70-761 Q&As

Querying Data with Transact-SQL

Pass Microsoft 70-761 Exam with 100% Guarantee

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

https://www.pass4lead.com/70-761.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

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

QUESTION 1

DRAG DROP

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is

exactly the same in each question 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

You are creating a report to show when the first customer account was opened in each city. The report contains a line

chart with the following characteristics:

The chart contains a data point for each city, with lines connecting the points.

The X axis contains the position that the city occupies relative to other cities.

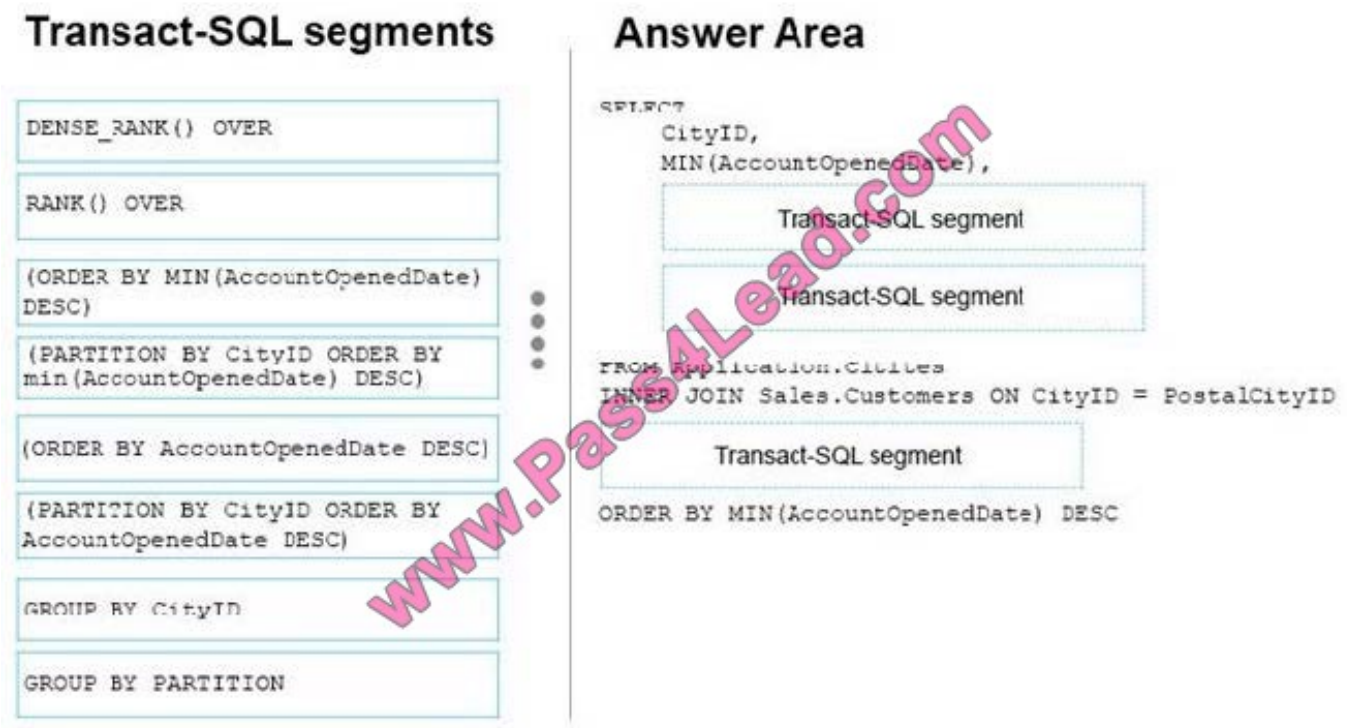
The Y axis contains the date that the first account in any city was opened. An example chart is shown below for five cities:

During a sales promotion, customers from various cities open new accounts on the same date. You need to write a query that returns the data for the chart.

