ZONE
 C. GETUTCDATE

D. DATEDIFF

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 115

You have a table named HumanResources.Department that was created with the query shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

```
CREATE TABLE HumanResources.Department
(
    DepID int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
    , DeptName varchar(50) NOT NULL
    , ManagerID INT NULL
    , ParentDeptID int NULL
    , SysStartTime datetime2 GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW START NOT NULL
    , SysEndTime datetime2 GENERATED ALWAYS AS ROW END NOT NULL
    , PERIOD FOR SYSTEM_TIME (SysStartTime,SysEndTime)
)
WITH (SYSTEM_VERSIONING = ON)
;
```

You need to query temporal data in the table.
In the table below, identify the Transact-SQL segments that must be used to retrieve the appropriate data. NOTE: Make only one selection in each column.

Answer Area

Clause	At a particular point in time	Only from history table
All	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
FROM	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AS OF	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
BETWEEN	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CONTAINED IN	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
AS OF: Returns a table with a rows containing the values that were actual (current) at the specified point in time in the past.
CONTAINED IN: If you search for non-current row versions only, we recommend you to use CONTAINED IN as it works only with the history table and will yield the best query performance.

NEW QUESTION 120

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 accepts a parameter of type geography and 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:

Return the average normalized readings named AverageReading.

Return the nearest mountain name named Mountain.

Do not return any other columns.

Exclude sensors for which no normalized reading exists. Construct the query using the following guidelines:

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

Do not use parentheses unless required.

Define column headings using the AS keyword.

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 avg (normalizedreading) as averagereading, location as mountain
2 FROM GroundSensors
3 WHERE normalizedreading is not null
```

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

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

1 SELECT avg (normalizedreading) as AverageReading, location as Mountain
 2 FROM GroundSensors
 3 WHERE normalizedreading is not null
 Note: On line 1 change to AverageReading and change to Mountain.

NEW QUESTION 122

You have a table named Cities that has the following two columns: CityID and CityName. The CityID column uses the int data type, and CityName uses nvarchar(max).

You have a table named RawSurvey. Each row includes an identifier for a question and the number of persons that responded to that question from each of four cities. The table contains the following representative data:

QuestionID	Tokyo	Boston	London	New York
Q1	1	42	48	51
Q2	22	39	58	42
Q3	29	41	61	33
Q4	62	70	60	50
Q5	63	31	41	21
Q6	32	1	16	34

A reporting table named SurveyReport has the following columns: CityID, QuestionID, and RawCount, where RawCount is the value from the RawSurvey table. You need to write a Transact-SQL query to meet the following requirements:

- Retrieve data from the RawSurvey table in the format of the SurveyReport table.
- The CityID must contain the CityID of the city that was surveyed.
- The order of cities in all SELECT queries must match the order in the RawSurvey table.
- The order of cities in all IN statements must match the order in the RawSurvey table. Construct the query using the following guidelines:
- Use one-part names to reference tables and columns, except where not possible.
- ALL SELECT statements must specify columns.
- Do not use column or table aliases, except those provided.
- 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 CityID, QuestionID, RawCount
2 AS t1
3 AS t2
4 JOIN

```

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

UNPIVOT must be used to rotate columns of the Rawsurvey table into column values. References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177410\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177410(v=sql.105).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 124

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 table named AuditTrail that tracks modifications to data in other tables. The AuditTrail table is updated by many processes. Data input into AuditTrail may contain improperly formatted date time values. You implement a process that retrieves data from the various columns in AuditTrail, but sometimes the process throws an error when it is unable to convert the data into valid date time values. You need to convert the data into a valid date time value using the en-US format culture code. If the conversion fails, a null value must be returned in the column output. The conversion process must not throw an error. What should you implement?

- A. the COALESCE function
- B. a view
- C. a table-valued function
- D. the TRY_PARSE function
- E. a stored procedure
- F. the ISNULL function
- G. a scalar function
- H. the TRY_CONVERT function

Answer: H

Explanation:

A TRY_CONVERT function returns a value cast to the specified data type if the cast succeeds; otherwise, returns null. References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh230993.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 127

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