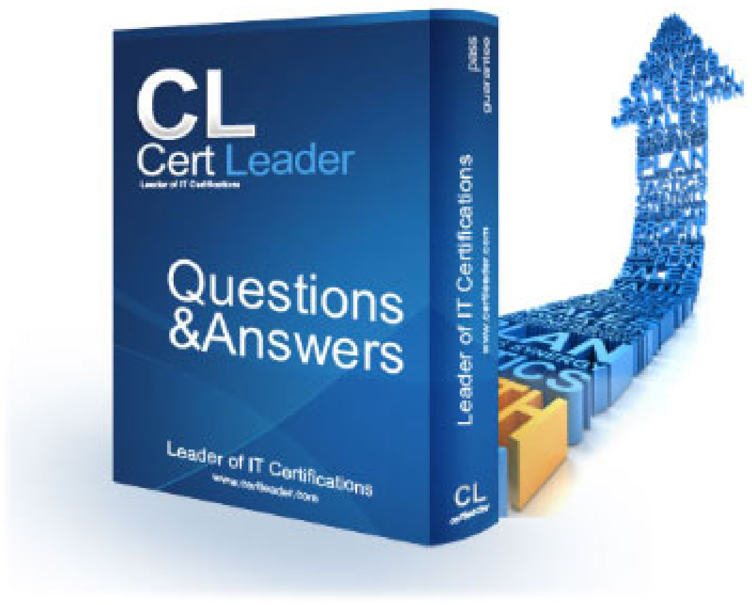
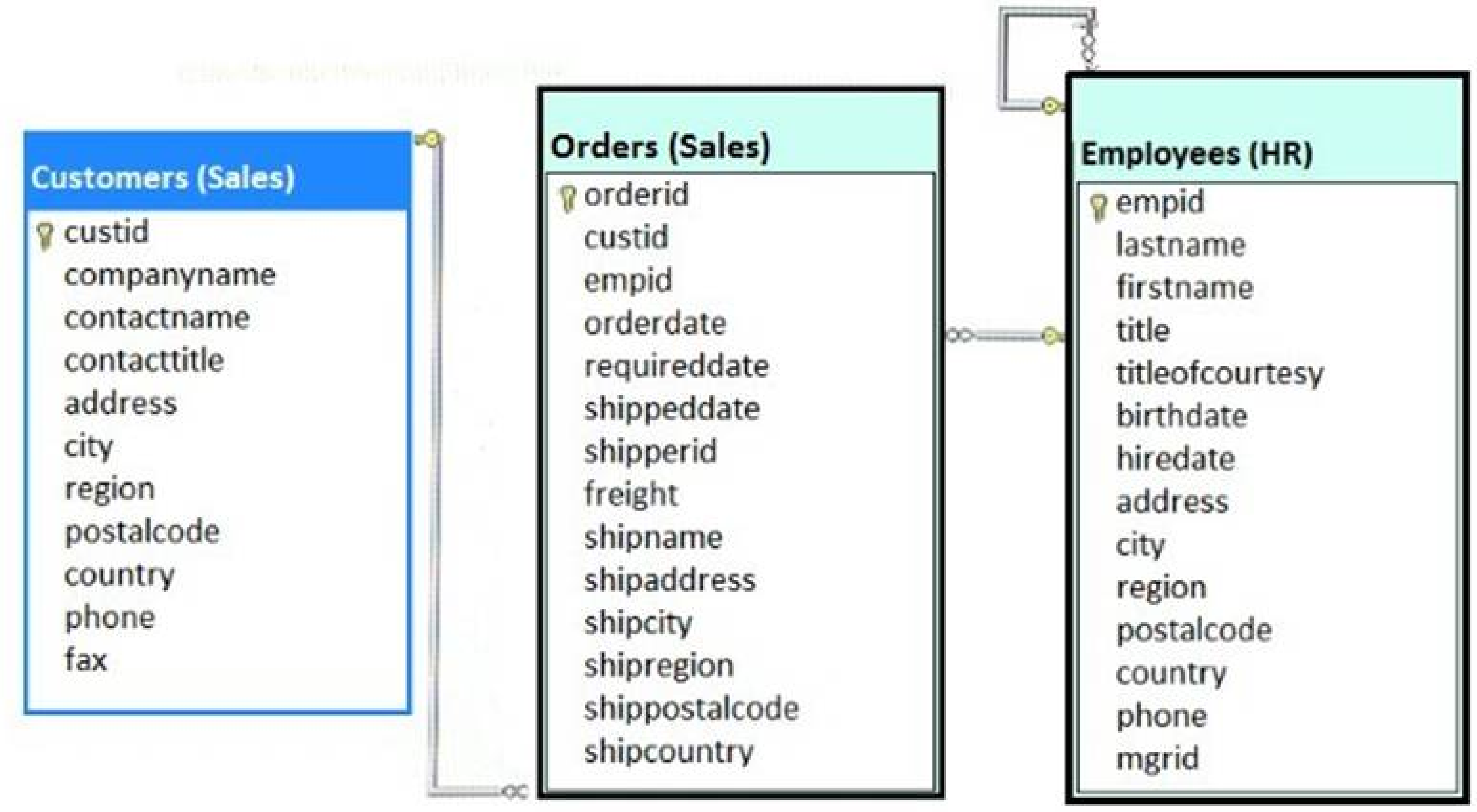
70-761 Dumps

Querying Data with Transact-SQL (beta)

https://www.certleader.com/70-761-dumps.html



NEW 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 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
ORDER BY DateofOrder DESC
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
We need a GROUP BY statement as we want to return an order for each customer.

NEW 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 table named Products that stores information about products your company sells. The table has a column named ListPrice that stores retail pricing information for products.
Some products are used only internally by the company. Records for these products are maintained in the Products table for inventory purposes. The price for each of these products is $0.00. Customers are not permitted to order these products.
You need to increase the list price for products that cost less than $100 by 10 percent. You must only increase pricing for products that customers are permitted to order.
Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
UPDATE Production.Product
SET ListPrice = ListPrice + 1.1
WHERE ListPrice
BETWEEN 0 and 100
```

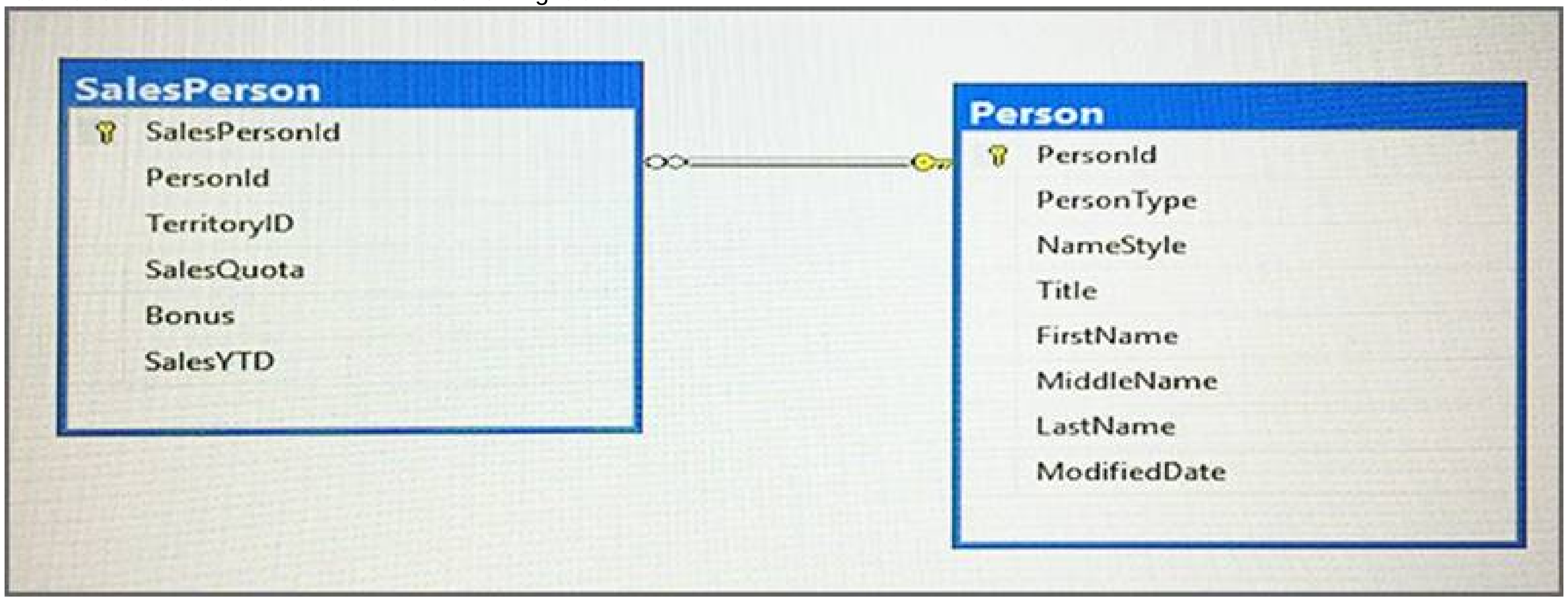
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

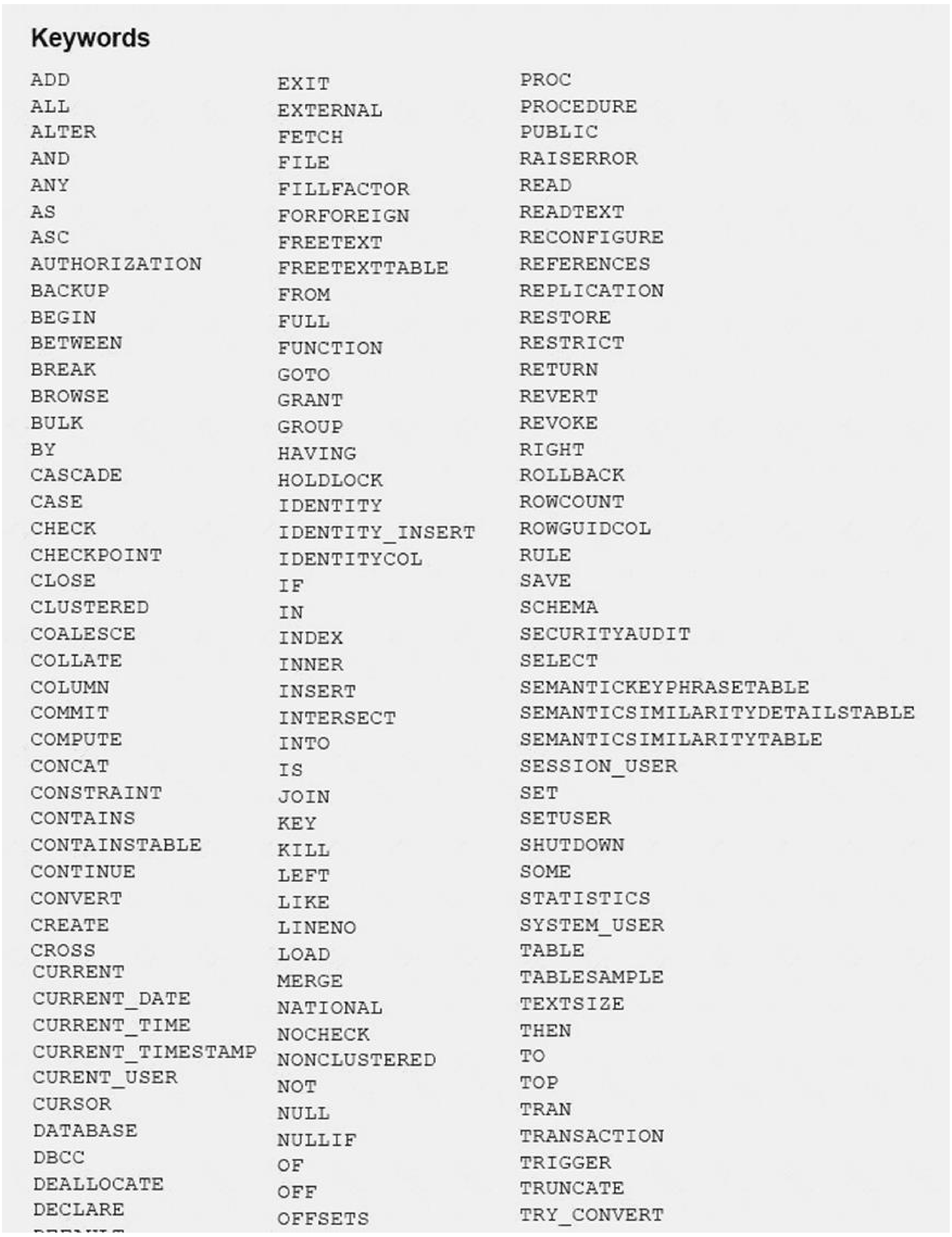
Answer: B

Explanation:
Products with a price of $0.00 would also be increased.

NEW QUESTION 3
You have a database that contains the following tables.

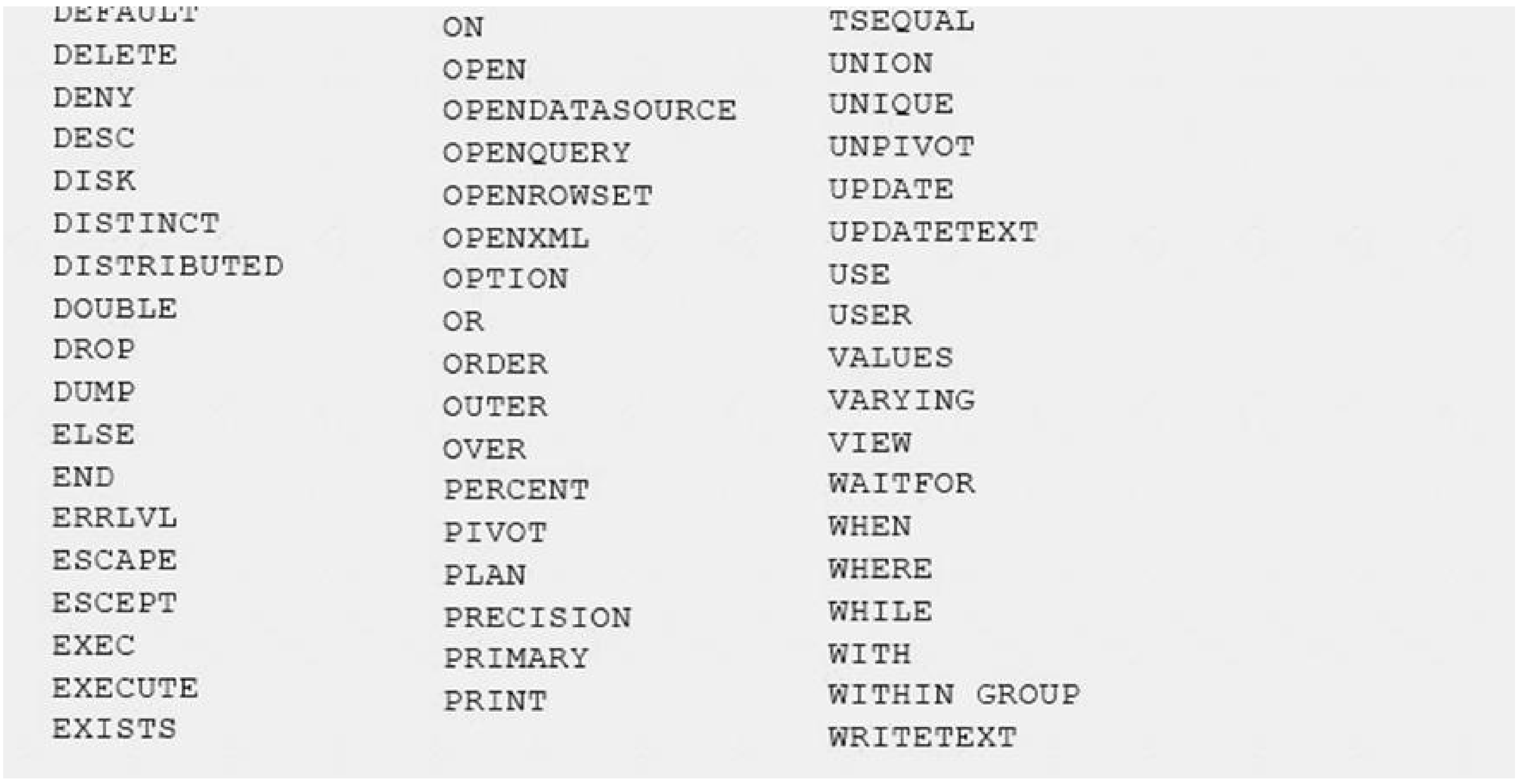


You need to create a query that lists the highest-performing salespersons based on the current year-to-date sales period. The query must meet the following requirements:
Construct the query using the following guidelines:



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
CURENT_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 SELECT top 3 lastname,salesYTD
2 FROM Person AS p INNER JOIN SalesPerson AS s 3 ON p.PersonID = s.SalesPersonID
4 WHERE territoryid is null 5 order by salesytd dsec
Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
1 SELECT top 3 lastname,salesYTD
2 FROM Person AS p INNER JOIN SalesPerson AS s 3 ON p.PersonID = s.SalesPersonID
4 WHERE territoryid is not null 5 order by salesytd desc
Note:
On line 4 add a not before null. On line 5 change dsec to desc.

NEW 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.
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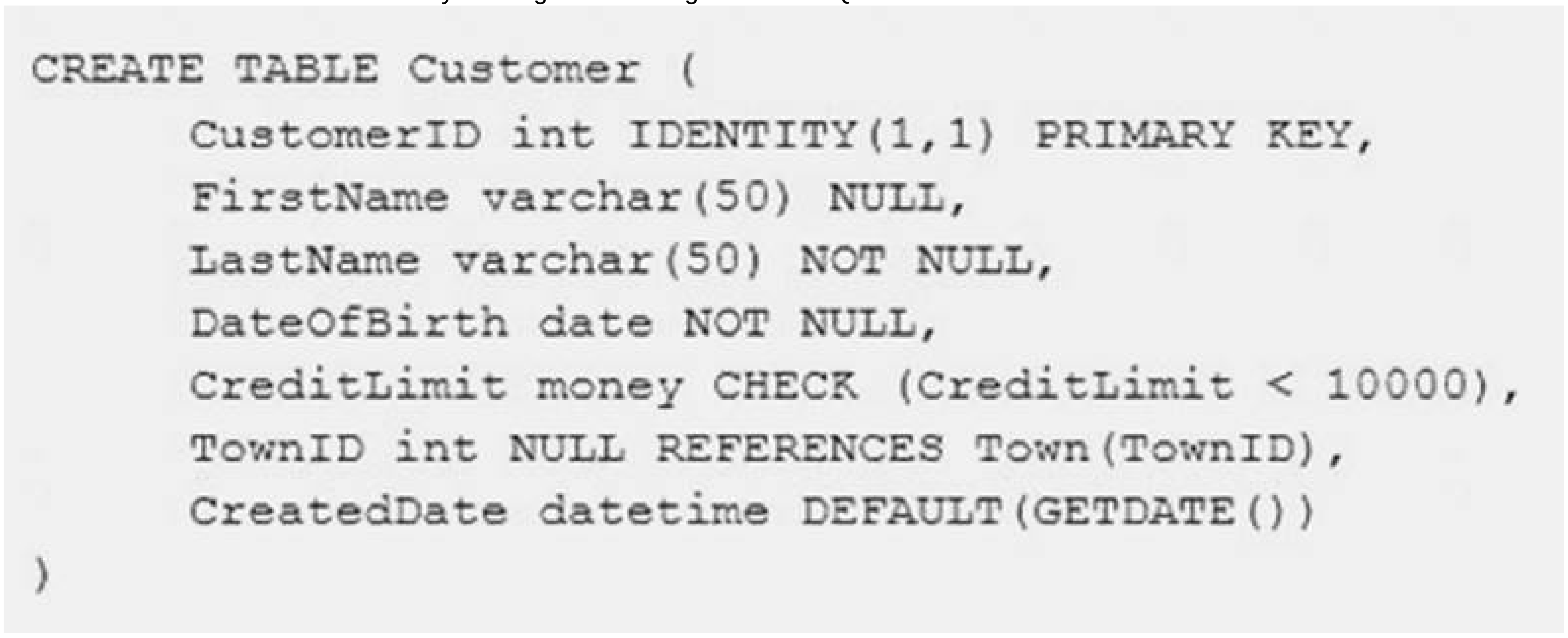
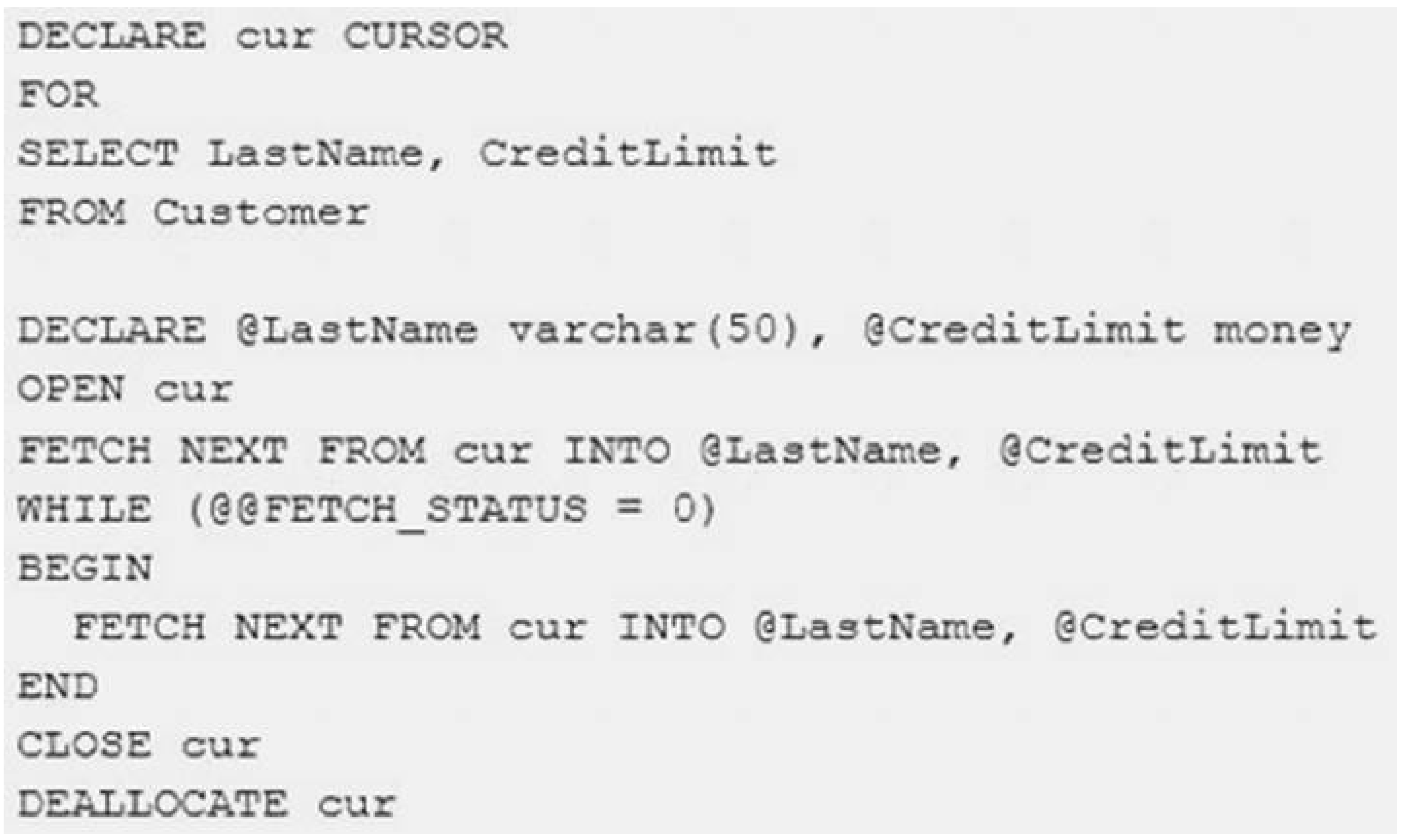
You create a table named Customer by running the following Transact-SQL statement:



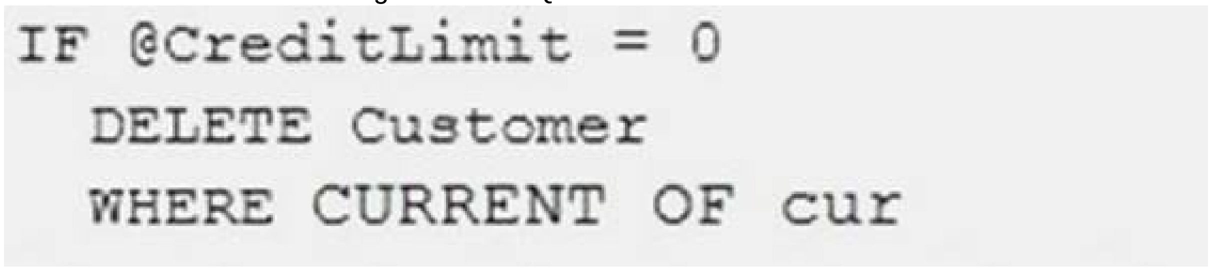
```
CREATE TABLE Customer (
      CustomerID int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
      FirstName varchar(50) NULL,
      LastName varchar(50) NOT NULL,
      DateOfBirth date NOT NULL,
      CreditLimit money CHECK (CreditLimit < 10000),
      TownID int NULL REFERENCES Town(TownID),
      CreatedDate datetime 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:



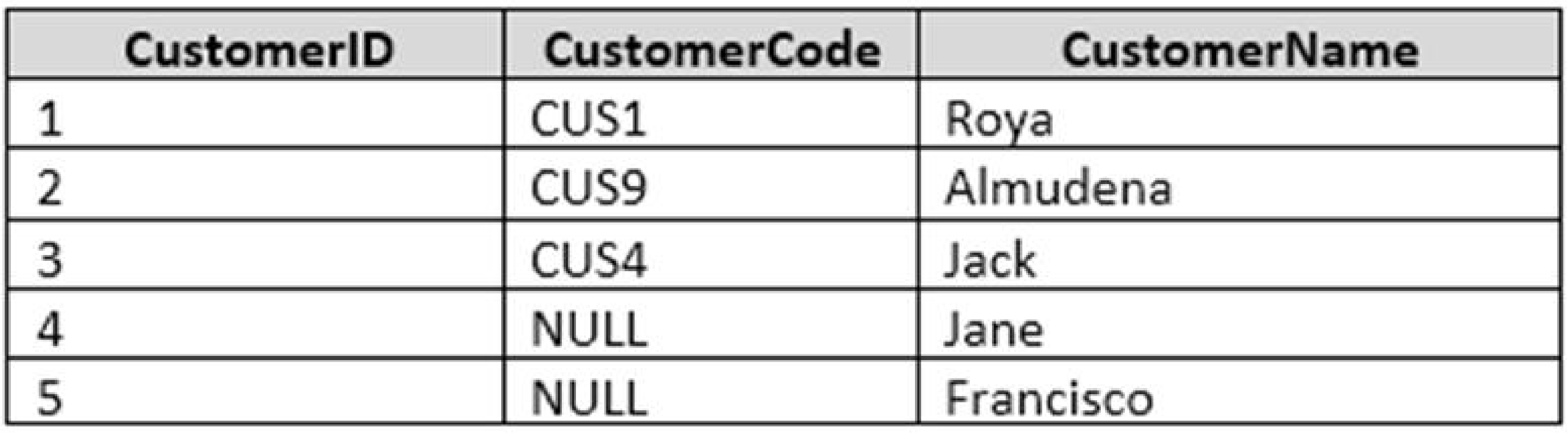
```
IF @CreditLimit = 0
  DELETE Customer
  WHERE CURRENT OF cur
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. YES
B. NO

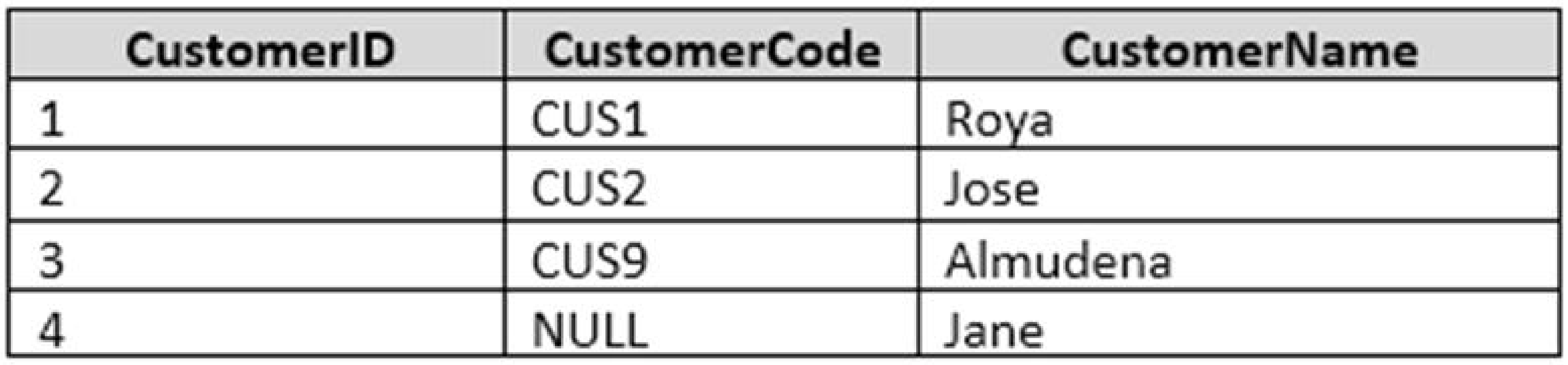
Answer: B

NEW 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 database that contains tables named Customer_CRMSystem and Customer_HRSystem. Both tables use the following structure:
The tables include the following records: Customer_CRMSystem



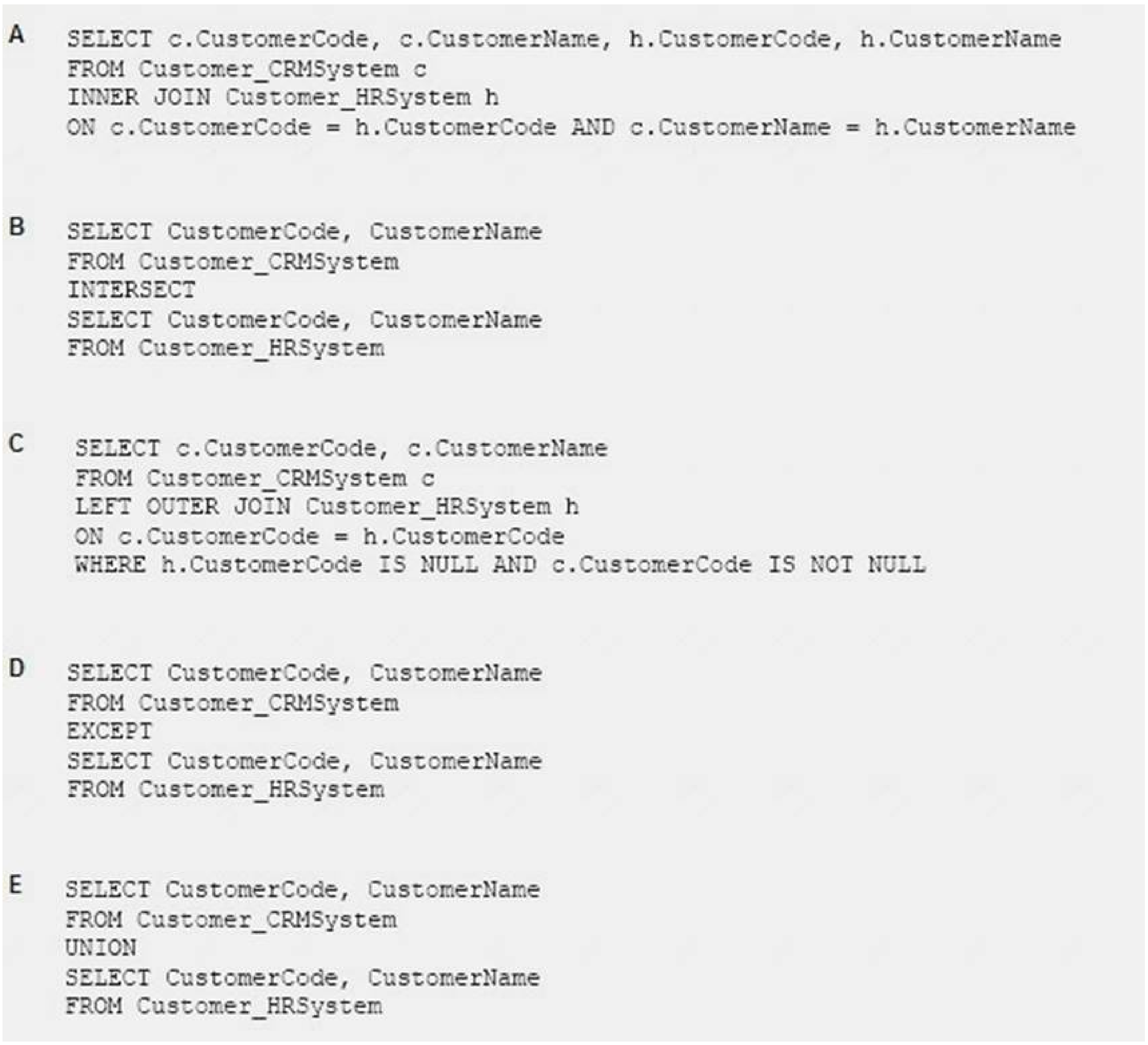
CustomerID	CustomerCode	CustomerName
1	CUS1	Roya
2	CUS9	Almudena
3	CUS4	Jack
4	NULL	Jane
5	NULL	Francisco

Customer_HRSystem



CustomerID	CustomerCode	CustomerName
1	CUS1	Roya
2	CUS2	Jose
3	CUS9	Almudena
4	NULL	Jane

Records that contain null values for CustomerCode can be uniquely identified by CustomerName.
You need to create a list of all unique customers that appear in either table. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?



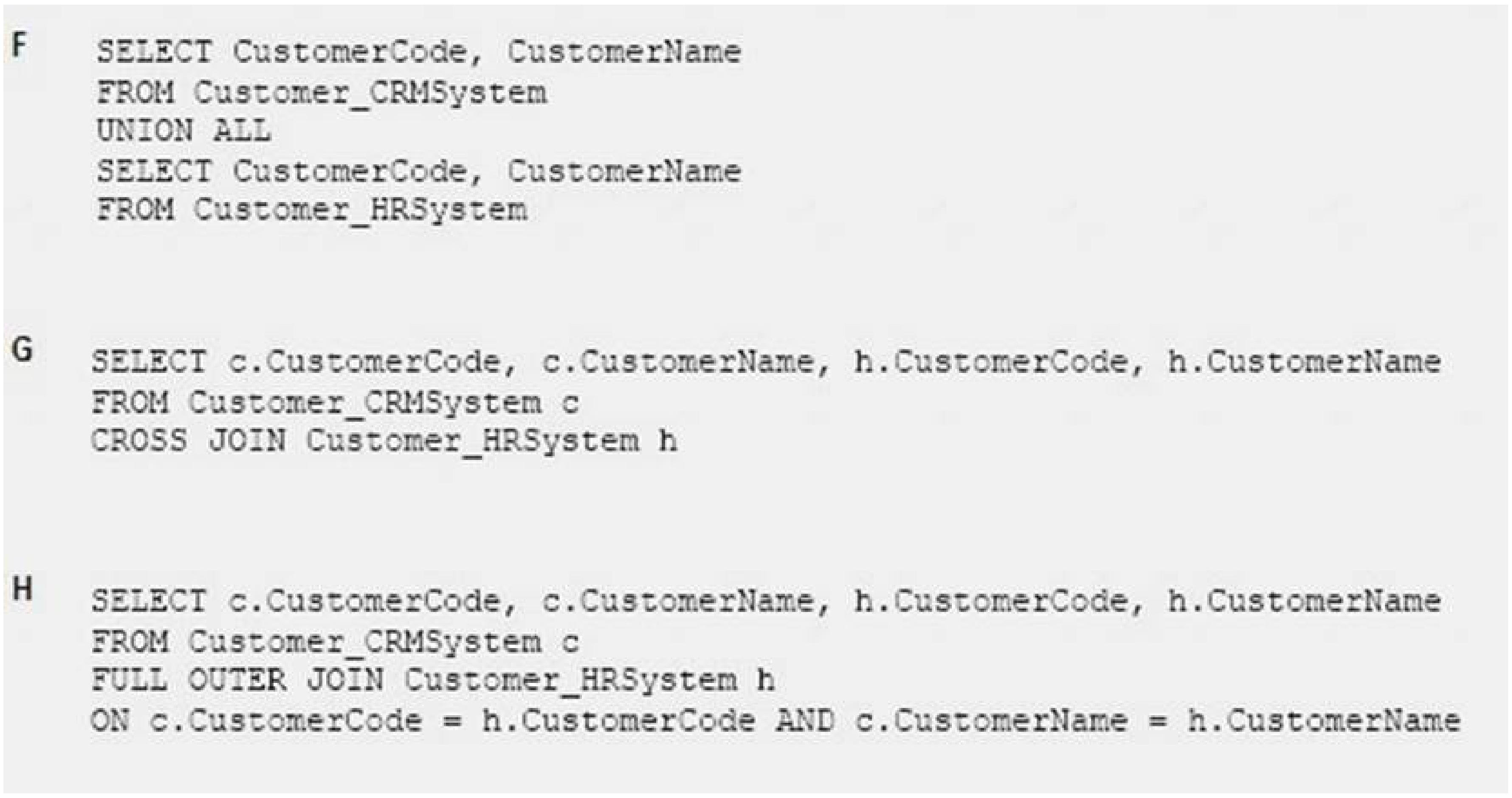
A
```
SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName, h.CustomerCode, h.CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem c
INNER JOIN Customer_HRSystem h
ON c.CustomerCode = h.CustomerCode AND c.CustomerName = h.CustomerName
```

B
```
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem
INTERSECT
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_HRSystem
```

C
```
SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem c
LEFT OUTER JOIN Customer_HRSystem h
ON c.CustomerCode = h.CustomerCode
WHERE h.CustomerCode IS NULL AND c.CustomerCode IS NOT NULL
```

D
```
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem
EXCEPT
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_HRSystem
```

E
```
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem
UNION
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_HRSystem
```



F
```
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem
UNION ALL
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_HRSystem
```

G
```
SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName, h.CustomerCode, h.CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem c
CROSS JOIN Customer_HRSystem h
```

H
```
SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName, h.CustomerCode, h.CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem c
FULL OUTER JOIN Customer_HRSystem h
ON c.CustomerCode = h.CustomerCode AND c.CustomerName = h.CustomerName
```

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

H. Option H

Answer: E

Explanation:
UNION combines the results of two or more queries into a single result set that includes all the rows that belong to all queries in the union. The UNION operation is different from using joins that combine columns from two tables.

NEW QUESTION 6
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+UnitsOnOrder) AS
TotalUnitPrice FROM Products
```

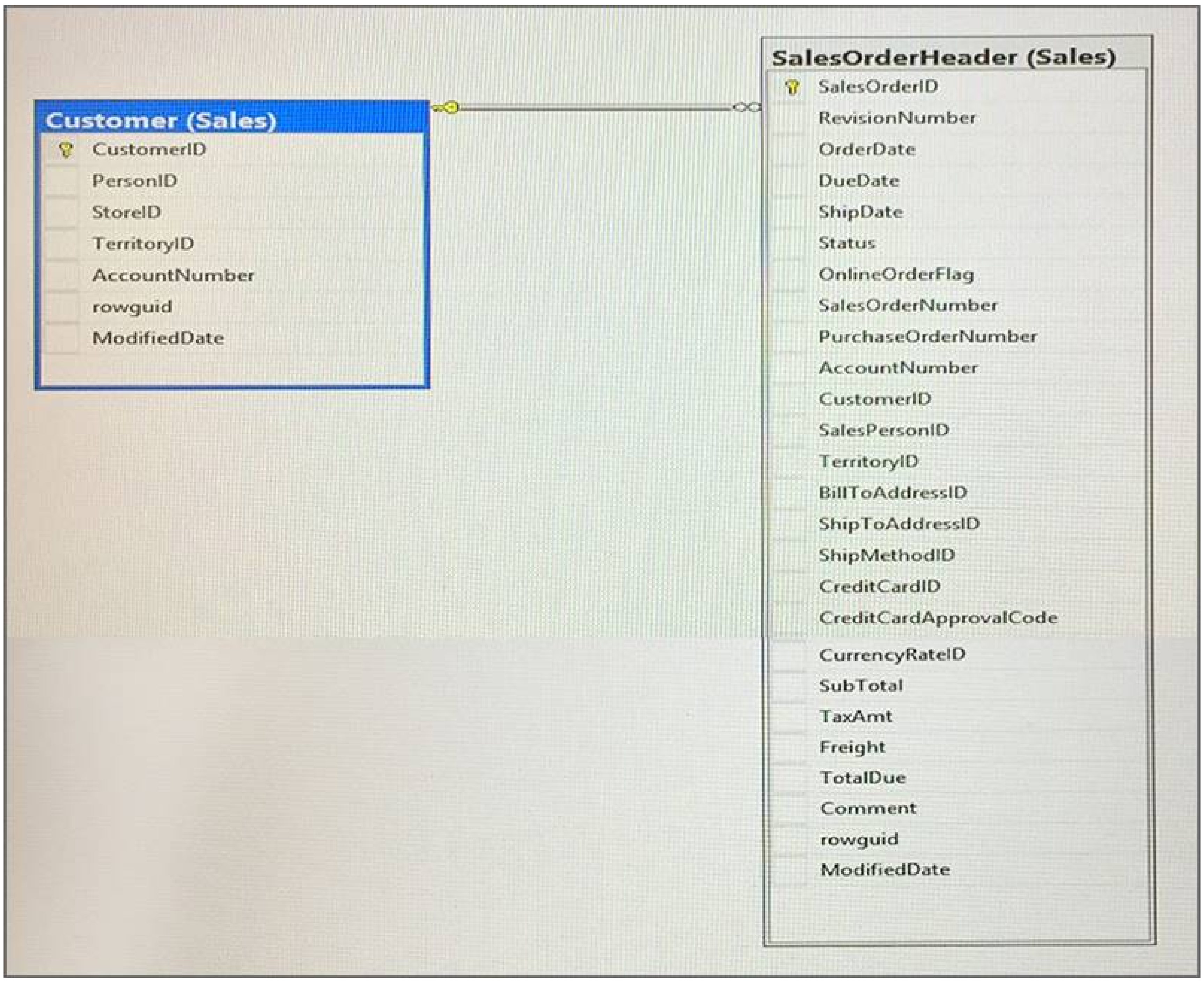
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

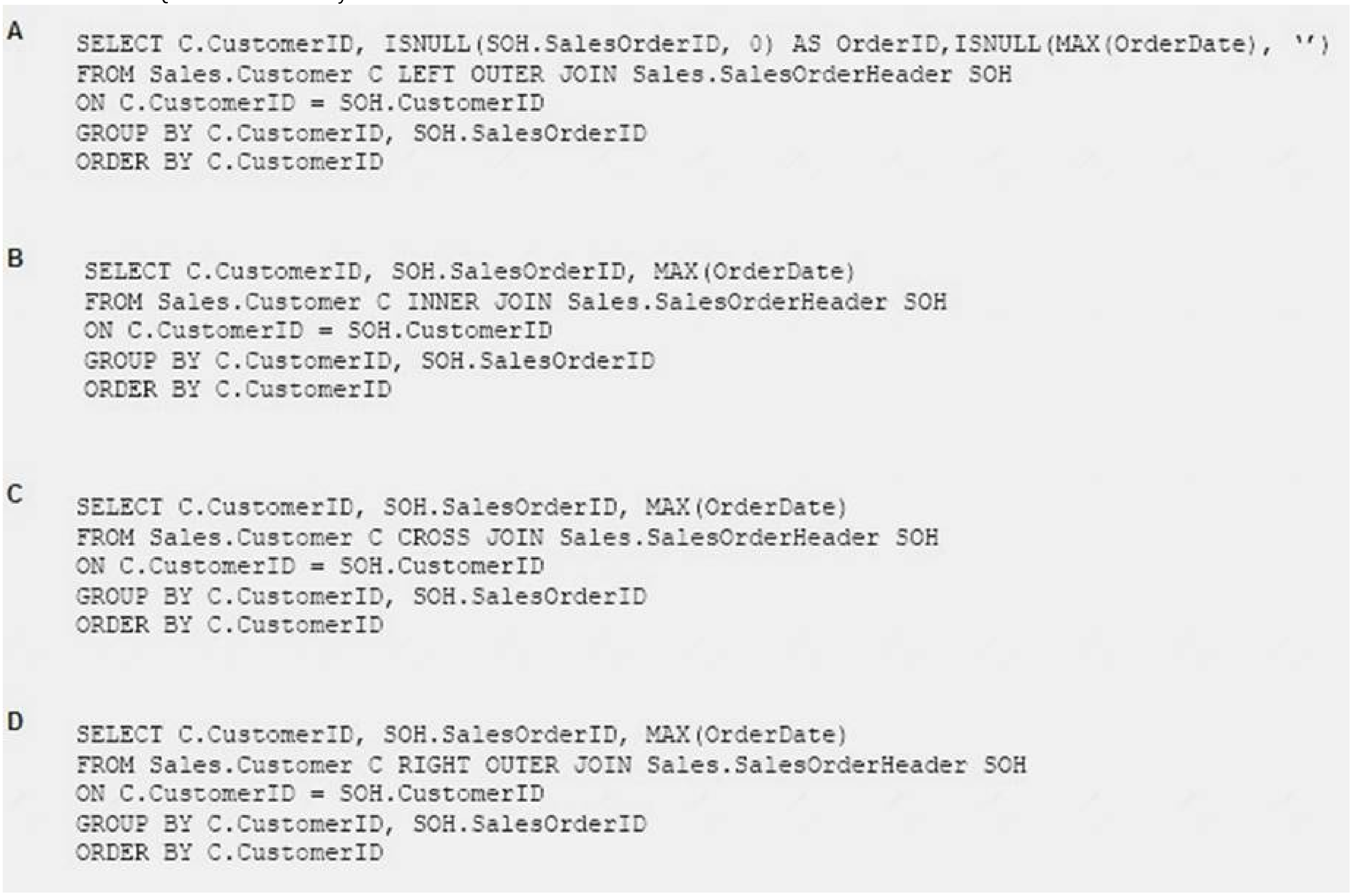
Answer: B

Explanation:
The NULL value in the UnitsOnOrder field would cause a runtime error.

