70-761$^{\text{Q\&As}}$

Querying Data with Transact-SQL

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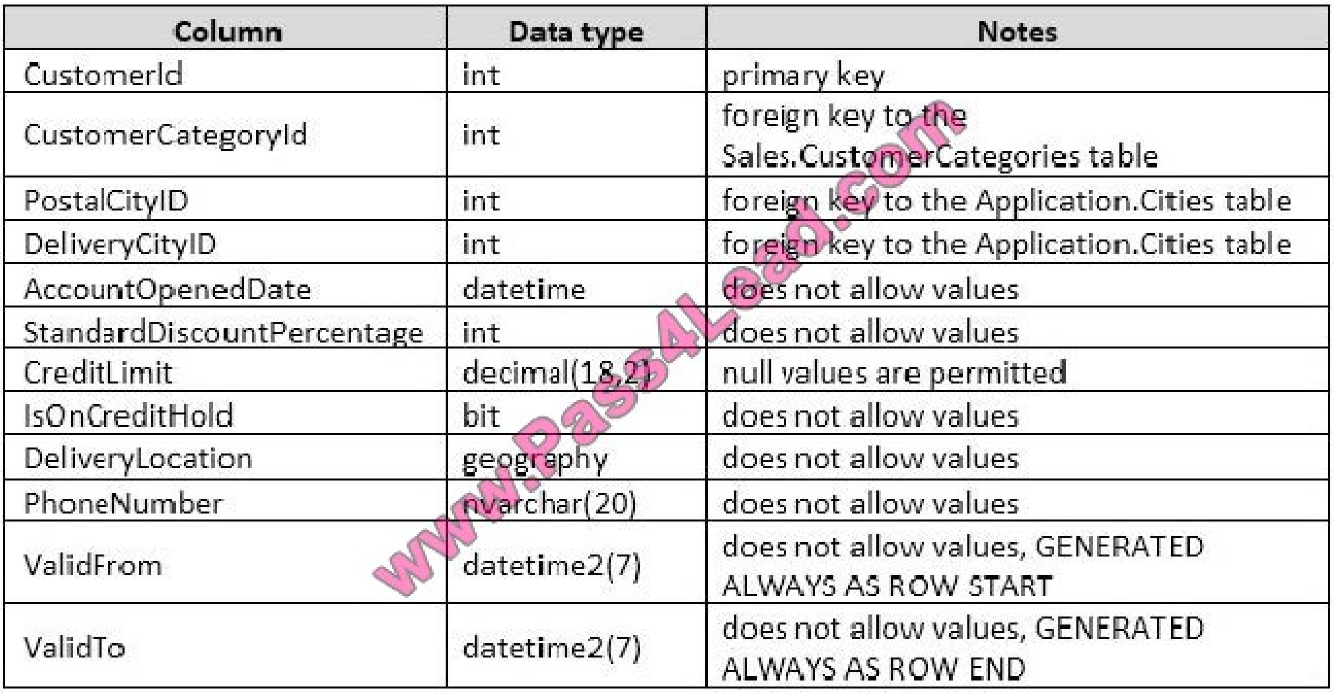
QUESTION 1

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.

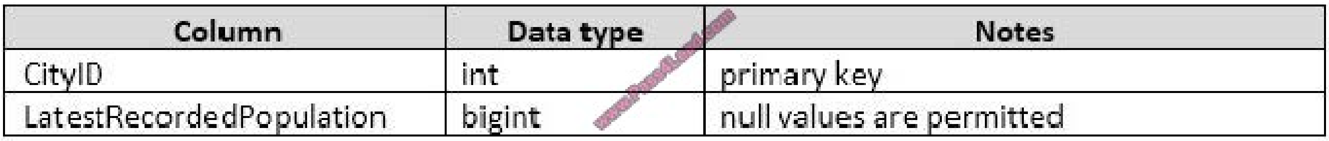
You have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. System versioning is enabled for all tables. The database contains the Sales.Customers, Application.Cities, and Sales.CustomerCategories tables.

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



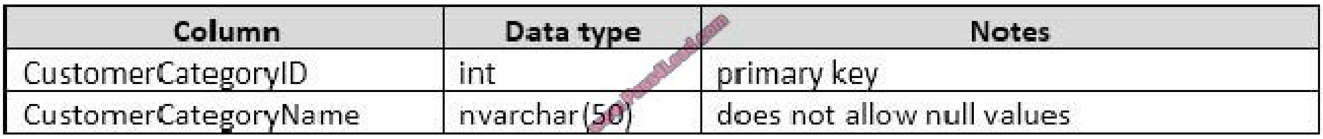
Column	Data type	Notes
CustomerId	int	primary key
CustomerCategoryId	int	foreign key to the Sales.CustomerCategories table
PostalCityID	int	foreign key to the Application.Cities table
DeliveryCityID	int	foreign key to the Application.Cities table
AccountOpenedDate	datetime	does not allow values
StandardDiscountPercentage	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:

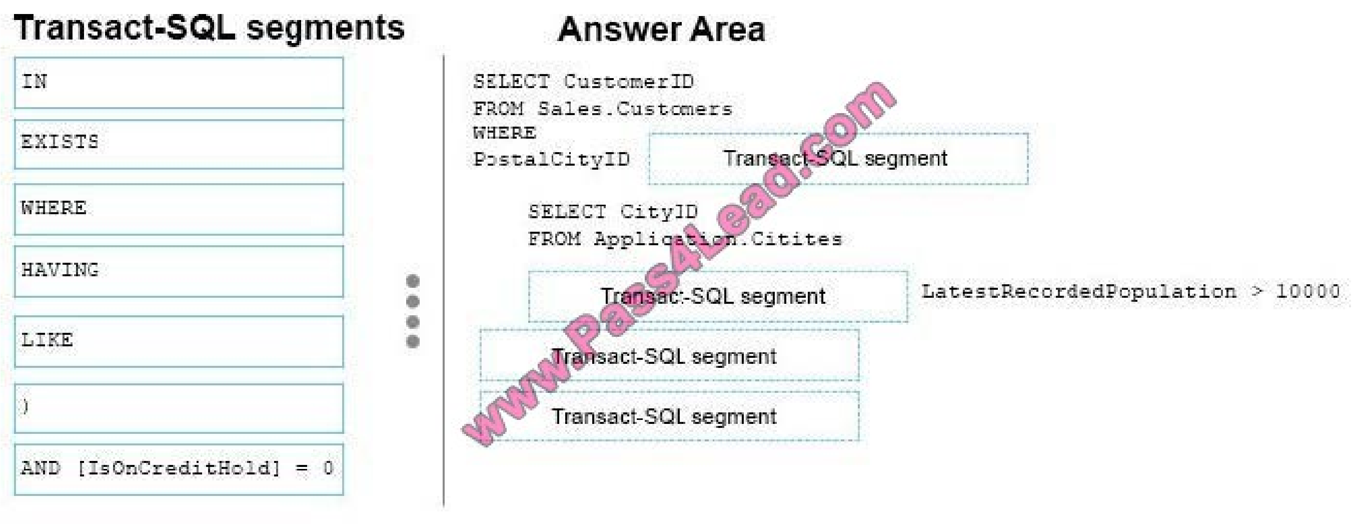


Column	Data type	Notes
CustomerCategoryID	int	primary key
CustomerCategoryName	nvarchar(50)	does not allow null values

You are preparing a promotional mailing. The mailing must only be sent to customers in good standing that live in medium and large cities. You need to write a query that returns all customers that are not on credit hold who live in cities with a population greater than 10,000.

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.

Select and Place:



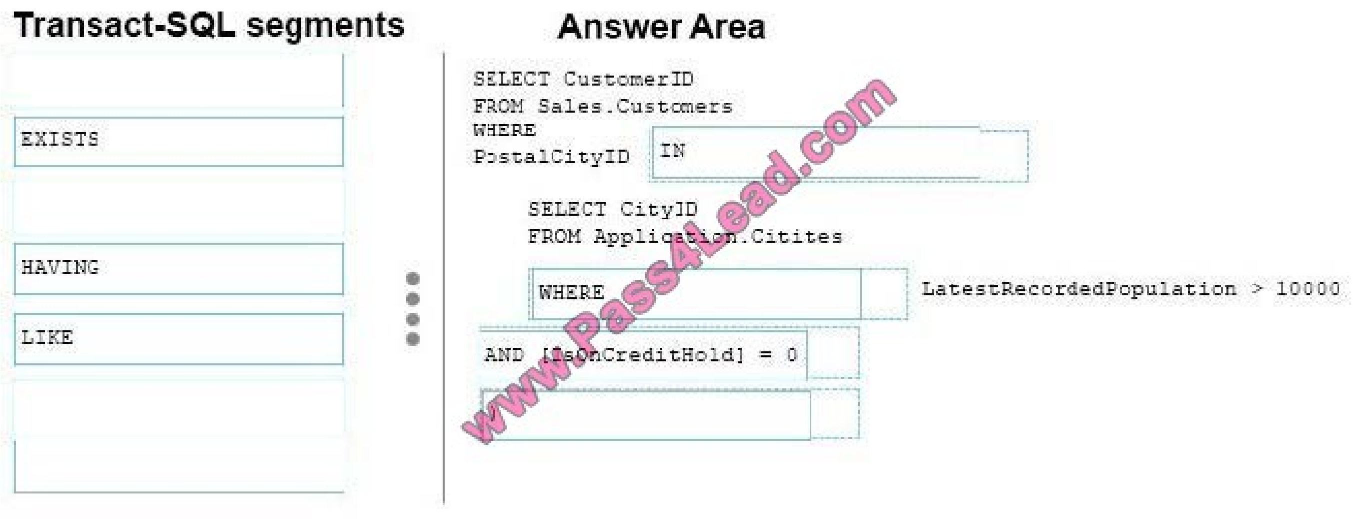
Transact-SQL segments

```
IN
EXISTS
WHERE
HAVING
LIKE
)
AND [IsOnCreditHold] = 0
```

Answer Area

```
SELECT CustomerID
FROM Sales.Customers
WHERE
PostalCityID  Transact-SQL segment
    SELECT CityID
    FROM Application.Citites
    Transact-SQL segment  LatestRecordedPopulation > 10000
  Transact-SQL segment
  Transact-SQL segment
```

Correct Answer:



Transact-SQL segments

```
EXISTS
HAVING
LIKE
```

Answer Area

```
SELECT CustomerID
FROM Sales.Customers
WHERE
PostalCityID  IN
    SELECT CityID
    FROM Application.Citites
    WHERE  LatestRecordedPopulation > 10000
  AND [IsOnCreditHold] = 0
  )
```

Box 1: IN (

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 subquery is a subquery that has a result set of one column. This column must have the same data type as test_expression.

