



# 70-761<sup>Q&As</sup>

Querying Data with Transact-SQL

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### QUESTION 1

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 that was created by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

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

The Products table includes the data shown in the following table:

ProductID	ProductName	UnitPrice	UnitsInStock	UnitsOnOrder
1	ProductA	10.00	10	15
2	ProductB	30.00	20	Null
3	ProductC	15.00	5	20

TotalUnitPrice is calculated by using the following formula:

TotalUnitPrice = UnitPrice \* (UnitsInStock + UnitsOnOrder)

You need to ensure that the value returned for TotalUnitPrice for ProductB is equal to 600.00.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT ProductName, UnitPrice*(UnitsInStock+COALESCE(UnitsOnOrder,0)) AS  
TotalUnitPrice FROM Products
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

COALESCE evaluates the arguments in order and returns the current value of the first expression that initially does not



evaluate to NULL. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/coalesce-transact-sql>

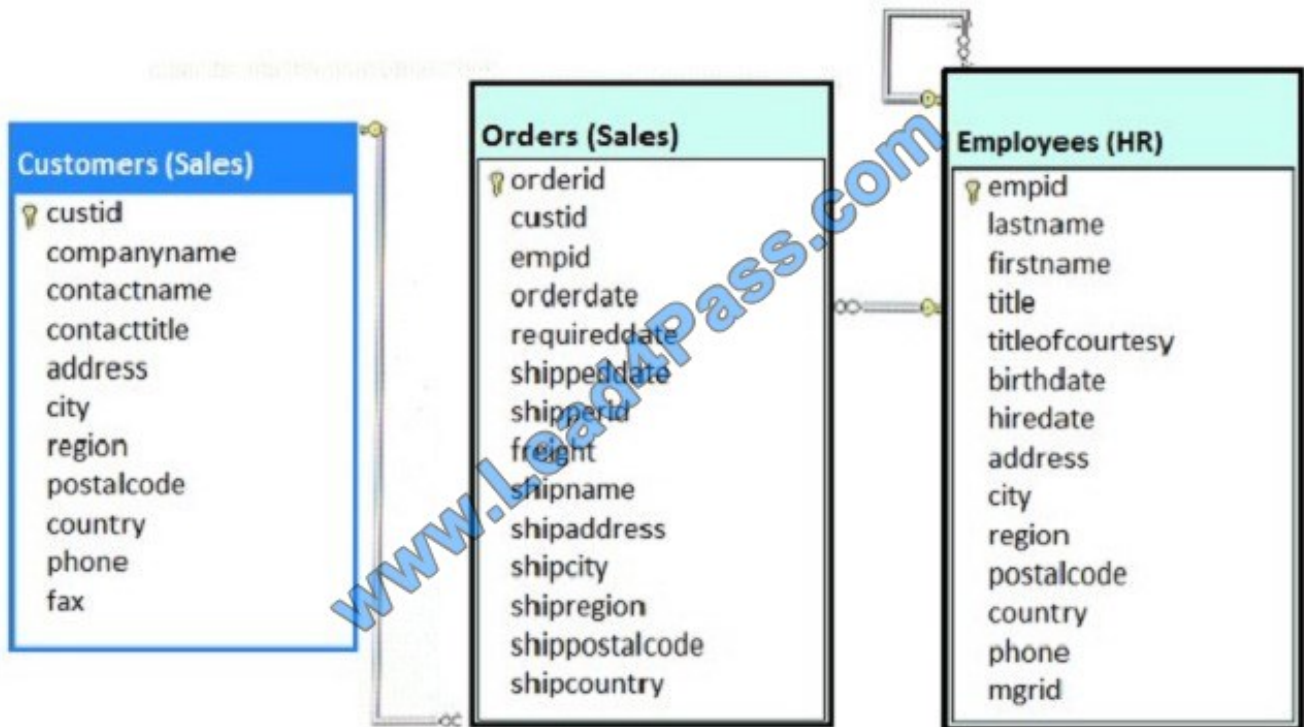
## QUESTION 2

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while

others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section. You will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a database that 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  
WHERE o.empid = 4  
GROUP BY c.custid, contactname, Salesperson  
ORDER BY DateofOrder DESC
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

We cannot use the column alias Salesperson in the GROUP BY clause, since in Oracle and SQL Server, you cannot use a term in the GROUP BY clause that you define in the SELECT clause because the GROUP BY is executed before the SELECT clause.

References: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3841295/sql-using-alias-in-group-by/3841804>

### QUESTION 3

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.

Multiple processes use the data from a table named Sales and place it in other databases across the organization. Some of the processes are not completely aware of the data types in the Sales table. This leads to data type conversion errors.

You need to implement a method that returns a NULL value if data conversion fails instead of throwing 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

Correct Answer: H

TRY\_CONVERT returns a value cast to the specified data type if the cast succeeds; otherwise, returns null.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/try-convert-transact-sql>

#### QUESTION 4

##### SIMULATION

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

```
CREATE TABLE Sales.Orders (  
    OrderID int NOT NULL,  
    OrderDate date NULL,  
    ShippedDate date NULL,  
    Status varchar(10),  
    CONSTRAINT PK_ORDERS PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED OrderID  
)
```

You need to write a query that removes orders from the table that have a Status of Canceled.

Construct the query using the following guidelines:

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

use single quotes around literal values

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 from sales.orders where status='calceled'
```

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

Correct Answer:

```
1. DELETE from sales.orders where status=\\Canceled\\
```

Note: On line 1 change calceled to Canceled

Example: Using the WHERE clause to delete a set of rows

The following example deletes all rows from the ProductCostHistory table in the AdventureWorks2012 database in which the value in the StandardCost column is more than 1000.00.

```
DELETE FROM Production.ProductCostHistory
```

```
WHERE StandardCost > 1000.00;
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/delete-transact-sql>

## QUESTION 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You have a table named Person that contains information about employees. Users are requesting a way to access specific columns from the Person table without specifying the Person table in the query statement. The columns that users can access will be determined when the query is running against the data. There are some records that are restricted, and a trigger will evaluate whether the request is attempting to access a restricted record.

You need to ensure that users can access the needed columns while minimizing storage on the database server.

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

Correct Answer: B

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

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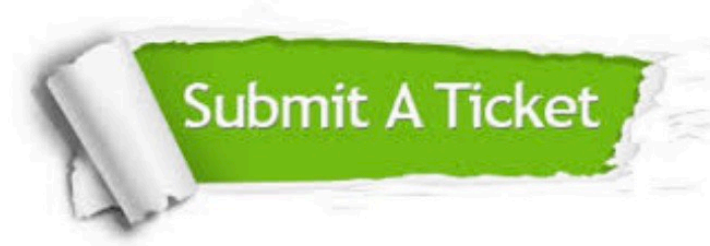
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