NEW QUESTION 7
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. Option A

B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

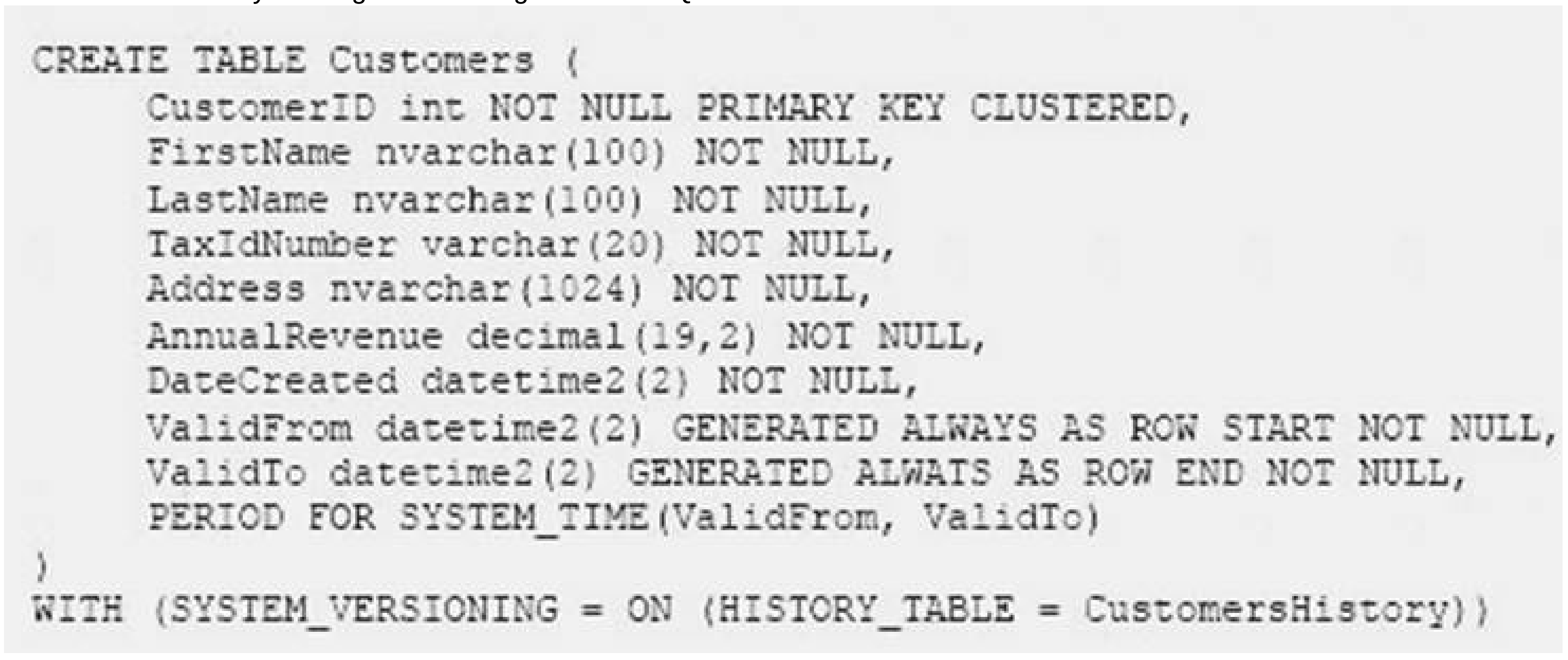
Explanation:
ISNULL Syntax: ISNULL (check_expression , replacement_value) author:"Luxemburg, Rosa"
The ISNULL function replaces NULL with the specified replacement value. The value of check_expression is returned if it is not NULL; otherwise, replacement_value is returned after it is implicitly converted to the type of check_expression.
References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms184325.aspx

NEW QUESTION 8
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 creating indexes in a data warehouse.
You have a dimension table named Table1 that has 10,000 rows. The rows are used to generate several reports. The reports join a column that is the primary key.
The execution plan contains bookmark lookups for Table1. You discover that the reports run slower than expected.
You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to run the reports.
Solution: You create a nonclustered index on the primary key column that includes the bookmark lookup columns.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

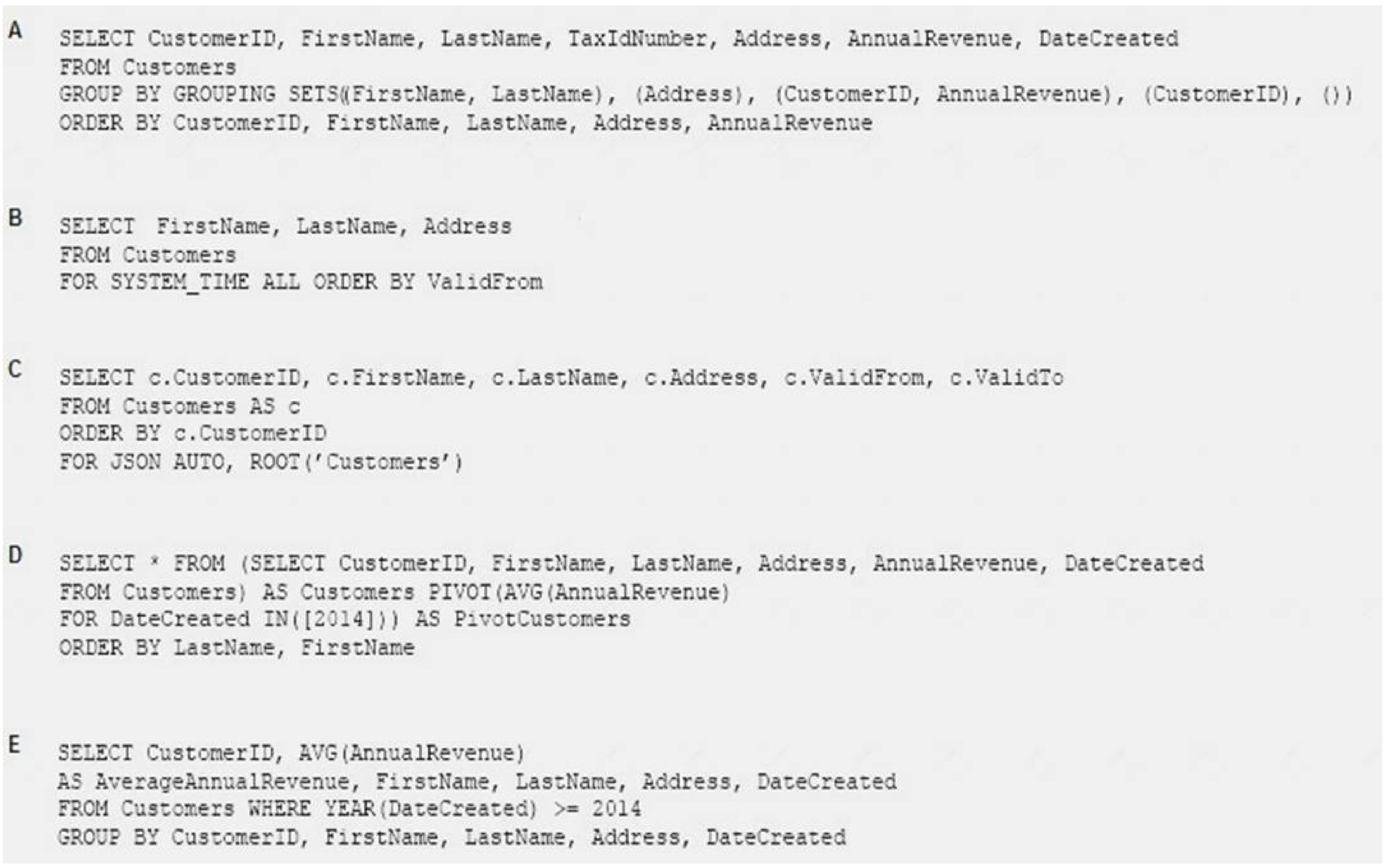
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
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 return normalized data for all customers that were added in the year 2014. 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), (CustomerID, AnnualRevenue), (CustomerID), ())
ORDER BY CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, Address, AnnualRevenue
```

B
```
SELECT  FirstName, LastName, Address
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
```

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

Answer: G

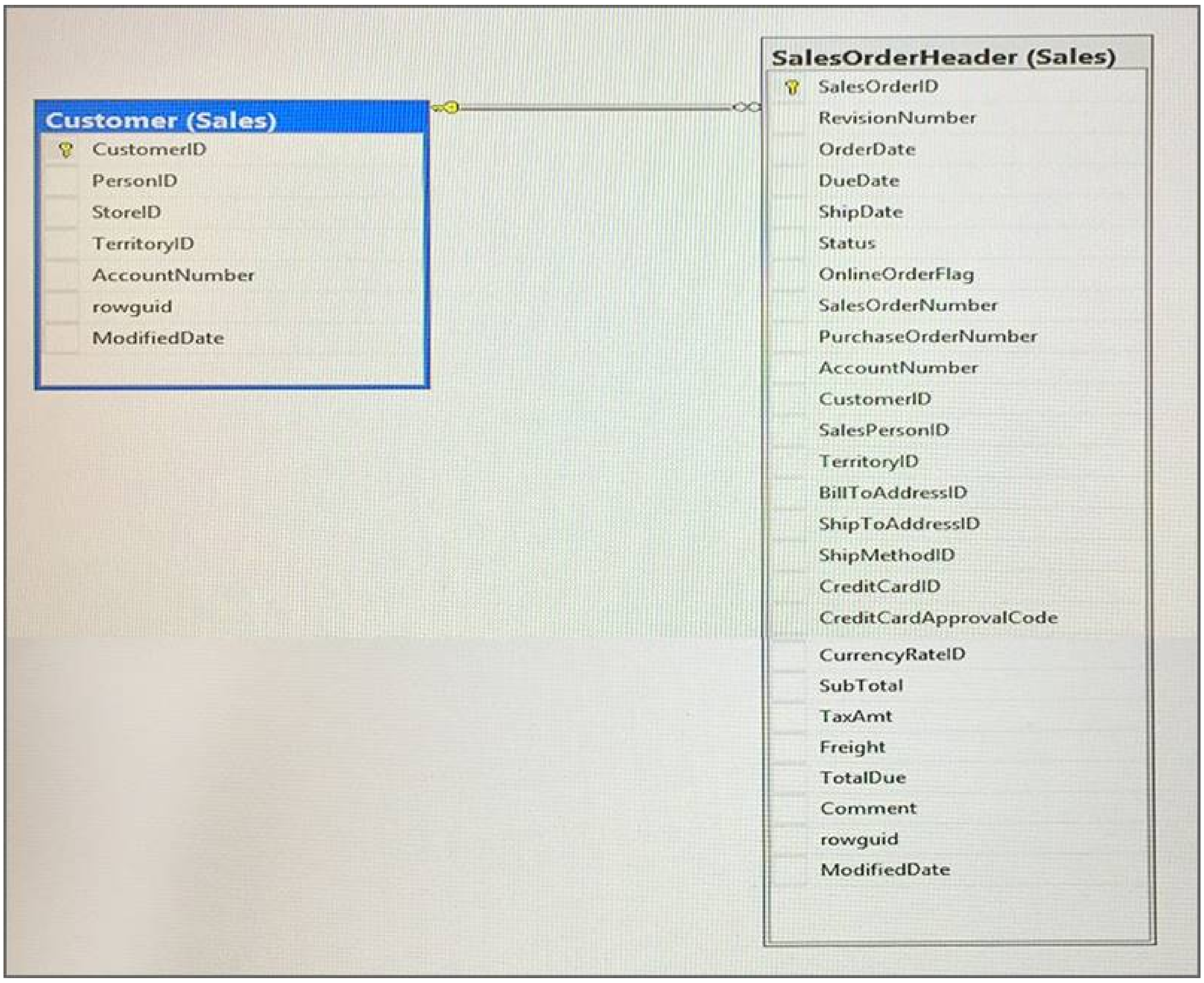
Explanation:
The following query searches for row versions for Employee row with EmployeeID = 1000 that were active at least for a portion of period between 1st January of 2014 and 1st January 2015 (including the upper boundary):
SELECT * FROM Employee FOR SYSTEM_TIME
BETWEEN '2014-01-01 00:00:00.0000000' AND '2015-01-01 00:00:00.0000000'
WHERE EmployeeID = 1000 ORDER BY ValidFrom;
References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn935015.aspx

NEW QUESTION 10
You need to create a database object that meets the following requirements:
 accepts a product identifies as input
 calculates the total quantity of a specific product, including quantity on hand and quantity on order
 caches and reuses execution plan
 returns a value
 can be called from within a SELECT statement
 can be used in a JOIN clause
What should you create?

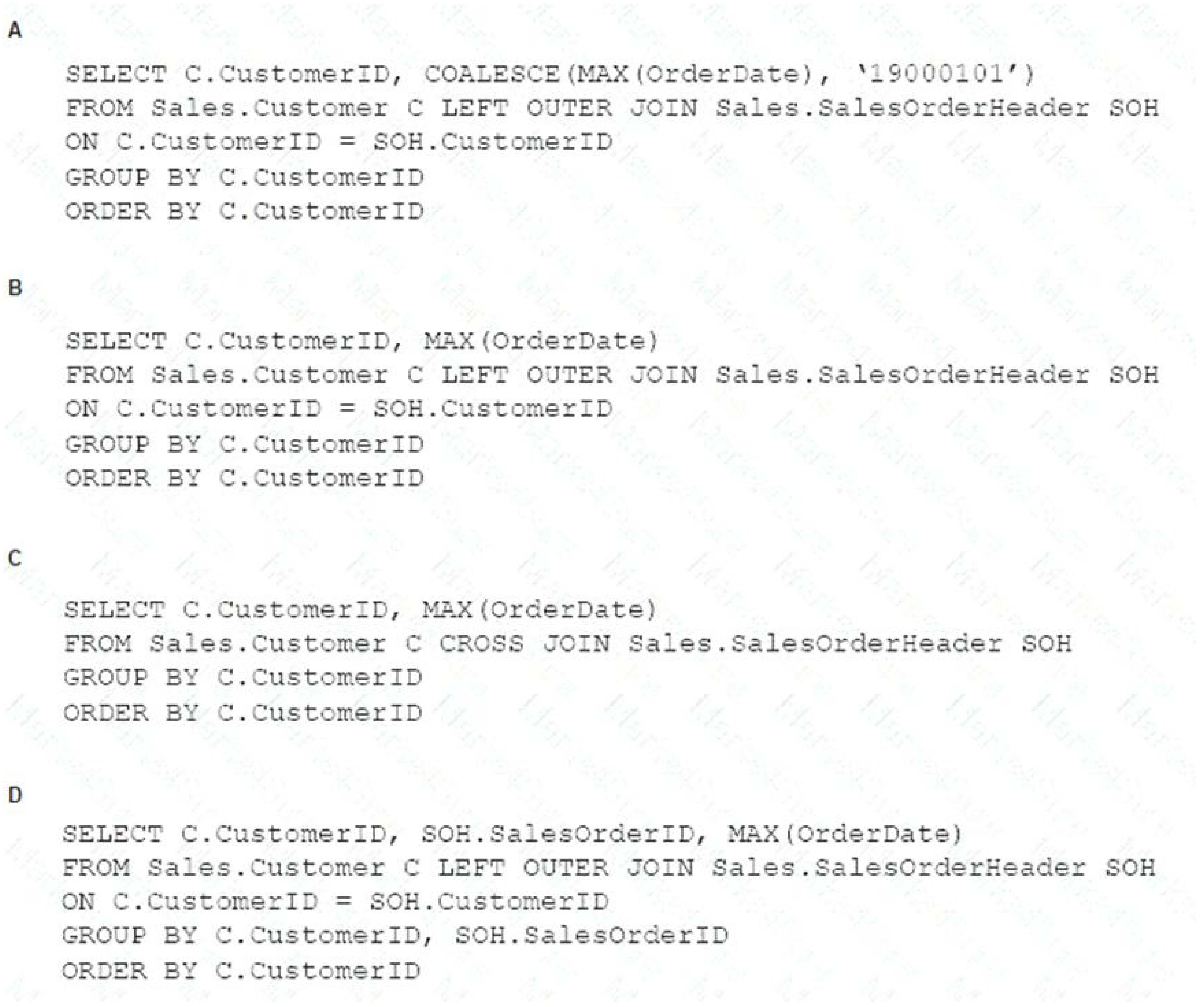
A. an extended stored procedure
B. a user-defined table-valued function
C. a user-defined stored procedure that has an OUTPUT parameter
D. a memory-optimized table that has updated statistics

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
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 and the date that the customer placed their last order. 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, COALESCE(MAX(OrderDate), '19000101')
FROM Sales.Customer C LEFT OUTER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader SOH
ON C.CustomerID = SOH.CustomerID
GROUP BY C.CustomerID
ORDER BY C.CustomerID
```

B

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

C

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

D

```
SELECT C.CustomerID, SOH.SalesOrderID, 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
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

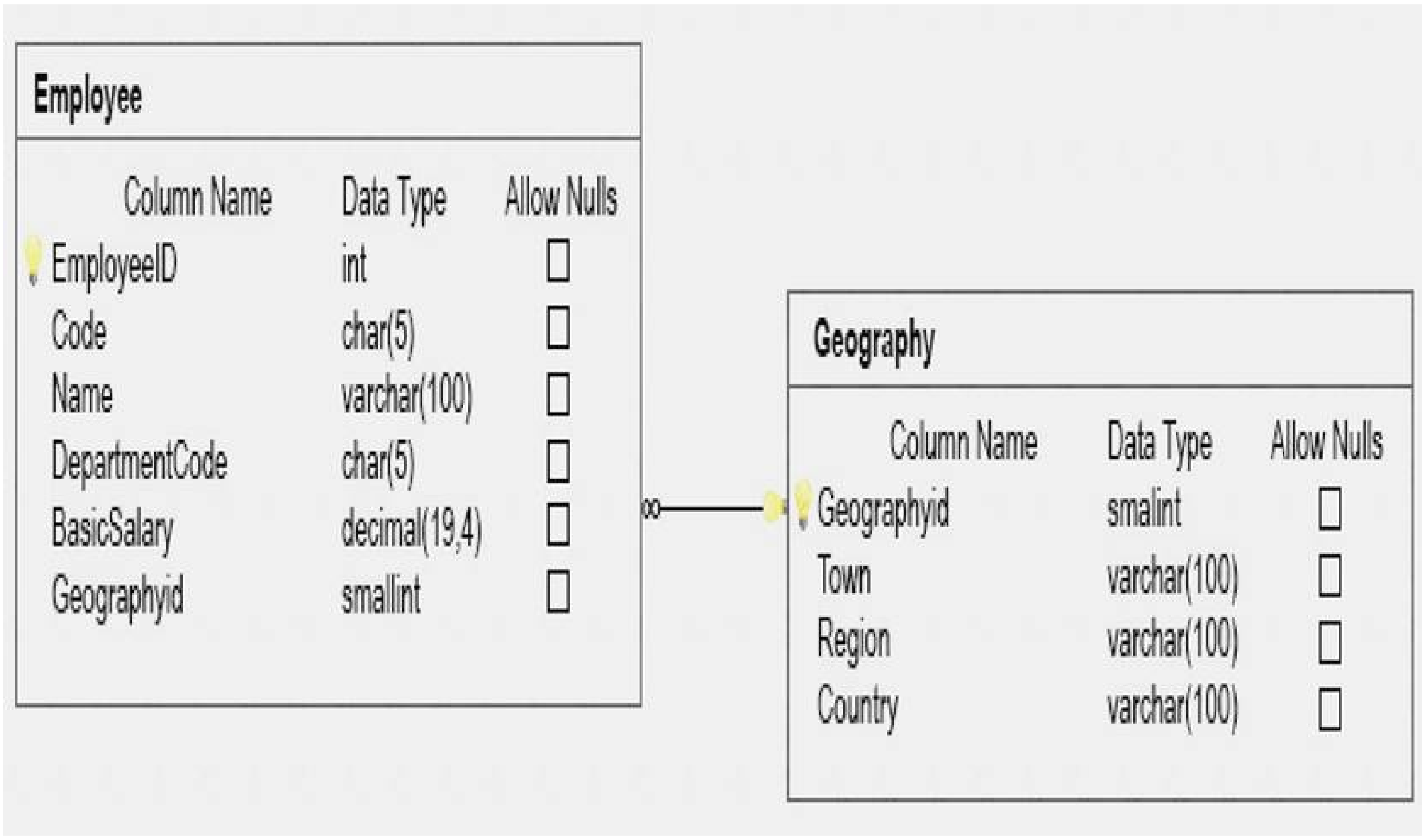
Explanation:
COALESCE evaluates the arguments in order and returns the current value of the first expression that initially does not evaluate to NULL.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/coalesce-transact-sql

NEW QUESTION 13
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.
You need to create a query that generates sample data for a sales table in the database. The query must include every product in the inventory for each customer.
Which statement clause should you use?

A. GROUP BY
B. MERGE
C. GROUP BY ROLLUP
D. LEFT JOIN
E. GROUP BY CUBE
F. CROSS JOIN
G. PIVOT
H. UNPIVOT

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 16
You have two tables as shown in the following image:



Employee

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
EmployeeID	int	☐
Code	char(5)	☐
Name	varchar(100)	☐
DepartmentCode	char(5)	☐
BasicSalary	decimal(19,4)	☐
Geographyid	smallint	☐

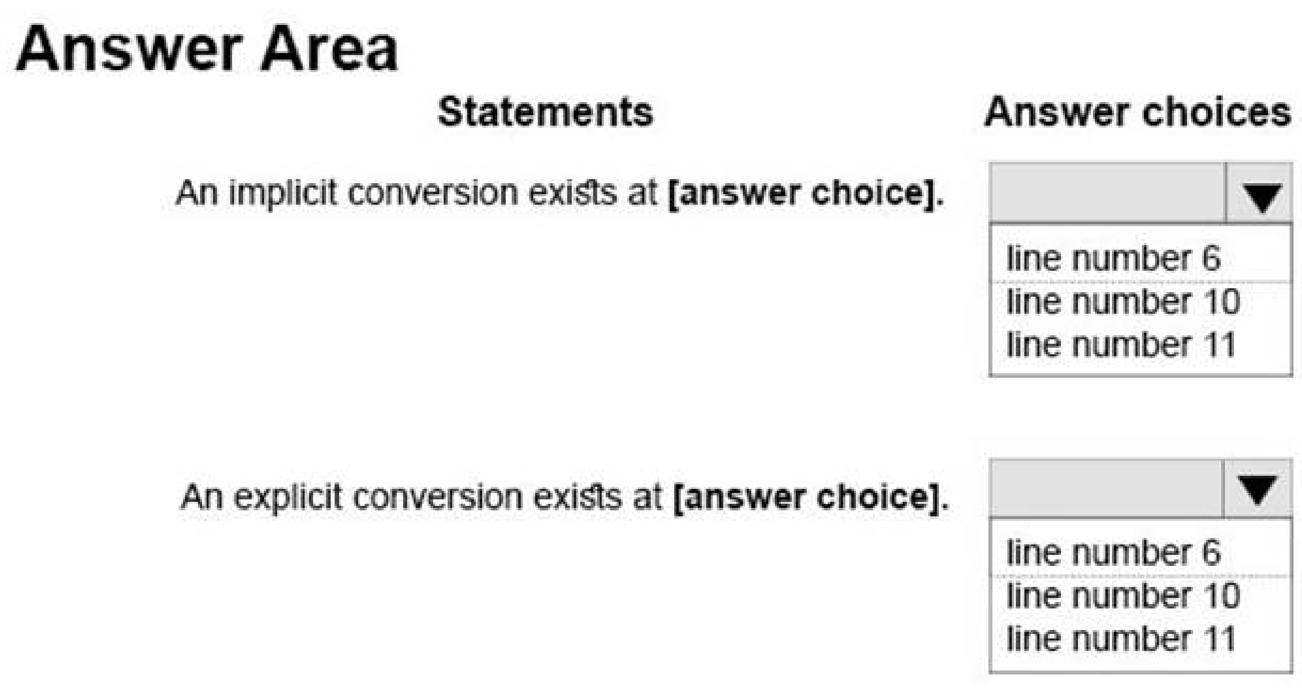
Geography

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
Geographyid	smalint	☐
Town	varchar(100)	☐
Region	varchar(100)	☐
Country	varchar(100)	☐

You need to analyze the following query. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01  DECLARE @DepartmentCode nchar(5) = N'DEP01'
02  DECLARE @RoundedUpSalary int
03  DECLARE @EmployeeName nvarchar(100)
04  SELECT
05      Name,
06      CONVERT(int, Code) EmployeeCode,
07      BasicSalary
08  FROM dbo.Employee e
09  INNER JOIN dbo.Geography g
10  ON e.GeographyId = g.GeographyId
11  WHERE DepartmentCode = @DepartmentCode
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer Area

Statements	Answer choices
An implicit conversion exists at **[answer choice].**	line number 6 line number 10 line number 11
An explicit conversion exists at **[answer choice].**	line number 6 line number 10 line number 11

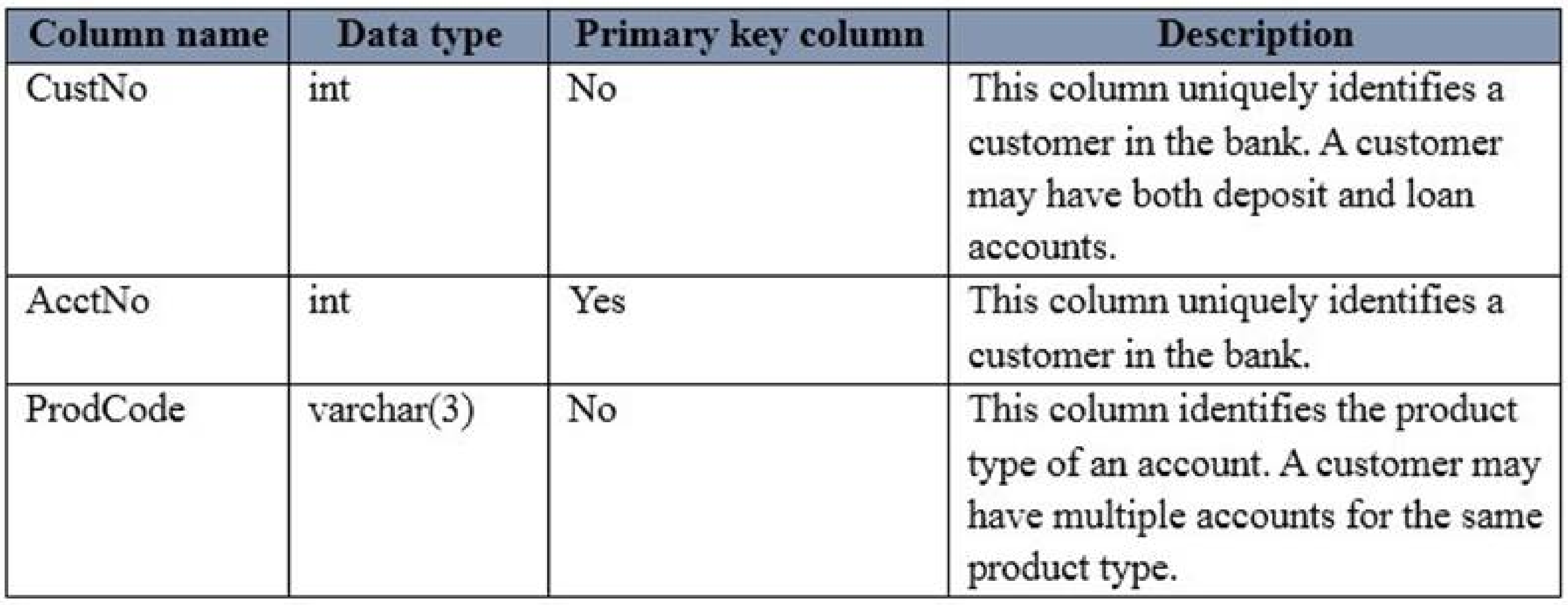
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
To compare char(5) and nchar(5) an implicit conversion has to take place. Explicit conversions use the CAST or CONVERT functions, as in line number 6.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/data-types/data-type-conversion-database-engine#implicit-and-explici

NEW QUESTION 19

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 to that question.
You have a database for a banking system. The database has two tables named tblDepositAcct and tblLoanAcct that store deposit and loan accounts, respectively. Both tables contain the following columns:



Column name	Data type	Primary key column	Description
CustNo	int	No	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank. A customer may have both deposit and loan accounts.
AcctNo	int	Yes	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank.
ProdCode	varchar(3)	No	This column identifies the product type of an account. A customer may have multiple accounts for the same product type.

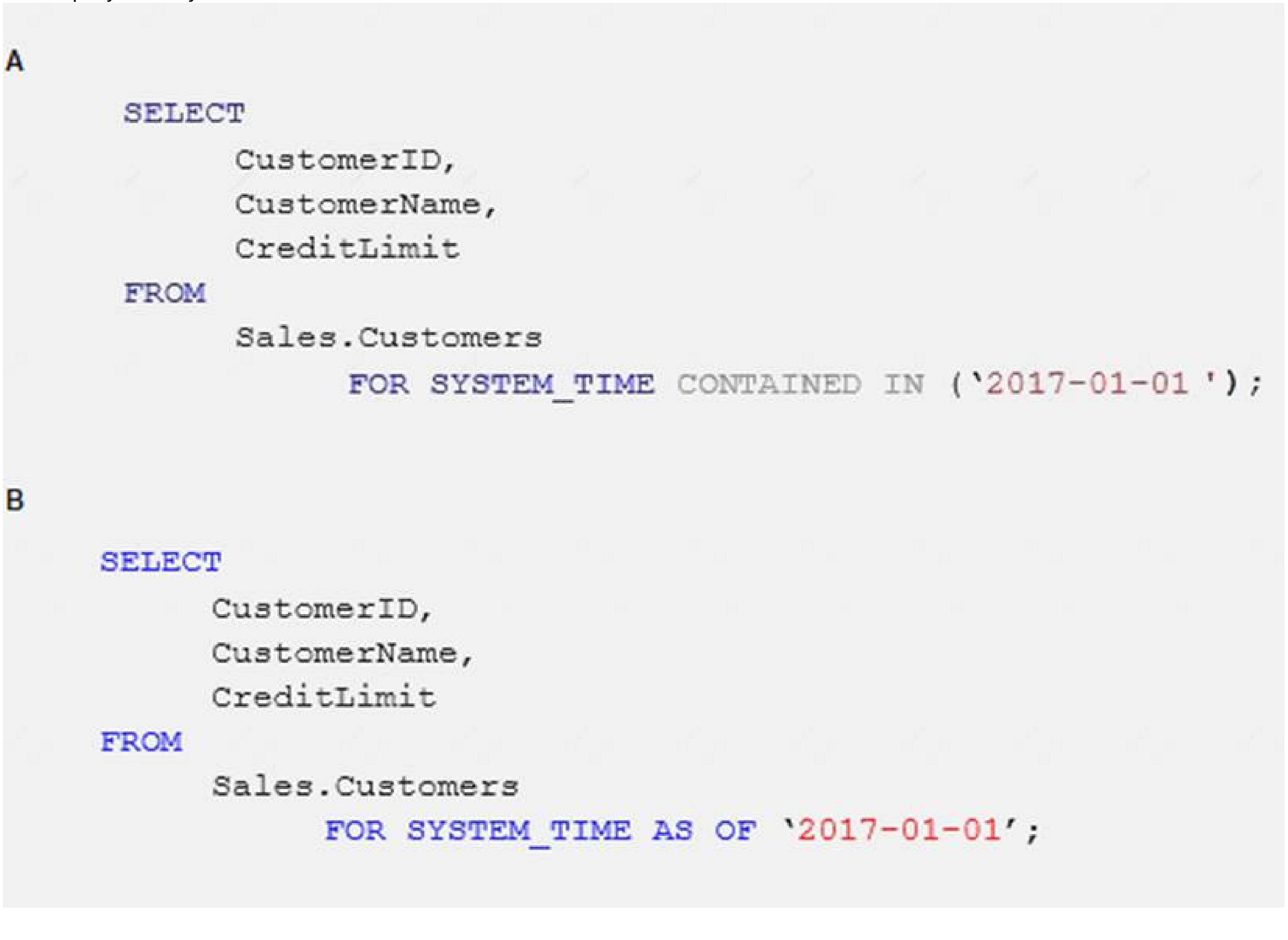
You need to determine the total number of customers who have only loan accounts. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT AcctNoFROM tblDepositAcctINTERSECTSELECTAcctNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
B. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNIONSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
C. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNION ALLSELECTCustNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
D. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT D.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct D, tblLoanAcct LWHERE D.CustNo= L.CustNo
E. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT L.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct DRIGHT JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL
F. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctEXCEPTSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
G. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT COALESCE(D.CustNo, L.CustNo))FROM tblDepositAcct DFULLJOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL OR L.CustNo IS NULL
H. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM tblDepositAcct DFULL JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNo

Answer: E

Explanation:
The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matched records from the left table (table1). The result is NULL from the left side, when there is no match.
References: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_right.asp

NEW QUESTION 20
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?

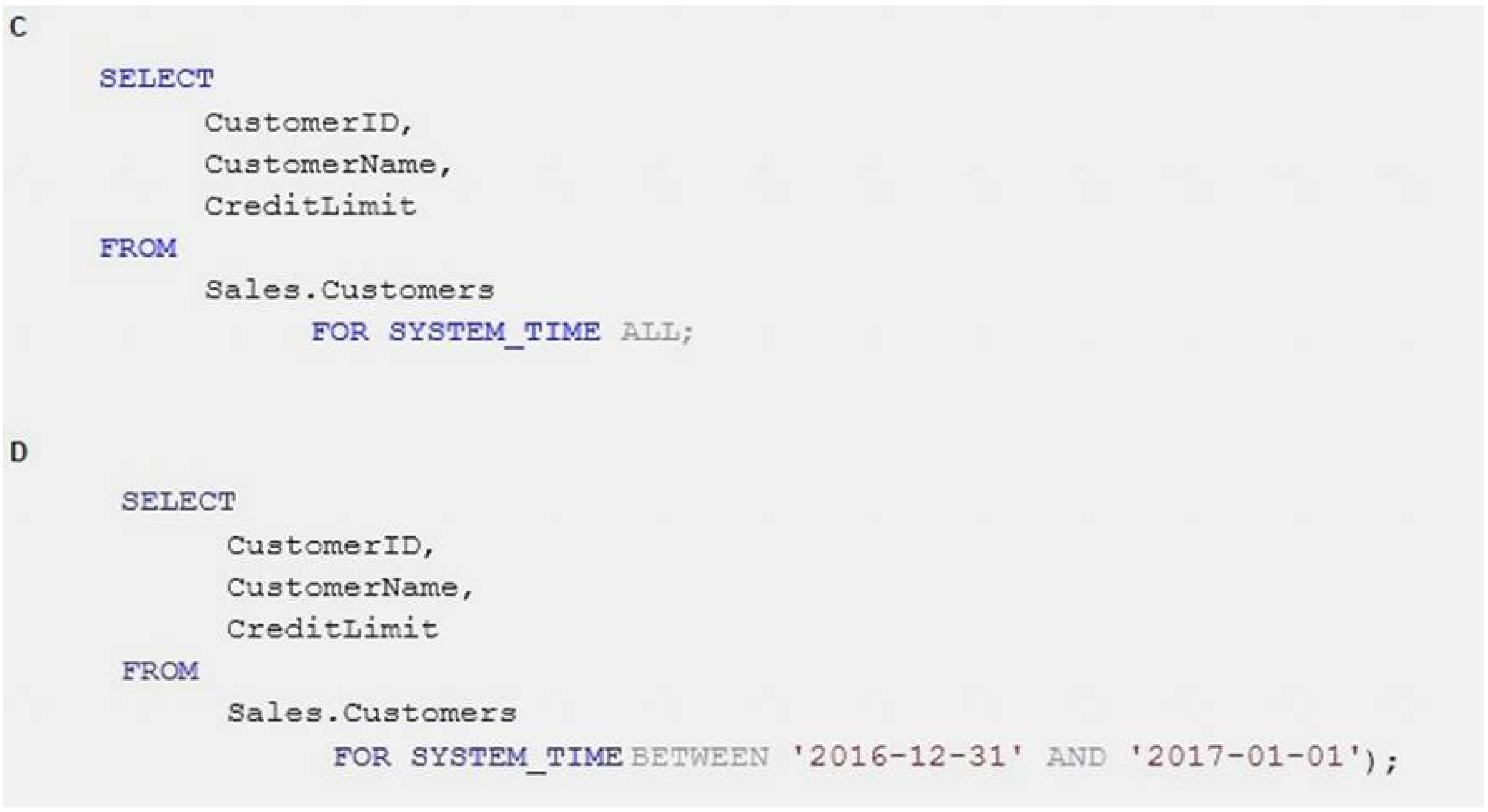


A

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

B

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

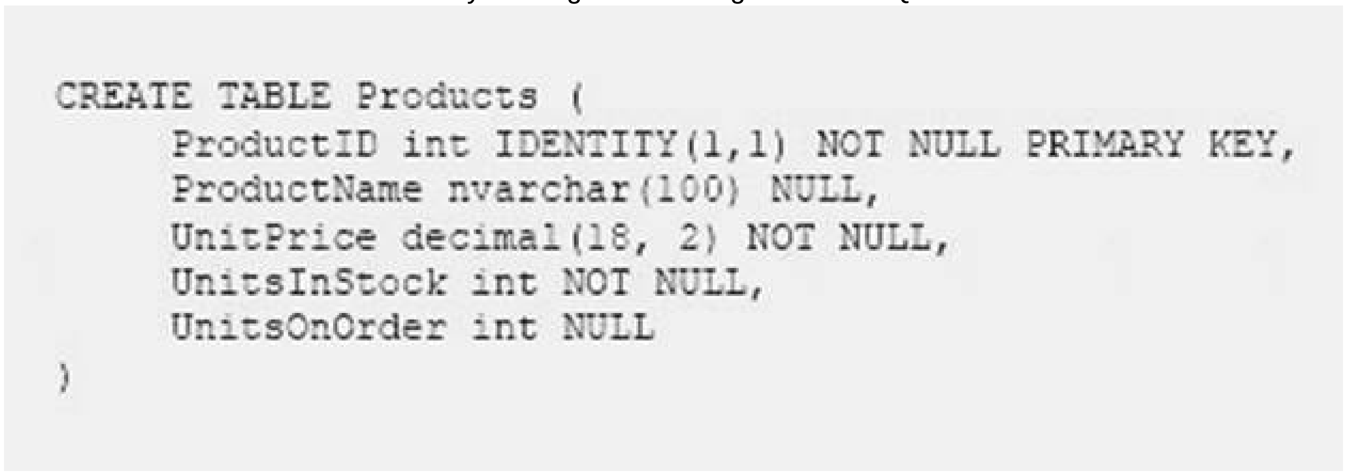