Box 2: WHERE

Box 3: AND [IsOnCreditHold] = 0

Box 4:)

References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177682.aspx

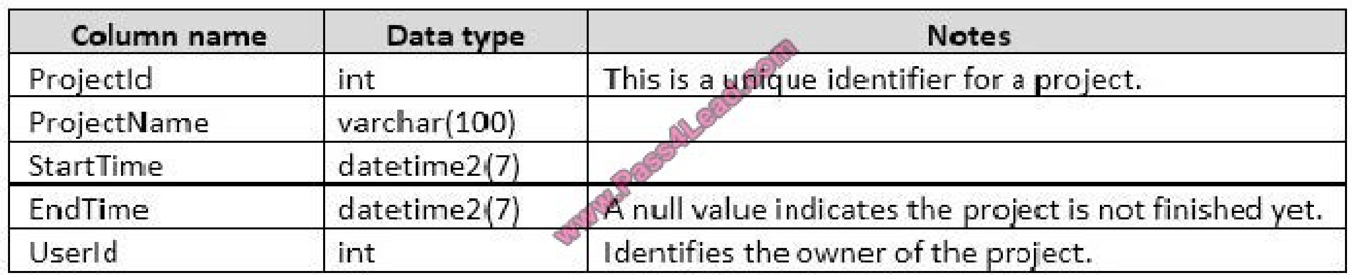
QUESTION 2

DRAG DROP

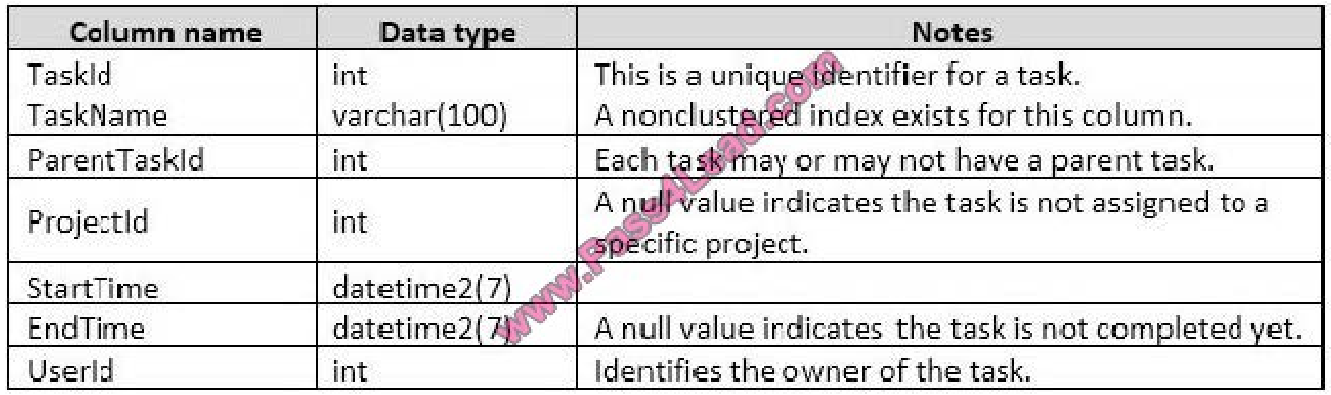
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is

exactly the same in each question 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.



Column name	Data type	Notes
TaskId TaskName	int varchar(100)	This is a unique identifier for a task. 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.

When running an operation, you updated a column named EndTime for several records in the Project table, but updates to the corresponding task records in the Task table failed.

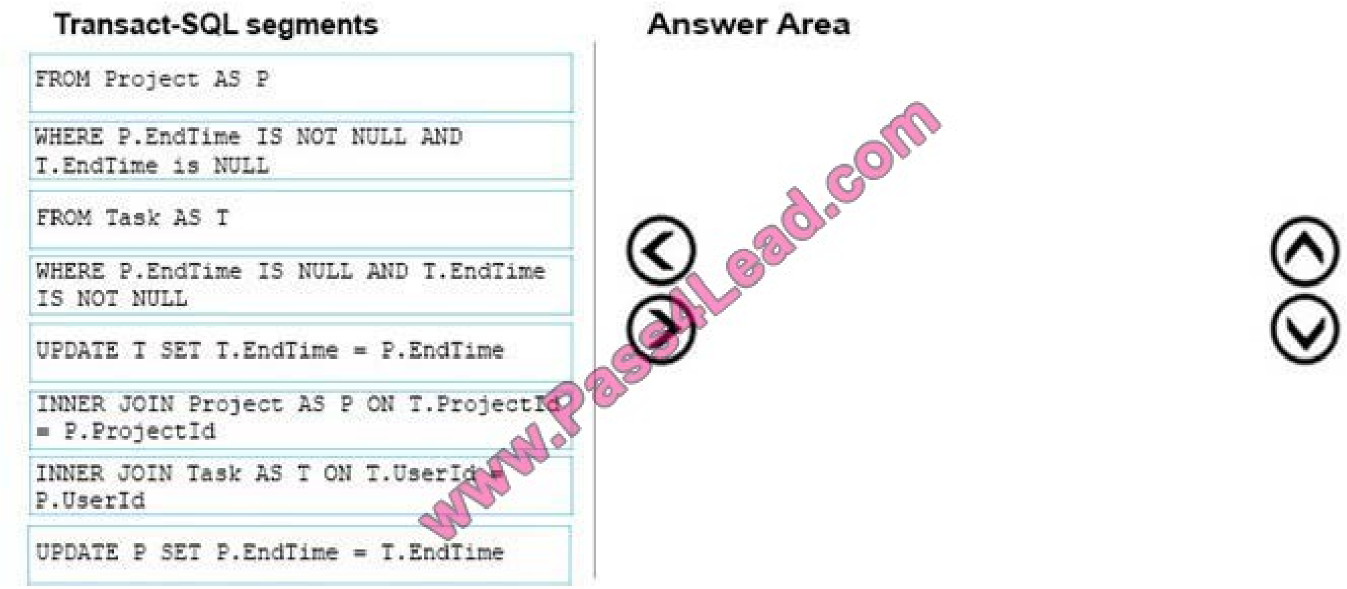
You need to synchronize the value of the EndTime column in the Task table with the value of the EndTime column in the project table. The solution must meet the following requirements:

If the EndTime column has a value, make no changes to the record.

