



# 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 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

Correct Answer: D

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

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## QUESTION 2

### SIMULATION

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

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



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

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

uses the date format of YYYYMMDD

ensures that the order has been shipped before deleting the record

Construct the query using the following guidelines:

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

do not use functions

do not surround object names with square brackets

do not use variables

do not use aliases for column names and table names



## Keywords

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.



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

A. Check the answer in explanation.

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 3

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 datetime(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 = CustomerHistory))
```

You need to view all customer data.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?





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

- A. 

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

```
SELECT CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, TaxIdNumber, Address,
AnnualRevenue, DateCreated, ValidFrom, ValidTo
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 PivorCustomers
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 00:00:00.0000000' AND '2015-01-01 00:00:00.0000000'
```
- H. 

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

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

Correct Answer: B

The FOR SYSTEM\_TIME ALL clause returns all the row versions from both the Temporal and History table.  
References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn935015.aspx>



#### QUESTION 4

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?



```
SELECT
    CustomerID,
    CustomerName,
    CreditLimit
FROM
    Sales.Customers
    FOR SYSTEM_TIME CONTAINED IN ('2017-01-01 00:00:00');
```

A.

```
SELECT
    CustomerID,
    CustomerName,
    CreditLimit
FROM
    Sales.Customers
    FOR SYSTEM_TIME CONTAINED IN ('2017-01-01 00:00:00');
```

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

A. B. C. D.

Correct Answer: C





AS OF: Returns a table with a rows containing the values that were actual (current) at the specified point in time in the past.

Incorrect Answers:

A, B: CONTAINED IN has two parameters: CONTAINED IN ( , )

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/tables/querying-data-in-a-system-versioned-temporal-table>

## 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 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

Correct Answer: B



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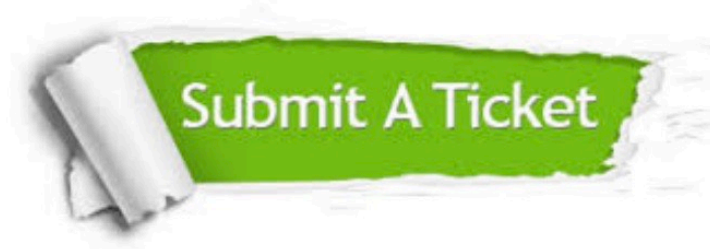
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