```
C
    SELECT
         CustomerID,
         CustomerName,
         CreditLimit
    FROM
         Sales.Customers
              FOR SYSTEM_TIME ALL;


D
     SELECT
          CustomerID,
          CustomerName,
          CreditLimit
     FROM
          Sales.Customers
               FOR SYSTEM_TIME BETWEEN '2016-12-31' AND '2017-01-01');
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

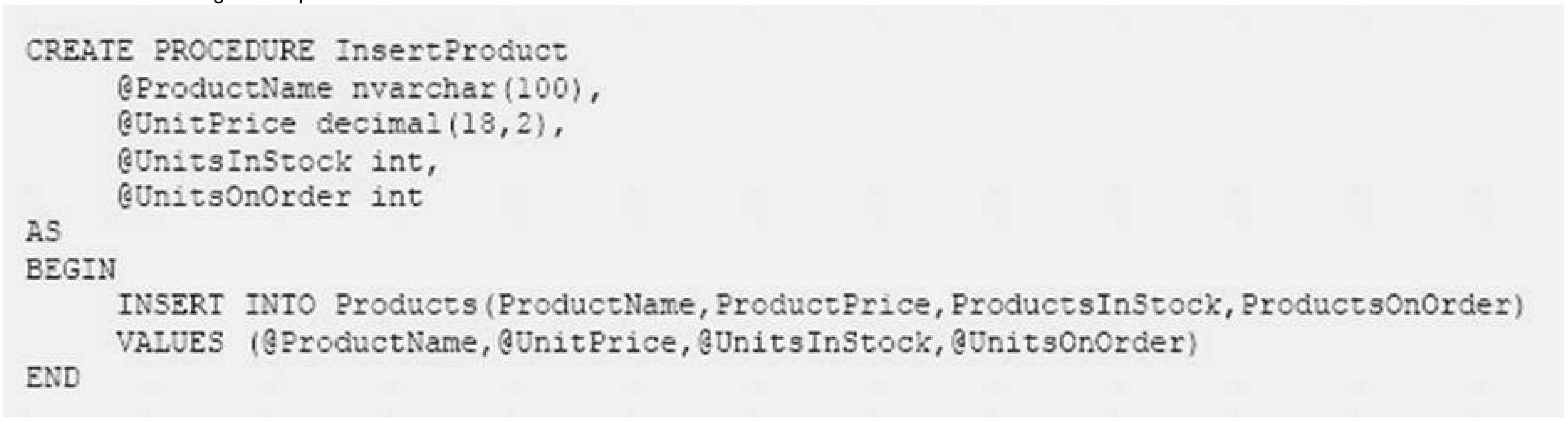
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24
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:



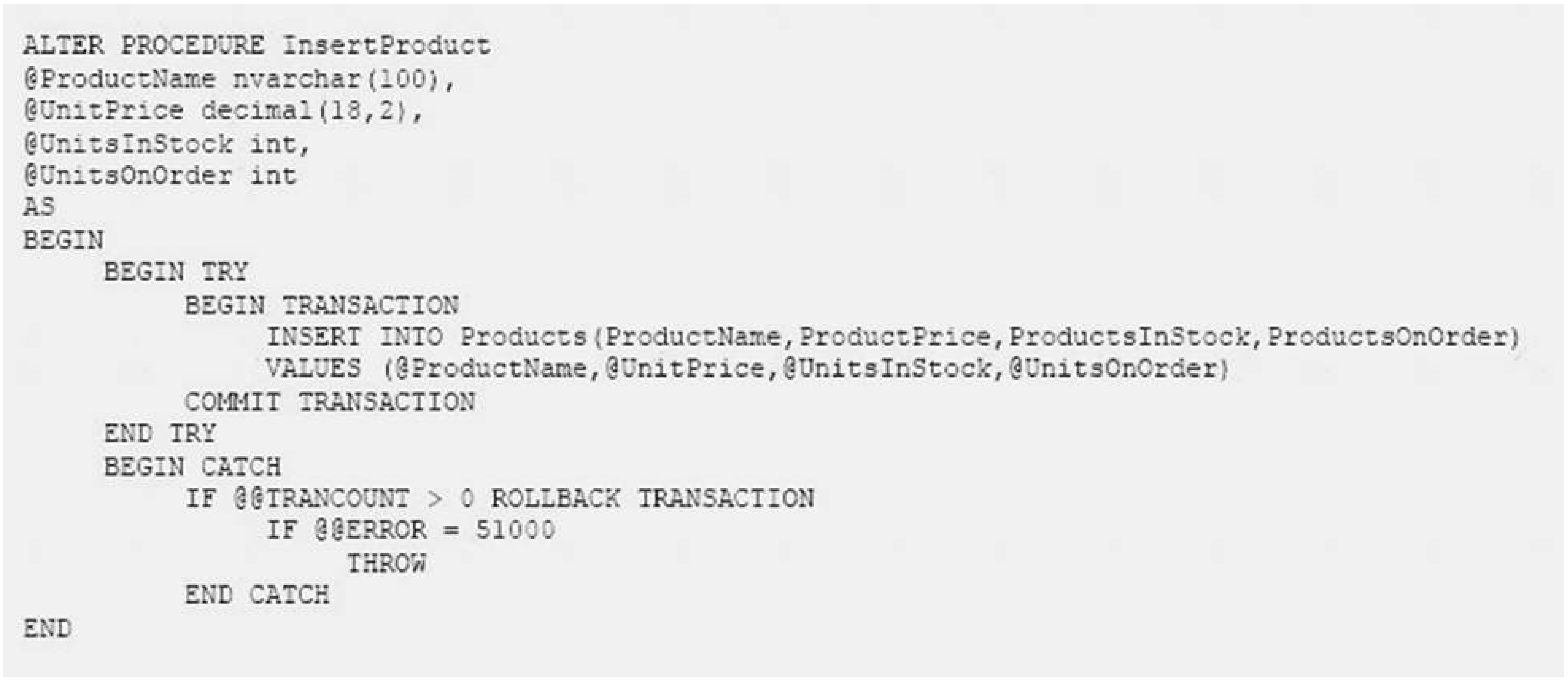
```
CREATE TABLE Products (
     ProductID int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
     ProductName nvarchar(100) NULL,
     UnitPrice decimal(18, 2) NOT NULL,
     UnitsInStock int NOT NULL,
     UnitsOnOrder int NULL
)
```

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
     BEGIN TRY
          BEGIN TRANSACTION
               INSERT INTO Products(ProductName,ProductPrice,ProductsInStock,ProductsOnOrder)
               VALUES (@ProductName,@UnitPrice,@UnitsInStock,@UnitsOnOrder)
          COMMIT TRANSACTION
     END TRY
     BEGIN CATCH
          IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
               IF @@ERROR = 51000
                    THROW
          END CATCH
END
```

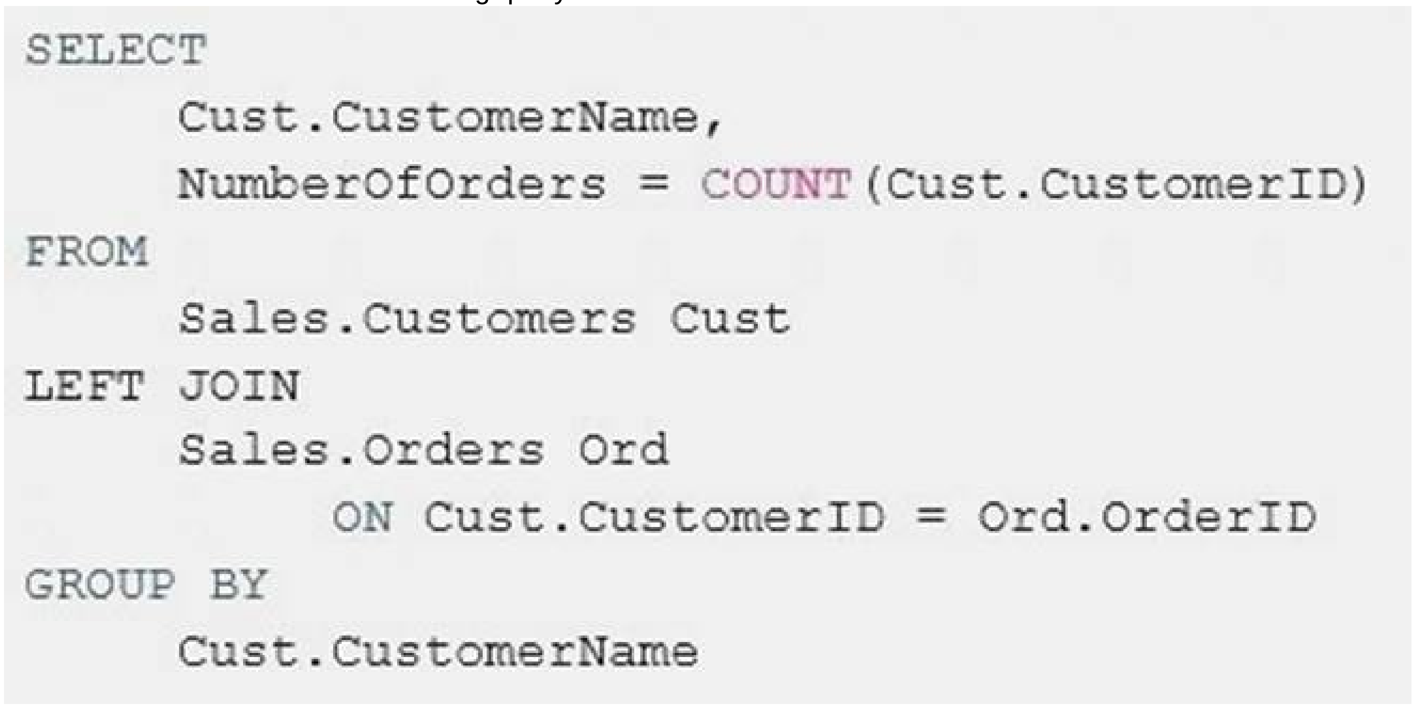
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
A transaction is correctly defined for the INSERT INTO ..VALUES statement, and if there is an error in the transaction it will be caught ant he transaction will be rolled back. However, error number 51000 will not be
returned, as it is only used in an IF @ERROR = 51000 statement.
Note: @@TRANCOUNT returns the number of BEGIN TRANSACTION statements that have occurred on the current connection.
References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187967.aspx

NEW QUESTION 28
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 named DB1 that contains two tables named Sales.Customers and Sales.Orders. Sales.Customers has a foreign key relationship to a column named CustomerID in Sales.Orders.
You need to recommend a query that returns all the customers. The query must also return the number of orders that each customer placed in 2016.
Solution: You recommend the following query:



```
SELECT
       Cust.CustomerName,
       NumberOfOrders = COUNT(Cust.CustomerID)
FROM
       Sales.Customers Cust
LEFT JOIN
       Sales.Orders Ord
              ON Cust.CustomerID = Ord.OrderID
GROUP BY
       Cust.CustomerName
```

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33
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 stores sales and order information.
Users must be able to extract information from the tables on an ad hoc basis. They must also be able to reference the extracted information as a single table.
You need to implement a solution that allows users to retrieve the data required, based on variables defined at the time of the query.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
User-defined functions that return a table data type can be powerful alternatives to views. These functions are referred to as table-valued functions. A table-valued user-defined function can be used where table or view expressions are allowed in Transact-SQL queries. While views are limited to a single SELECT statement, user-defined functions can contain additional statements that allow more powerful logic than is possible in views.
A table-valued user-defined function can also replace stored procedures that return a single result set. References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191165(v=sql.105).aspx

NEW QUESTION 36
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 creating indexes in a data warehouse.
You have a dimension table named Table1 that has 10,000 rows. The rows are used to generate several reports. The reports join a column that is the primary key.
The execution plan contains bookmark lookups for Table1. You discover that the reports run slower than expected.
You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to run the reports. Solution: You create a hash index on the primary key column. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38
You are developing a database to track employee progress relative to training goals. You run the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE Employees(
  EmployeeID INT IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
  Name VARCHAR(150) NULL,
  CONSTRAINT PK_Employees PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (
   EmployeeID ASC
   ) WITH (STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE = OFF, IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF) ON PRIMARY
   ) ON PRIMARY

CREATE TABLE CoursesTaken(
CourseID INT NOT NULL,
EmployeeID INT NOT NULL,
CourseTakenOn DATE NULL,
CONSTRAINT PK_CoursesTaken PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (
 CourseID ASC, EmployeeID ASC
 ) WITH (STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE = OFF, IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF) ON PRIMARY

 ) ON PRIMARY
```

You must build a report that shows all Employees and the courses that they have taken. Employees that have not taken training courses must still appear in the report. The report must display NULL in the course column for these employees.
You need to create a query for the report.
A)

```
SELECT e.Name, c.Course
FROM dbo.Courses c
JOIN dbo.CoursesTaken ct ON c.CourseID = ct.CourseID
INNER JOIN dbo.Employees e ON ct.EmployeeID = e.EmployeeID
```

B)

```
SELECT e.Name, c.Course
FROM dbo.Courses c
JOIN dbo.CoursesTaken ct ON c.CourseID = ct.CourseID
JOIN dbo.Employees e ON ct.EmployeeID = e.EmployeeID
```

C)

```
SELECT e.Name, c.Course
FROM dbo.Courses c
JOIN dbo.CoursesTaken ct ON c.CourseID = ct.CourseID
LEFT JOIN dbo.Employees e ON ct.EmployeeID = e.EmployeeID
```

D)

```
SELECT e.Name, c.Course
FROM dbo.Courses c
JOIN dbo.CoursesTaken ct ON c.CourseID = ct.CourseID
RIGHT JOIN dbo.Employees e ON ct.EmployeeID = e.EmployeeID
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 40
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 named Products that stores information about products your company sells. The table has a column named ListPrice that stores retail pricing information for products.
Some products are used only internally by the company. Records for these products are maintained in the Products table for inventory purposes. The price for each of these products is $0.00. Customers are not permitted to order these products.
You need to increase the list price for products that cost less than $100 by 10 percent. You must only increase pricing for products that customers are permitted to order.
Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
UPDATE Production.Product
SET ListPrice = ListPrice + 1.1
WHERE ListPrice
BETWEEN .01 and 99.99
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Products with a price between $0.00 and $100 will be increased, while products with a price of $0.00 would not be increased.

NEW QUESTION 42
You have a database named MyDb. You run the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE tblRoles (
     RoleId int NOT NULL IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,
     RoleName varchar(20) NOT NULL
)
CREATE TABLE tblUsers (
     UserId int NOT NULL IDENTITY(10000,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,
     UserName varchar(20) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
     RoleId int NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES tbRoles(RoleId),
     IsActive bit NOT NULL DEFAULT(1)
)
```

A value of 1 in the IsActive column indicates that a user is active.
You need to create a count for active users in each role. If a role has no active users. You must display a zero as the active users count.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A. SELECT R.RoleName, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles RCROSS JOIN (SELECT UserId, RoleId FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1) UWHERE U.RoleId = R.RoleIdGROUP BY R.RoleId, R.RoleName
B. SELECT R.RoleName, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles RLEFT JOIN (SELECTUserId, RoleId FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1) UON U.RoleId = R.RoleIdGROUP BY R.RoleId, R.RoleName
C. SELECT R.RoleName, U.ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles R CROSS JOIN(SELECT RoleId, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCountFROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1 GROUP BY R.RoleId) U

D. SELECT R.RoleName, ISNULL (U.ActiveUserCount,0) AS ActiveUserCountFROM tblRoles R LEFT JOIN (SELECT RoleId, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCountFROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1 GROUP BY R.RoleId) U

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 45
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 dbo.Town(TownID),
     CreatedDate datetime DEFAULT(Getdate())
)
```

You must insert the following data into the Customer table:

Record	First name	Last name	Date of Birth	Credit limit	Town ID	Created date
Record 1	Yvonne	McKay	1984-05-25	9,000	no town details	current date and time
Record 2	Jossef	Goldberg	1995-06-03	5,500	no town details	current date and time

You need to ensure that both records are inserted or neither record is inserted. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO dbo.Customer (FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, CreditLimit)
VALUES ('Yvonne', 'McKay', '1984-05-25', 9000), ("Jossef', 'Goldberg', '1995-06-03', 5500)
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
With the INSERT INTO..VALUES statement we can insert both values with just one statement. This ensures that both records or neither is inserted.
References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms174335.aspx

NEW QUESTION 48
You create a table named Sales.Categories by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

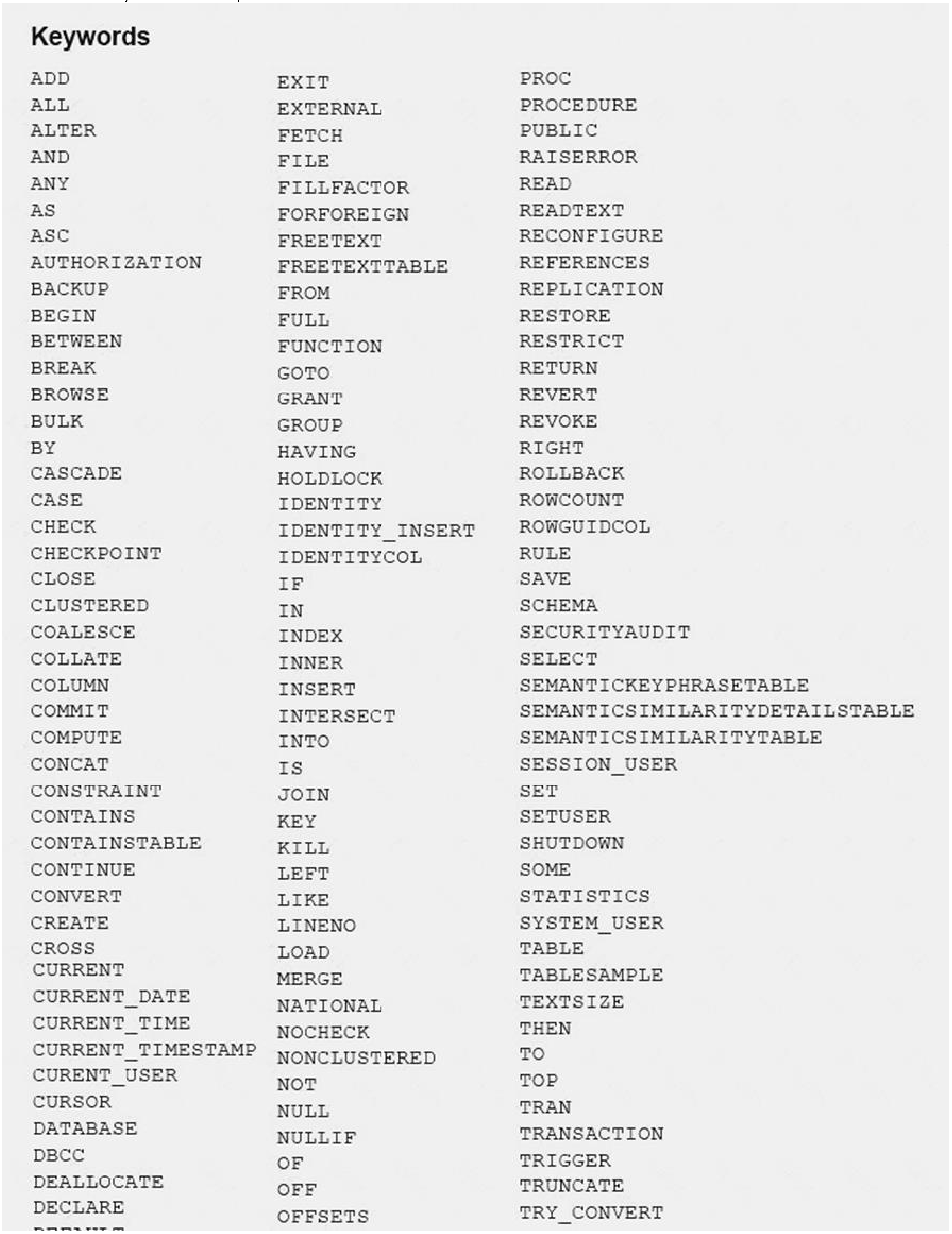
```
CREATE TABLE Sales.Categories (
     CategoryID smallint NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
     Name nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
     ParentCategoryID int NULL
)
```

You add the following data to the table.

CategoryID	Name	ParentCategoryID
1	Electronics	NULL
2	Cameras and photography	1
3	Computers and tablets	1
4	Cell phones and accessories	1
5	TV and audio	1
6	Digital cameras	2
9	laptops	3
13	Household goods	NULL
14	Bathroom items	13
15	Shower curtains	14

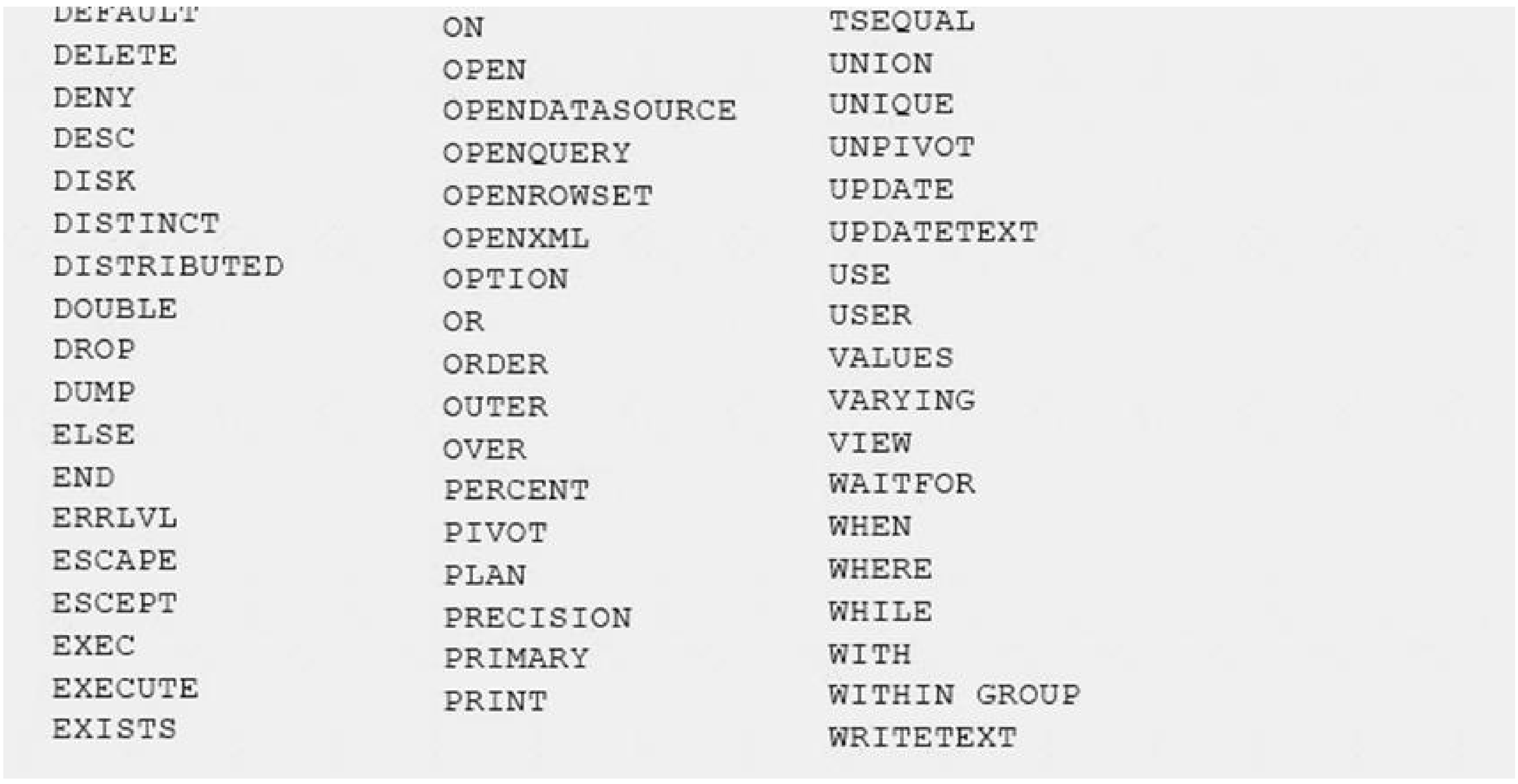
You need to create a query that uses a common table expression (CTE) to show the parent category of each category. The query must meet the following requirements:

Return all columns from the Categories table in the order shown.
Exclude all categories that do not have a parent category.
Construct the query using the following guidelines:
Name the expression ParentCategories.
Use PC as the alias for the expression.
Use C as the alias for the Categories table.
Use the AS keyword for all table aliases.
Use individual column names for each column that the query returns.
Do not use a prefix for any column name.
Do not surround object names with square brackets.



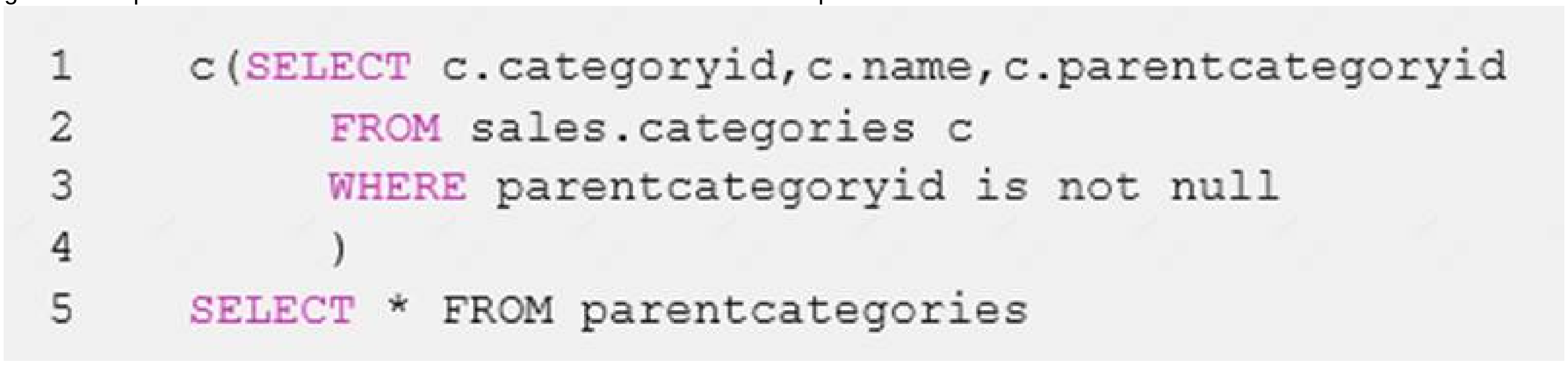
Keywords

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
CURENT_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    c(SELECT c.categoryid,c.name,c.parentcategoryid
2         FROM sales.categories c
3         WHERE parentcategoryid is not null
4         )
5    SELECT * FROM parentcategories
```

Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position. You may check syntax as many times as needed.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

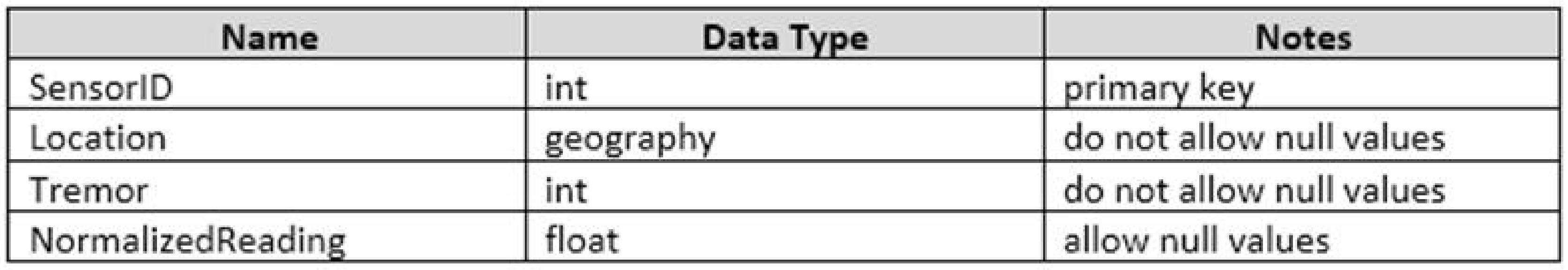
Explanation:
1 WITH ParentCategories pc (CategoryID, Name, PatentCategoryID) AS (SELECT c.categoryID,c.name,c.parentcategoryid
2 FROM sales.categories c
3 WHERE parentcategoryid is not null
4)
5 SELECT * FROM parentcategories
Note: On Line 1 replace c with WITH ParentCategories pc (CategoryID, Name, PatentCategoryID) AS Note: The basic syntax structure for a CTE is:
WITH expression_name [(column_name [,...n])] AS
(CTE_query_definition)
References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190766(v=sql.105).aspx

NEW QUESTION 50
You need to create an indexed view that requires logic statements to manipulate the data that the view displays.
Which two database objects should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

A. a user-defined table-valued function
B. a CRL function
C. a stored procedure
D. a user-defined scalar function

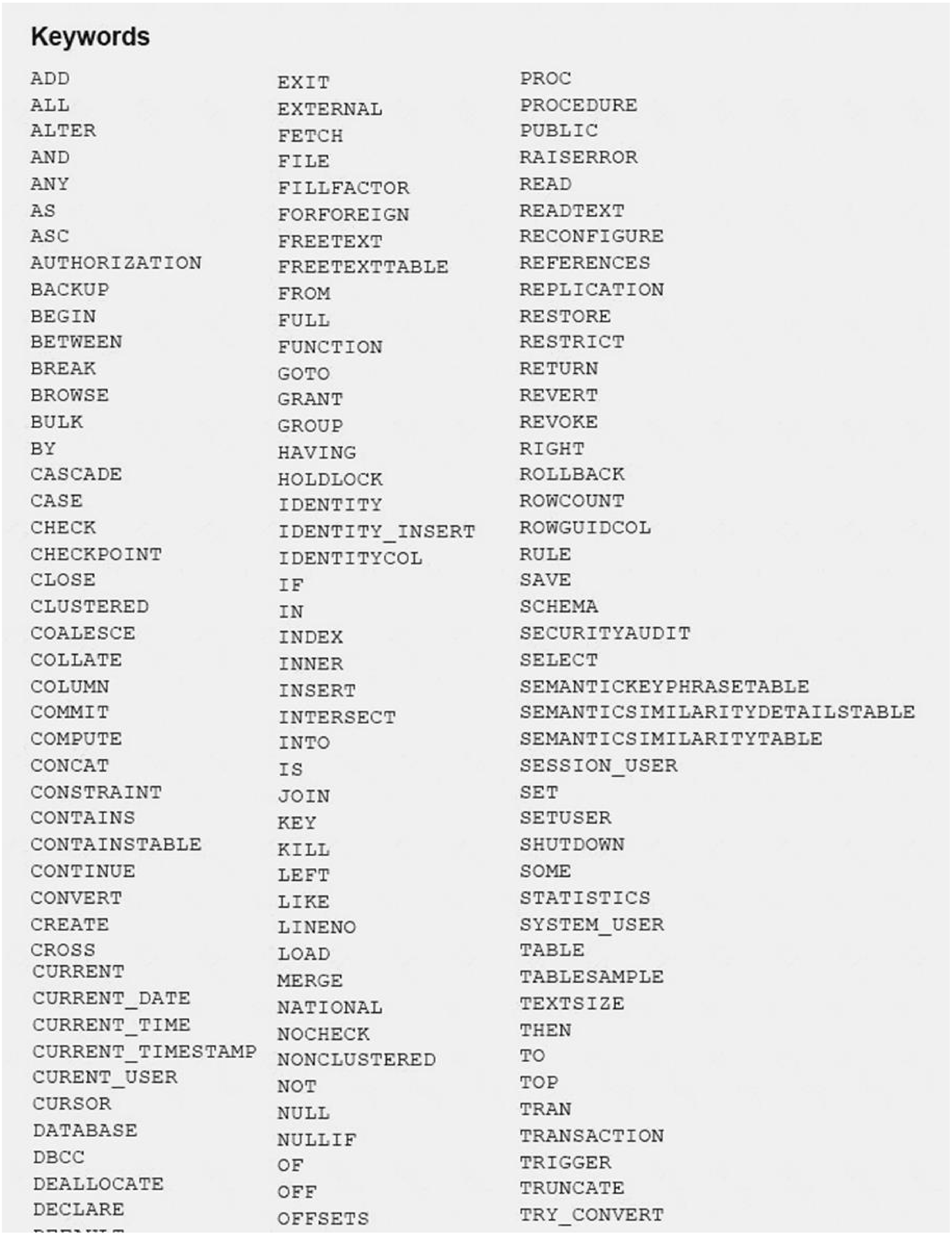
Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 55
You work for an organization that monitors seismic activity around volcanos. You have a table named GroundSensors. The table stored data collected from seismic sensors. It includes the columns describes in the following table:



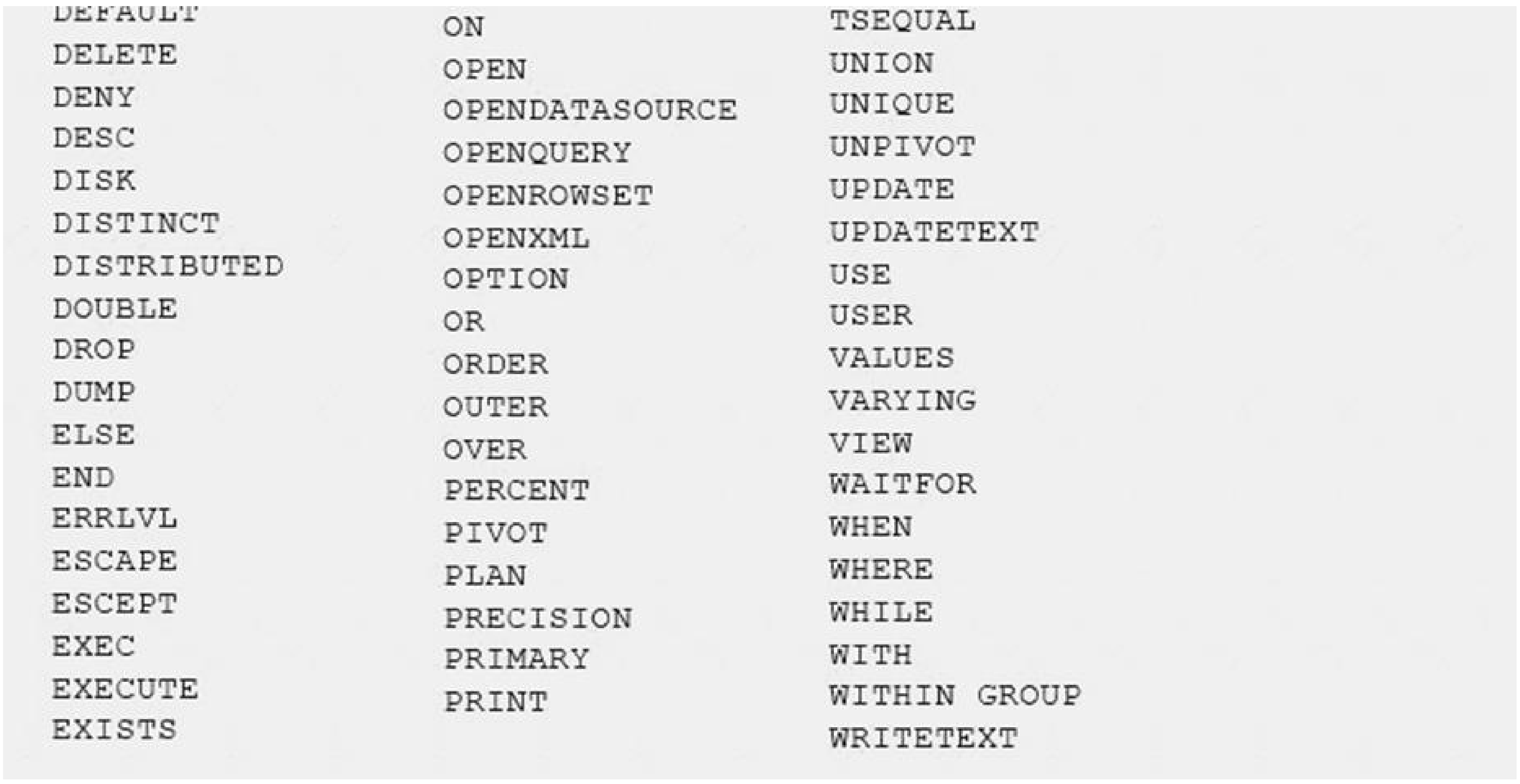
Name	Data Type	Notes
SensorID	int	primary key
Location	geography	do not allow null values
Tremor	int	do not allow null values
NormalizedReading	float	allow null values

The database also contains a scalar value function named NearestMountain that returns the name of the mountain that is nearest to the sensor.
You need to create a query that shows the average of the normalized readings from the sensors for each mountain. The query must meet the following requirements:
* Include the average normalized readings and nearest mountain name.
* Exclude sensors for which no normalized reading exists.
* Exclude those sensors with value of zero for tremor. Construct the query using the following guidelines:
* Use one part names to reference tables, columns and functions.
* Do not use parentheses unless required.
* Do not use aliases for column names and table names.
* Do not surround object names with square brackets.