If the value of the EndTime column is null and the corresponding project record is marked as completed, update the record with the project finish time.

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.

Select and Place:

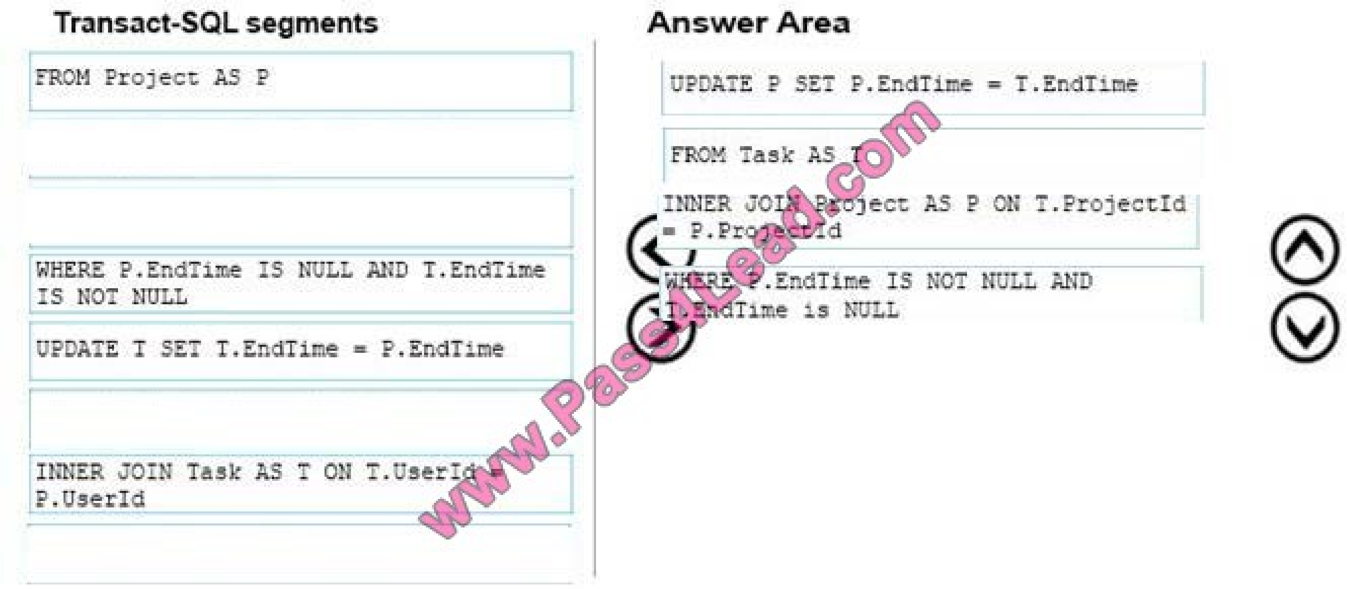


Transact-SQL segments

```
FROM Project AS P
WHERE P.EndTime IS NOT NULL AND T.EndTime is NULL
FROM Task AS T
WHERE P.EndTime IS NULL AND T.EndTime IS NOT NULL
UPDATE T SET T.EndTime = P.EndTime
INNER JOIN Project AS P ON T.ProjectId = P.ProjectId
INNER JOIN Task AS T ON T.UserId = P.UserId
UPDATE P SET P.EndTime = T.EndTime
```

Answer Area

Correct Answer:



Transact-SQL segments

```
FROM Project AS P
WHERE P.EndTime IS NULL AND T.EndTime IS NOT NULL
UPDATE T SET T.EndTime = P.EndTime
INNER JOIN Task AS T ON T.UserId = P.UserId
```

Answer Area

```
UPDATE P SET P.EndTime = T.EndTime
FROM Task AS T
INNER JOIN Project AS P ON T.ProjectId = P.ProjectId
WHERE P.EndTime IS NOT NULL AND T.EndTime is NULL
```

Box 1: UPDATE T SET T.EndTime = P.EndTime

We are updating the EndTime column in the Task table.

Box 2: FROM Task AS T

Where are updating the task table.

Box 3:INNER JOIN Project AS P on T.ProjectID = P.ProjectID

We join with the Project table (on the ProjectID columnID column).

Box 4: WHERE P.EndTime is NOT NULL AND T.EndTime is NULL

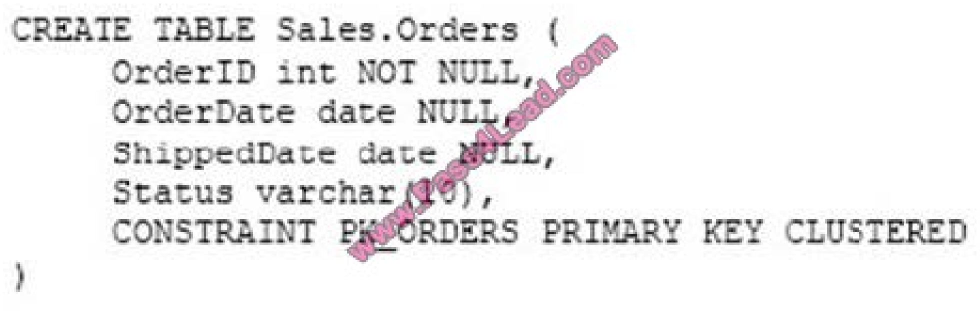
We select the columns in the Task Table where the EndTime column in the Project table has a value (NOT NULL),but where it is NULL in the Task Table.