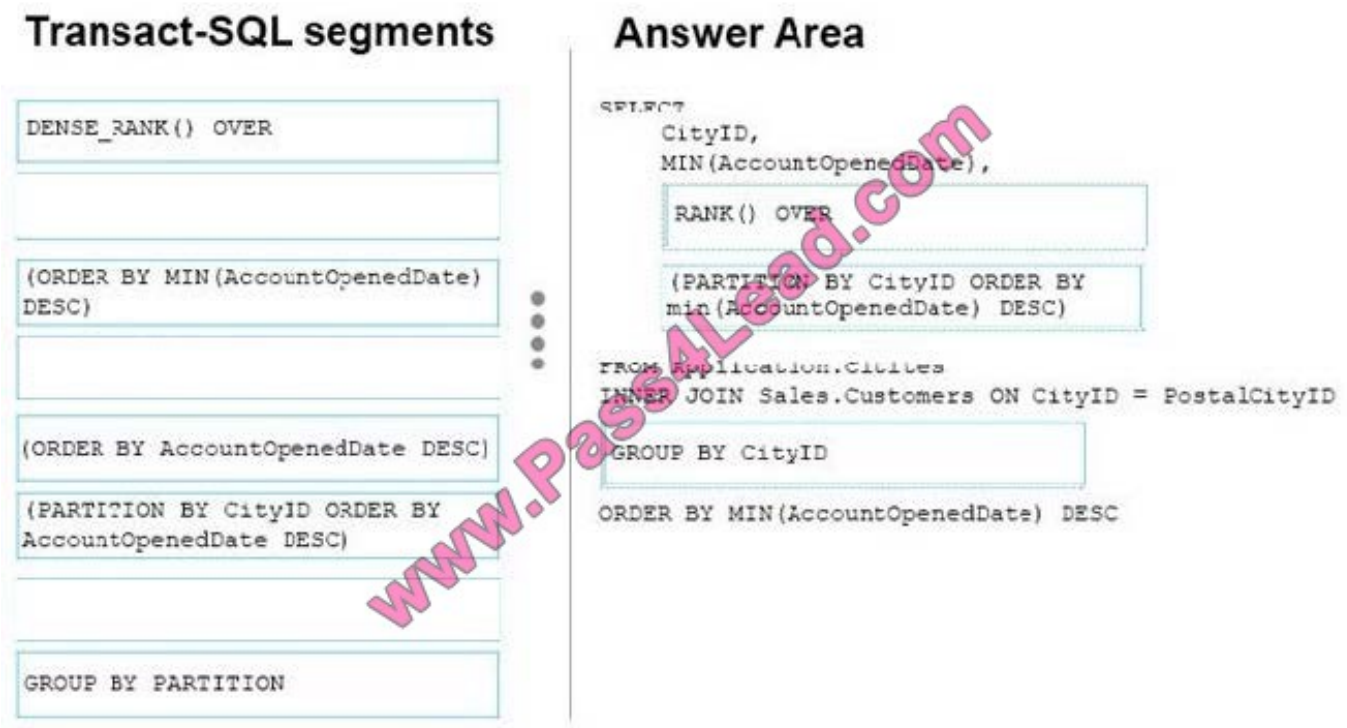
How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: RANK() OVER

RANK returns the rank of each row within the partition of a result set. The rank of a row is one plus thenumber of ranks that come before the row in question.

ROW_NUMBER and RANK are similar. ROW_NUMBER numbers all rows sequentially (for example 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

Incorrect Answers:

DENSE_RANK returns the rank of rows within the partition of a result set, without any gaps in the ranking. The rank of a row is one plus the number of distinct ranks that come before the row in question.

Box 2: (PARTITION BY CityID ORDER BY MIN(AccountOpenedDate) DESC)

Syntax for RANK: RANK ( ) OVER ([partition_by_clause] order_by_clause)

Box 3: GROUP BY CityID

References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms176102.aspx

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

A company creates marketing photographs of products for online retailers. Photographs and related information are stored in a database that has the following structure:

You must create a report that returns a list of all product photos, and whether the product has a primary photo.