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
CURENT_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.

```
select
```

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
GROUP BY is a SELECT statement clause that divides the query result into groups of rows, usually for the purpose of performing one or more aggregations on each group. The SELECT statement returns one row per group.
SELECT SensorID, NearestMountain(Location) FROM GroundSensors
WHERE TREMOR &lt;&gt; 0 AND NormalizedReading IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY SensorID, NearestMountain(Location)
References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177673.aspx

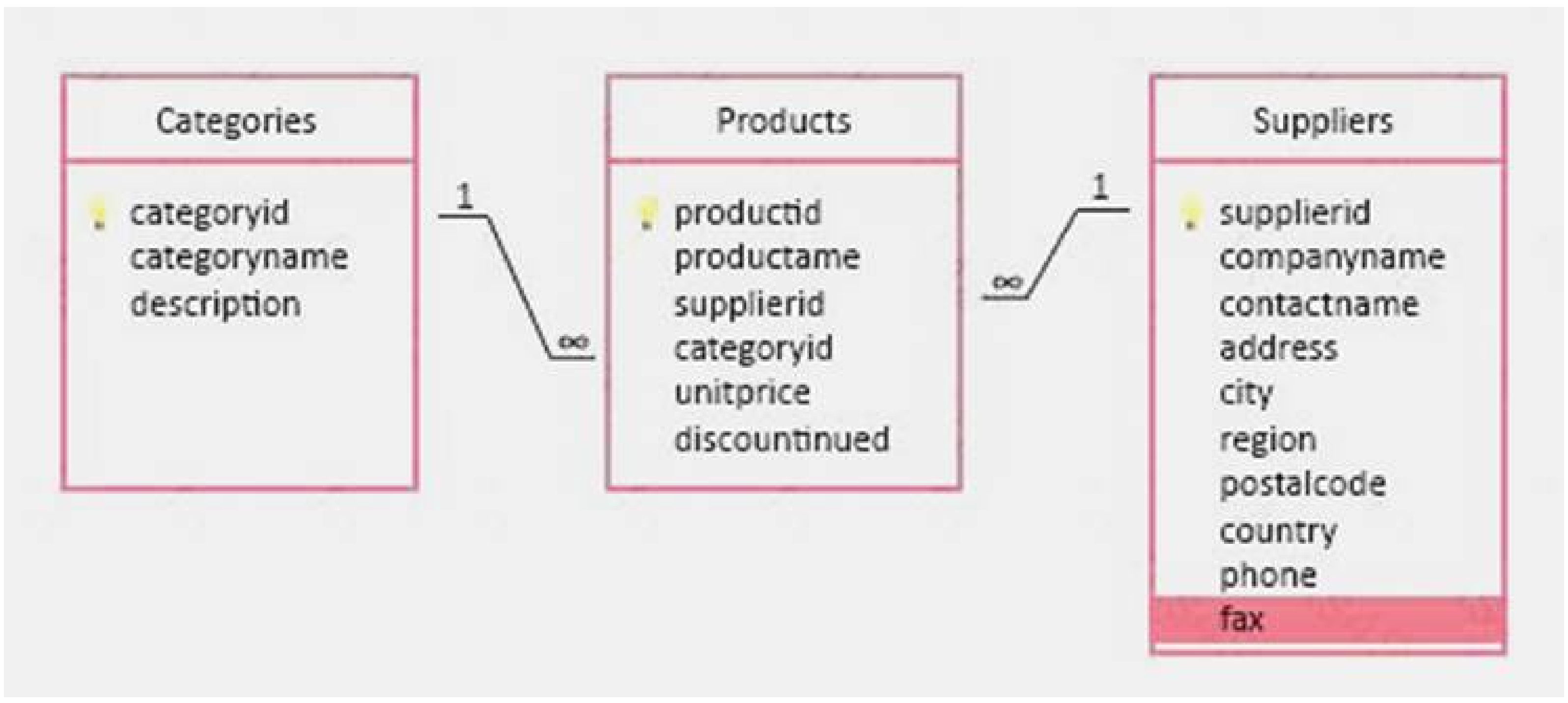
NEW QUESTION 58
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.
You have a database that is denormalized. Users make frequent changes to data in a primary table.
You need to ensure that users cannot change the tables directly, and that changes made to the primary table also update any related tables.
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

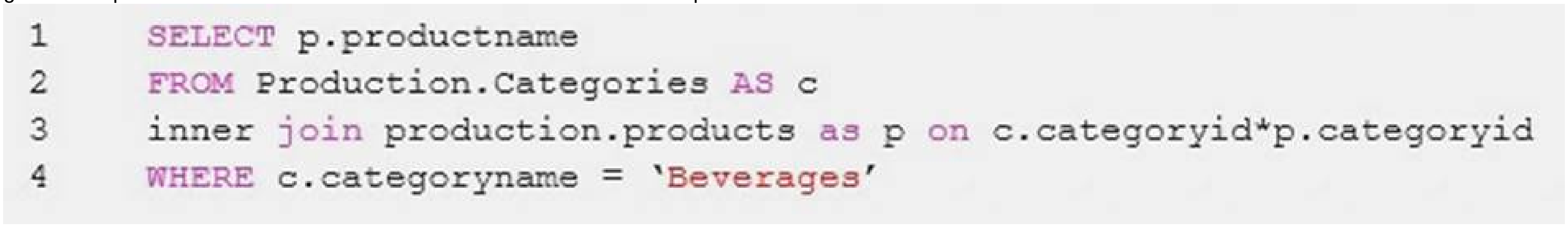
Answer: B

Explanation:
Using an Indexed View would allow you to keep your base data in properly normalized tables and maintain data-integrity while giving you the denormalized "view" of that data.
References:
http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4789091/updating-redundant-denormalized-data-automatically-in-sql-server

NEW QUESTION 59
You have a database that includes the following tables. All of the tables are in the Production schema.



You need to create a query that returns a list of product names for all products in the Beverages category. Construct the query using the following guidelines:
 Use the first letter of the table name as the table alias.
 Use two-part column names.
 Do not surround object names with square brackets.
 Do not use implicit joins.
 Do not use variables.
 Use single quotes to surround literal values.
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      SELECT p.productname
2      FROM Production.Categories AS c
3      inner join production.products as p on c.categoryid*p.categoryid
4      WHERE c.categoryname = 'Beverages'
```

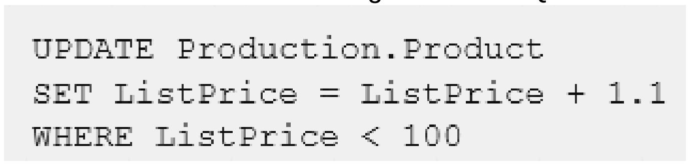
Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position. You may check syntax as many times as needed.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
1 SELECT p.productname
2 FROM Production.categories AS c
3 inner join production.products as p on c.categoryid=p.categoryid 4 WHERE c.categoryname = 'Beverages'
Note: On line 3 change * to =

NEW QUESTION 62
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 named Products that stores information about products your company sells. The table has a column named ListPrice that stores retail pricing information for products.
Some products are used only internally by the company. Records for these products are maintained in the Products table for inventory purposes. The price for each of these products is $0.00. Customers are not permitted to order these products.
You need to increase the list price for products that cost less than $100 by 10 percent. You must only increase pricing for products that customers are permitted to order.
Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:



```
UPDATE Production.Product
SET ListPrice = ListPrice + 1.1
WHERE ListPrice < 100
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Products with a price of $0.00 would also be increased.

NEW QUESTION 65
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(UnitsOnOnrder,0)) AS
TotalUnitPrice FROM Products
```

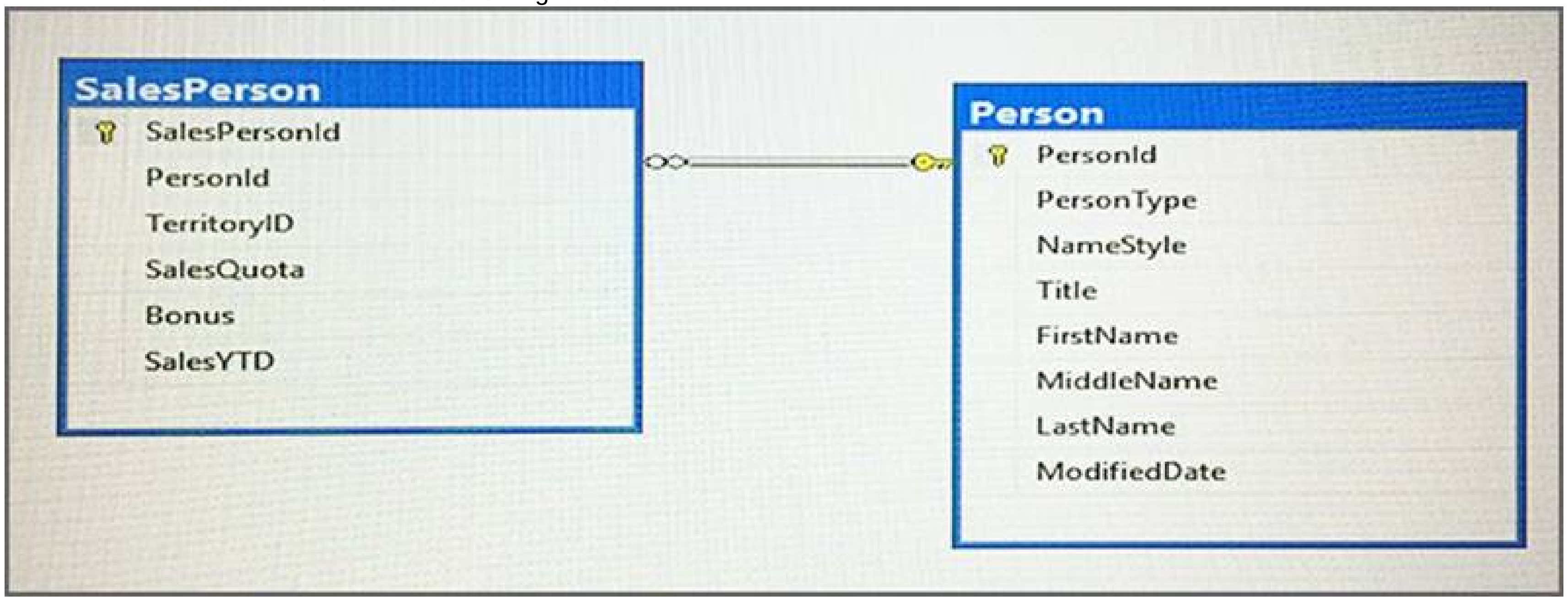
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

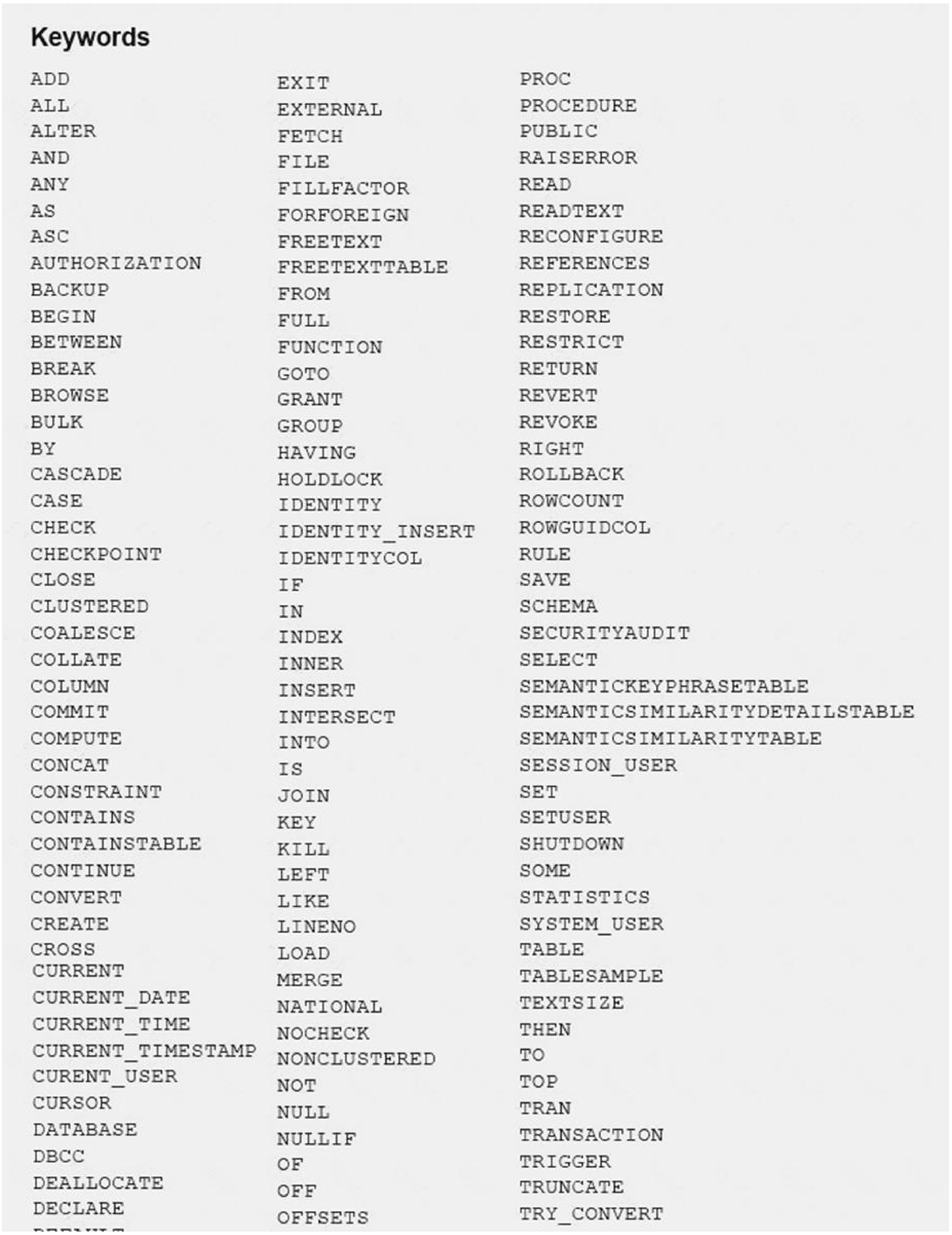
Answer: A

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 69
You have a database that contains the following tables.

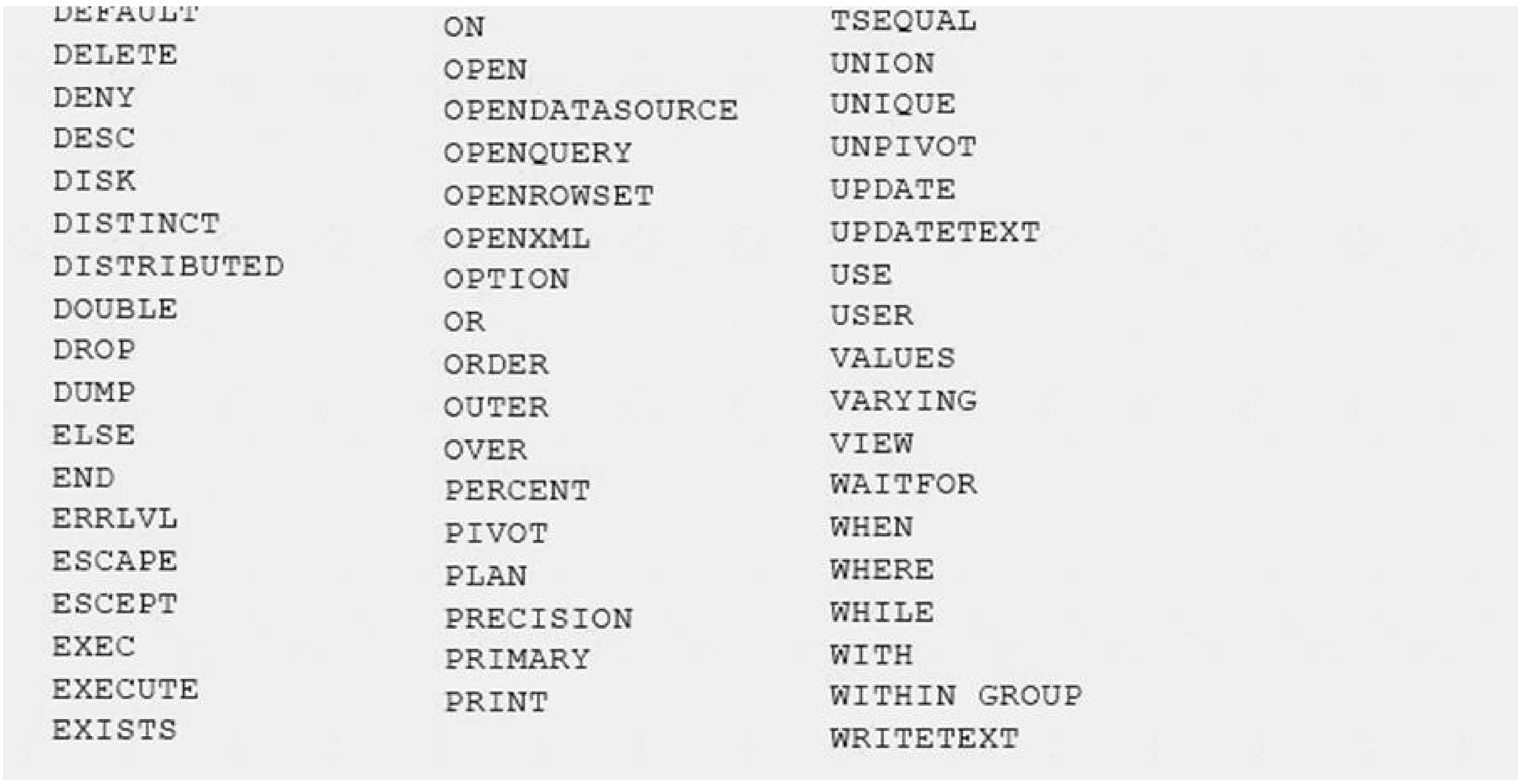


You need to create a query that lists the lowest-performing salespersons based on the current year-to-date sales period. The query must meet the following requirements:
- Return a column named Fullname that includes the salesperson FirstName, a space, and then LastName.
- Include the current year-to-date sales for each salesperson.
- Display only data for the three salespersons with the lowest year-to-year sales values.
- Exclude salespersons that have no value for TerritoryID. Construct the query using the following guidelines:
- Use the first letter of a table name as the table alias.
- Use two-part column names.
- Do not surround object names with square brackets.
- Do not use implicit joins.
- Use only single quotes for literal text.
- Use aliases only if required.



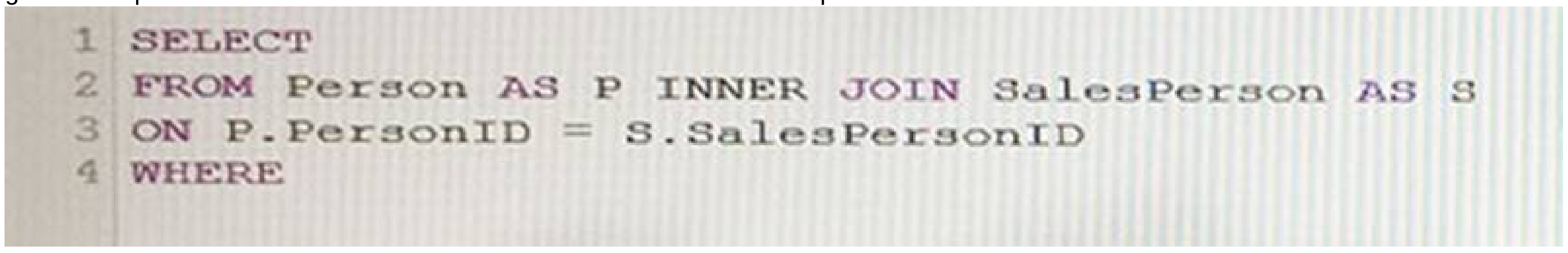
Keywords

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
CURENT_USER	NOT	TOP
CURSOR	NULL	TRAN
DATABASE	NULLIF	TRANSACTION
DBCC	OF	TRIGGER
DEALLOCATE	OFF	TRUNCATE
DECLARE	OFFSETS	TRY_CONVERT



```
DEFAULT
DELETE
DENY
DESC
DISK
DISTINCT
DISTRIBUTED
DOUBLE
DROP
DUMP
ELSE
END
ERRLVL
ESCAPE
ESCEPT
EXEC
EXECUTE
EXISTS
ON
OPEN
OPENDATASOURCE
OPENQUERY
OPENROWSET
OPENXML
OPTION
OR
ORDER
OUTER
OVER
PERCENT
PIVOT
PLAN
PRECISION
PRIMARY
PRINT
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.



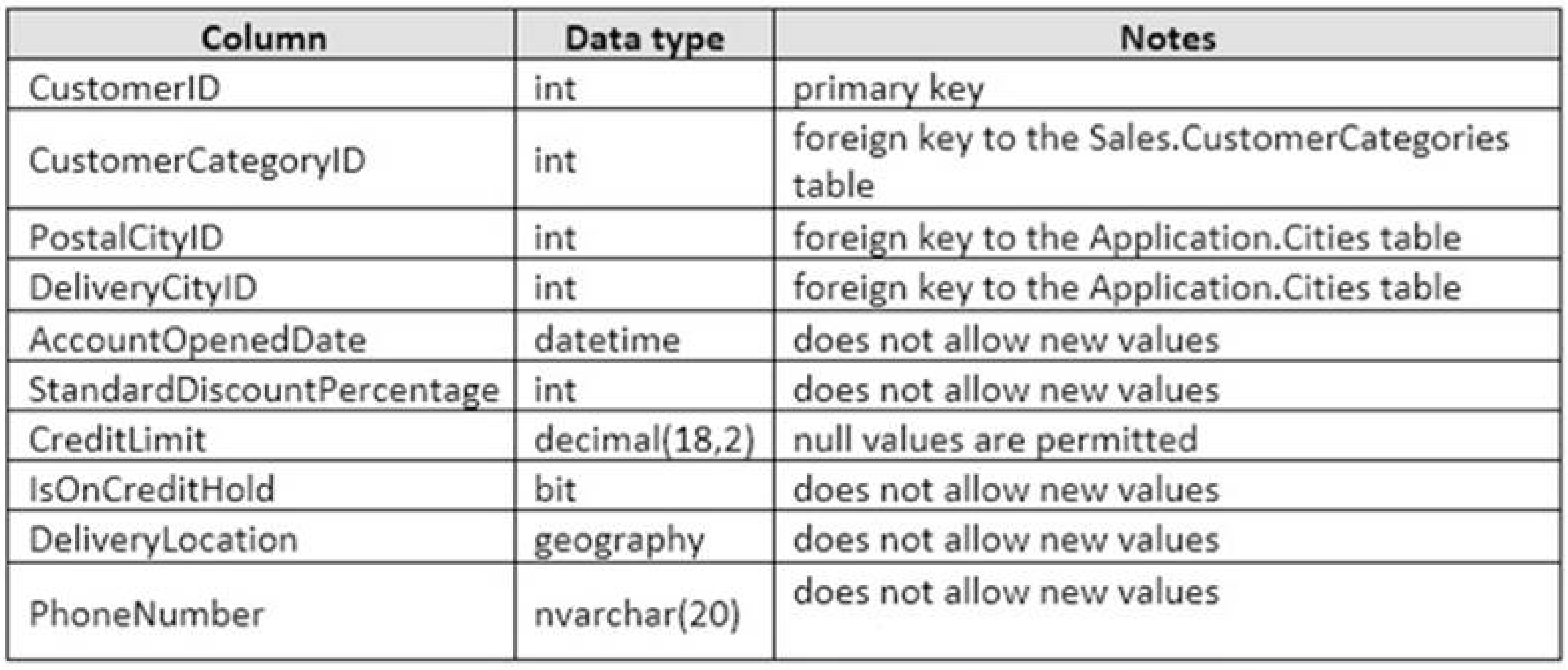
```
SELECT
FROM Person AS P INNER JOIN SalesPerson AS S
ON P.PersonID = S.SalesPersonID
WHERE
```

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

A. SELECT TOP 3(p.FirstName + &#39; &#39; + p.LastName) AS FullName, s.SalesYTD FROMPerson AS pINNER JOIN SalesPerson AS s ON p.PersonID = s.PersonID WHERE
B. TerritoryID IS NOT NULLORDER BY
C. SalesYTD DESC

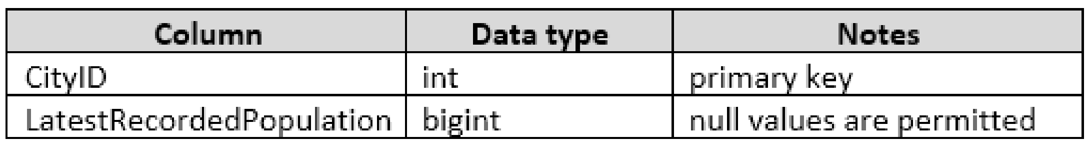
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 71
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

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:

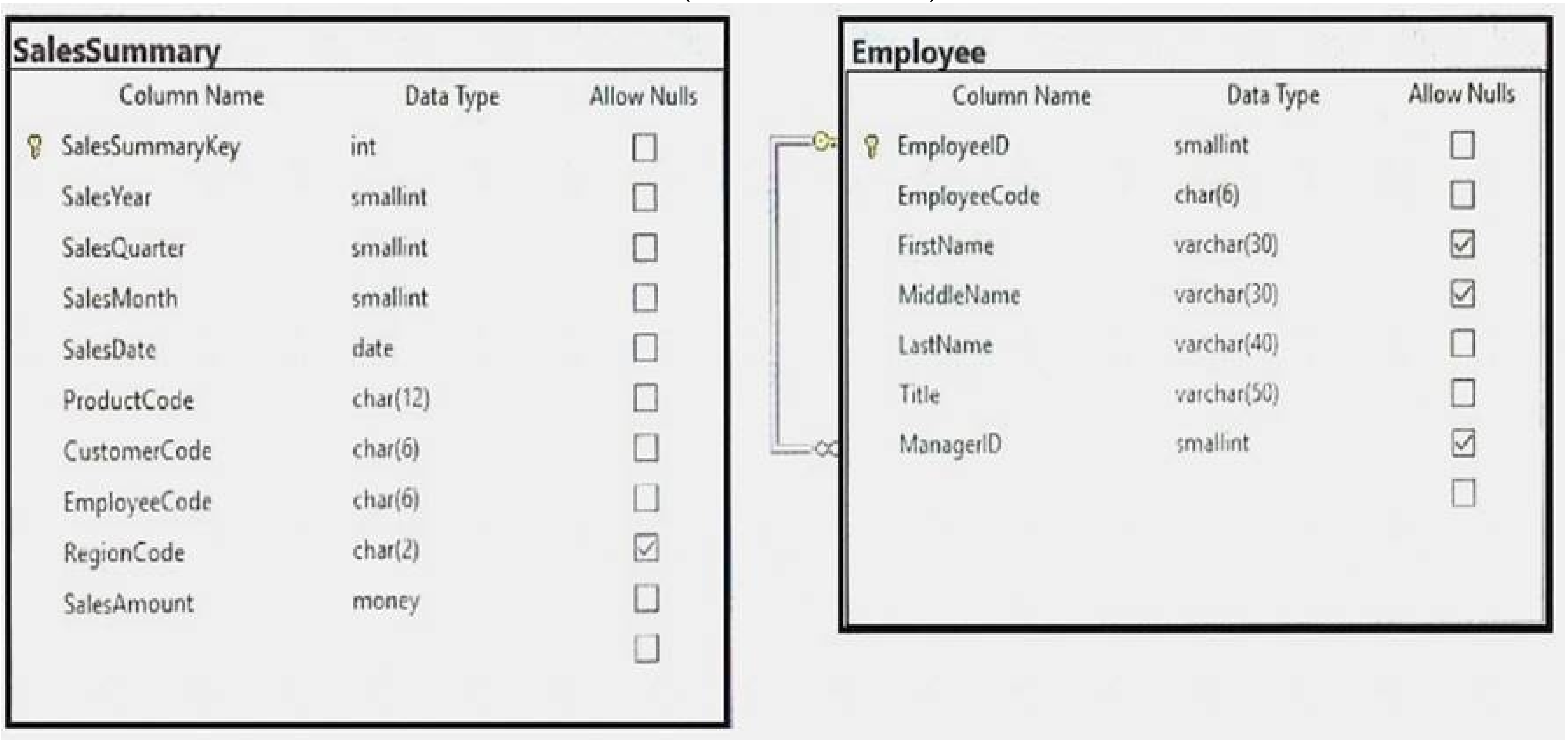
```
SELECT TOP 1 B.CustomerID, A.DeliveryLocation.STDistance(B.DeliveryLocation) AS Dist
FROM Sales.Customers AS A
CROSS JOIN Sales.Customers AS B
WHERE A.CustomerID = @custID AND A.CustomerID <> B.CustomerID
ORDER BY Dist
```

The variable @custID is set to a valid customer.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 74
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.
Start of repeated scenario
You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



SalesSummary

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
SalesSummaryKey	int	☐
SalesYear	smallint	☐
SalesQuarter	smallint	☐
SalesMonth	smallint	☐
SalesDate	date	☐
ProductCode	char(12)	☐
CustomerCode	char(6)	☐
EmployeeCode	char(6)	☐
RegionCode	char(2)	✓
SalesAmount	money	☐

Employee

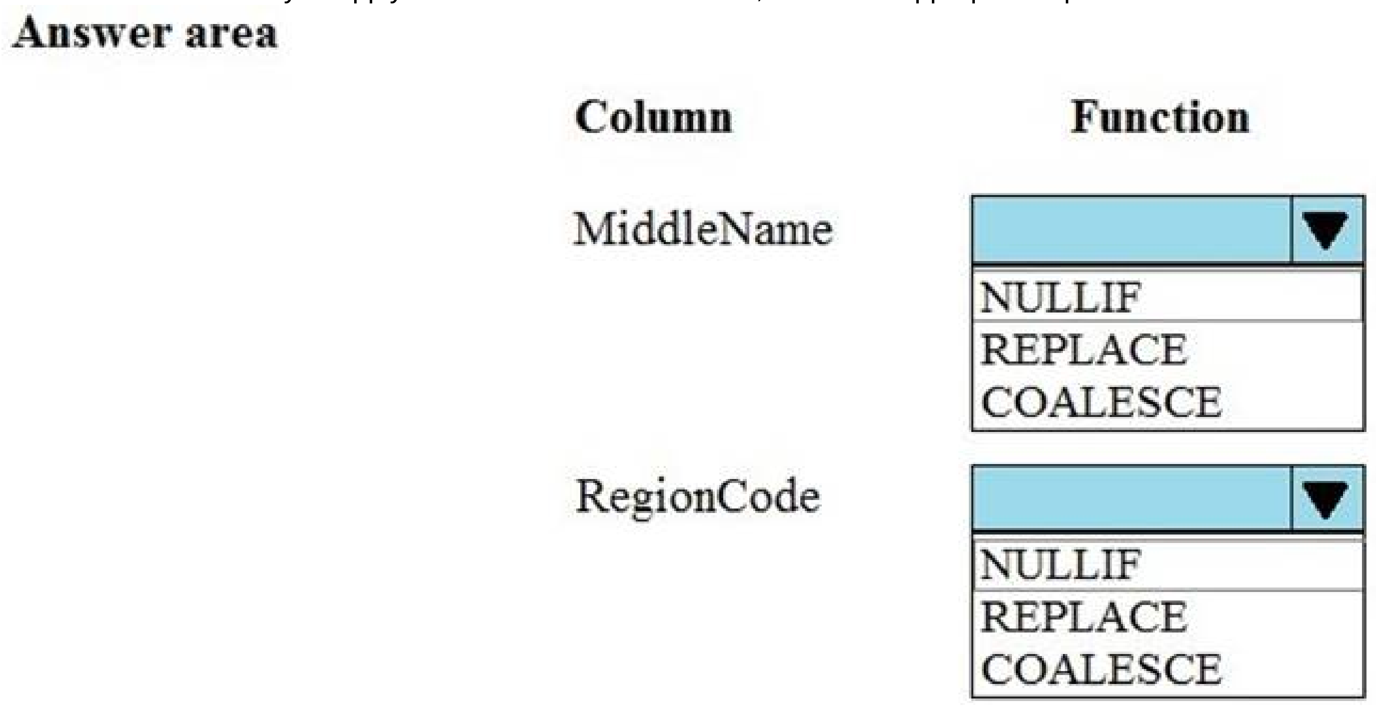
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
EmployeeID	smallint	☐
EmployeeCode	char(6)	☐
FirstName	varchar(30)	✓
MiddleName	varchar(30)	✓
LastName	varchar(40)	☐
Title	varchar(50)	☐
ManagerID	smallint	✓

You review the Employee table and make the following observations:
- Every record has a value in the ManagerID except for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).
- The FirstName and MiddleName columns contain null values for some records.
- The valid values for the Title column are Sales Representative manager, and CEO. You review the SalesSummary table and make the following observations:
- The ProductCode column contains two parts: The first five digits represent a product code, and the last seven digits represent the unit price. The unit price uses the following pattern: ####.##.
- You observe that for many records, the unit price portion of the ProductCode column contains values.
- The RegionCode column contains NULL for some records.
- Sales data is only recorded for sales representatives.
You are developing a series of reports and procedures to support the business. Details for each report or procedure follow.
Sales Summary report: This report aggregates data by year and quarter. The report must resemble the following table.

SalesYear	SalesQuarter	YearSalesAmount	QuarterSalesAmount
2015	1	2000.00	1000.00
2015	2	2000.00	500.00
2015	3	2000.00	250.00
2015	4	2000.00	250.00
2016	1	3500.00	500.00
2016	2	3500.00	1000.00

Sales Manager report: This report lists each sales manager and the total sales amount for all employees that report to the sales manager.
Sales by Region report: This report lists the total sales amount by employee and by region. The report must include the following columns: EmployeeCode, MiddleName, LastName, RegionCode, and SalesAmount. If MiddleName is NULL, FirstName must be displayed. If both FirstName and MiddleName have null values, the world Unknown must be displayed/ If RegionCode is NULL, the word Unknown must be displayed.
Report1: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables. You plan to create an object to support Report1. The object has the

following requirements:
- be joinable with the SELECT statement that supplies data for the report
- can be used multiple times with the SELECT statement for the report
- be usable only with the SELECT statement for the report
- not be saved as a permanent object
Report2: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables. You plan to create an object to support Report1. The object has the following requirements:
Sales Hierarchy report. This report aggregates rows, creates subtotal rows, and super-aggregates rows over the SalesAmount column in a single result-set. The report uses SaleYear, SaleQuarter, and SaleMonth as a hierarchy. The result set must not contain a grand total or cross-tabulation aggregate rows.
Current Price Stored Procedure: This stored procedure must return the unit price for a product when a product code is supplied. The unit price must include a dollar sign at the beginning. In addition, the unit price must contain a comma every three digits to the left of the decimal point, and must display two digits to the left of the decimal point. The stored procedure must not throw errors, even if the product code contains invalid data.
End of Repeated Scenario
You need to create the query for the Sales by Region report.
Which function should you apply to each column? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

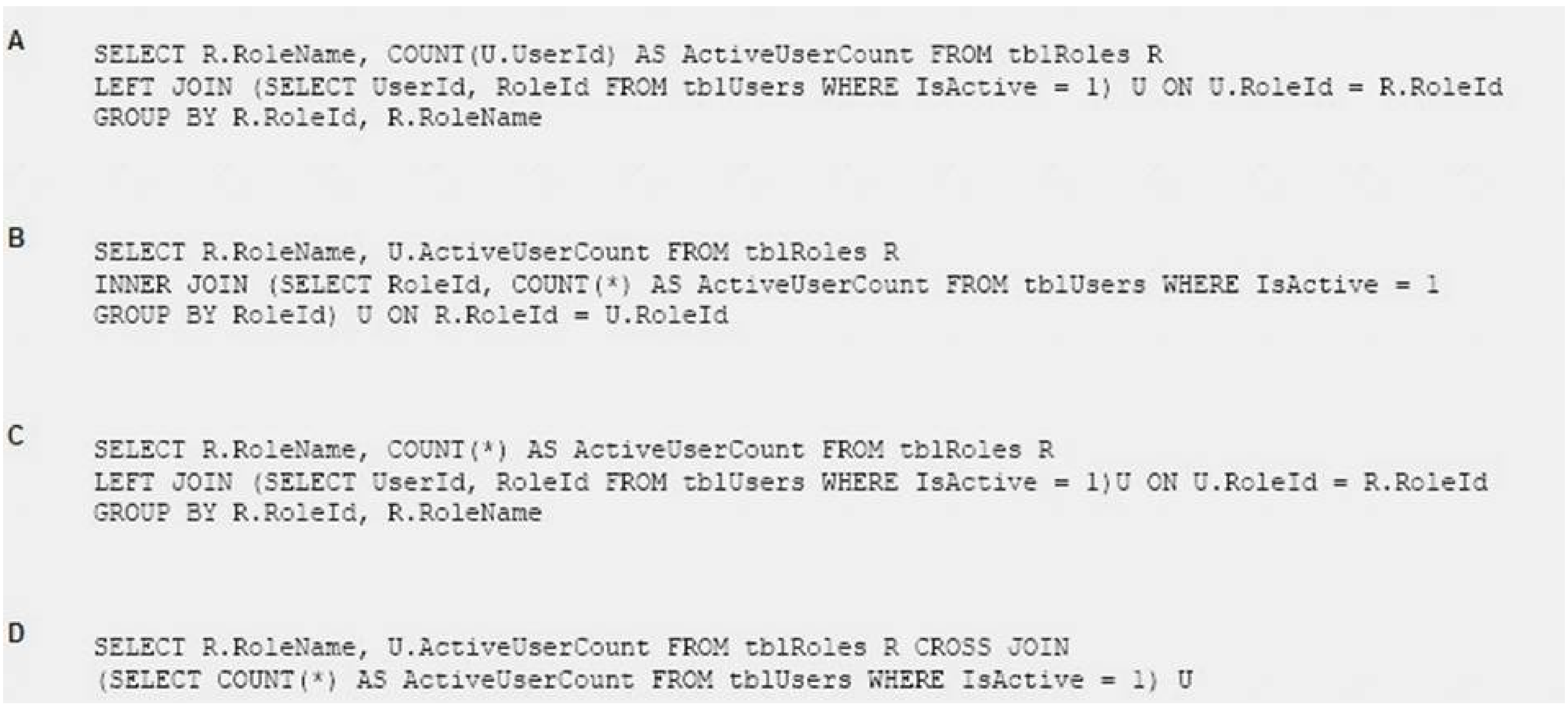
Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: COALESCE
COALESCE evaluates the arguments in order and returns the current value of the first expression that initially does not evaluate to NULL.
If MiddleName is NULL, FirstName must be displayed. If both FirstName and MiddleName have null values, the world Unknown must be displayed.
The following example shows how COALESCE selects the data from the first column that has a nonnull value.
SELECT Name, Class, Color, ProductNumber, COALESCE(Class, Color, ProductNumber) AS FirstNotNull FROM Production.Product;
Not NULLIF: NULLIF returns the first expression if the two expressions are not equal. If the expressions are equal, NULLIF returns a null value of the type of the first expression.
Box 2: COALESCE
If RegionCode is NULL, the word Unknown must be displayed.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/coalesce-transact-sql

NEW QUESTION 79
You have a database named MyDb. You run the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE tblRoles (
     RoleId int NOT NULL IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,
     RoleName varchar(20) NOT NULL
)
CREATE TABLE tblUsers (
     UserId int NOT NULL IDENTITY(10000,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,
     UserName varchar(20) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
     RoleId int NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES tbRoles(RoleId),
     IsActive bit NOT NULL DEFAULT(1)
)
```

A value of 1 in the IsActive column indicates that a user is active.
You need to create a count for active users in each role. If a role has no active users. you must display a zero as the active users count.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?



A

```
SELECT R.RoleName, COUNT(U.UserId) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles R
LEFT JOIN (SELECT UserId, RoleId FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1) U ON U.RoleId = R.RoleId
GROUP BY R.RoleId, R.RoleName
```

B

```
SELECT R.RoleName, U.ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles R
INNER JOIN (SELECT RoleId, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1
GROUP BY RoleId) U ON R.RoleId = U.RoleId
```

C

```
SELECT R.RoleName, COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles R
LEFT JOIN (SELECT UserId, RoleId FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1)U ON U.RoleId = R.RoleId
GROUP BY R.RoleId, R.RoleName
```

D

```
SELECT R.RoleName, U.ActiveUserCount FROM tblRoles R CROSS JOIN
(SELECT COUNT(*) AS ActiveUserCount FROM tblUsers WHERE IsActive = 1) U
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 84
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 local temporary table in the stored procedure. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

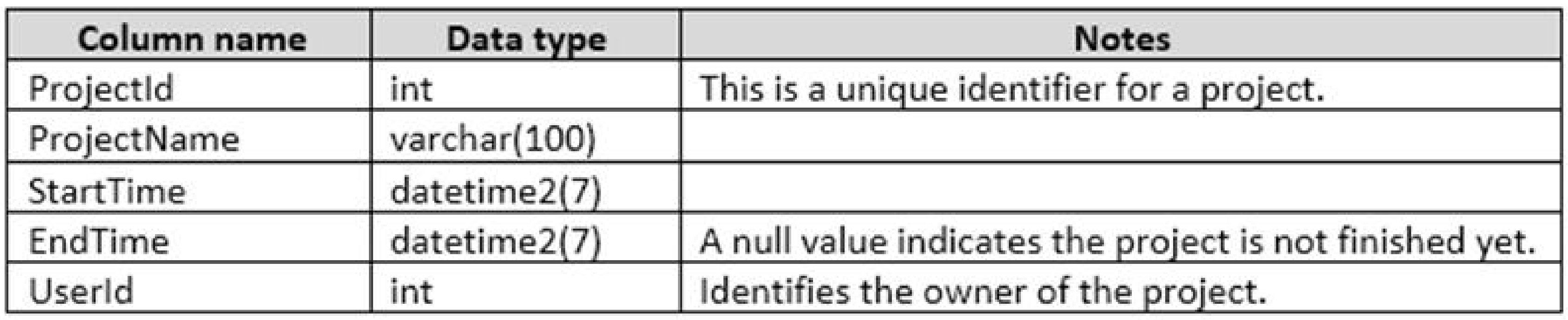
NEW QUESTION 86
You are building a stored procedure that will update data in a table named Table1 by using a complex query as the data source.
You need to ensure that the SELECT statement in the stored procedure meets the following requirements:
Data being processed must be usable in several statements in the stored procedure.
Data being processed must contain statistics. What should you do?