References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177523.aspx

QUESTION 3

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:

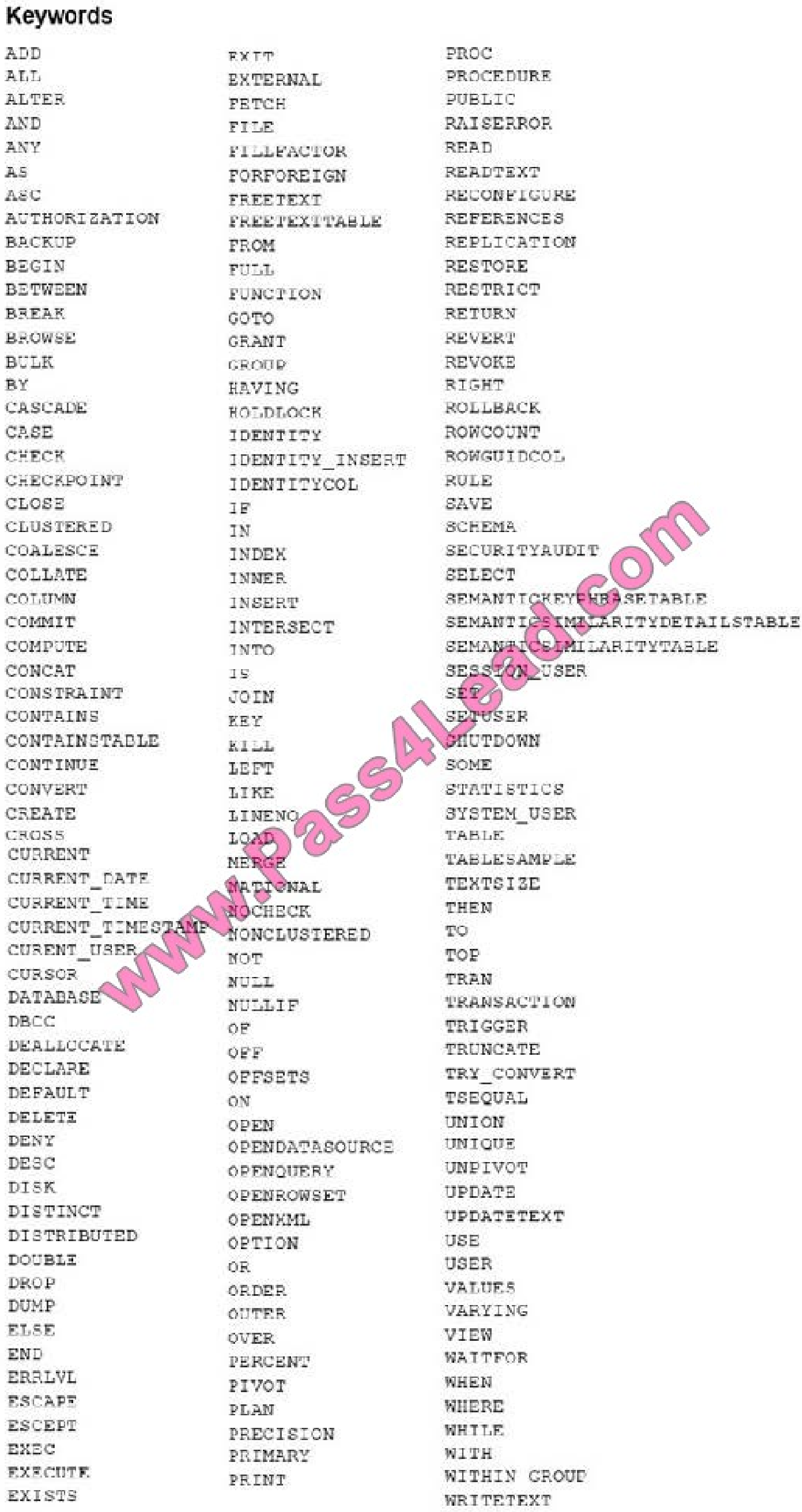
use one-part column names and two-part table names

do not use functions

do not surround object names with square brackets

do not use variables

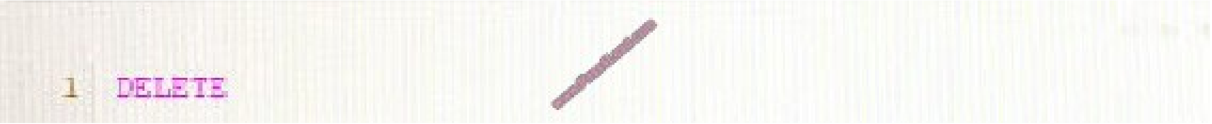
do not use aliases for column names and table names