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

```
SELECT
  ProductPhoto.ProductPhotoID
  ,Product.ProductID
  ,ProductProductPhoto.IsPrimary
FROM Product
```

[▼] ProductPhoto
- LEFT JOIN
- RIGHT JOIN
- CROSS JOIN
- FULL OUTER JOIN

[▼] ProductProductPhoto
- LEFT JOIN
- RIGHT JOIN
- CROSS JOIN
- FULL OUTER JOIN

```
ON
ProductProductPhoto.ProductPhotoID=ProductPhoto.ProductPhotoID
```

[▼]
- OR
- AND
- AND NOT

```
ProductProductPhoto.ProductID=Product.ProductID
```


Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
SELECT
  ProductPhoto.ProductPhotoID
  ,Product.ProductID
  ,ProductProductPhoto.IsPrimary
FROM Product
```

[▼] ProductPhoto
- LEFT JOIN
- RIGHT JOIN
- CROSS JOIN
- FULL OUTER JOIN

[▼] ProductProductPhoto
- LEFT JOIN
- RIGHT JOIN
- CROSS JOIN
- FULL OUTER JOIN

```
ON
ProductProductPhoto.ProductPhotoID=ProductPhoto.ProductPhotoID
```

[▼]
- OR
- AND
- AND NOT

```
ProductProductPhoto.ProductID=Product.ProductID
```


QUESTION 3

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

others might not have a correct solution.

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

You are building a stored procedure that will be used by hundreds of users concurrently.

You need to store rows that will be processed later by the stored procedure. The object that stores the rows must meet the following requirements:

Be indexable

Contain up-to-date statistics

Be able to scale between 10 and 100,000 rows

The solution must prevent users from accessing one another\\'s data.

Solution: You create a global temporary table in the stored procedure.

Does this meet the goal?

A.

Yes

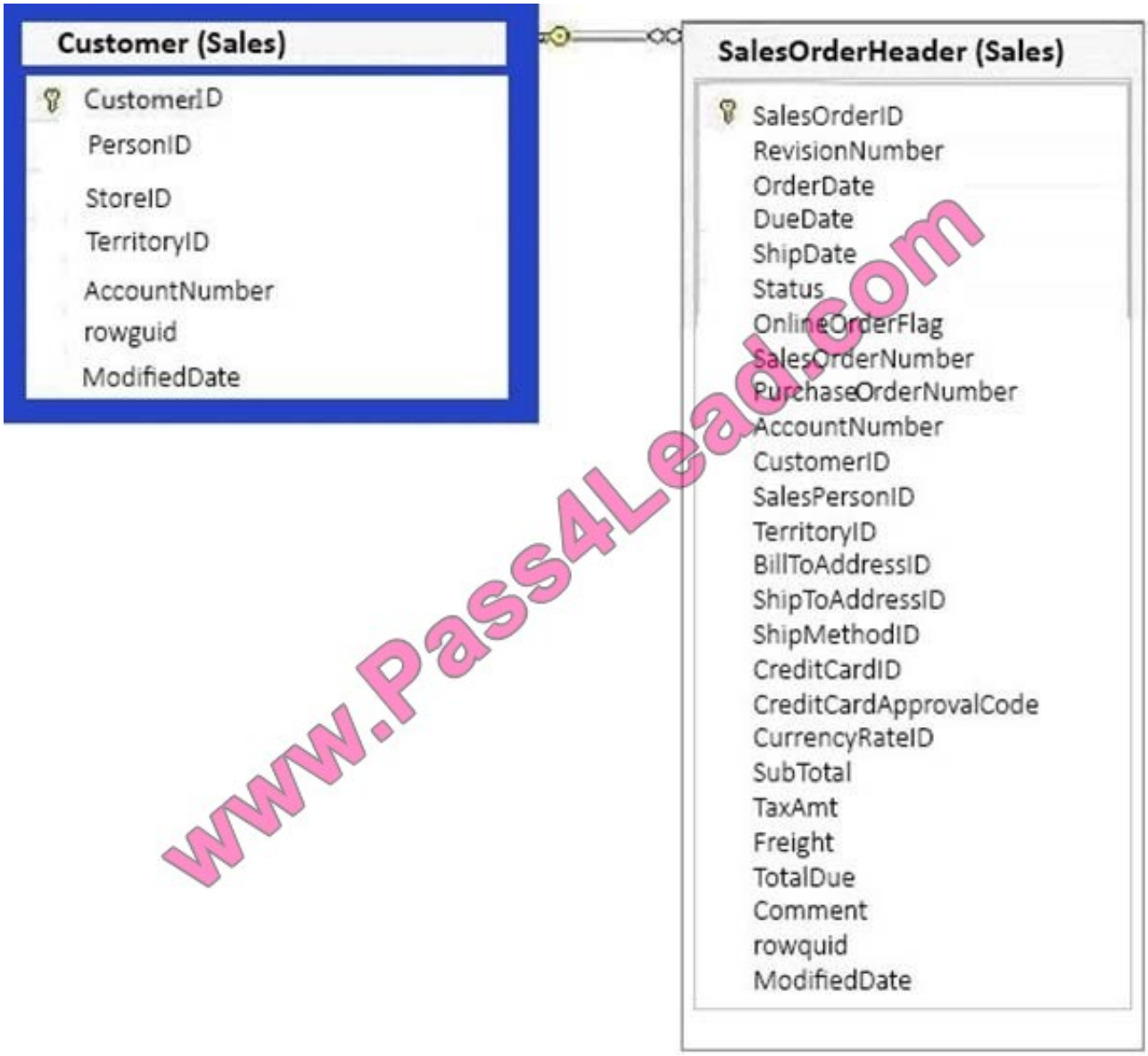
B.

No

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

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



You need to create a list of all customers, the order ID for the last order that the customer placed, and the date that the order was placed. For customers who have not placed orders, you must substitute a zero for the order ID and 01/01/1990 for the date.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A.
```
SELECT C.CustomerID, ISNULL(SOH.SalesOrderID, 0) AS OrderID,ISNULL(MAX(OrderDate), '')
FROM Sales.Customer C LEFT OUTER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader SOH
ON C.CustomerID = SOH.CustomerID
GROUP BY C.CustomerID, SOH.SalesOrderID
ORDER BY C.CustomerID
```

B.
```
SELECT C.CustomerID, SOH.SalesOrderID, MAX(OrderDate)
FROM Sales.Customer C INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader SOH
ON C.CustomerID = SOH.CustomerID
GROUP BY C.CustomerID, SOH.SalesOrderID
ORDER BY C.CustomerID