A. Update Table1 by using a common table expression (CTE).
B. Insert the data into a temporary table, and then update Table1 from the temporary table.
C. Place the SELECT statement in a derived table, and then update Table1 by using a JOIN to the derived table.
D. Insert the data into a table variable, and then update Table1 from the table variable.

Answer: B

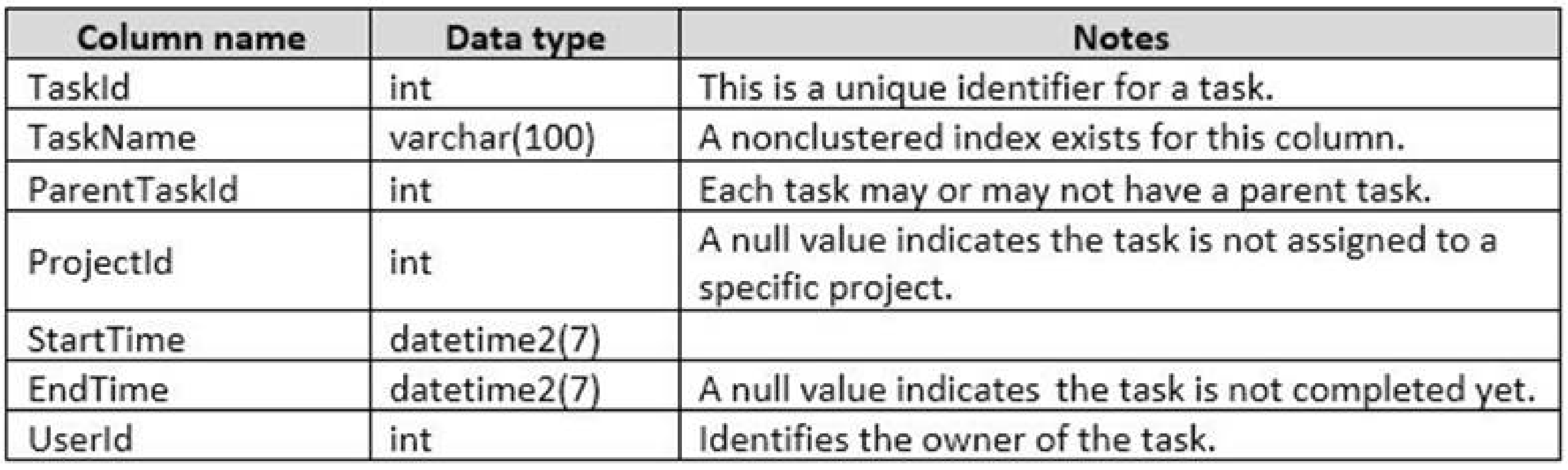
Explanation:
Temp Tables...
Are real materialized tables that exist in tempdb Have dedicated stats generated by the engine Can be indexed
Can have constraints
Persist for the life of the current CONNECTION Can be referenced by other queries or subproce

NEW QUESTION 88
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:



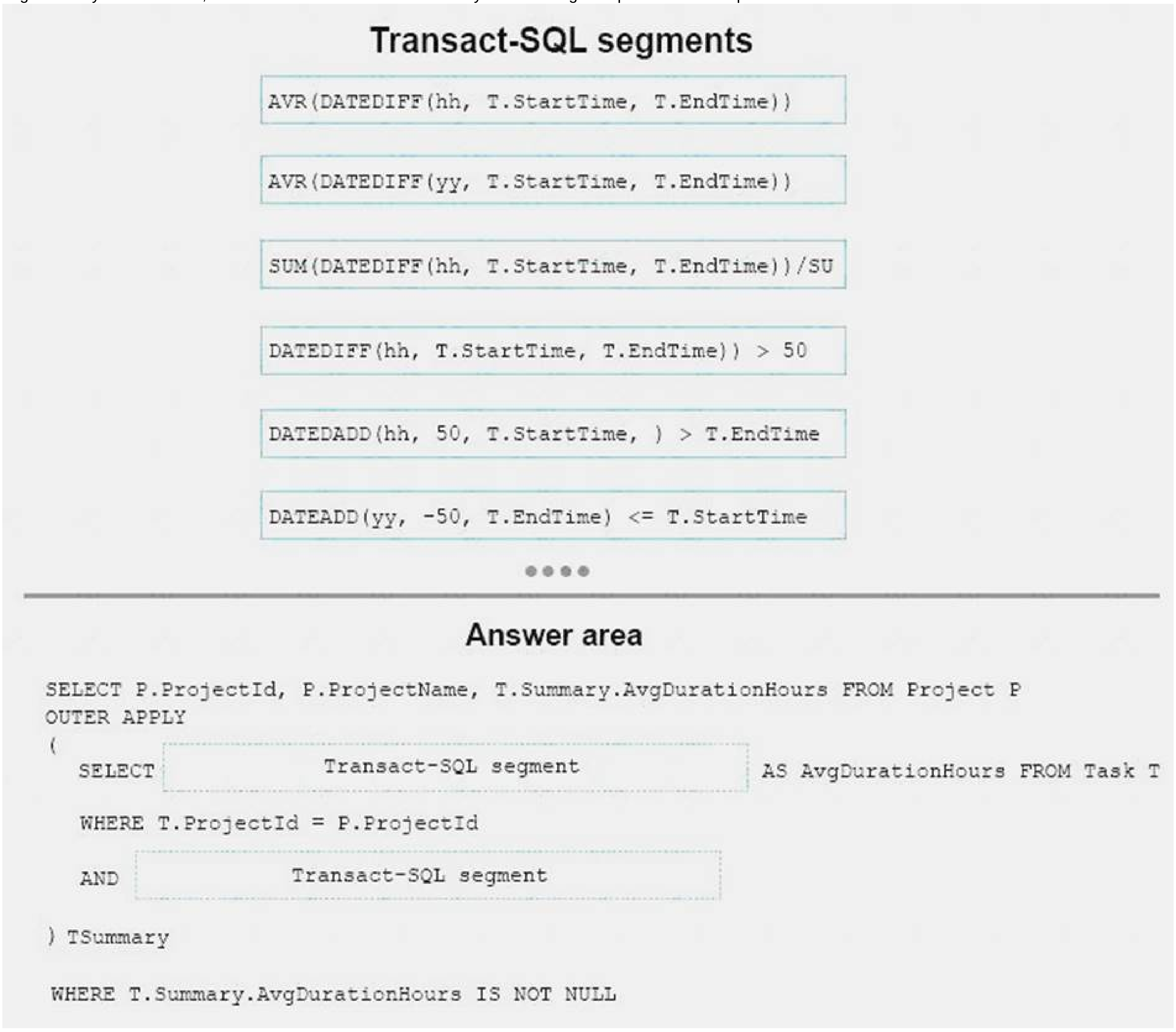
Column name	Data type	Notes
ProjectId	int	This is a unique identifier for a project.
ProjectName	varchar(100)	
StartTime	datetime2(7)	
EndTime	datetime2(7)	A null value indicates the project is not finished yet.
UserId	int	Identifies the owner of the project.

The Task table includes the following columns:



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 need to find all projects that have at least one task that took more than 50 hours to complete. You must also determine the average duration of the tasks that took more that took more than 50 hours to complete for each project.
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.



Transact-SQL segments

```
AVR(DATEDIFF(hh, T.StartTime, T.EndTime))
```

```
AVR(DATEDIFF(yy, T.StartTime, T.EndTime))
```

```
SUM(DATEDIFF(hh, T.StartTime, T.EndTime))/SU
```

```
DATEDIFF(hh, T.StartTime, T.EndTime)) > 50
```

```
DATEDADD(hh, 50, T.StartTime, ) > T.EndTime
```

```
DATEADD(yy, -50, T.EndTime) <= T.StartTime
```

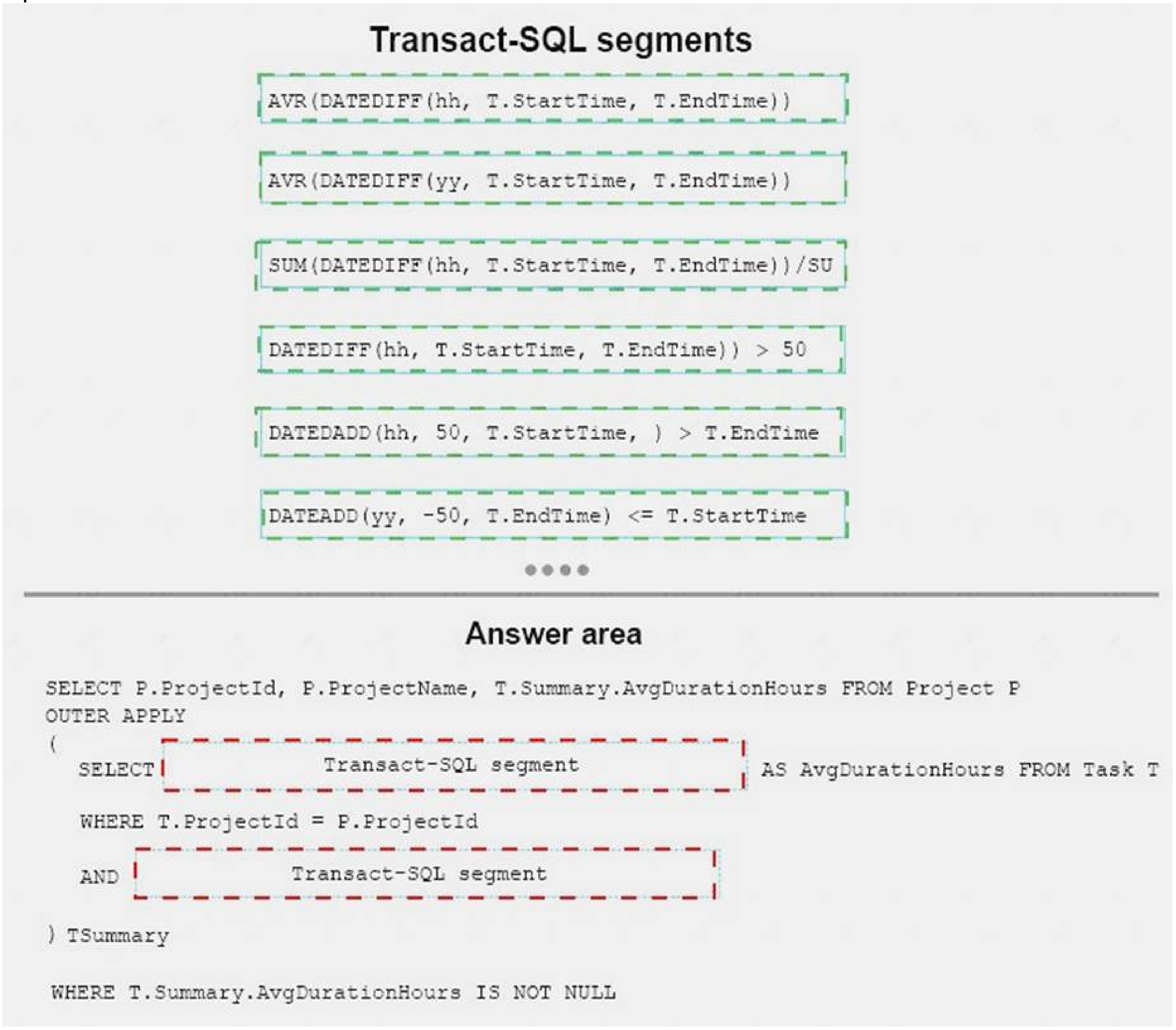
Answer area

```
SELECT P.ProjectId, P.ProjectName, T.Summary.AvgDurationHours FROM Project P
OUTER APPLY
(
   SELECT [ Transact-SQL segment ] AS AvgDurationHours FROM Task T
   WHERE T.ProjectId = P.ProjectId
   AND [ Transact-SQL segment ]
) TSummary
 WHERE T.Summary.AvgDurationHours IS NOT NULL
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



Transact-SQL segments

```
AVR(DATEDIFF(hh, T.StartTime, T.EndTime))
AVR(DATEDIFF(yy, T.StartTime, T.EndTime))
SUM(DATEDIFF(hh, T.StartTime, T.EndTime))/SU
DATEDIFF(hh, T.StartTime, T.EndTime)) > 50
DATEDADD(hh, 50, T.StartTime, ) > T.EndTime
DATEADD(yy, -50, T.EndTime) <= T.StartTime
```

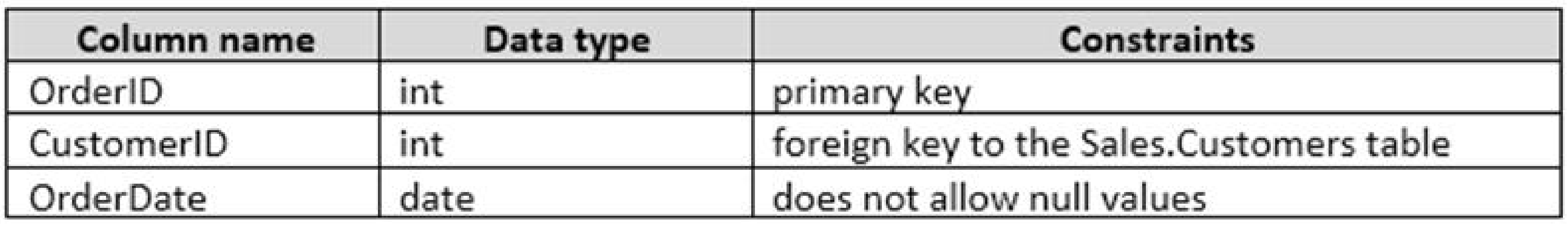
Answer area

```
SELECT P.ProjectId, P.ProjectName, T.Summary.AvgDurationHours FROM Project P
OUTER APPLY
(
  SELECT [Transact-SQL segment] AS AvgDurationHours FROM Task T
  WHERE T.ProjectId = P.ProjectId
  AND [Transact-SQL segment]
) TSummary
WHERE T.Summary.AvgDurationHours IS NOT NULL
```

NEW QUESTION 93
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 are developing a database to track customer orders. The database contains the following tables: Sales.Customers, Sales.Orders, and Sales.OrderLines. The following table describes the columns in Sales.Customers.

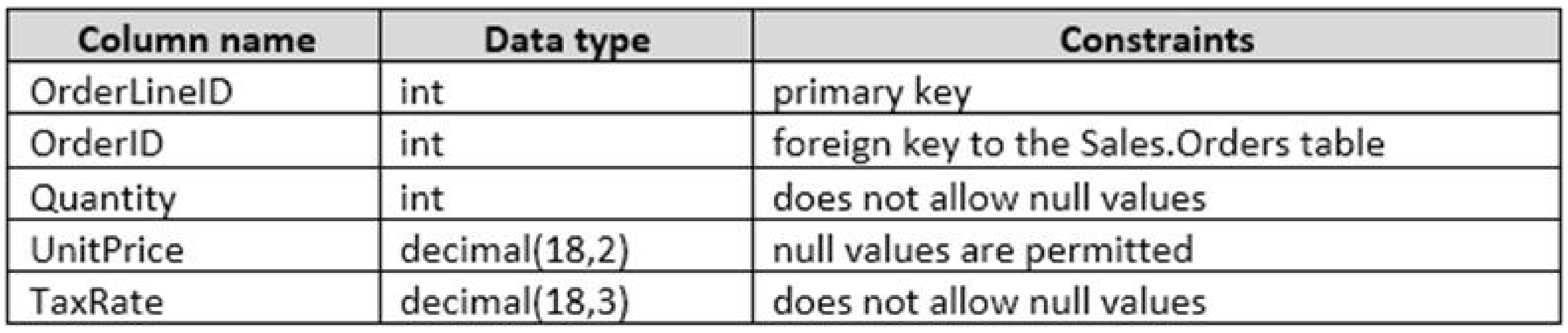
Column name	Data type	Constraints
CustomerID	int	primary key
CustomerName	nvarchar(100)	does not allow null values
PhoneNumber	nvarchar(20)	does not allow null values
AccountOpenedDate	date	does not allow null values
StandardDiscountPercentage	decimal(18,3)	does not allow null values
CreditLimit	decimal(18,2)	null values are permitted
IsOnCreditHold	bit	does not allow null values
DeliveryLocation	geography	does not allow null values
PhoneNumber	nvarchar(20)	does not allow null values

The following table describes the columns in Sales.Orders.



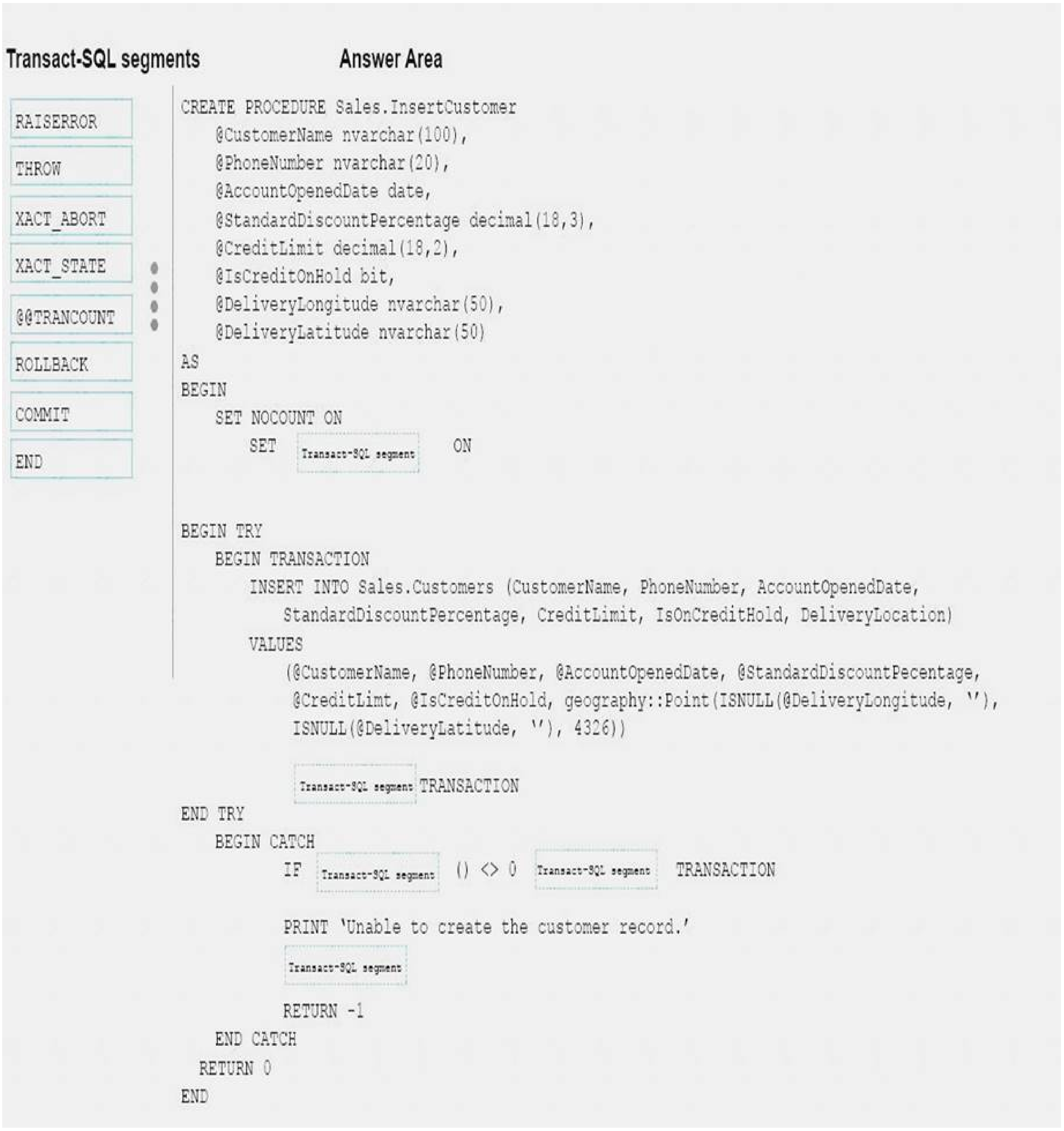
Column name	Data type	Constraints
OrderID	int	primary key
CustomerID	int	foreign key to the Sales.Customers table
OrderDate	date	does not allow null values

The following table describes the columns in Sales.OrderLines.



Column name	Data type	Constraints
OrderLineID	int	primary key
OrderID	int	foreign key to the Sales.Orders table
Quantity	int	does not allow null values
UnitPrice	decimal(18,2)	null values are permitted
TaxRate	decimal(18,3)	does not allow null values

You need to create a stored procedure that inserts data into the Customers table. The stored procedure must meet the following requirements:
- Data changes occur as a single unit of work.
- Data modifications that are successful are committed and a value of 0 is returned.
- Data modifications that are unsuccessful are rolled back. The exception severity level is set to 16 and a value of -1 is returned.
- The stored procedure uses a built-it scalar function to evaluate the current condition of data modifications.
- The entire unit of work is terminated and rolled back if a run-time error occurs during execution of the stored procedure.
How should complete the stored procedure definition? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct targets. 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.



Transact-SQL segments

RAISERROR
THROW
XACT_ABORT
XACT_STATE
@@TRANCOUNT
ROLLBACK
COMMIT
END

Answer Area

```
CREATE PROCEDURE Sales.InsertCustomer
    @CustomerName nvarchar(100),
    @PhoneNumber nvarchar(20),
    @AccountOpenedDate date,
    @StandardDiscountPercentage decimal(18,3),
    @CreditLimit decimal(18,2),
    @IsCreditOnHold bit,
    @DeliveryLongitude nvarchar(50),
    @DeliveryLatitude nvarchar(50)
AS
BEGIN
    SET NOCOUNT ON
        SET [Transact-SQL segment] ON

BEGIN TRY
    BEGIN TRANSACTION
        INSERT INTO Sales.Customers (CustomerName, PhoneNumber, AccountOpenedDate,
            StandardDiscountPercentage, CreditLimit, IsOnCreditHold, DeliveryLocation)
        VALUES
            (@CustomerName, @PhoneNumber, @AccountOpenedDate, @StandardDiscountPecentage,
             @CreditLimt, @IsCreditOnHold, geography::Point(ISNULL(@DeliveryLongitude, ''),
             ISNULL(@DeliveryLatitude, ''), 4326))

             [Transact-SQL segment] TRANSACTION
END TRY
    BEGIN CATCH
            IF [Transact-SQL segment] () <> 0 [Transact-SQL segment] TRANSACTION

            PRINT 'Unable to create the customer record.'
            [Transact-SQL segment]

            RETURN -1
    END CATCH
  RETURN 0
END
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: XACT_ABORT
XACT_ABORT specifies whether SQL Server automatically rolls back the current transaction when a Transact-SQL statement raises a run-time error.
When SET XACT_ABORT is ON, if a Transact-SQL statement raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back.
Box 2: COMMIT
Commit the transaction. Box 3: XACT_STATE
Box 4: ROLLBACK
Rollback the transaction Box 5: THROW
THROW raises an exception and the severity is set to 16.
Requirement: Data modifications that are unsuccessful are rolled back. The exception severity level is set to 16 and a value of -1 is returned.
References:
https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188792.aspx https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee677615.aspx

NEW QUESTION 98
You have a database containing the following tables: Servers

Column	Data type	Notes
ServerID	int	primary key
DNS	nvarchar(100)	does not allow null values

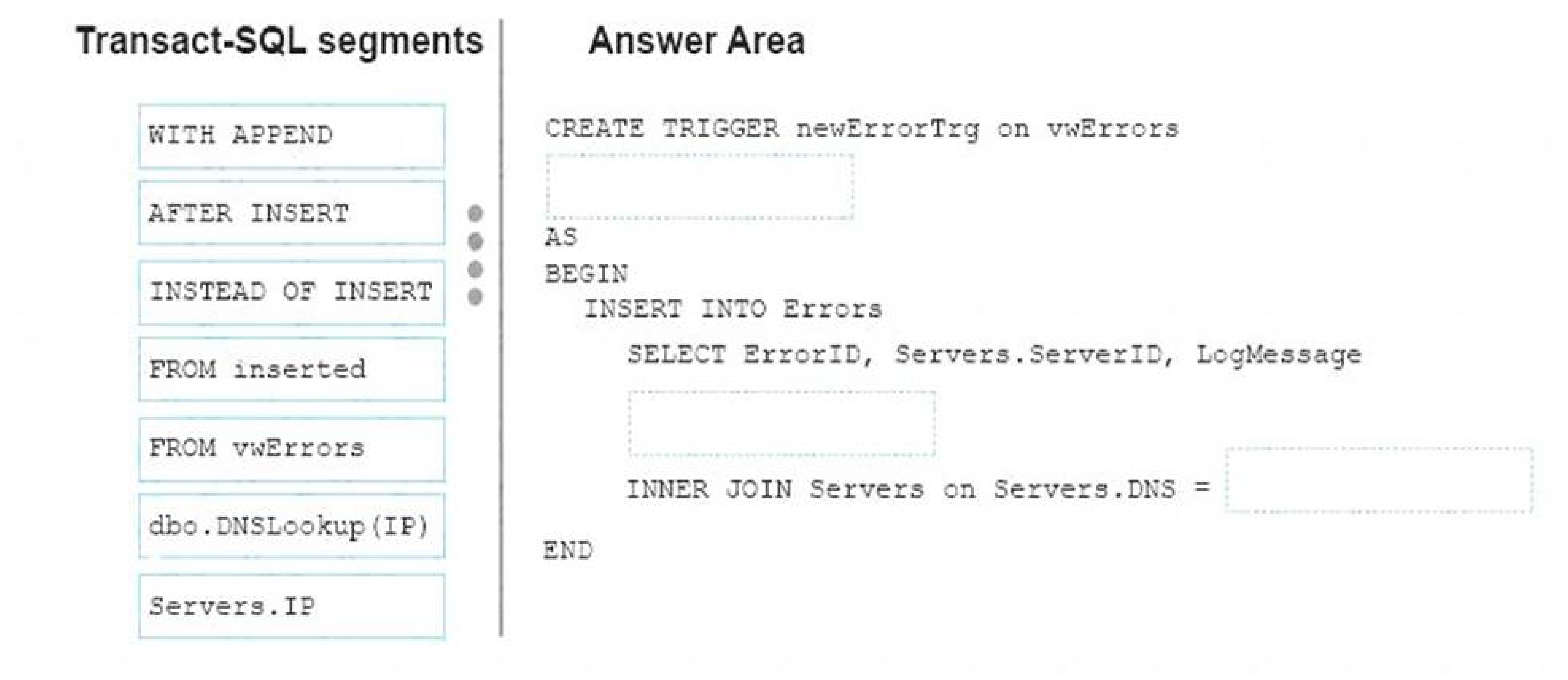
Errors

Column	Data type	Notes
ErrorID	int	primary key
ServerID	int	does not allow null values, foreign key to Servers table
LogMessage	nvarchar(max)	does not allow null values

You have a user-defined, scalar function named IPLookup that takes a DNS name as a parameter and returns
the IP address of the server. You have an additional user-defined, scalar function named DNSLookup, that takes an IP address as a parameter and returns a DNS name.
You create a view named vwErrors by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE VIEW vwErrors
AS
       SELECT ErrorID,IPLookup(DNS) as IP,LogMessage
       FROM Errors
       INNER JOIN Servers ON Errors.ServerID = Servers.ServerID
```

You need to insert data by using the view.
How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct location. Each Transact-SQL segments 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.



Transact-SQL segments

- WITH APPEND
- AFTER INSERT
- INSTEAD OF INSERT
- FROM inserted
- FROM vwErrors
- dbo.DNSLookup(IP)
- Servers.IP

Answer Area

```
CREATE TRIGGER newErrorTrg on vwErrors
[          ]
AS
BEGIN
   INSERT INTO Errors
      SELECT ErrorID, Servers.ServerID, LogMessage
      [          ]
      INNER JOIN Servers on Servers.DNS = [          ]
END
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

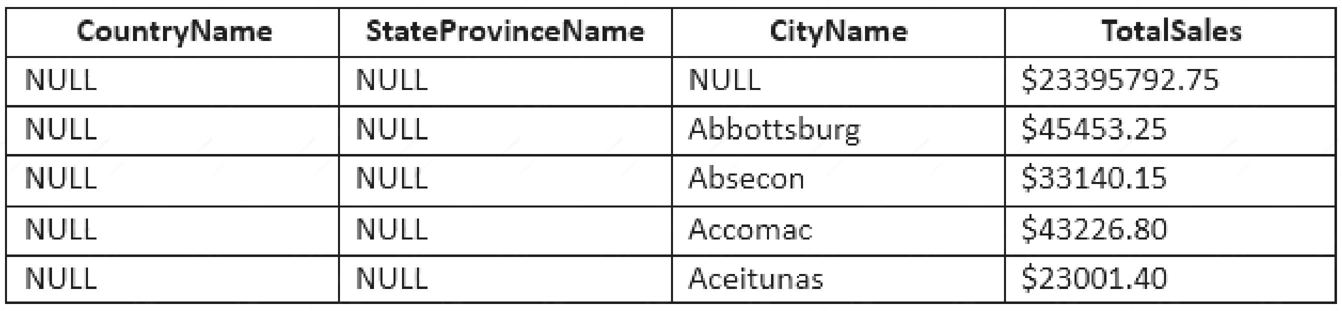
Answer: A

Explanation:
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/output-clause-transact-sql

NEW QUESTION 103
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.
You have the following partial query for the database. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01  SELECT CountryName, StateProvinceName, CityName, Quantity*UnitPrice as TotalSales
02  FROM Sales
03
04  ORDER BY CountryName, StateProvinceName, CityName
```

You need to complete the query to generate the output shown in the following table.



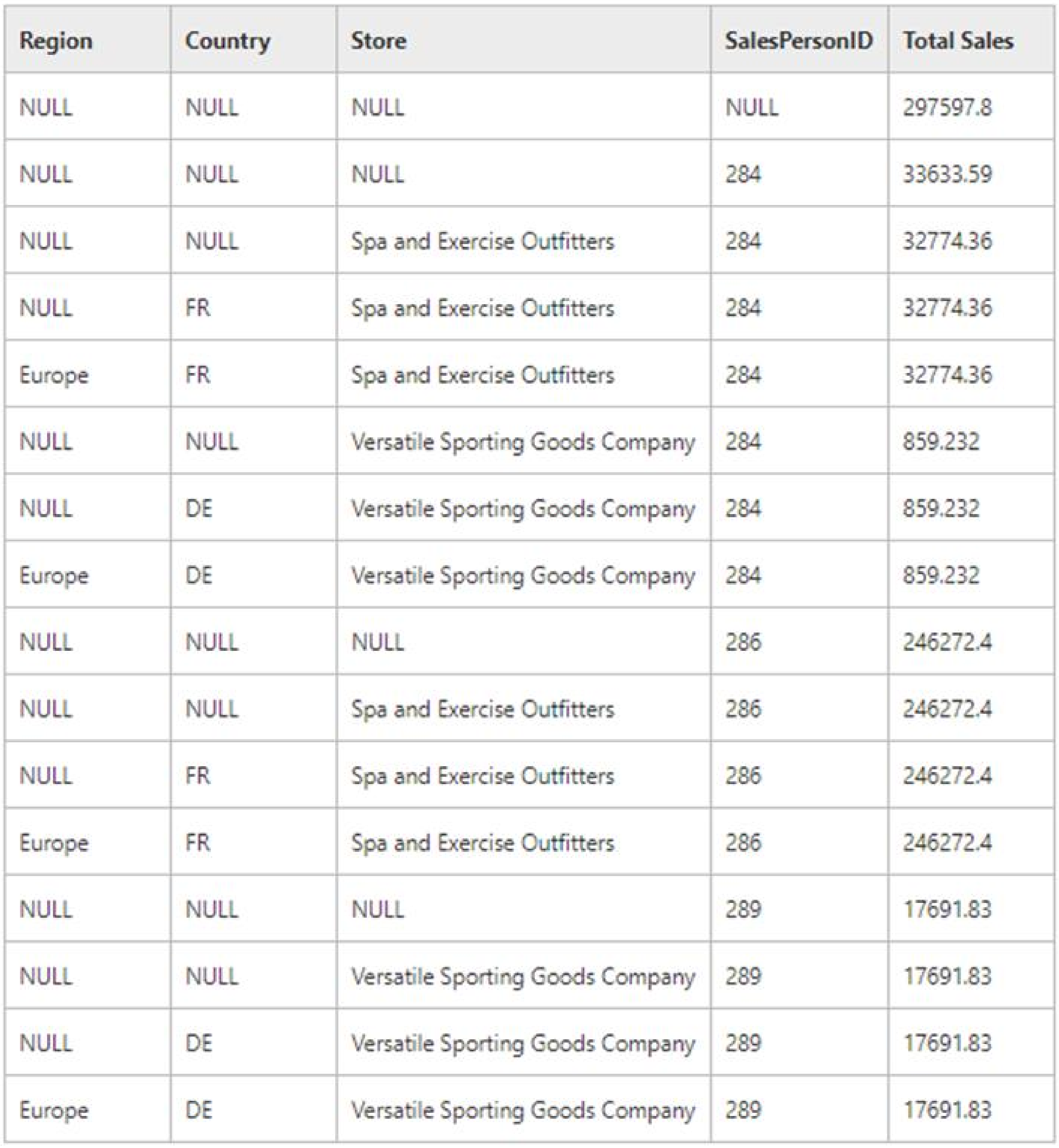
CountryName	StateProvinceName	CityName	TotalSales
NULL	NULL	NULL	$23395792.75
NULL	NULL	Abbottsburg	$45453.25
NULL	NULL	Absecon	$33140.15
NULL	NULL	Accomac	$43226.80
NULL	NULL	Aceitunas	$23001.40

Which statement clause should you add at line 3?

A. GROUP BY
B. MERGE
C. GROUP BY ROLLUP
D. LEFT JOIN
E. GROUP BY CUBE
F. CROSS JOIN
G. PIVOT
H. UNPIVOT

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the result sets that are generated by the GROUP BY operators, NULL has the following uses:
 If a grouping column contains NULL, all null values are considered equal, and they are put into one NULL group.
 When a column is aggregated in a row, the value of the column is shown as NULL. Example of GROUP BY ROLLUP result set:

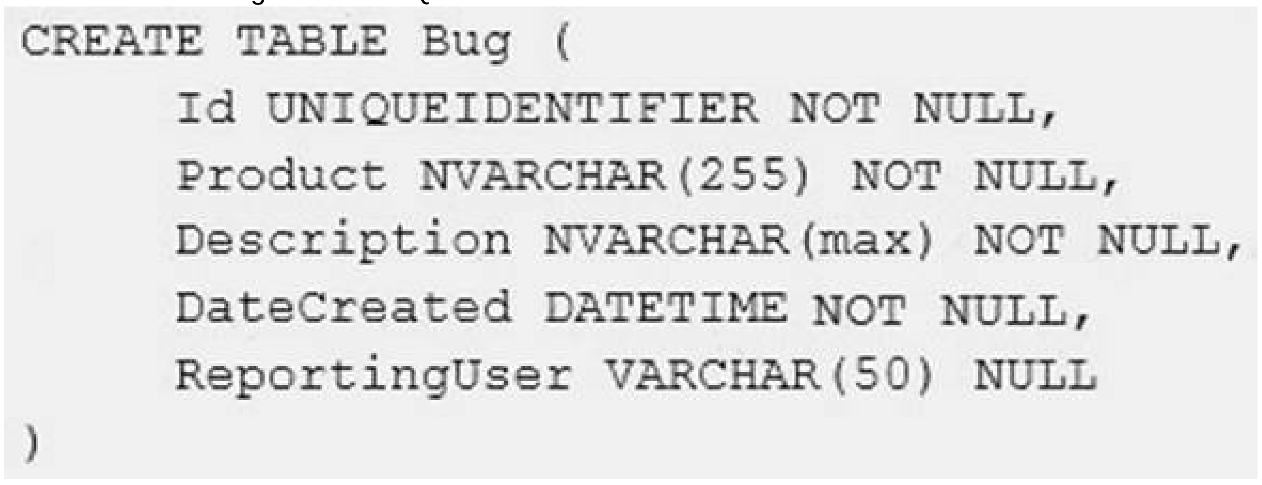


Region	Country	Store	SalesPersonID	Total Sales
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	297597.8
NULL	NULL	NULL	284	33633.59
NULL	NULL	Spa and Exercise Outfitters	284	32774.36
NULL	FR	Spa and Exercise Outfitters	284	32774.36
Europe	FR	Spa and Exercise Outfitters	284	32774.36
NULL	NULL	Versatile Sporting Goods Company	284	859.232
NULL	DE	Versatile Sporting Goods Company	284	859.232
Europe	DE	Versatile Sporting Goods Company	284	859.232
NULL	NULL	NULL	286	246272.4
NULL	NULL	Spa and Exercise Outfitters	286	246272.4
NULL	FR	Spa and Exercise Outfitters	286	246272.4
Europe	FR	Spa and Exercise Outfitters	286	246272.4
NULL	NULL	NULL	289	17691.83
NULL	NULL	Versatile Sporting Goods Company	289	17691.83
NULL	DE	Versatile Sporting Goods Company	289	17691.83
Europe	DE	Versatile Sporting Goods Company	289	17691.83

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb522495(v=sql.105).aspx

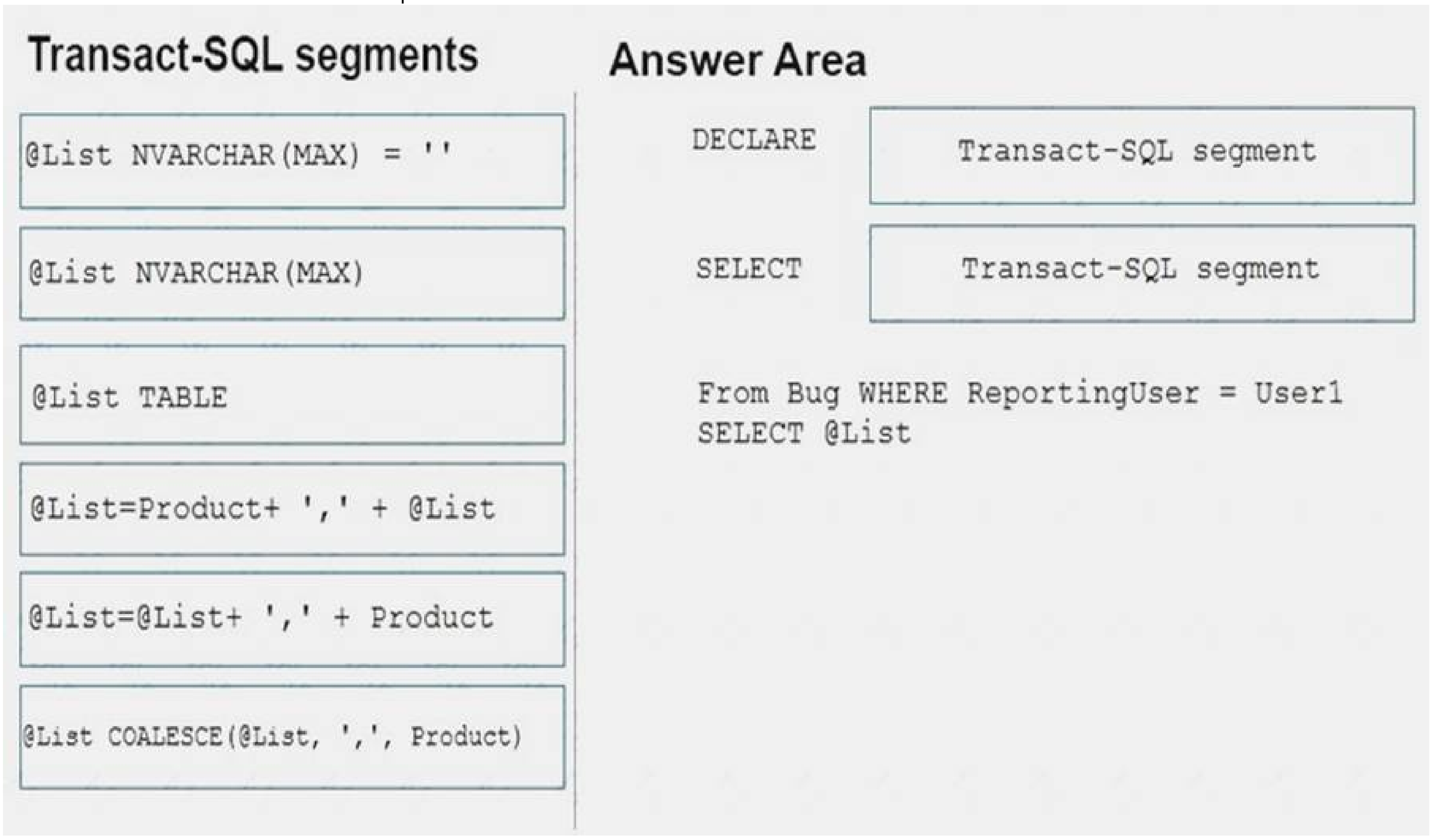
NEW QUESTION 107
You have a project management application. The application uses a Microsoft SQL Server database to store data. You are developing a software bug tracking add-on for the application.
The add-on must meet the following requirements:
 Allow case sensitive searches for product.

Filter search results based on exact text in the description.
Support multibyte Unicode characters.
You run the following Transact-SQL statement:



```
CREATE TABLE Bug (
       Id UNIQUEIDENTIFIER NOT NULL,
       Product NVARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
       Description NVARCHAR(max) NOT NULL,
       DateCreated DATETIME NOT NULL,
       ReportingUser VARCHAR(50) NULL
)
```

You need to display a comma separated list of all product bugs filed by a user named User1.
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.



Transact-SQL segments

```
@List NVARCHAR(MAX) = ''
@List NVARCHAR(MAX)
@List TABLE
@List=Product+ ',' + @List
@List=@List+ ',' + Product
@List COALESCE(@List, ',', Product)
```

Answer Area

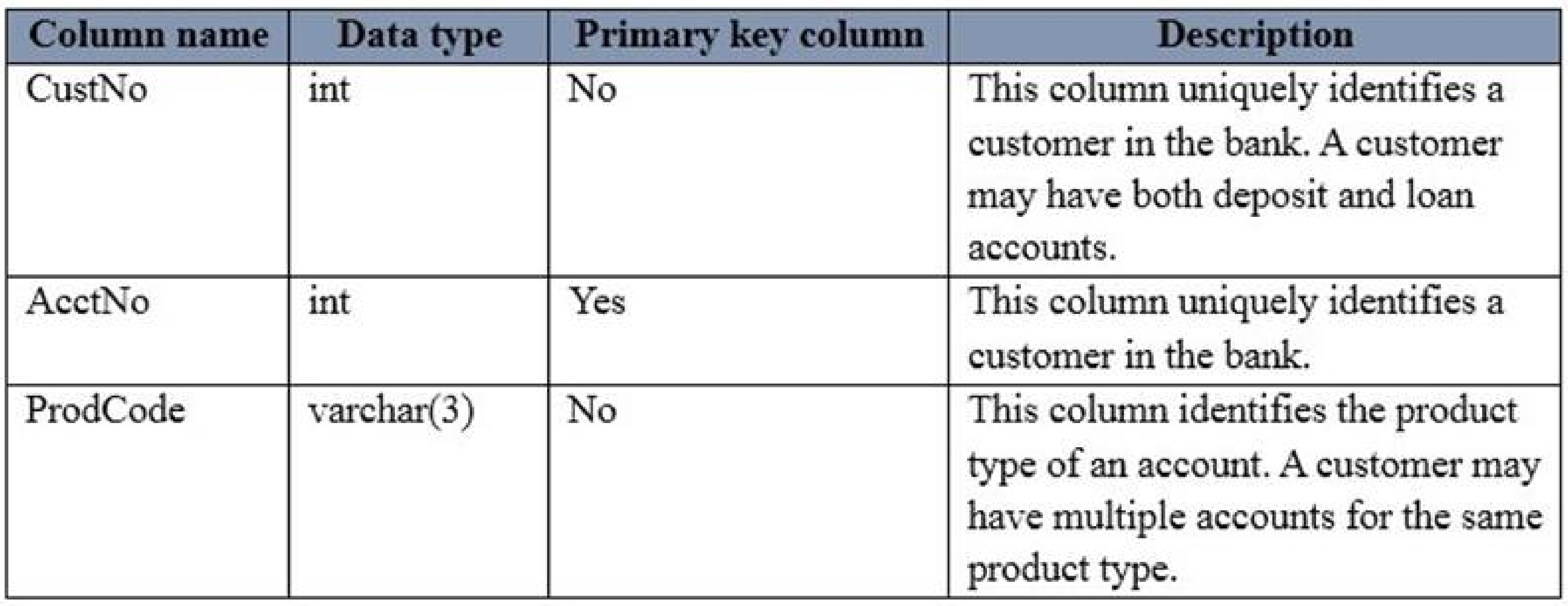
```
DECLARE   Transact-SQL segment
SELECT    Transact-SQL segment
From Bug WHERE ReportingUser = User1
SELECT @List
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/string-split-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 110
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 to that question.
You have a database for a banking system. The database has two tables named tblDepositAcct and tblLoanAcct that store deposit and loan accounts, respectively. Both tables contain the following columns:



Column name	Data type	Primary key column	Description
CustNo	int	No	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank. A customer may have both deposit and loan accounts.
AcctNo	int	Yes	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank.
ProdCode	varchar(3)	No	This column identifies the product type of an account. A customer may have multiple accounts for the same product type.