Keywords

```
ADD
ALL
ALTER
AND
ANY
AS
ASC
AUTHORIZATION
BACKUP
BEGIN
BETWEEN
BREAK
BROWSE
BULK
BY
CASCADE
CASE
CHECK
CHECKPOINT
CLOSE
CLUSTERED
COALESCE
COLLATE
COLUMN
COMMIT
COMPUTE
CONCAT
CONSTRAINT
CONTAINS
CONTAINSTABLE
CONTINUE
CONVERT
CREATE
CROSS
CURRENT
CURRENT_DATE
CURRENT_TIME
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
CURENT_USER
CURSOR
DATABASE
DBCC
DEALLOCATE
DECLARE
DEFAULT
DELETE
DENY
DESC
DISK
DISTINCT
DISTRIBUTED
DOUBLE
DROP
DUMP
ELSE
END
ERRLVL
ESCAPE
ESCEPT
EXEC
EXECUTE
EXISTS
EXIT
EXTERNAL
FETCH
FILE
FILLFACTOR
FORFOREIGN
FREETEXT
FREETEXTTABLE
FROM
FULL
FUNCTION
GOTO
GRANT
GROUP
HAVING
HOLDLOCK
IDENTITY
IDENTITY_INSERT
IDENTITYCOL
IF
IN
INDEX
INNER
INSERT
INTERSECT
INTO
IS
JOIN
KEY
KILL
LEFT
LIKE
LINENO
LOAD
MERGE
NATIONAL
NOCHECK
NONCLUSTERED
NOT
NULL
NULLIF
OF
OFF
OFFSETS
ON
OPEN
OPENDATASOURCE
OPENQUERY
OPENROWSET
OPENXML
OPTION
OR
ORDER
OUTER
OVER
PERCENT
PIVOT
PLAN
PRECISION
PRIMARY
PRINT
PROC
PROCEDURE
PUBLIC
RAISERROR
READ
READTEXT
RECONFIGURE
REFERENCES
REPLICATION
RESTORE
RESTRICT
RETURN
REVERT
REVOKE
RIGHT
ROLLBACK
ROWCOUNT
ROWGUIDCOL
RULE
SAVE
SCHEMA
SECURITYAUDIT
SELECT
SEMANTICKEYPHRASETABLE
SEMANTICSIMILARITYDETAILSTABLE
SEMANTICSIMILARITYTABLE
SESSION_USER
SET
SETUSER
SHUTDOWN
SOME
STATISTICS
SYSTEM_USER
TABLE
TABLESAMPLE
TEXTSIZE
THEN
TO
TOP
TRAN
TRANSACTION
TRIGGER
TRUNCATE
TRY_CONVERT
TSEQUAL
UNION
UNIQUE
UNPIVOT
UPDATE
UPDATETEXT
USE
USER
VALUES
VARYING
VIEW
WAITFOR
WHEN
WHERE
WHILE
WITH
WITHIN GROUP
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.



