



70-761^{Q&As}

Querying Data with Transact-SQL

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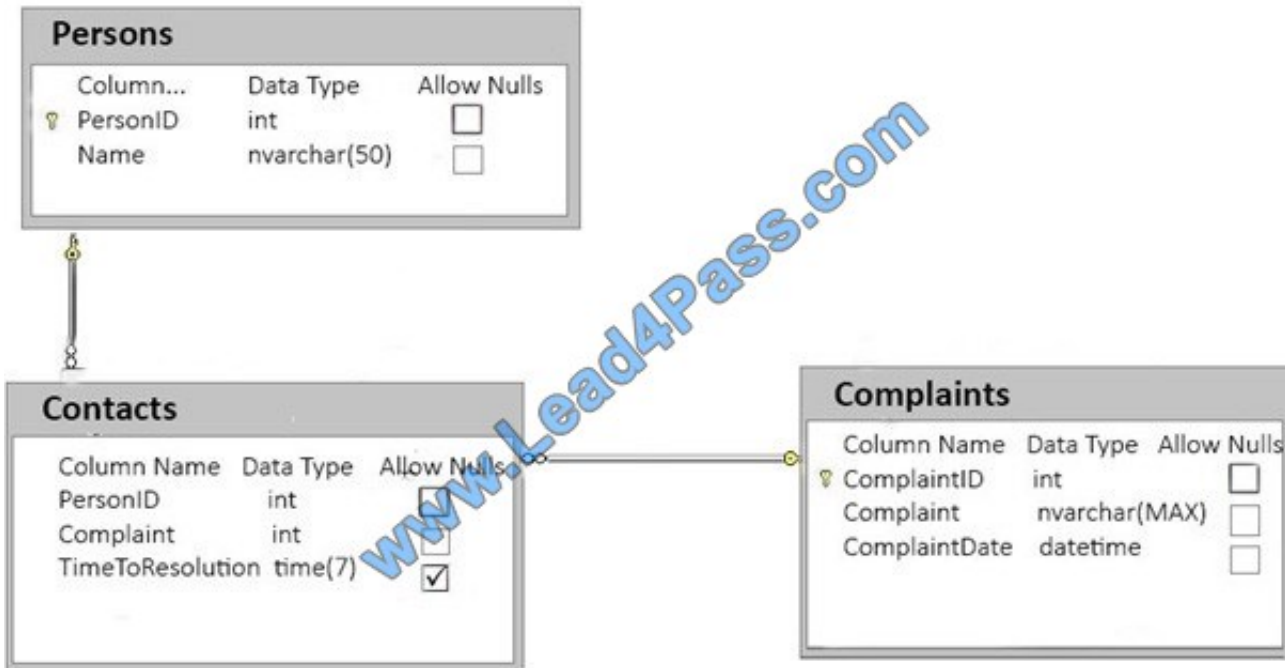




QUESTION 1

SIMULATION

You have a database that contains the following tables.



You need to create a query that lists all complaints from the Complaints table, and the name of the person handling the complaints if a person is assigned. The ComplaintID must be displayed first, followed by the person name. Construct the query using the following guidelines:

Use two-part column names.

Use one-part table names.

Do not use aliases for column names or table names.

Do not use Transact-SQL functions.

Do not use implicit joins.

Do not surround object names with square brackets.

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.



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
EXCEPT	PRECISION	WHILE
EXEC	PRIMARY	WITH
EXECUTE	PRINT	WITHIN GROUP
EXISTS		WRITETEXT

```

1 SELECT Complaints.ComplaintId,
2 FROM
3 JOIN
4 JOIN

```



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

Correct Answer:

```
SELECT Complaints.ComplaintID, Persons.Name
FROM Persons
JOIN Contacts
ON Persons.PersonID=Contacts.PersonID
JOIN Complaints
ON Contacts.ComplaintID=Complaints.ComplaintID
```

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190014\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190014(v=sql.105).aspx)

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 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 Town(TownID),
    CreatedDate datetime DEFAULT (GETDATE())
)
```

You create a cursor by running the following Transact-SQL statement:



```
DECLARE cur CURSOR
FOR
SELECT LastName, CreditLimit
FROM Customer

DECLARE @LastName varchar(50), @CreditLimit money
OPEN cur
FETCH NEXT FROM cur INTO @LastName, @CreditLimit
WHILE (@@FETCH_STATUS = 0)
BEGIN
    FETCH NEXT FROM cur INTO @LastName, @CreditLimit
END
CLOSE cur
DEALLOCATE cur
```

If the credit limit is zero, you must delete the customer record while fetching data. You need to add the DELETE statement.

Solution: You add the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
IF @CreditLimit = 0
    DELETE Customer
    WHERE CURRENT OF cur
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT

You are creating a database solution to track sales achievements of your training courses. You run the following statements:



```
CREATE TABLE Courses (  
    CourseID INT IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,  
    Course VARCHAR(50) NULL,  
    TrainerEvalScore DECIMAL(18, 0) NULL  
)  
CREATE TABLE CourseParticipants (  
    CourseID INT NOT NULL,  
    CourseDate DATE NOT NULL,  
    LocationDescription VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    NumParticipants INT NOT NULL  
)
```

You plan to add courses to a table named HighlightedCourses. You must add courses that have been delivered to more than 100 participants only.

If the total number of participants for a course is lower than 100, the course must not be added to the HighlightedCourses table. In addition, an error message must be displayed and remaining Transact-SQL code must not run.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

```
DECLARE @CourseID INT
DECLARE @TotalParticipants INT
SET @CourseID = 1
SET @TotalParticipants = (SELECT SUM(cp.NumParticipant)
FROM Courses c INNER JOIN
CourseParticipants cp ON c.CourseID = cp.CourseID
WHERE c.CourseID = @CourseID
GROUP BY c.CourseID)
PRINT @TotalParticipants
```

```
BREAK
CONTINUE
RAISERROR ('Course is not admissible.',16,0)
THROW 50000, 'Course is not admissible.',0
```

```
IF (@ROWCOUNT > 100)
IF (@TotalParticipants < 100)
```

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

```
DECLARE @CourseID INT
DECLARE @TotalParticipants INT
SET @CourseID = 1
SET @TotalParticipants = (SELECT SUM(cp.NumParticipant)
FROM Courses c INNER JOIN
CourseParticipants cp ON c.CourseID = cp.CourseID
WHERE c.CourseID = @CourseID
GROUP BY c.CourseID)
PRINT @TotalParticipants
```

BREAK
CONTINUE
RAISERROR ('Course is not admissible.',16,0)
THROW 50000, 'Course is not admissible.',0

IF (@ROWCOUNT > 100)
IF (@TotalParticipants < 100)

QUESTION 4

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 CAST(RegistrationNumber AS int) = 20012  
AND RegistrationDate > '2016-01-01'
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

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 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
    SET XACT_ABORT ON
    BEGIN TRY
        BEGIN TRANSACTION
            INSERT INTO Products(ProductName, ProductPrice, ProductsInStock, ProductsOnOrder)
            VALUES (@ProductName, @UnitPrice, @UnitsInStock, @UnitsOnOrder)
        COMMIT TRANSACTION
    END TRY
    BEGIN CATCH
        IF XACT_STATE() <> 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
        THROW 51000, 'The product could not be created.', 1
    END CATCH
END
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

With X_ABORT ON the INSERT INTO statement and the transaction will be rolled back when an error is raised, it would then not be possible to ROLLBACK it again in the IF XACT_STATE() O ROLLBACK TRANSACTION statement.

Note: A transaction is correctly defined for the INSERT INTO ..VALUES statement, and if there is an error in the transaction it will be caught and the transaction will be rolled back, finally an error 51000 will be raised.

Note: When SET XACT_ABORT is ON, if a Transact-SQL statement raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is



terminated and rolled back. XACT_STATE is a scalar function that reports the user transaction state of a current running request. XACT_STATE indicates whether the request has an active user transaction, and whether the transaction is capable of being committed.

The states of XACT_STATE are:

0 There is no active user transaction for the current request.

1 The current request has an active user transaction. The request can perform any actions, including writing data and committing the transaction.

2 The current request has an active user transaction, but an error has occurred that has caused the transaction to be classified as an uncommittable transaction.

References:

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

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189797.aspx>

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