You need to determine the total number of customers who have either deposit accounts or loan accounts, but not both types of accounts.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT AcctNoFROM tblDepositAcctINTERSECTSELECTAcctNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
B. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNIONSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
C. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNION ALLSELECTCustNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
D. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT D.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct D, tblLoanAcct LWHERE D.CustNo= L.CustNo
E. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT L.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct DRIGHT JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL
F. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctEXCEPTSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
G. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT COALESCE(D.CustNo, L.CustNo))FROM tblDepositAcct DFULLJOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL OR L.CustNo IS NULL
H. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM tblDepositAcct DFULL JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNo

Answer: G

Explanation:
SQL Server provides the full outer join operator, FULL OUTER JOIN, which includes all rows from both tables, regardless of whether or not the other table has a matching value.
Consider a join of the Product table and the SalesOrderDetail table on their ProductID columns. The results show only the Products that have sales orders on them. The ISO FULL OUTER JOIN operator indicates that all rows from both tables are to be included in the results, regardless of whether there is matching data in the tables.
You can include a WHERE clause with a full outer join to return only the rows where there is no matching data between the tables. The following query returns only those products that have no matching sales orders, as well as those sales orders that are not matched to a product.
USE AdventureWorks2008R2; GO
-- The OUTER keyword following the FULL keyword is optional. SELECT p.Name, sod.SalesOrderID
FROM Production.Product p
FULL OUTER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail sod ON p.ProductID = sod.ProductID
WHERE p.ProductID IS NULL OR sod.ProductID IS NULL ORDER BY p.Name ;
References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187518(v=sql.105).aspx

NEW QUESTION 115
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 116
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 Products that contains information about the products that your company sells. The table contains many columns that do not always contain values.
You need to implement an ANSI standard method to convert the NULL values in the query output to the phrase “Not Applicable”.
What should you implement?

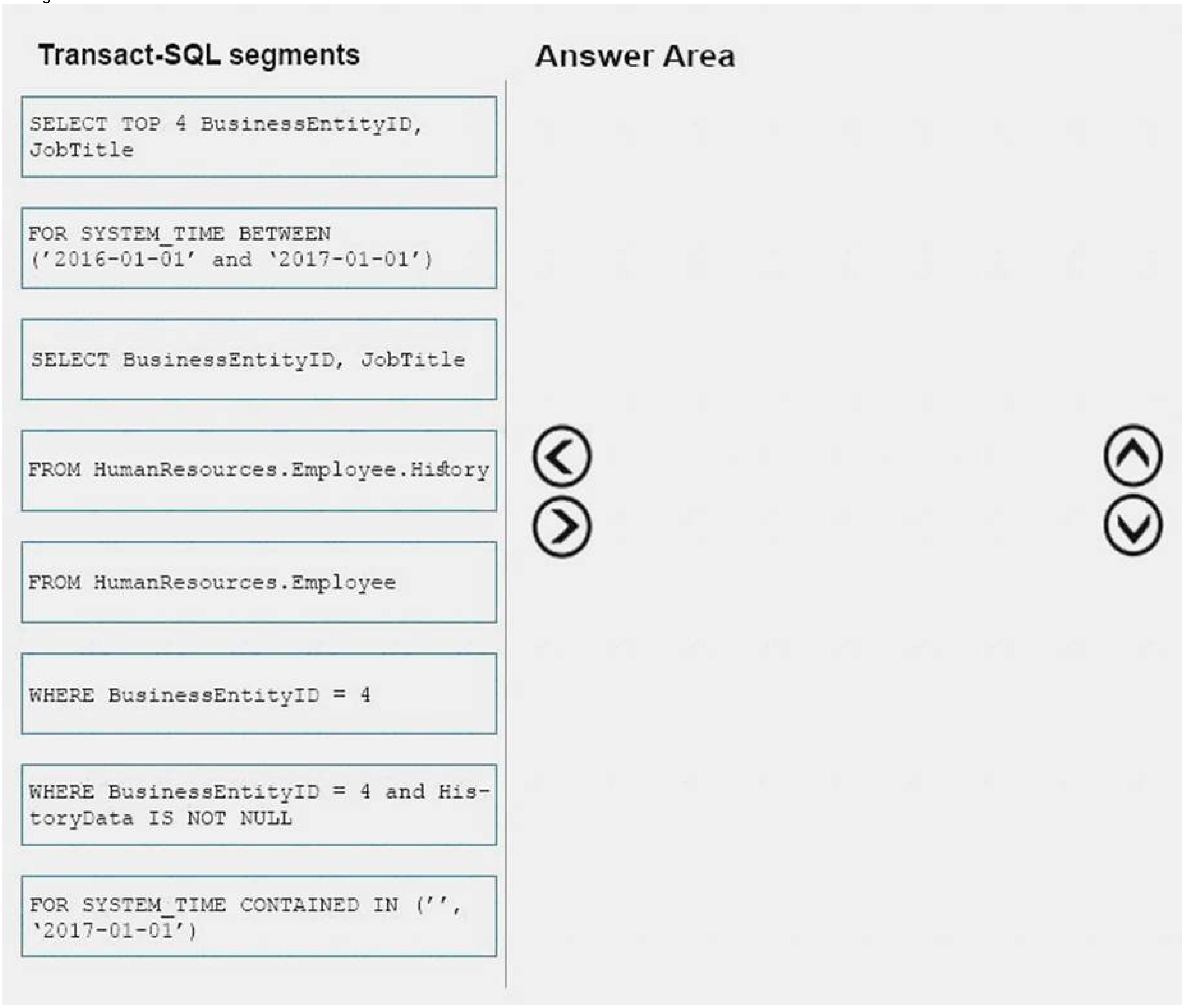
A. the COALESCE function
B. a view
C. a table-valued function
D. the TRY_PARSE function

E. a stored procedure
F. the ISNULL function
G. a scalar function
H. the TRY_CONVERT function

Answer: F

Explanation:
The ISNULL function replaces NULL with the specified replacement value. References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms184325.aspx

NEW QUESTION 117
You have a table named HumanResources.Employee. You configure the table to use a default history table that contains 10 years of data.
You need to write a query that retrieves the values of the BusinessEntityID and JobTitle fields. You must retrieve all historical data up to January 1, 2017 where the value of the BusinessEntityID column equals 4.
Which four Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.


Transact-SQL segments

```
SELECT TOP 4 BusinessEntityID,
JobTitle
```

```
FOR SYSTEM_TIME BETWEEN
('2016-01-01' and '2017-01-01')
```

```
SELECT BusinessEntityID, JobTitle
```

```
FROM HumanResources.Employee.History
```

```
FROM HumanResources.Employee
```

```
WHERE BusinessEntityID = 4
```

```
WHERE BusinessEntityID = 4 and His-
toryData IS NOT NULL
```

```
FOR SYSTEM_TIME CONTAINED IN ('',
'2017-01-01')
```

Answer Area

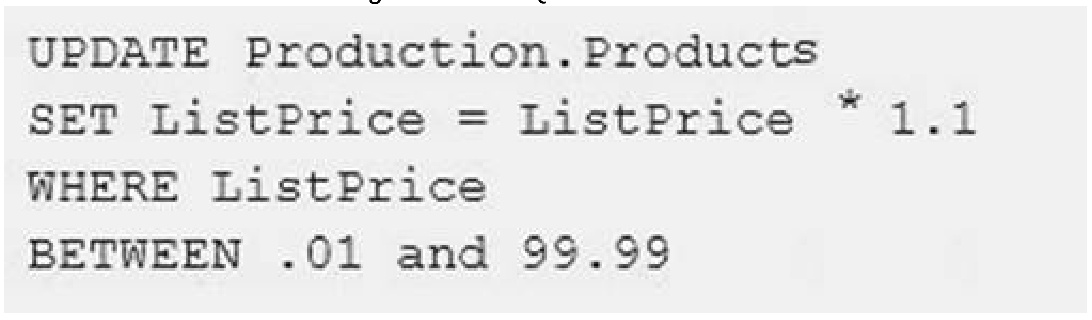
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 119
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 named Products that stores information about products your company sells. The table has a column named ListPrice that stores retail pricing information for products.

Some products are used only internally by the company. Records for these products are maintained in the Products table for inventory purposes. The price for each of these products is $0.00. Customers are not permitted to order these products.
You need to increase the list price for products that cost less than $100 by 10 percent. You must only increase pricing for products that customers are permitted to order.
Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:



```
UPDATE Production.Products
SET ListPrice = ListPrice * 1.1
WHERE ListPrice
BETWEEN .01 and 99.99
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

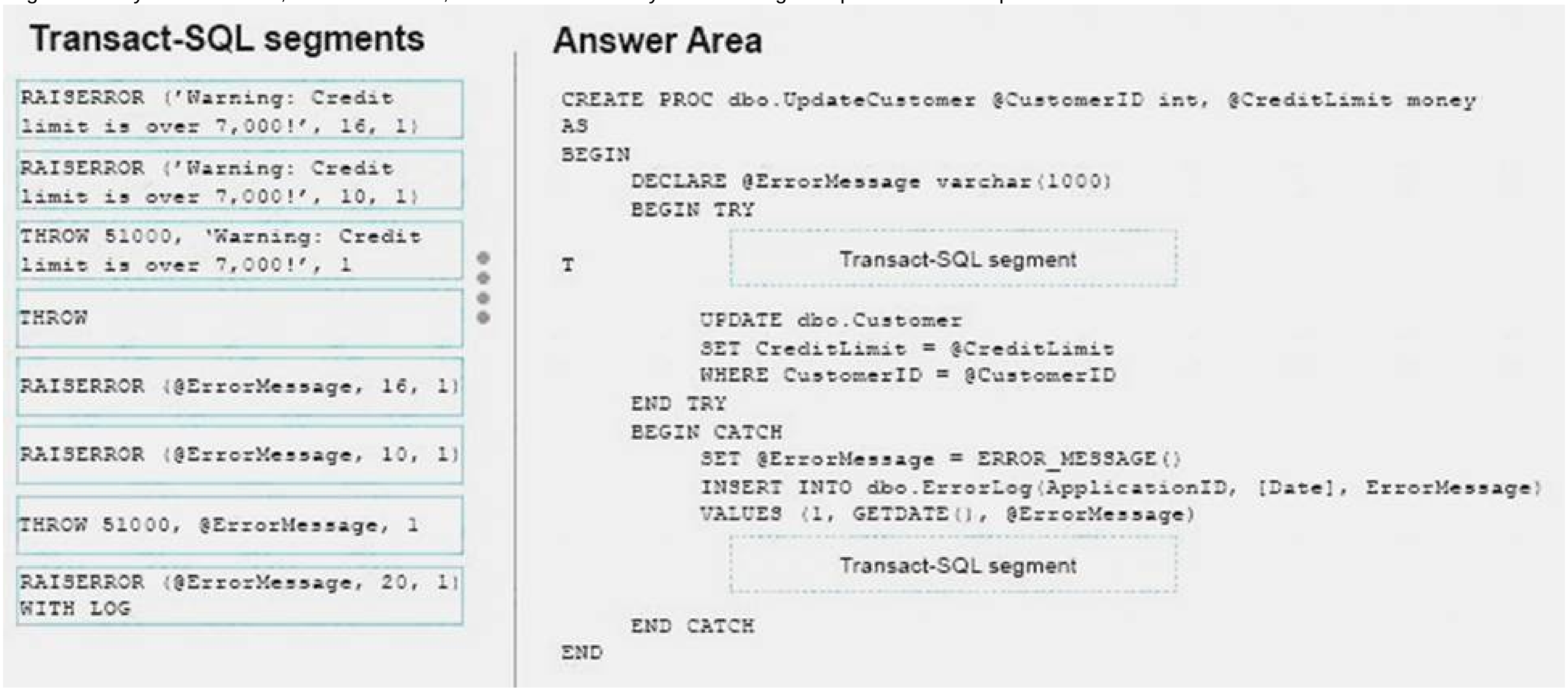
NEW QUESTION 123
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
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 creating indexes in a data warehouse.
You have a dimension table named Table1 that has 10,000 rows. The rows are used to generate several reports. The reports join a column that is the primary key.
The execution plan contains bookmark lookups for Table1. You discover that the reports run slower than expected.
You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to run the reports.
Solution: You create a nonclustered index on the primary key column that does NOT include columns. Does this meet the goal?

A. YES
B. NO

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/clustered-and-nonclustered-indexes-described?

NEW QUESTION 127
You need to create a stored procedure that meets the following requirements:
*Produces a warning if the credit limit parameter is greater than 7,000
*Propagates all unexpected errors to the calling process
How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQP segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segments 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.



Transact-SQL segments

```
RAISERROR ('Warning: Credit limit is over 7,000!', 16, 1)
RAISERROR ('Warning: Credit limit is over 7,000!', 10, 1)
THROW 51000, 'Warning: Credit limit is over 7,000!', 1
THROW
RAISERROR (@ErrorMessage, 16, 1)
RAISERROR (@ErrorMessage, 10, 1)
THROW 51000, @ErrorMessage, 1
RAISERROR (@ErrorMessage, 20, 1) WITH LOG
```

Answer Area

```
CREATE PROC dbo.UpdateCustomer @CustomerID int, @CreditLimit money
AS
BEGIN
     DECLARE @ErrorMessage varchar(1000)
     BEGIN TRY
T                 Transact-SQL segment

          UPDATE dbo.Customer
          SET CreditLimit = @CreditLimit
          WHERE CustomerID = @CustomerID
     END TRY
     BEGIN CATCH
          SET @ErrorMessage = ERROR_MESSAGE()
          INSERT INTO dbo.ErrorLog(ApplicationID, [Date], ErrorMessage)
          VALUES (1, GETDATE(), @ErrorMessage)
                  Transact-SQL segment

     END CATCH
END
```

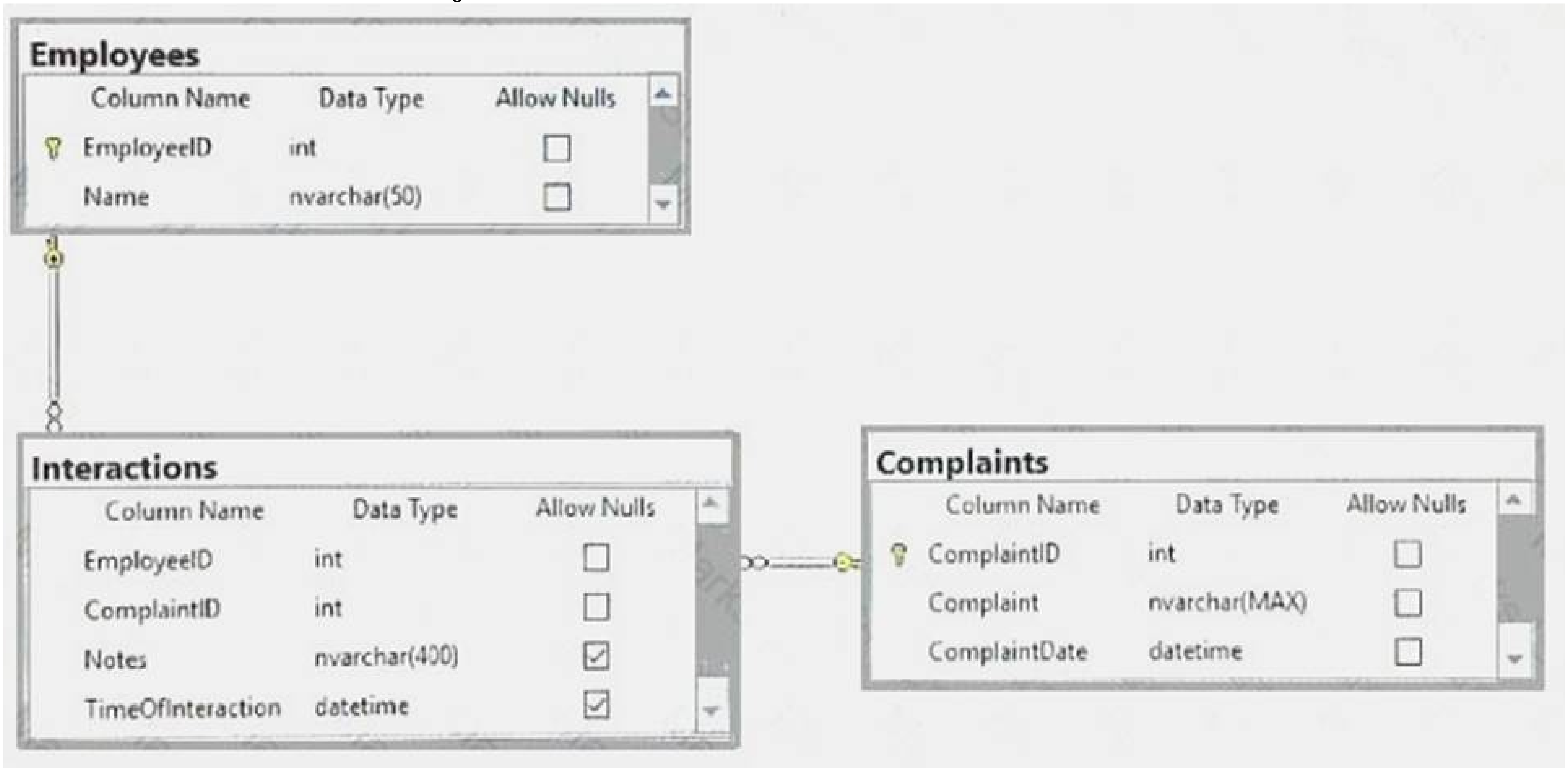
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: THROW 51000, 'Warning: Credit limit is over 7,000!",1

THROW raises an exception and transfers execution to a CATCH block of a TRY…CATCH construct in SQL Server.
THROW syntax:
THROW [{ error_number | @local_variable },
{ message | @local_variable },
{ state | @local_variable }] [;]
Box 2: RAISERROR (@ErrorMessage, 16,1)
RAISERROR generates an error message and initiates error processing for the session. RAISERROR can either reference a user-defined message stored in the sys.messages catalog view or build a message dynamically. The message is returned as a server error message to the calling application or to an associated CATCH block of a TRY…CATCH construct. New applications should use THROW instead.
Severity levels from 0 through 18 can be specified by any user. Severity levels from 19 through 25 can only be specified by members of the sysadmin fixed server role or users with ALTER TRACE permissions. For severity levels from 19 through 25, the WITH LOG option is required.
On Severity level 16. Using THROW to raise an exception
The following example shows how to use the THROW statement to raise an exception. Transact-SQL
THROW 51000, 'The record does not exist.', 1;
Here is the result set.
Msg 51000, Level 16, State 1, Line 1 The record does not exist.
Note: RAISERROR syntax:
RAISERROR ({ msg_id | msg_str | @local_variable }
{ ,severity ,state }
[,argument [,...n]])
[WITH option [,...n]]
Note: The ERROR_MESSAGE function returns the message text of the error that caused the CATCH block of a TRY…CATCH construct to be run.
References:
https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms178592.aspx https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190358.aspx https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee677615.aspx

NEW QUESTION 131
You have a database that contains the following tables.



Employees

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
EmployeeID	int	☐
Name	nvarchar(50)	☐

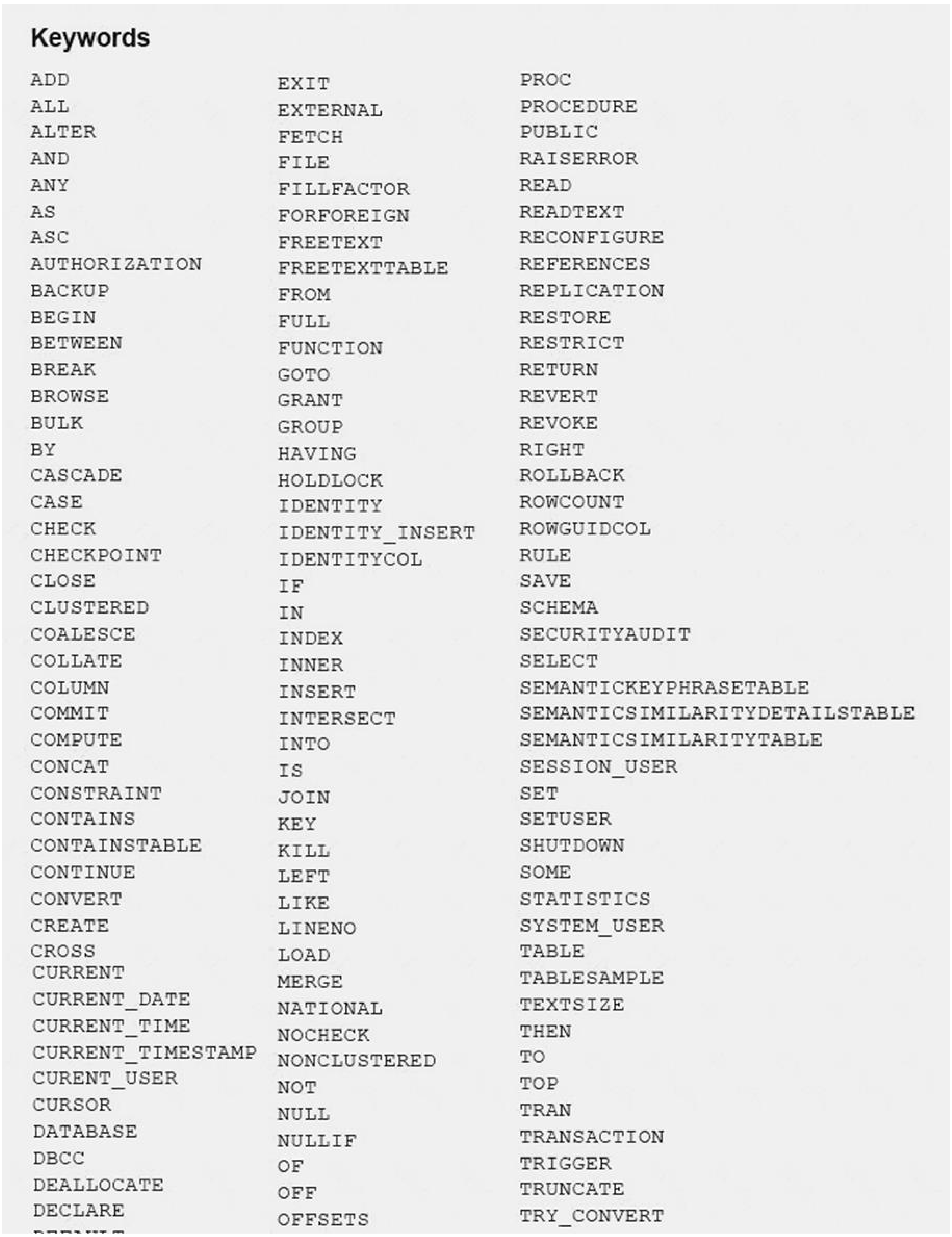
Interactions

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
EmployeeID	int	☐
ComplaintID	int	☐
Notes	nvarchar(400)	☑
TimeOfInteraction	datetime	☑

Complaints

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
ComplaintID	int	☐
Complaint	nvarchar(MAX)	☐
ComplaintDate	datetime	☐

You need to create a query that returns each complaint, the names of the employees handling the complaint, and the notes on each interaction. The Complaint field must be displayed first, followed by the employee's name and the notes. Complaints must be returned even if no interaction has occurred.
Construct the query using the following guidelines:
- Use two-part column names.
- Use one-part table names.
- Use the first letter of the table name as its alias.
- Do not 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.

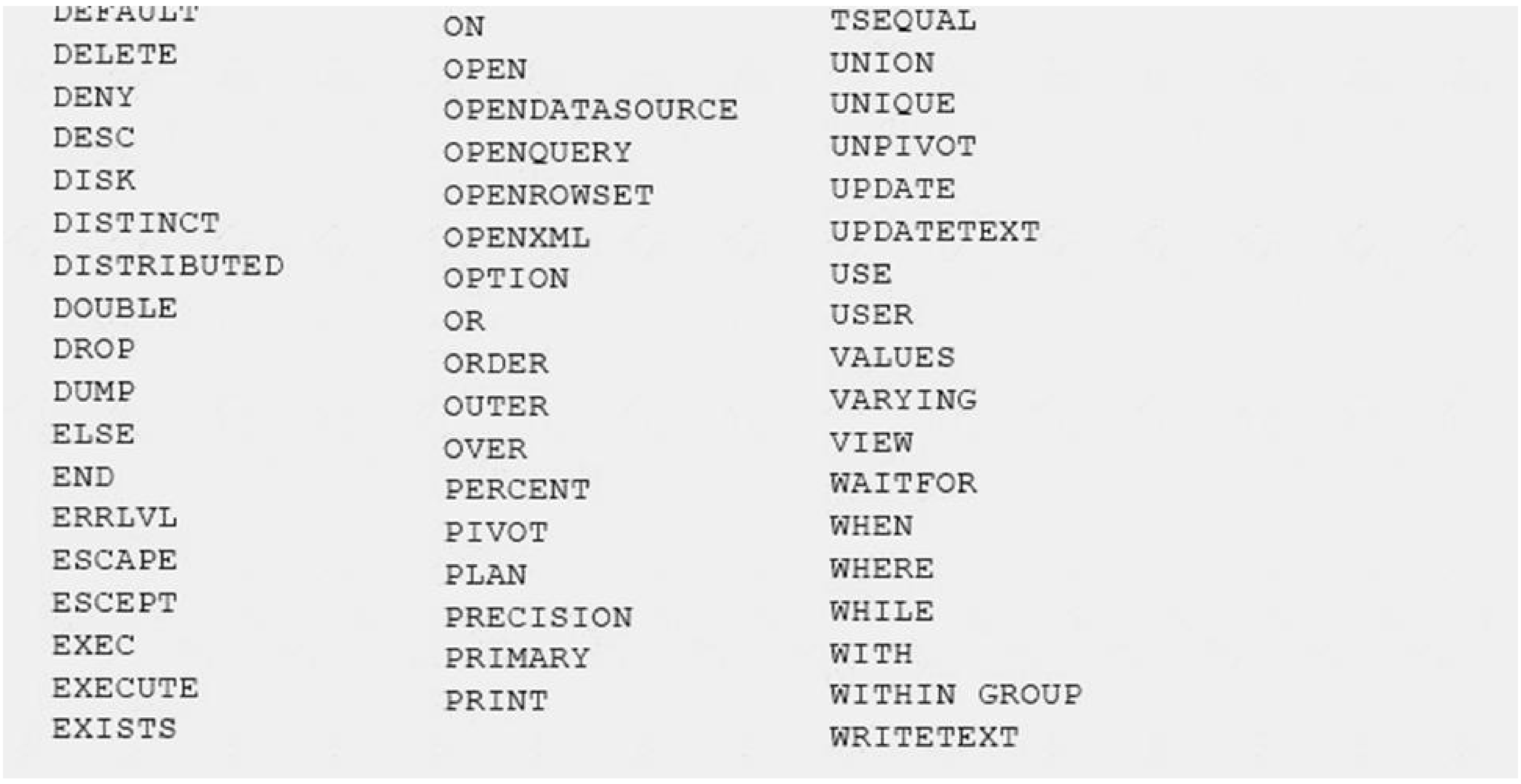


Keywords

ADD
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

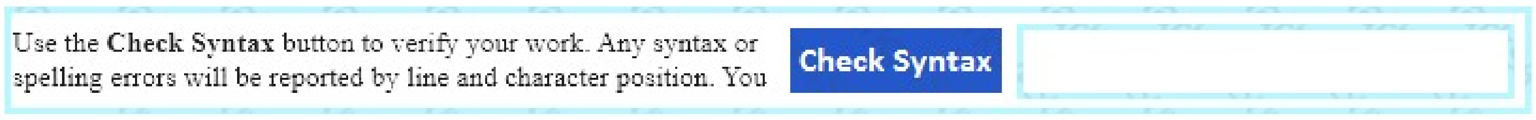
EXIT
EXTERNAL
FETCH
FILE
FILLFACTOR
FORFOREIGN
FREETEXT
FREETEXTTABLE
FROM
FULL
FUNCTION
GOTO
GRANT
GROUP
HAVING
HOLDLOCK
IDENTITY
IDENTITY_INSERT
IDENTITYCOL
IF
IN
INDEX
INNER
INSERT
INTERSECT
INTO
IS
JOIN
KEY
KILL
LEFT
LIKE
LINENO
LOAD
MERGE
NATIONAL
NOCHECK
NONCLUSTERED
NOT
NULL
NULLIF
OF
OFF
OFFSETS

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



```
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
```

1 SELECT c.Complaint, e.Name, i.Notes 2 FROM Complaints c
3 JOIN
4 JOIN



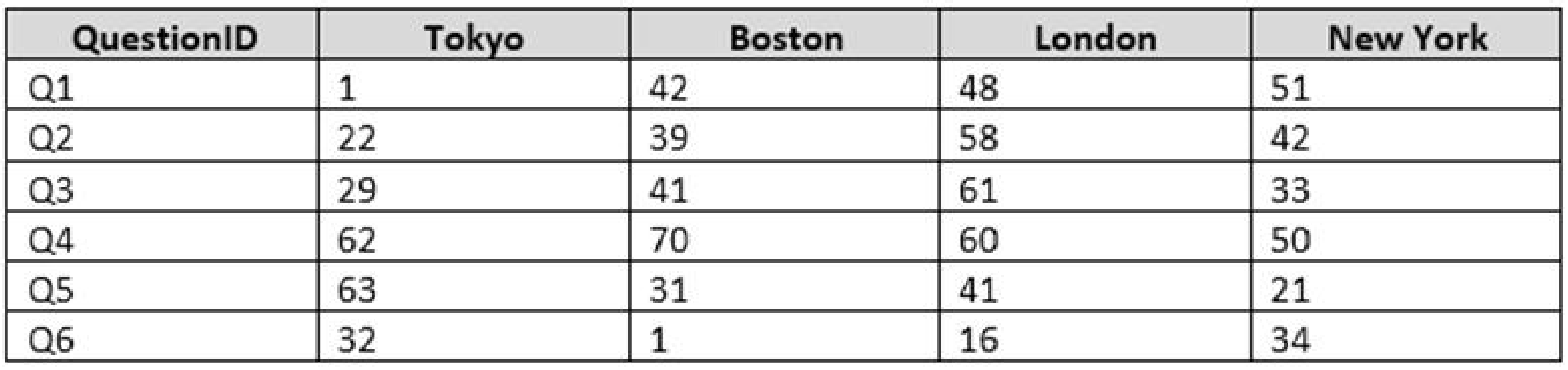
Use the **Check Syntax** button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position. You

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

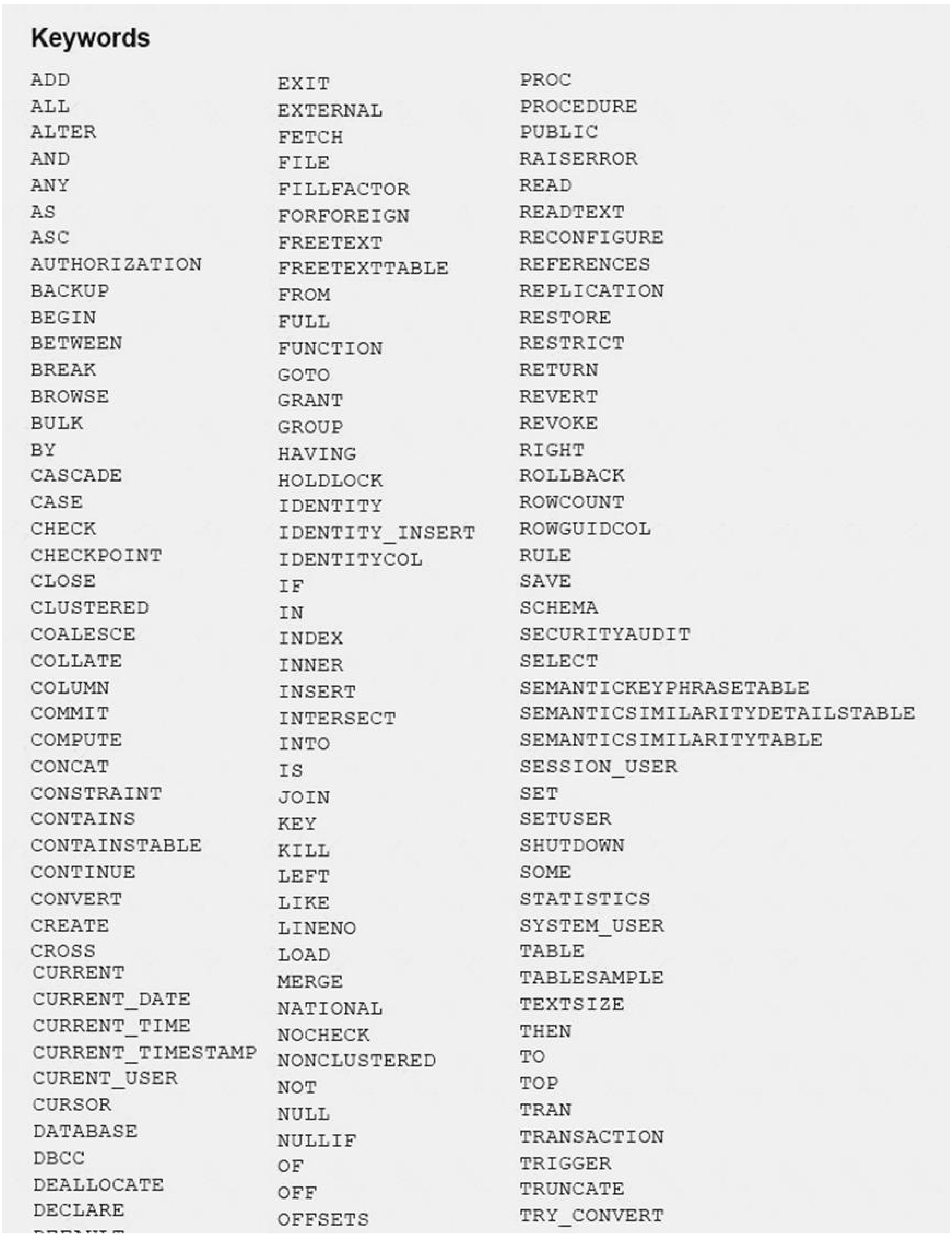
Explanation:
1 SELECT c.Complaint, e.Name, i.Notes
2 FROM Complaints c
3 JOIN Interactions i ON c.ComplaintID = i.ComplaintID
4 JOIN Employees e ON i.EmployeeID = E.EmployeeID

NEW QUESTION 133
You have a table named Cities that has the following two columns: CityID and CityName. The CityID column uses the int data type, and CityName uses nvarchar(max).
You have a table named RawSurvey. Each row includes an identifier for a question and the number of persons that responded to that question from each of four cities. The table contains the following representative data:



QuestionID	Tokyo	Boston	London	New York
Q1	1	42	48	51
Q2	22	39	58	42
Q3	29	41	61	33
Q4	62	70	60	50
Q5	63	31	41	21
Q6	32	1	16	34

A reporting table named SurveyReport has the following columns: CityID, QuestionID, and RawCount, where RawCount is the value from the RawSurvey table.
You need to write a Transact-SQL query to meet the following requirements:
 Retrieve data from the RawSurvey table in the format of the SurveyReport table.
The CityID must contain the CityID of the city that was surveyed.
 The order of cities in all SELECT queries must match the order in the RawSurvey table.
 The order of cities in all IN statements must match the order in the RawSurvey table.
Construct the query using the following guidelines:
 Use one-part names to reference tables and columns, except where not possible.
 ALL SELECT statements must specify columns.
 Do not use column or table aliases, except those provided.
 Do not surround object names with square brackets.

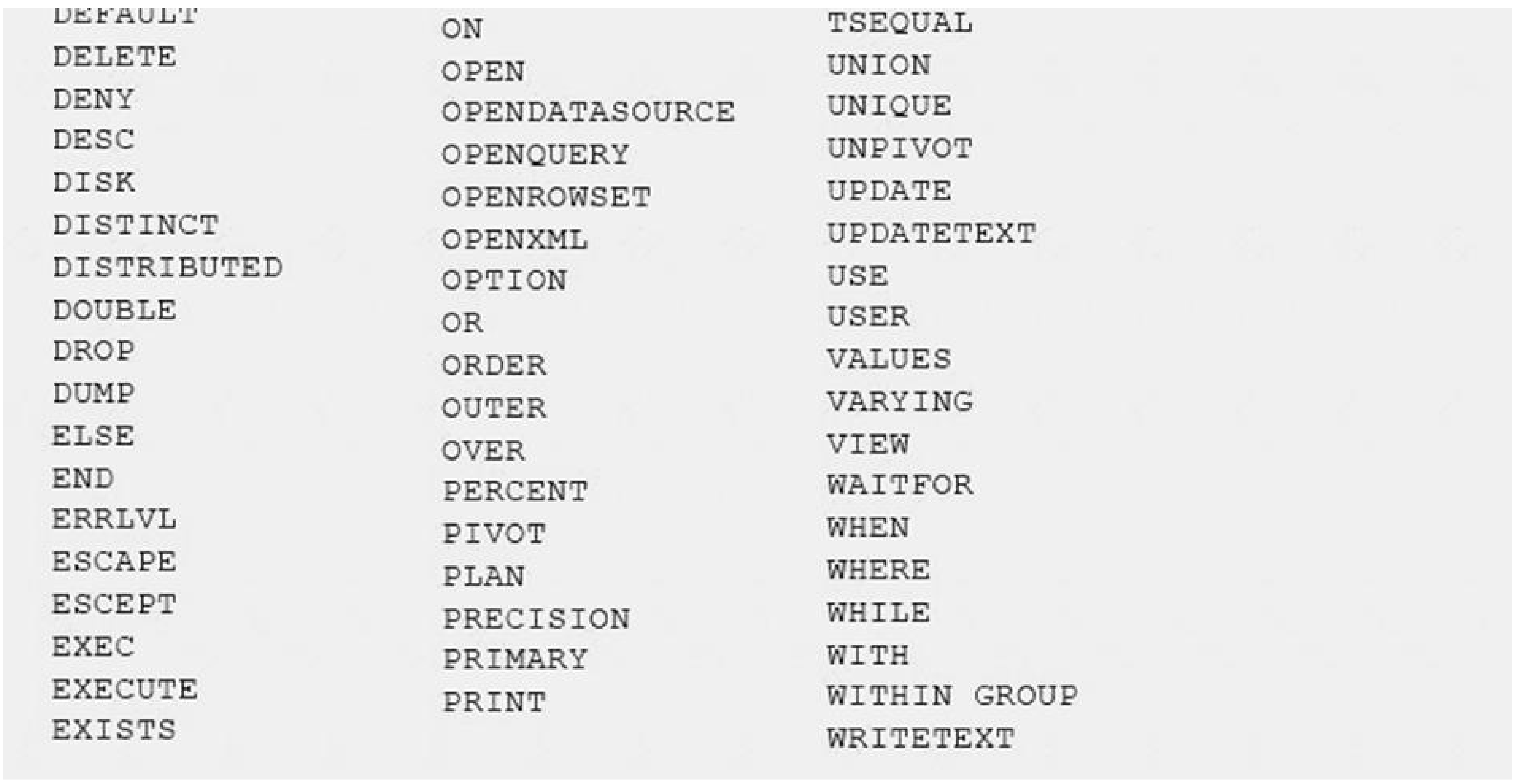


Keywords

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

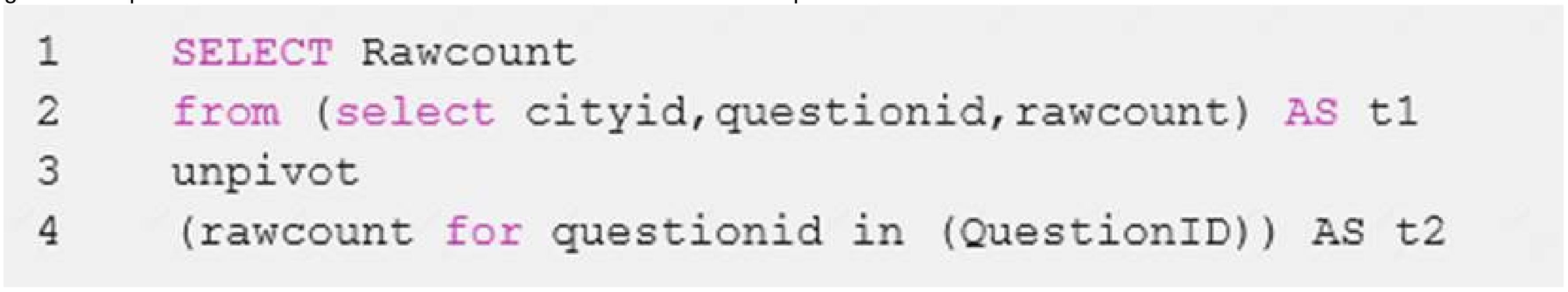
EXIT
EXTERNAL
FETCH
FILE
FILLFACTOR
FORFOREIGN
FREETEXT
FREETEXTTABLE
FROM
FULL
FUNCTION
GOTO
GRANT
GROUP
HAVING
HOLDLOCK
IDENTITY
IDENTITY_INSERT
IDENTITYCOL
IF
IN
INDEX
INNER
INSERT
INTERSECT
INTO
IS
JOIN
KEY
KILL
LEFT
LIKE
LINENO
LOAD
MERGE
NATIONAL
NOCHECK
NONCLUSTERED
NOT
NULL
NULLIF
OF
OFF
OFFSETS

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



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     SELECT Rawcount
2     from (select cityid,questionid,rawcount) AS t1
3     unpivot
4     (rawcount for questionid in (QuestionID)) AS t2
```