```
DELETE
```

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

Correct Answer: See the solution below

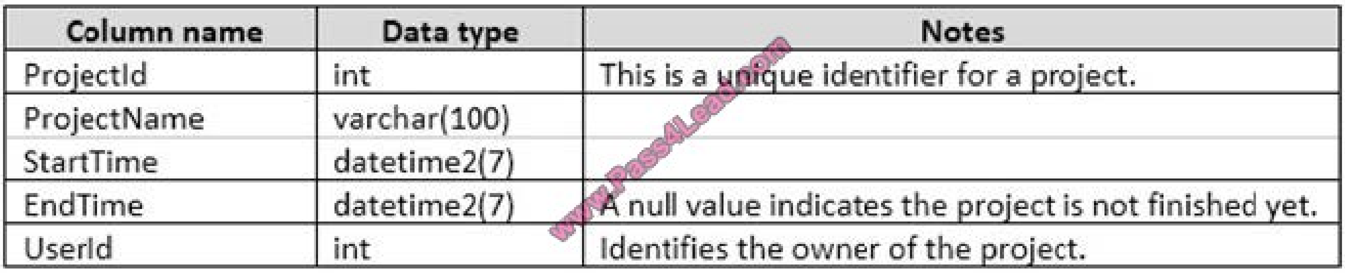
DELETE FROM Sales.Orders WHERE OrderDate

References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189835.aspx https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb630352.aspx

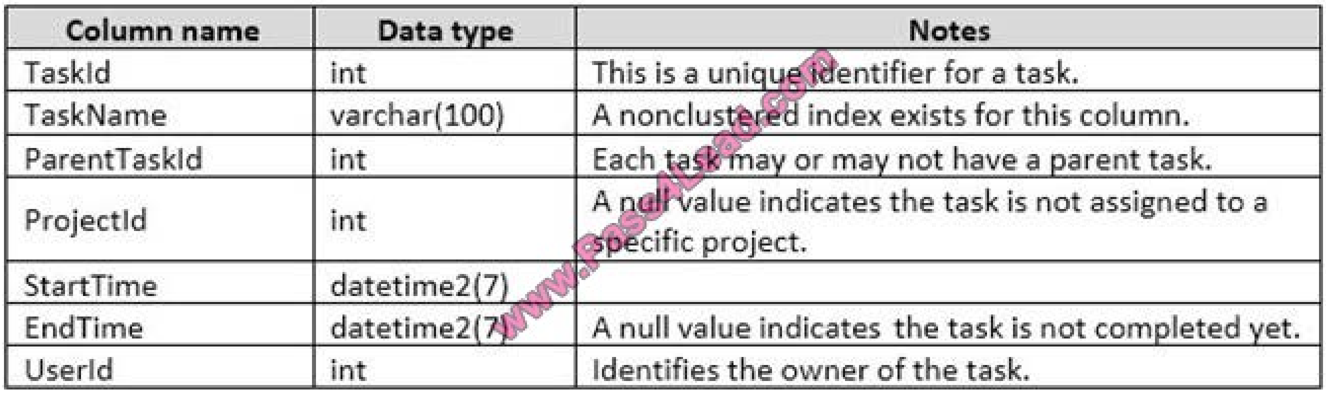
QUESTION 4

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: The Task 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.



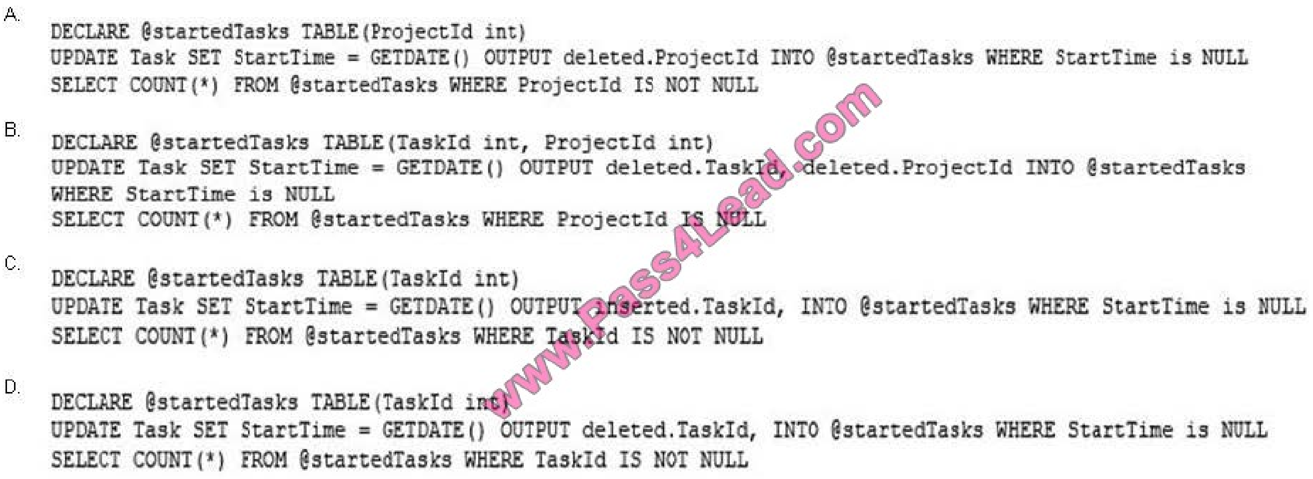
Column name	Data type	Notes
TaskId	int	This is a unique identifier for a task.
TaskName	varchar(100)	A nonclustered index exists for this column.
ParentTaskId	int	Each task may or may not have a parent task.
ProjectId	int	A null value indicates the task is not assigned to a specific project.
StartTime	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 deleted.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 inserted.TaskId, INTO @startedTasks WHERE StartTime is NULL
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM @startedTasks WHERE TaskId IS NOT NULL
```

D.

```
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
```

A. B. C. D.

Correct Answer: B

The WHERE clause of the third line should be WHERE ProjectID IS NULL, as we want to count the tasks that are not associated with a project.

QUESTION 5

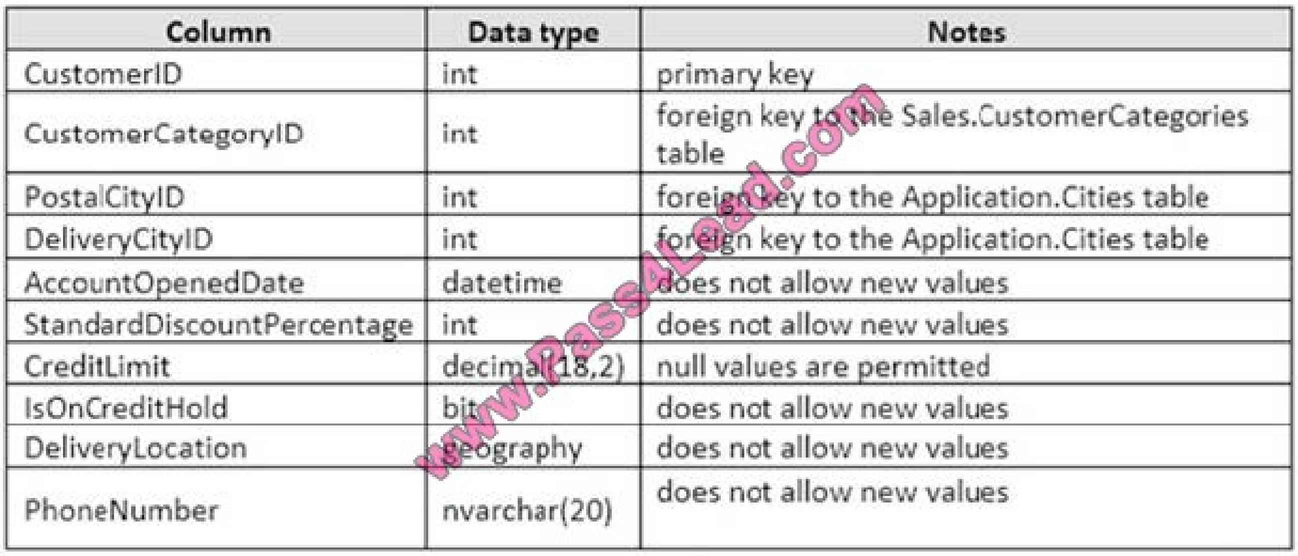
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while

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.