```

C.
```
SELECT C.CustomerID, SOH.SalesOrderID, MAX(OrderDate)
FROM Sales.Customer C CROSS JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader SOH
ON C.CustomerID = SOH.CustomerID
GROUP BY C.CustomerID, SOH.SalesOrderID
ORDER BY C.CustomerID
```

D.
```
SELECT C.CustomerID, SOH.SalesOrderID, MAX(OrderDate)
FROM Sales.Customer C RIGHT OUTER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader SOH
ON C.CustomerID = SOH.CustomerID
GROUP BY C.CustomerID, SOH.SalesOrderID
ORDER BY C.CustomerID
```


A. B. C. D.

Correct Answer: A

ISNULL Syntax: ISNULL (check_expression , replacement_value) author:"Luxemburg, Rosa"

The ISNULL function replaces NULL with the specified replacement value. The value of check_expression is returned if it is not NULL; otherwise, replacement_value is returned after it is implicitly converted to the type of check_expression.

References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms184325.aspx

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 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 ALWATS AS ROW END NOT NULL,
      PERIOD FOR SYSTEM_TIME(ValidFrom, ValidTo)
)
WITH (SYSTEM_VERSIONING = ON (HISTORY_TABLE = CustomersHistory))
```

You need to audit all customer data.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A.
```
SELECT CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, TaxIdNumber, Address, AnnualRevenue, DateCreated
FROM Customers
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS((FirstName, LastName), (Address), (CustomerII, AnnualRevenue), (CustomerID), ())
ORDER BY CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, Address, 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 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. 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.

Note: A system-versioned temporal table defined through is a new type of user table in SQL Server 2016, here defined on the last line WITH (SYSTEM_VERSIONING = ON..., is designed to keep a full history of data changes and allow easy

point in time analysis.

To query temporal data, the SELECT statement FROM clause has a new clause FOR SYSTEM_TIME with five temporal-specific sub-clauses to query data across the current and history tables.

References:https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn935015.aspx

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

Try our product !

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

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

https://www.pass4lead.com/allproducts

Need Help

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