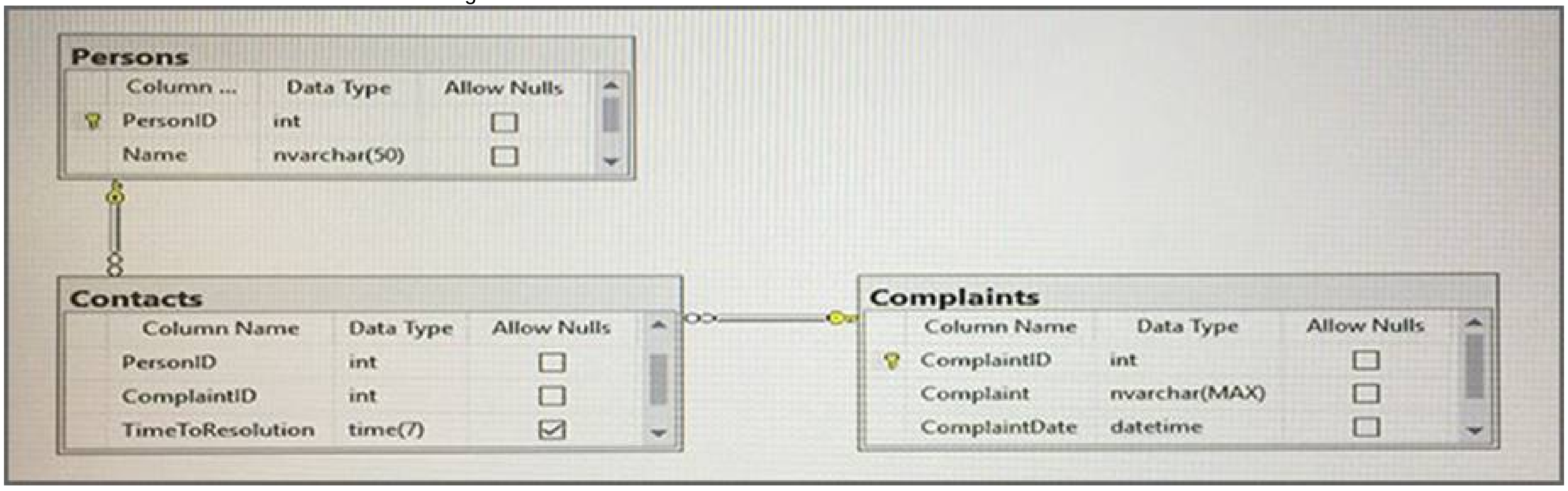
Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
1 SELECT Rawcount
2 from (select cityid,questioned,rawcount) AS t1
3 unpivot
4 (rawcount for questioned in (QuestionID)) AS t2
5 JOIN t2
6. ON t1.CityName = t2.cityName
UNPIVOT must be used to rotate columns of the Rawsurvey table into column values. References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177410(v=sql.105).aspx

NEW QUESTION 134
You have a database that contains the following tables.



Persons

Column ...	Data Type	Allow Nulls
PersonID	int	☐
Name	nvarchar(50)	☐

Contacts

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
PersonID	int	☐
ComplaintID	int	☐
TimeToResolution	time(7)	☑

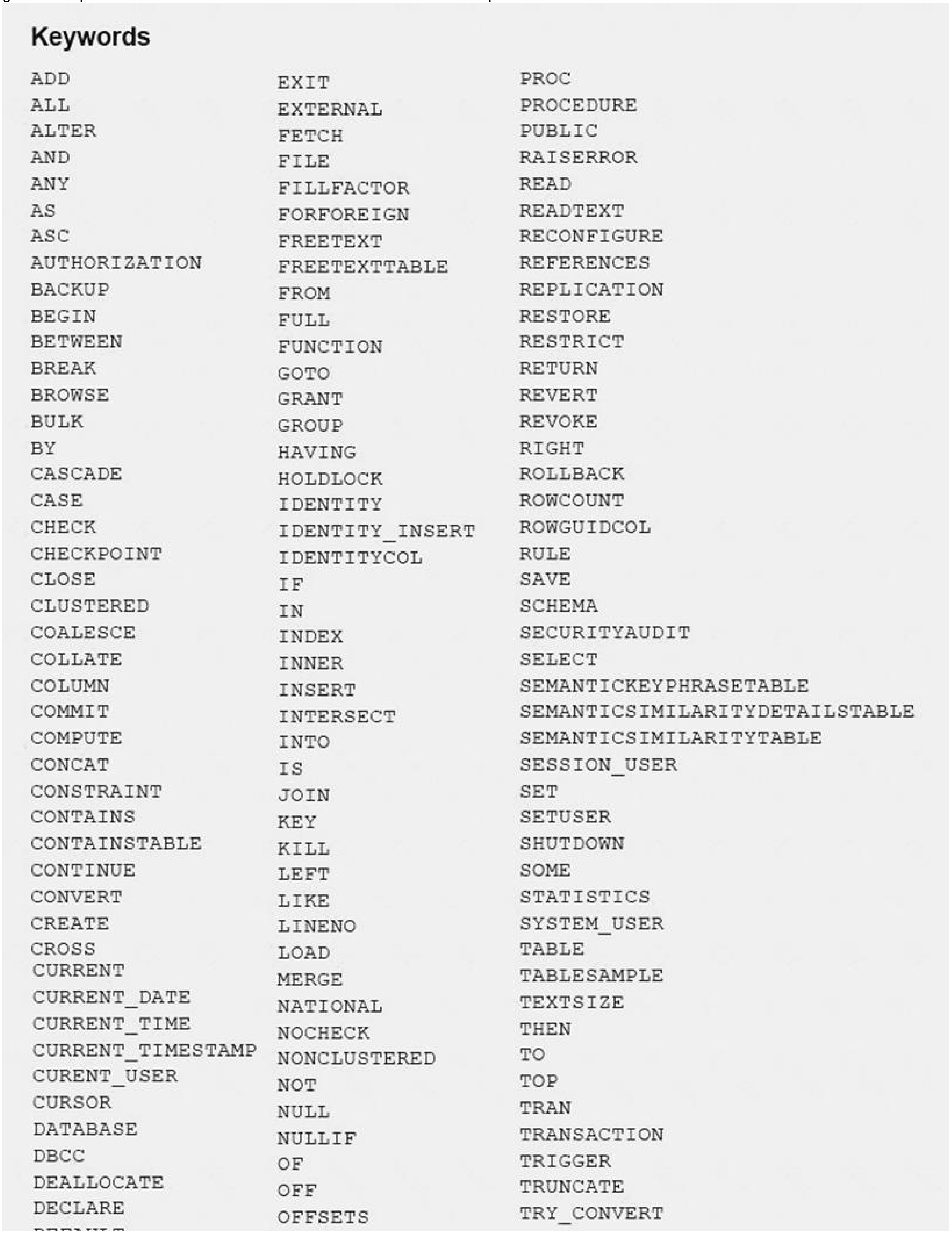
Complaints

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
ComplaintID	int	☐
Complaint	nvarchar(MAX)	☐
ComplaintDate	datetime	☐

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.

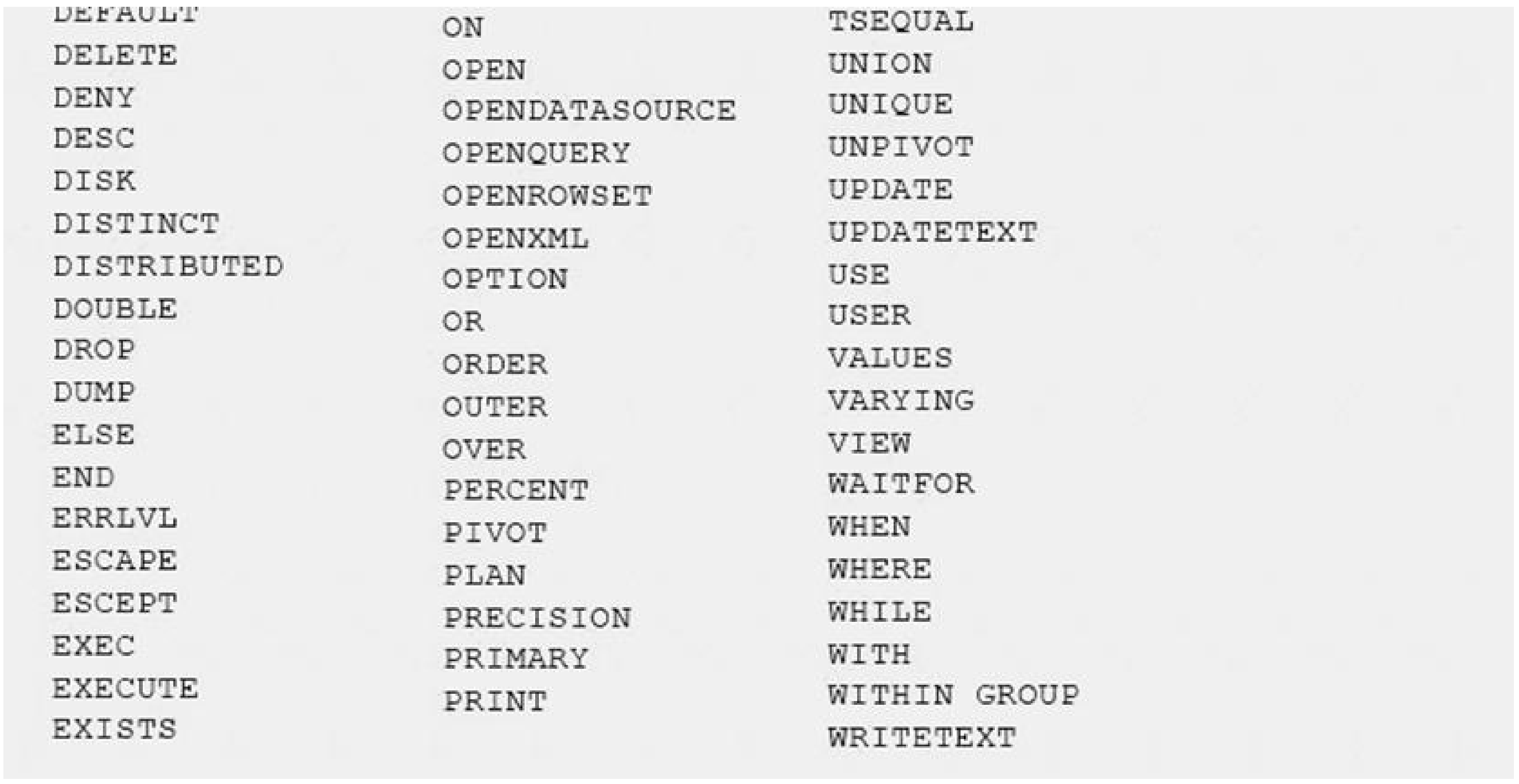
- Use one-part table names.
- Do not use aliases for column names or table names.
- Do not use Transact-SQL functions.
- Do not use implicit joins.
- Do not surround object names with square brackets.

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.

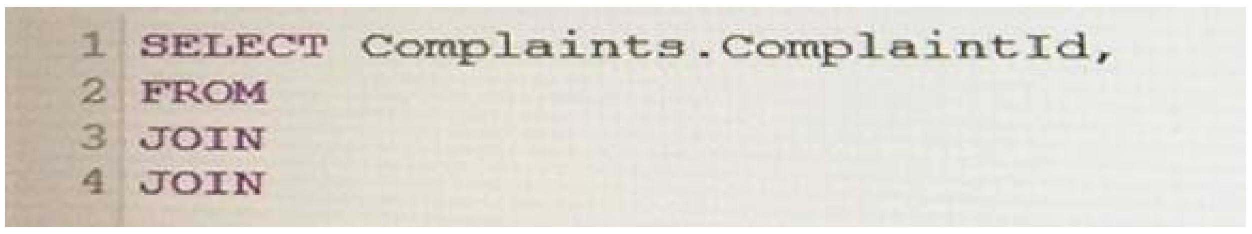


Keywords

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
CURENT_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
```



```
SELECT Complaints.ComplaintId,
FROM
JOIN
JOIN
```

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

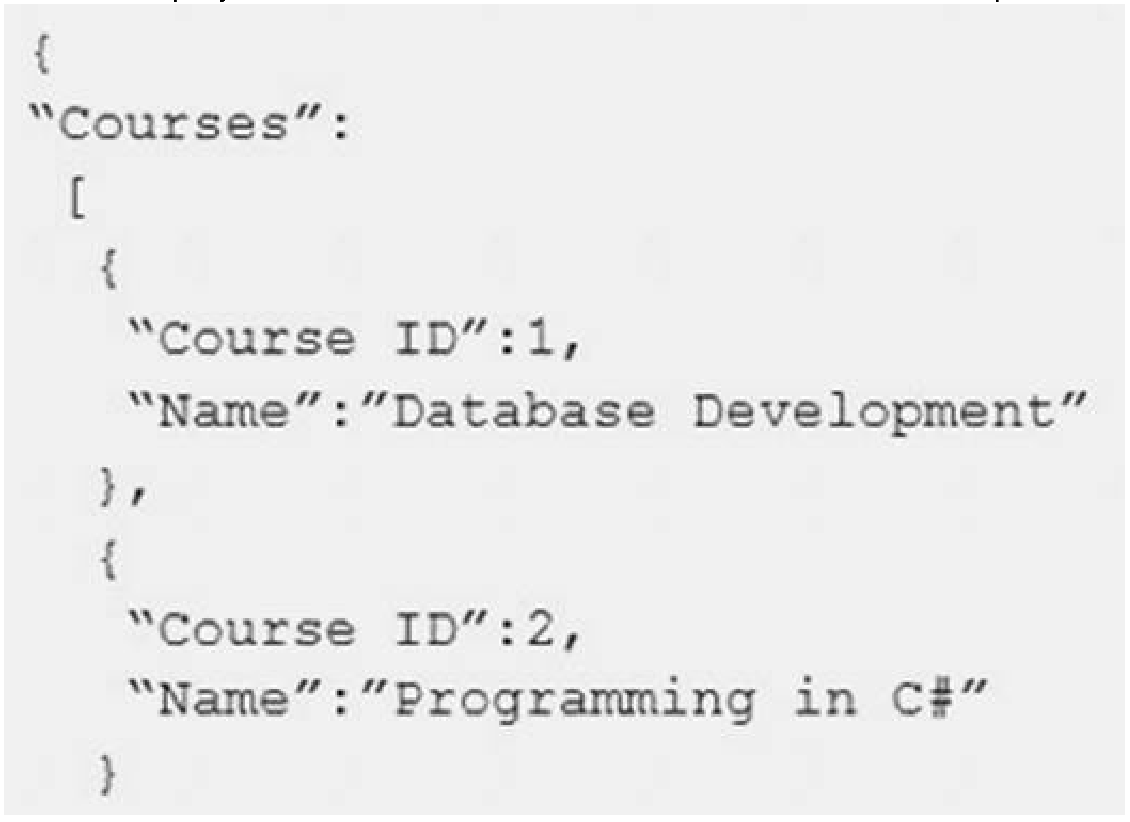
Answer: A

Explanation:
SELECT
Complaints.ComplaintID, Persons.Name FROM
Complaints LEFT OUTER JOIN Contacts ON Complaints.ComplaintID = Contacts.ComplaintID
LEFT OUTER JOIN Persons ON Contacts.PersonID = Persons.PersonID

NEW QUESTION 138
You have a table that was created by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Courses(
 CourseID INT IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
 Course VARCHAR(50) NULL)
```

You need to query the Courses table and return the result set as JSON. The output from the query must resemble the following format:



```
{
"Courses":
 [
  {
   "Course ID":1,
   "Name":"Database Development"
  },
  {
   "Course ID":2,
   "Name":"Programming in C#"
  }
```

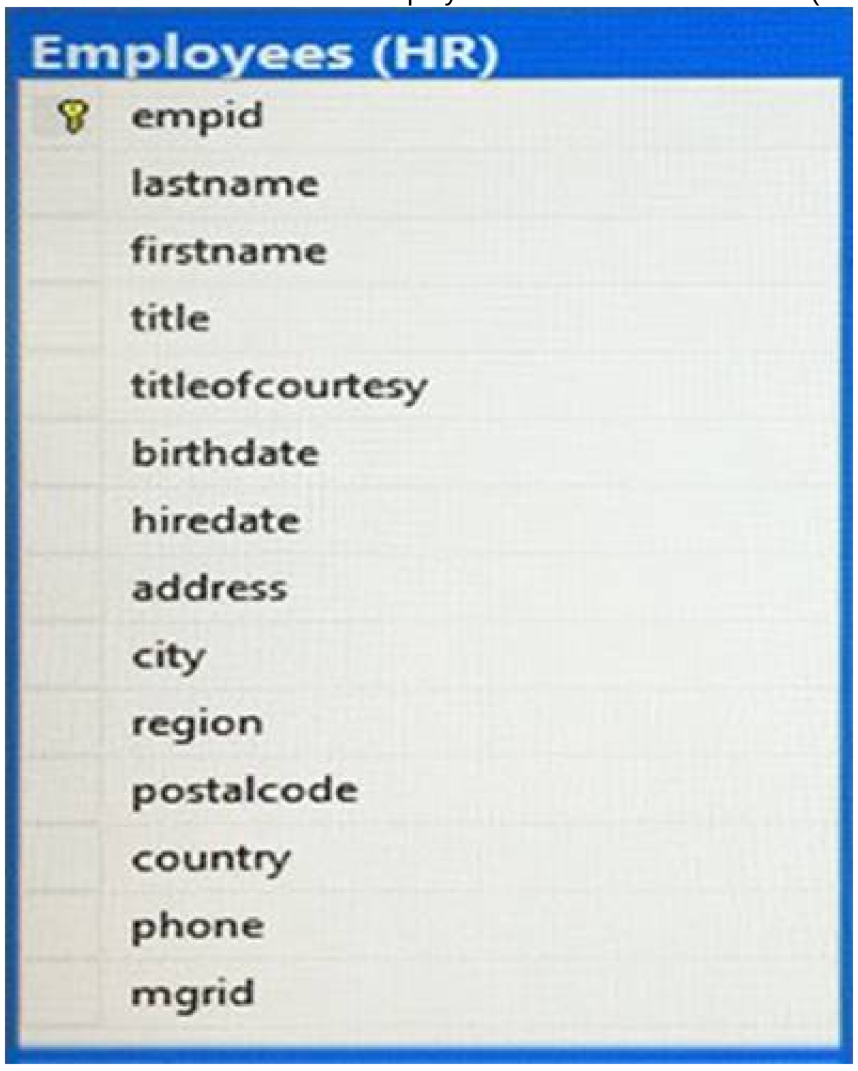
A. SELECT CourseID AS [Course ID], Course as Name FROM CoursesFOR JSON PATH('Courses')
B. SELECT CourseID AS 'Course ID', Course AS Name FROM CoursesFOR JSON ROOT('Courses')
C. SELECT CourseID AS [Course ID], Course AS Name FROM CoursesFOR JSON AUTO, ROOT('Courses')

D. SELECT CourseID AS 'Course ID', Course AS Name FROM CoursesFOR JSON AUTO, INCLUDE_NULL_VALUES('Courses')

Answer: D

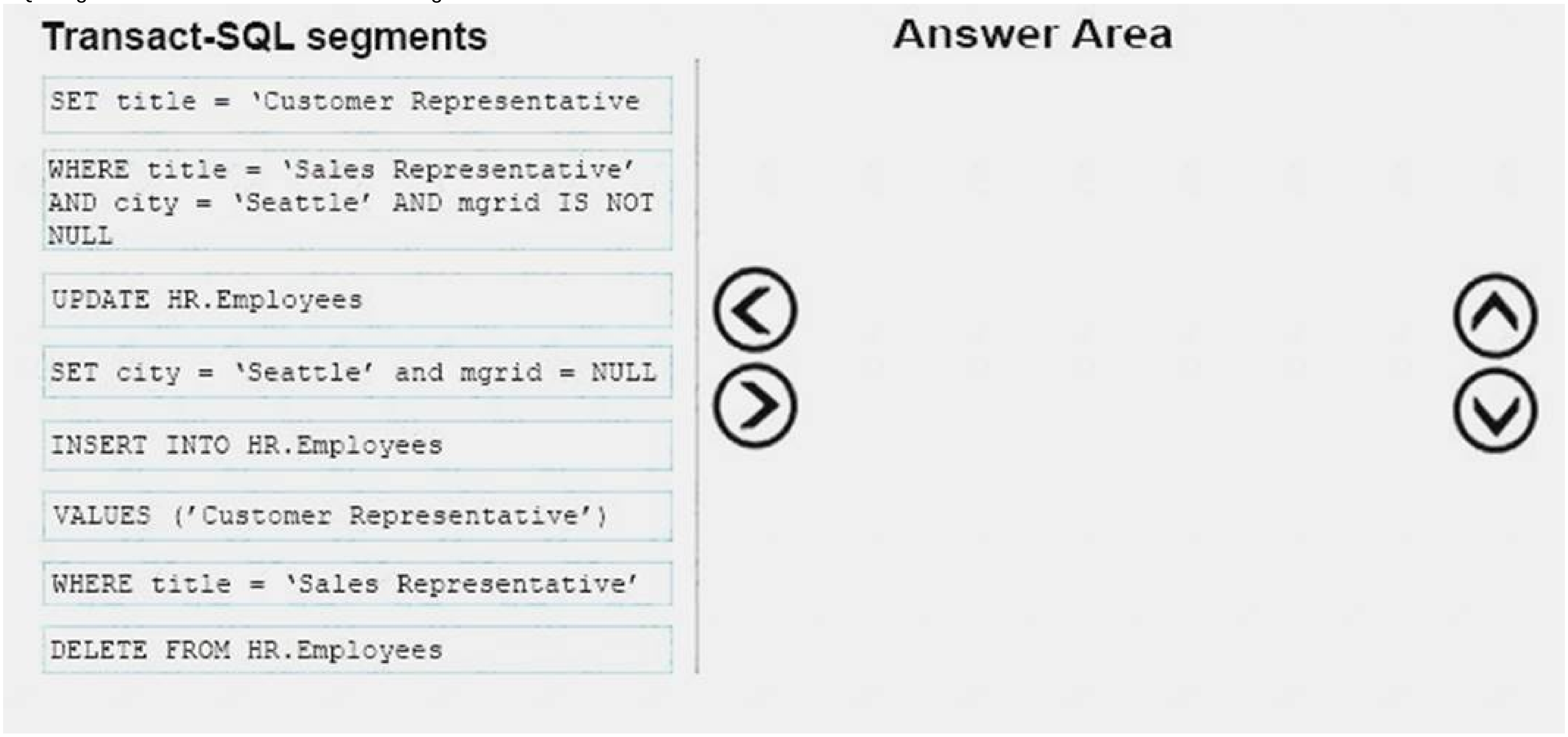
Explanation:
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/json/include-null-values-in-json-include-null-values-op

NEW QUESTION 141
You have a table named HR.Employees as shown in the exhibit. (Click the exhibit button.)


Employees (HR)

- empid
- lastname
- firstname
- title
- titleofcourtesy
- birthdate
- hiredate
- address
- city
- region
- postalcode
- country
- phone
- mgrid

You need to write a query that will change the value of the job title column to Customer Representative for any employee who lives in Seattle and has a job title of Sales Representative. If the employee does not have a manager defined, you must not change the title.
Which three 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.



```
SET title = 'Customer Representative
```
```
WHERE title = 'Sales Representative'
AND city = 'Seattle' AND mgrid IS NOT
NULL
```
```
UPDATE HR.Employees
```
```
SET city = 'Seattle' and mgrid = NULL
```
```
INSERT INTO HR.Employees
```
```
VALUES ('Customer Representative')
```
```
WHERE title = 'Sales Representative'
```
```
DELETE FROM HR.Employees
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 142
You have a database that contains the following tables:

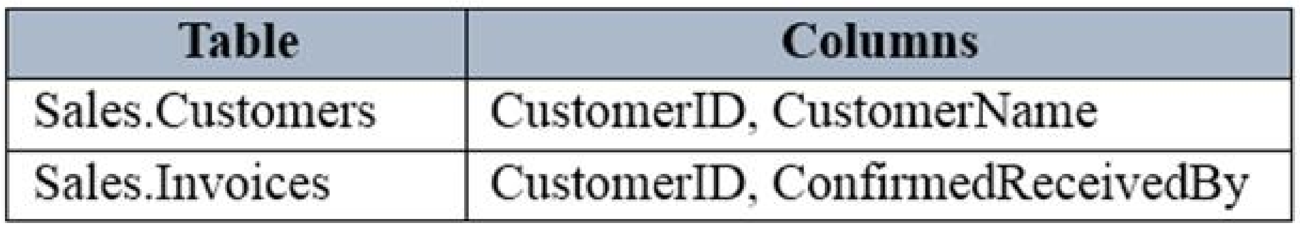
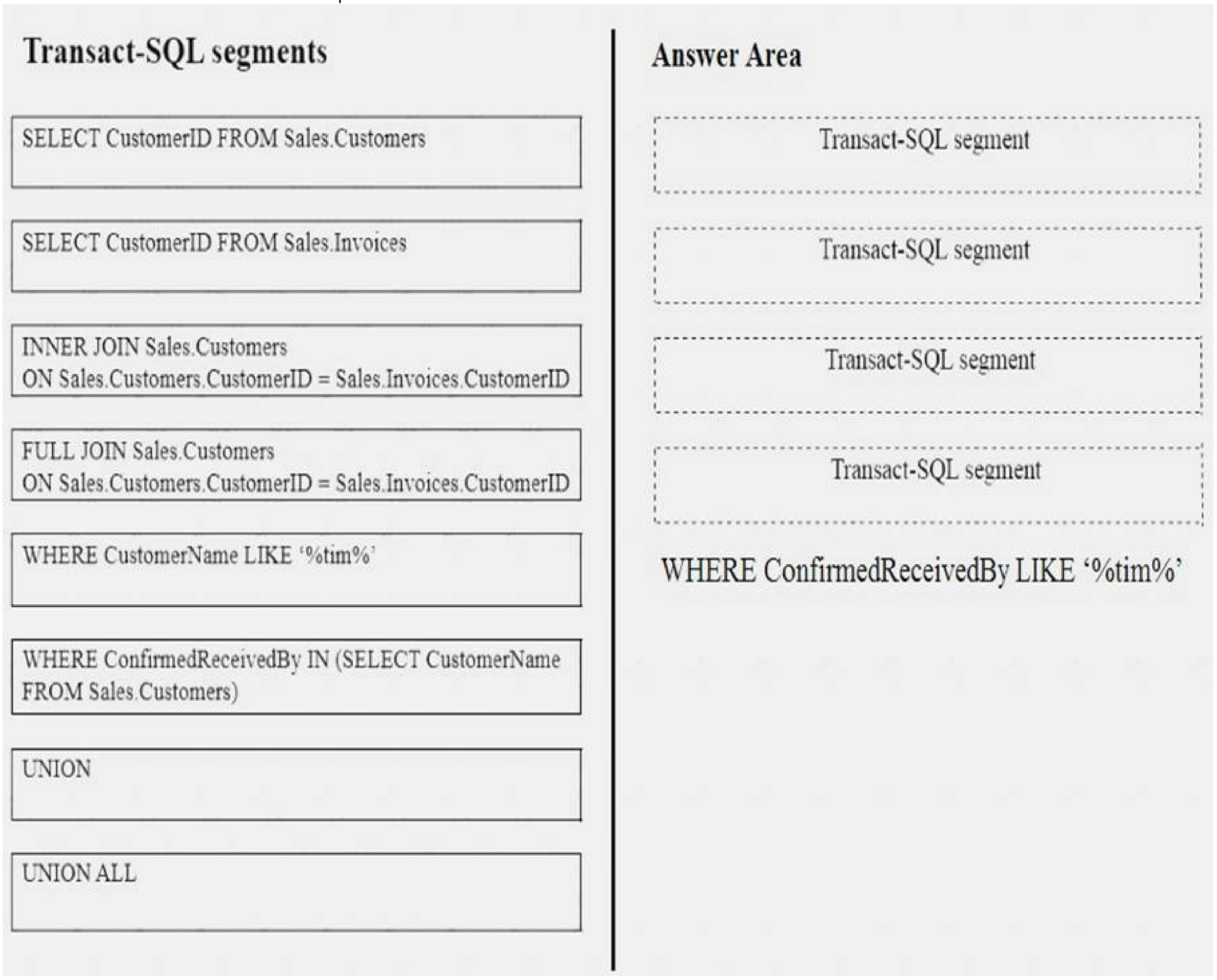


Table	Columns
Sales.Customers	CustomerID, CustomerName
Sales.Invoices	CustomerID, ConfirmedReceivedBy

A delivery person enters an incorrect value for the CustomerID column in the Invoices table and enters the following text in the ConfirmedReceivedBy column: “Package signed for by the owner Tim.”
You need to find the records in the Invoices table that contain the word Tim in the CustomerName field. 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.



Transact-SQL segments

- SELECT CustomerID FROM Sales.Customers
- SELECT CustomerID FROM Sales.Invoices
- INNER JOIN Sales.Customers
  ON Sales.Customers.CustomerID = Sales.Invoices.CustomerID
- FULL JOIN Sales.Customers
  ON Sales.Customers.CustomerID = Sales.Invoices.CustomerID
- WHERE CustomerName LIKE ‘%tim%’
- WHERE ConfirmedReceivedBy IN (SELECT CustomerName
  FROM Sales.Customers)
- UNION
- UNION ALL

Answer Area

Transact-SQL segment
Transact-SQL segment
Transact-SQL segment
Transact-SQL segment
WHERE ConfirmedReceivedBy LIKE ‘%tim%’

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: SELECT CustomerID FROM Sales.Invoices
Box 2: INNER JOIN Sales.Customers.CustomerID = Sales.Invoices.CustomerID Box 3: WHERE CustomerName LIKE '%tim%'
Box 4: WHERE ConfirmedReceiveBy IN (SELECT CustomerName FROM Sales.Customers)

NEW QUESTION 147
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 id 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

Answer: H

Explanation:
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

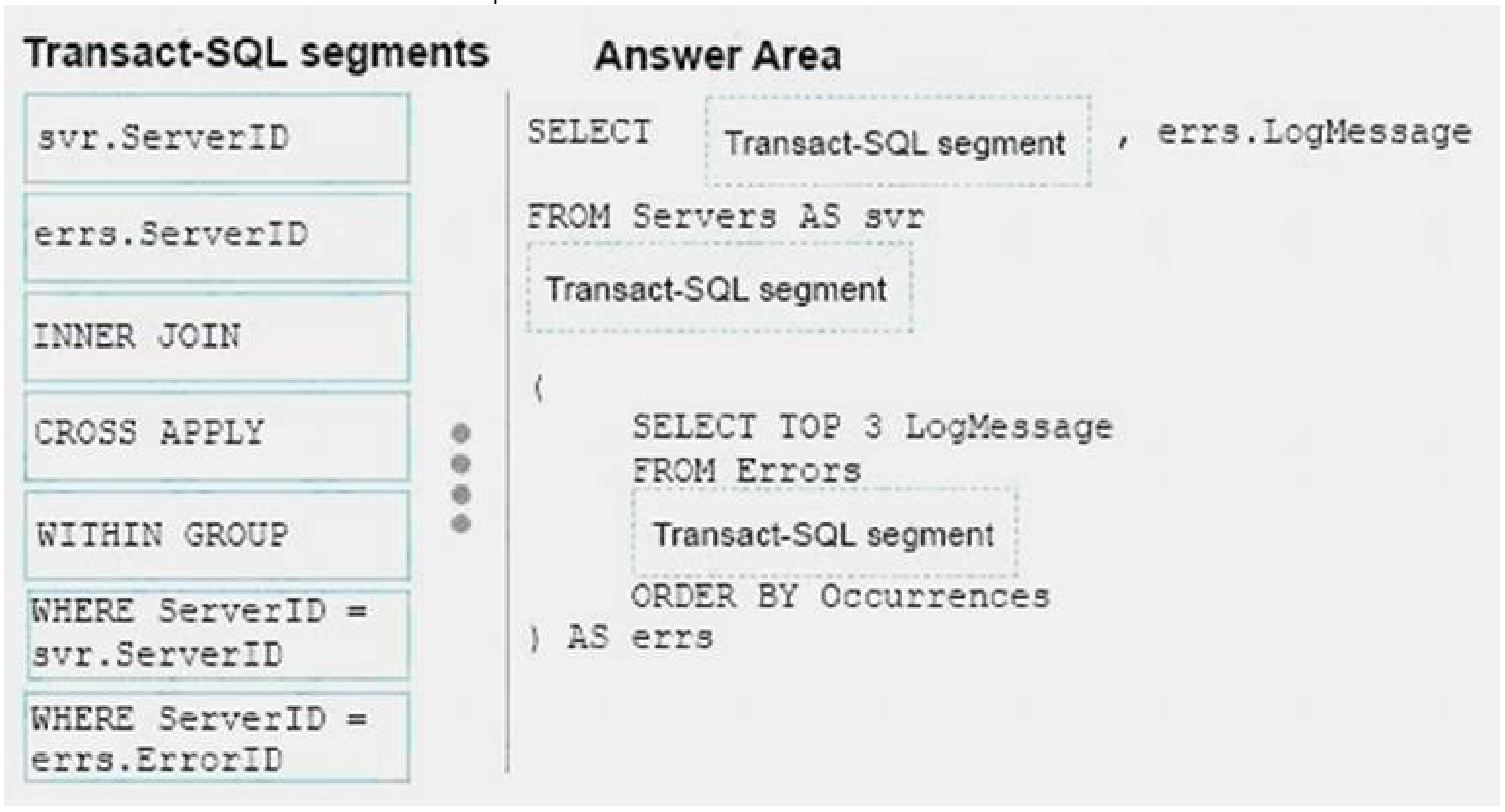
NEW QUESTION 152
You have a database that stored information about servers and application errors. The database contains the following tables.
Servers

Column	Data Type	Notes
ServerID	int	primary key
DNS	nvarchar(100)	does not allows null values

Errors

Column	Data Type	Notes
ErrorID	int	primary key
ServerID	int	does not allow null values, foreign key to Servers table
Occurrences	int	does not allow null values
LogMessage	nvarchar(max)	does not allow null values

You are building a webpage that shows the three most common errors for each server. You need to return the data for the webpage.
How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct location. 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.



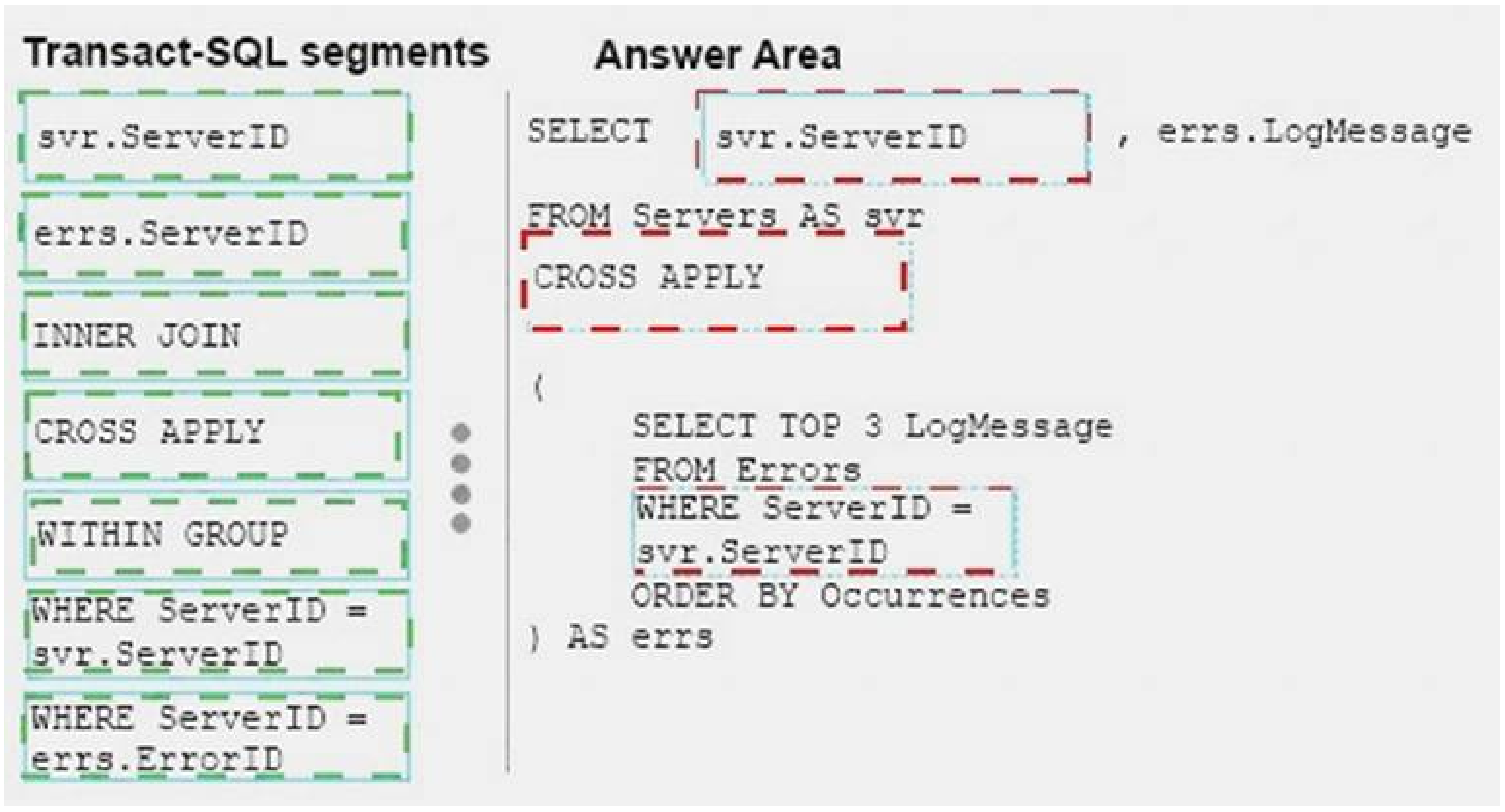
Transact-SQL segments:
- svr.ServerID
- errs.ServerID
- INNER JOIN
- CROSS APPLY
- WITHIN GROUP
- WHERE ServerID = svr.ServerID
- WHERE ServerID = errs.ErrorID