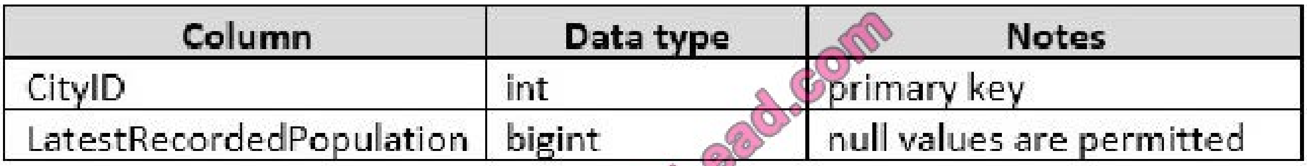
You have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. The database contains the following tables:

Sales.Customers



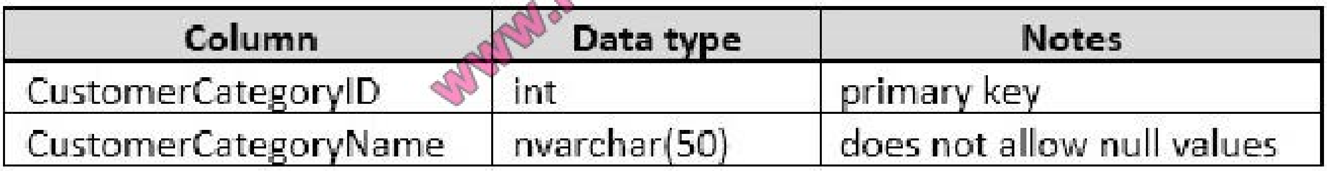
Column	Data type	Notes
CustomerID	int	primary key
CustomerCategoryID	int	foreign key to the Sales.CustomerCategories table
PostalCityID	int	foreign key to the Application.Cities table
DeliveryCityID	int	foreign key to the Application.Cities table
AccountOpenedDate	datetime	does not allow new values
StandardDiscountPercentage	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



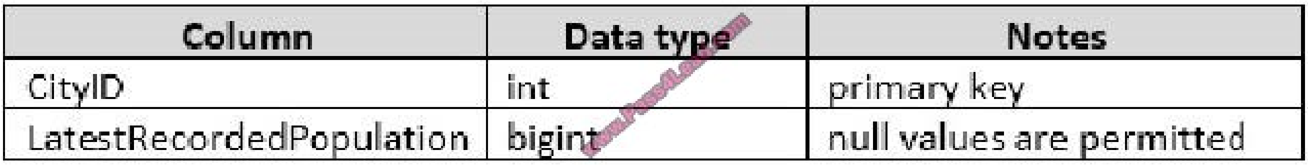
Column	Data type	Notes
CityID	int	primary key
LatestRecordedPopulation	bigint	null values are permitted

Sales.CustomerCategories



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

Application.Cities



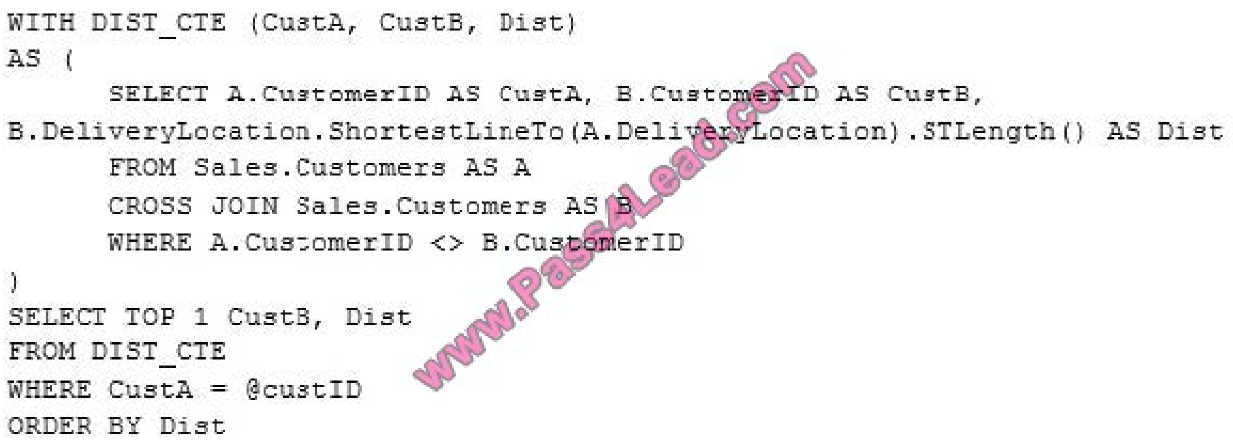
Column	Data type	Notes
CityID	int	primary key
LatestRecordedPopulation	bigint	null values are permitted

Sales.CustomerCategories

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

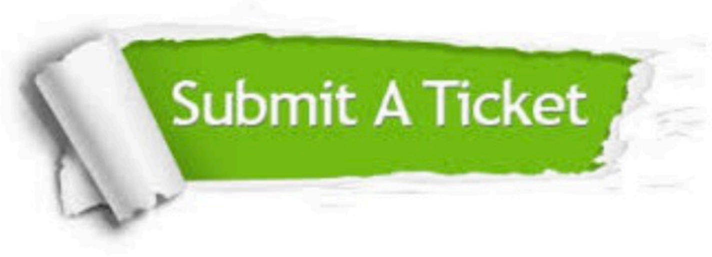
Correct Answer: A

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


Submit A Ticket

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