```
SELECT  Transact-SQL segment  , errs.LogMessage
FROM Servers AS svr
Transact-SQL segment
(
     SELECT TOP 3 LogMessage
     FROM Errors
     Transact-SQL segment
     ORDER BY Occurrences
) AS errs
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



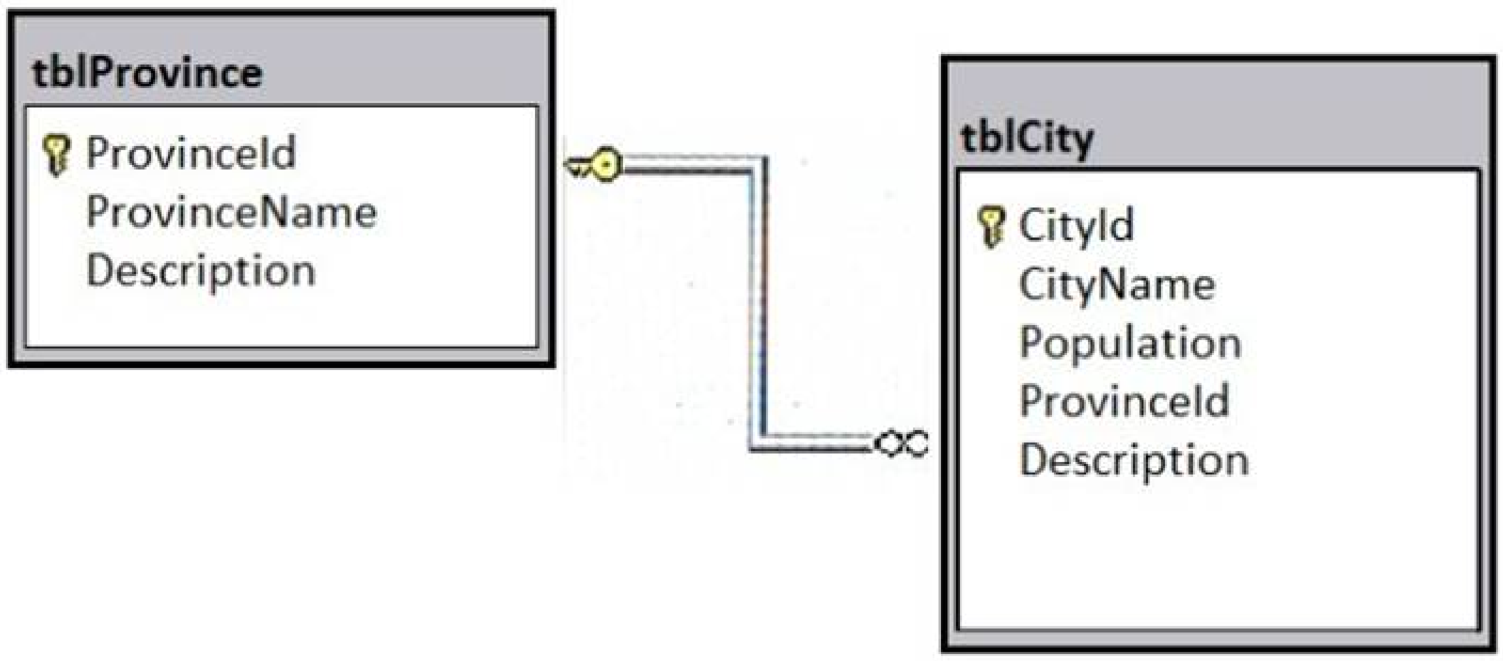
Transact-SQL segments

```
svr.ServerID
errs.ServerID
INNER JOIN
CROSS APPLY
WITHIN GROUP
WHERE ServerID =
svr.ServerID
WHERE ServerID =
errs.ErrorID
```

Answer Area

```
SELECT  svr.ServerID  , errs.LogMessage
FROM Servers AS svr
CROSS APPLY
(
     SELECT TOP 3 LogMessage
     FROM Errors
     WHERE ServerID =
     svr.ServerID
     ORDER BY Occurrences
) AS errs
```

NEW QUESTION 157
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.
A database has two tables as shown in the following database diagram:



You need to list all provinces that have at least two large cities. A large city is defined as having a population of at least one million residents. The query must return the following columns:

- tblProvince.ProvinceId
- tblProvince.ProvinceName
- a derived column named LargeCityCount that presents the total count of large cities for the province

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT P.ProvinceId, P.ProvinceName, CitySummary.LargeCityCount
FROM tblProvince P
CROSS JOIN (
   SELECT COUNT(*) AS LargeCityCount FROM tblCity C
   WHERE C.Population>=1000000
) CitySummary
WHERE CitySummary.LargeCityCount >=2
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

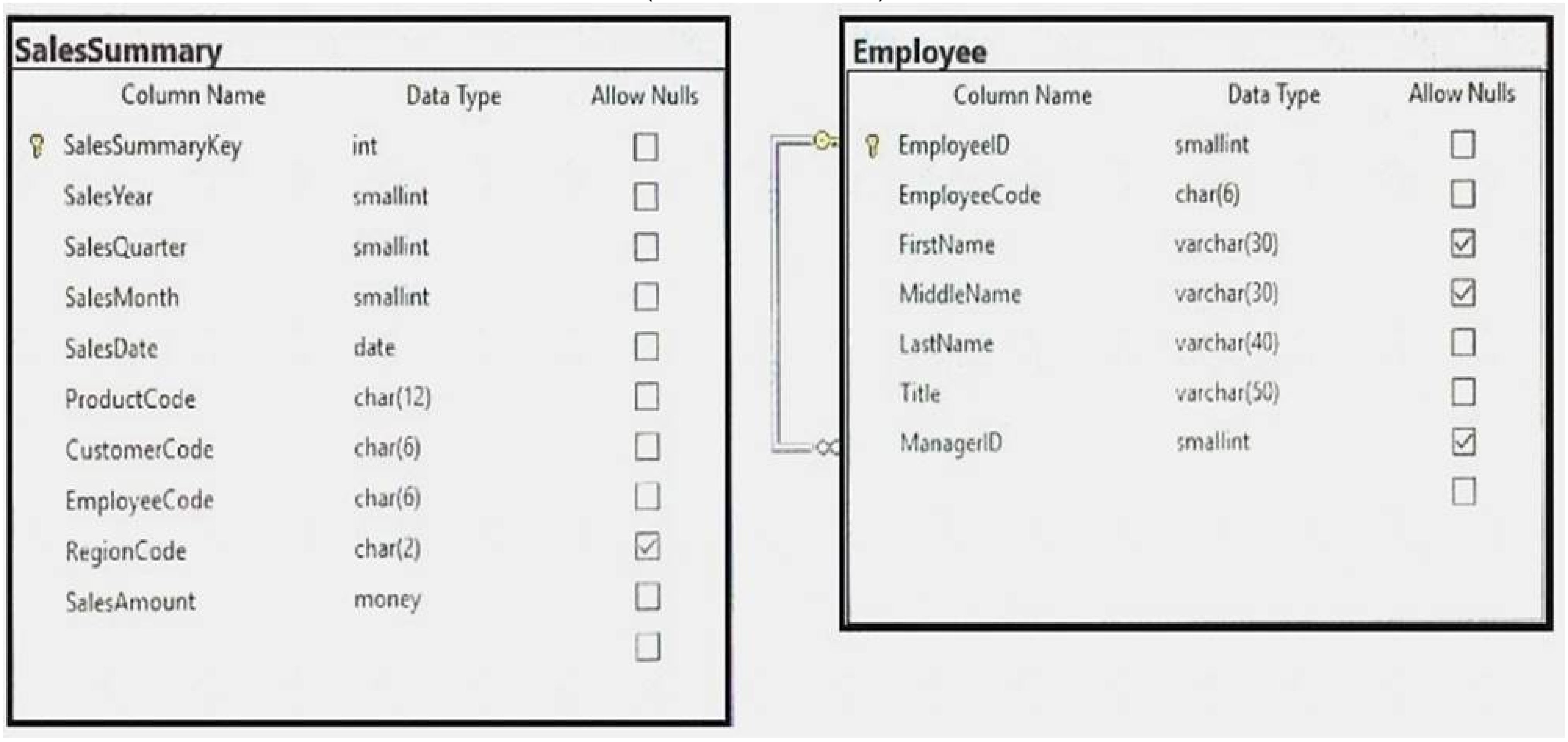
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The SQL CROSS JOIN produces a result set which is the number of rows in the first table multiplied by the number of rows in the second table if no WHERE clause is used along with CROSS JOIN.This kind of result is called as Cartesian Product.
This is not what is required in this scenario.
References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190690(v=sql.105).aspx

NEW QUESTION 158
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.
Start of repeated scenario
You have a database that contains the tables shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



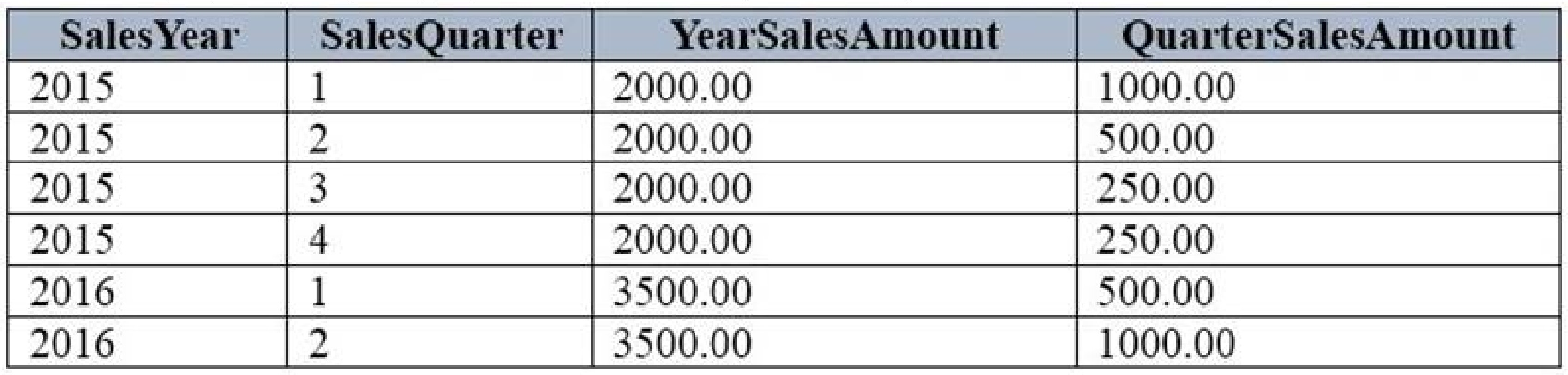
SalesSummary

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
SalesSummaryKey	int	☐
SalesYear	smallint	☐
SalesQuarter	smallint	☐
SalesMonth	smallint	☐
SalesDate	date	☐
ProductCode	char(12)	☐
CustomerCode	char(6)	☐
EmployeeCode	char(6)	☐
RegionCode	char(2)	✓
SalesAmount	money	☐

Employee

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
EmployeeID	smallint	☐
EmployeeCode	char(6)	☐
FirstName	varchar(30)	✓
MiddleName	varchar(30)	✓
LastName	varchar(40)	☐
Title	varchar(50)	☐
ManagerID	smallint	✓

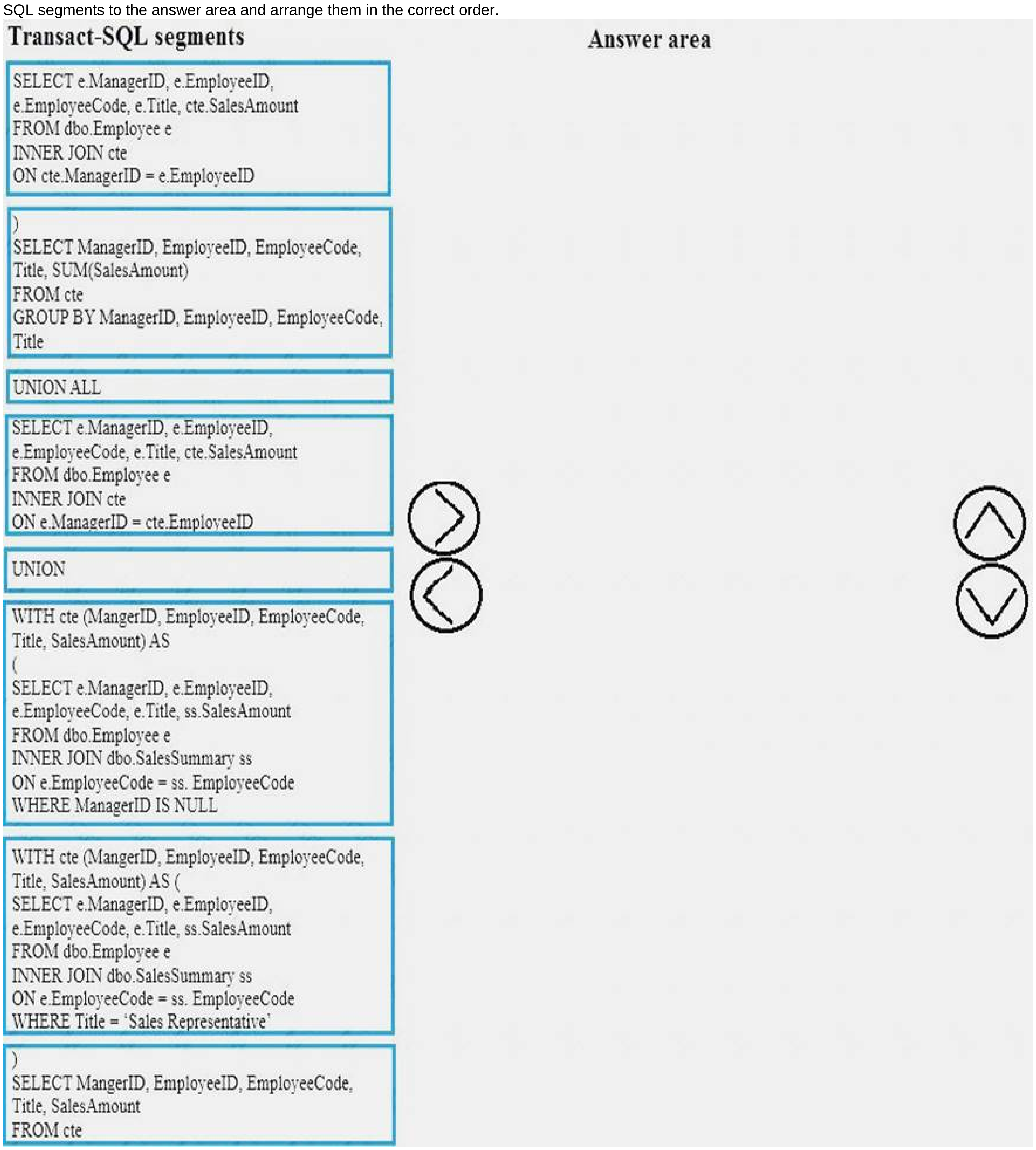
You review the Employee table and make the following observations:
- Every record has a value in the ManagerID except for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).
- The FirstName and MiddleName columns contain null values for some records.
- The valid values for the Title column are Sales Representative manager, and CEO.
You review the SalesSummary table and make the following observations:
- The ProductCode column contains two parts: The first five digits represent a product code, and the last seven digits represent the unit price. The unit price uses the following pattern: ####.##.
- You observe that for many records, the unit price portion of the ProductCode column contains values.
- The RegionCode column contains NULL for some records.
- Sales data is only recorded for sales representatives.
You are developing a series of reports and procedures to support the business. Details for each report or procedure follow.
Sales Summary report: This report aggregates data by year and quarter. The report must resemble the following table.



SalesYear	SalesQuarter	YearSalesAmount	QuarterSalesAmount
2015	1	2000.00	1000.00
2015	2	2000.00	500.00
2015	3	2000.00	250.00
2015	4	2000.00	250.00
2016	1	3500.00	500.00
2016	2	3500.00	1000.00

Sales Manager report: This report lists each sales manager and the total sales amount for all employees that report to the sales manager.
Sales by Region report: This report lists the total sales amount by employee and by region. The report must include the following columns: EmployeeCode, MiddleName, LastName, RegionCode, and SalesAmount. If MiddleName is NULL, FirstName must be displayed. If both FirstName and MiddleName have null values, the world Unknown must be displayed/ If RegionCode is NULL, the word Unknown must be displayed.
Report1: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables. You plan to create an object to support Report1. The object has the following requirements:
- be joinable with the SELECT statement that supplies data for the report
- can be used multiple times with the SELECT statement for the report
- be usable only with the SELECT statement for the report
- not be saved as a permanent object
Report2: This report joins data from SalesSummary with the Employee table and other tables. You plan to create an object to support Report1. The object has the following requirements:
Sales Hierarchy report. This report aggregates rows, creates subtotal rows, and super-aggregates rows over the SalesAmount column in a single result-set. The report uses SaleYear, SaleQuarter, and SaleMonth as a hierarchy. The result set must not contain a grand total or cross-tabulation aggregate rows.
Current Price Stored Procedure: This stored procedure must return the unit price for a product when a product code is supplied. The unit price must include a dollar sign at the beginning. In addition, the unit price must contain a comma every three digits to the left of the decimal point, and must display two digits to the left of the decimal point. The stored procedure must not throw errors, even if the product code contains invalid data.
End of Repeated Scenario
You need to create the query for the Sales Managers report.
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.



Transact-SQL segments

Answer area

```
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, cte.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN cte
ON cte.ManagerID = e.EmployeeID
```

```
)
SELECT ManagerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SUM(SalesAmount)
FROM cte
GROUP BY ManagerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title
```

```
UNION ALL
```

```
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, cte.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN cte
ON e.ManagerID = cte.EmployeeID
```

```
UNION
```

```
WITH cte (MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount) AS
(
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, ss.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN dbo.SalesSummary ss
ON e.EmployeeCode = ss. EmployeeCode
WHERE ManagerID IS NULL
```

```
WITH cte (MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount) AS (
SELECT e.ManagerID, e.EmployeeID,
e.EmployeeCode, e.Title, ss.SalesAmount
FROM dbo.Employee e
INNER JOIN dbo.SalesSummary ss
ON e.EmployeeCode = ss. EmployeeCode
WHERE Title = 'Sales Representative'
```

```
)
SELECT MangerID, EmployeeID, EmployeeCode,
Title, SalesAmount
FROM cte
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

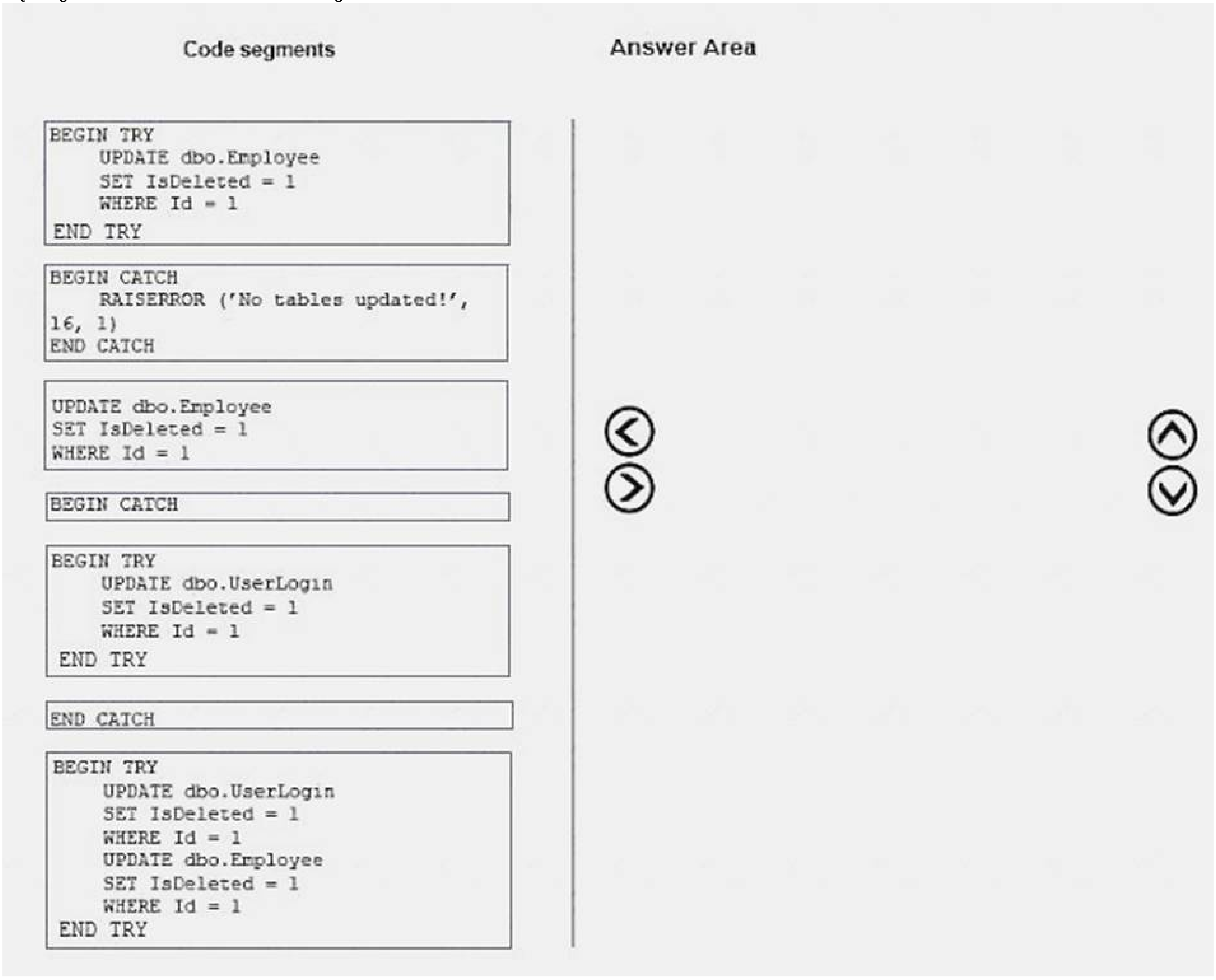
Answer: A

Explanation:
From scenario: Sales Manager report: This report lists each sales manager and the total sales amount for all employees that report to the sales manager.
Box 1:..WHERE Title='Sales representative'
The valid values for the Title column are Sales Representative manager, and CEO. First we define the CTE expression.
Note: A common table expression (CTE) can be thought of as a temporary result set that is defined within the execution scope of a single SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE VIEW statement. A CTE is similar to a derived table in that it is not stored as an object and lasts only for the duration of the query. Unlike a derived table, a CTE can be self-referencing and can be referenced multiple times in the same query.
Box 2:
Use the CTE expression one time. Box 3: UNION
Box 4:
Use the CTE expression a second time. References:

NEW QUESTION 163
You have two tables named UserLogin and Employee respectively.
You need to create a Transact-SQL script that meets the following requirements:

- The script must update the value of the IsDeleted column for the UserLogin table to 1 if the value of the Id column for the UserLogin table is equal to 1.
- The script must update the value of the IsDeleted column of the Employee table to 1 if the value of the Id column is equal to 1 for the Employee table when an update to the UserLogin table throws an error.
- The error message "No tables updated!" must be produced when an update to the Employee table throws an error.

Which five 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.



```
BEGIN TRY
    UPDATE dbo.Employee
    SET IsDeleted = 1
    WHERE Id = 1
END TRY
```

```
BEGIN CATCH
    RAISERROR ('No tables updated!',
16, 1)
END CATCH
```

```
UPDATE dbo.Employee
SET IsDeleted = 1
WHERE Id = 1
```

```
BEGIN CATCH
```

```
BEGIN TRY
    UPDATE dbo.UserLogin
    SET IsDeleted = 1
    WHERE Id = 1
END TRY
```

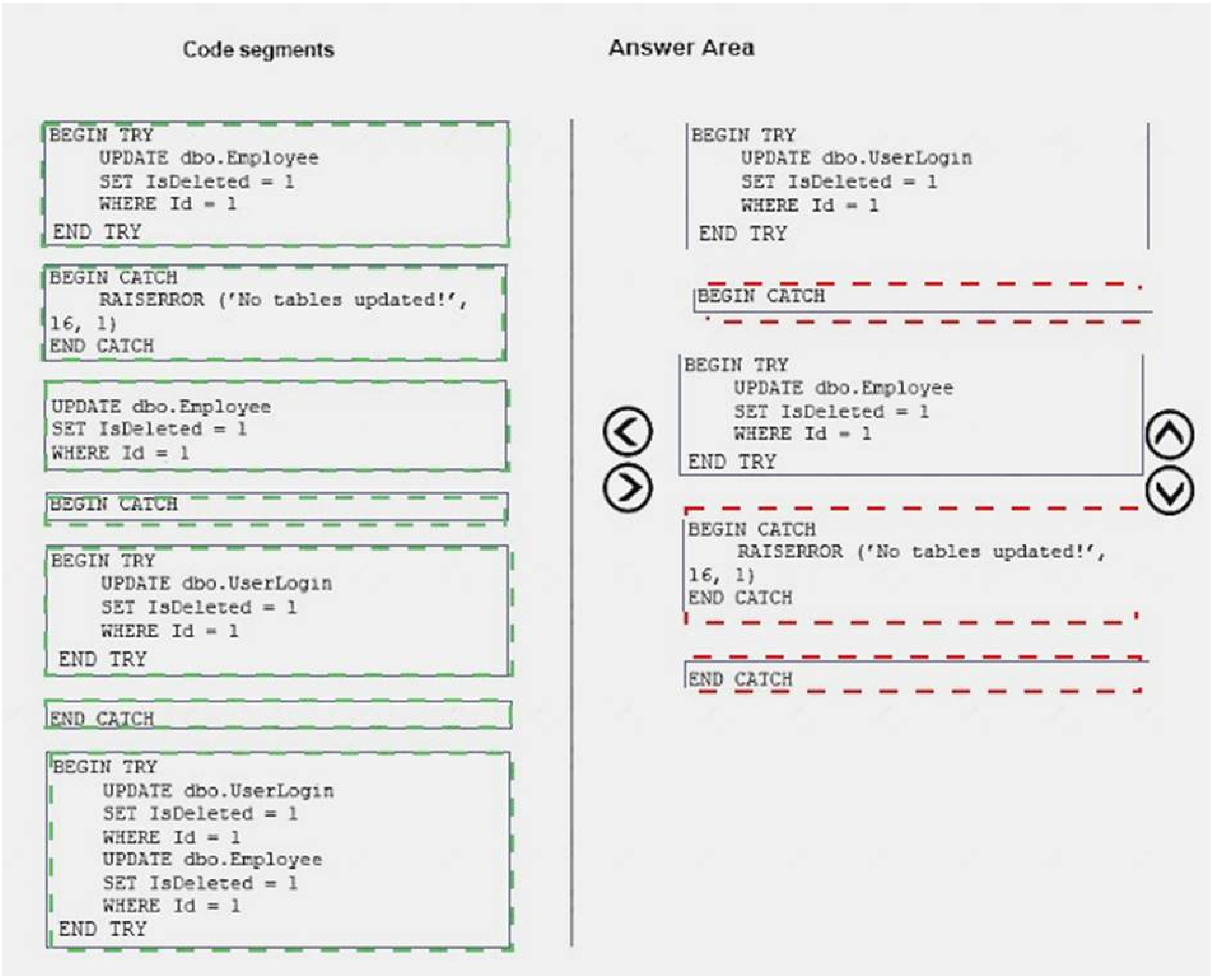
```
END CATCH
```

```
BEGIN TRY
    UPDATE dbo.UserLogin
    SET IsDeleted = 1
    WHERE Id = 1
    UPDATE dbo.Employee
    SET IsDeleted = 1
    WHERE Id = 1
END TRY
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



Code segments:

```
BEGIN TRY
    UPDATE dbo.Employee
    SET IsDeleted = 1
    WHERE Id = 1
END TRY
```

```
BEGIN CATCH
    RAISERROR ('No tables updated!',
16, 1)
END CATCH
```

```
UPDATE dbo.Employee
SET IsDeleted = 1
WHERE Id = 1
```

```
BEGIN CATCH
```

```
BEGIN TRY
    UPDATE dbo.UserLogin
    SET IsDeleted = 1
    WHERE Id = 1
END TRY
```

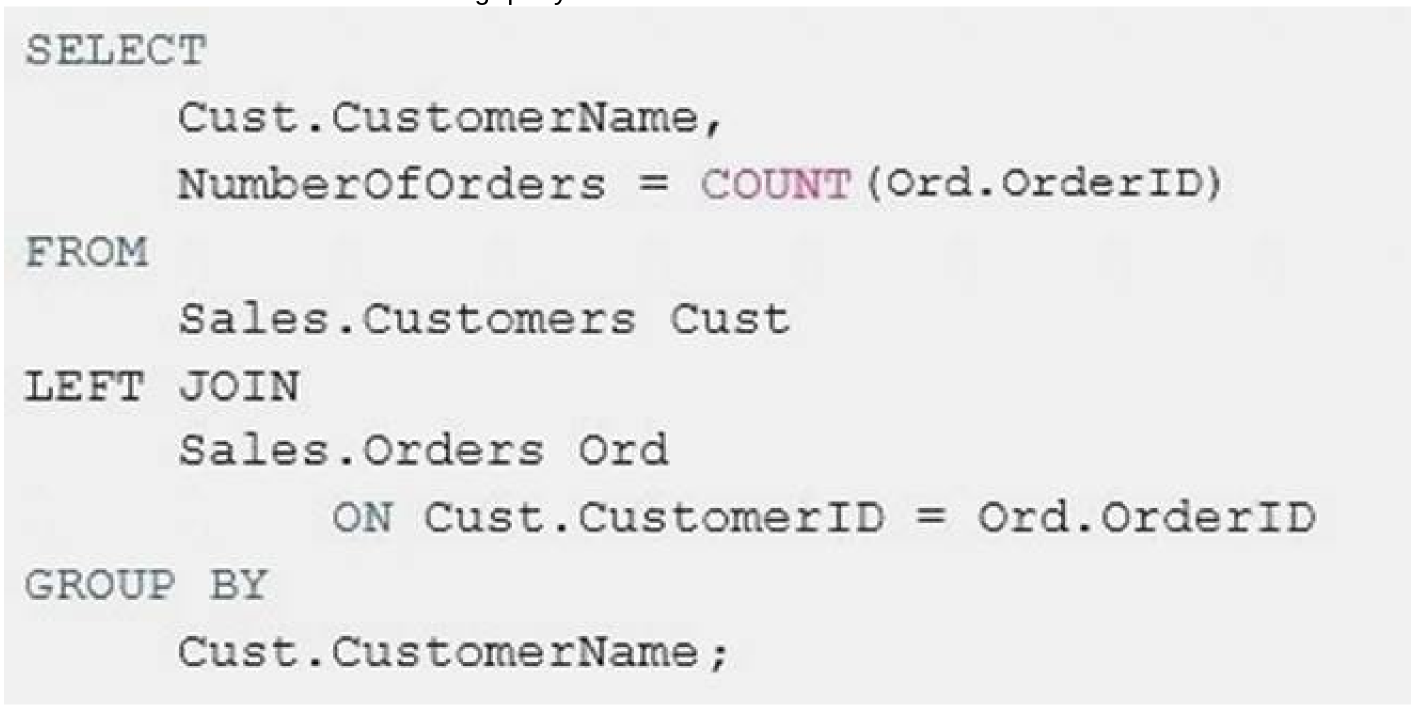
```
END CATCH
```

```
BEGIN TRY
    UPDATE dbo.UserLogin
    SET IsDeleted = 1
    WHERE Id = 1
    UPDATE dbo.Employee
    SET IsDeleted = 1
    WHERE Id = 1
END TRY
```

Answer Area:

```
BEGIN TRY
    UPDATE dbo.UserLogin
    SET IsDeleted = 1
    WHERE Id = 1
END TRY

BEGIN CATCH

BEGIN TRY
    UPDATE dbo.Employee
    SET IsDeleted = 1
    WHERE Id = 1
END TRY

BEGIN CATCH
    RAISERROR ('No tables updated!',
16, 1)
END CATCH

END CATCH
```

NEW QUESTION 167
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 named DB1 that contains two tables named Sales.Customers and Sales.Orders. Sales.Customers has a foreign key relationship to a column named CustomerID in Sales.Orders.
You need to recommend a query that returns all the customers. The query must also return the number of orders that each customer placed in 2016.
Solution: You recommend the following query:



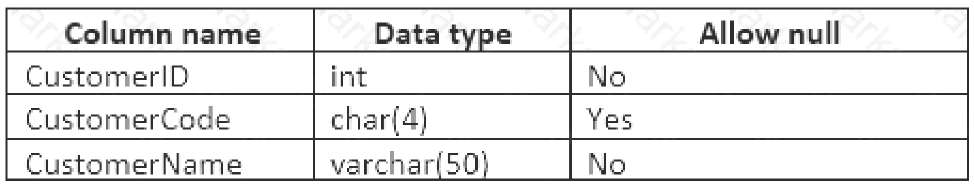
```
SELECT
     Cust.CustomerName,
     NumberOfOrders = COUNT(Ord.OrderID)
FROM
     Sales.Customers Cust
LEFT JOIN
     Sales.Orders Ord
          ON Cust.CustomerID = Ord.OrderID
GROUP BY
     Cust.CustomerName;
```

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

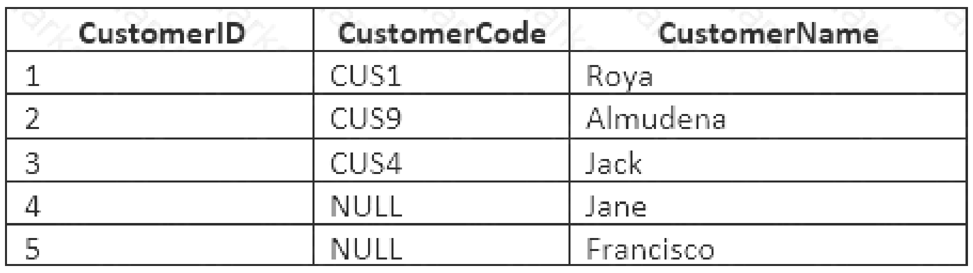
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 169
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 tables named Customer_CRMSystem and Customer_HRSystem. Both tables use the following structure:



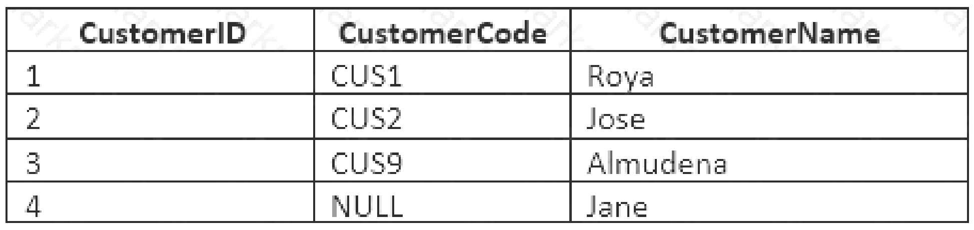
Column name	Data type	Allow null
CustomerID	int	No
CustomerCode	char(4)	Yes
CustomerName	varchar(50)	No

The tables include the following records: Customer_CRMSystem



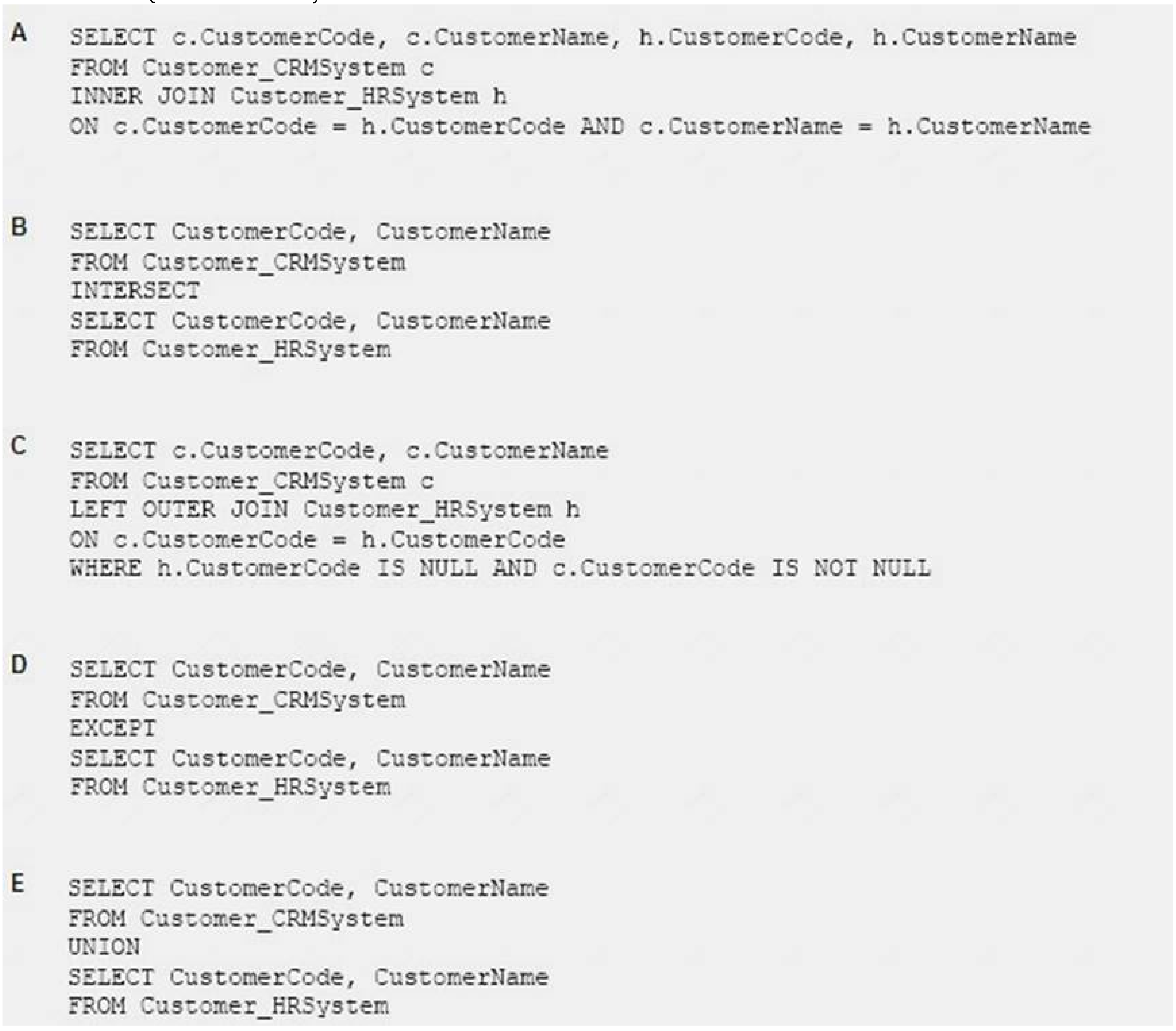
CustomerID	CustomerCode	CustomerName
1	CUS1	Roya
2	CUS9	Almudena
3	CUS4	Jack
4	NULL	Jane
5	NULL	Francisco

Customer_HRSystem



CustomerID	CustomerCode	CustomerName
1	CUS1	Roya
2	CUS2	Jose
3	CUS9	Almudena
4	NULL	Jane

Records that contain null values for CustomerCode can be uniquely identified by CustomerName. You need to display a Cartesian product, combining both tables.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?



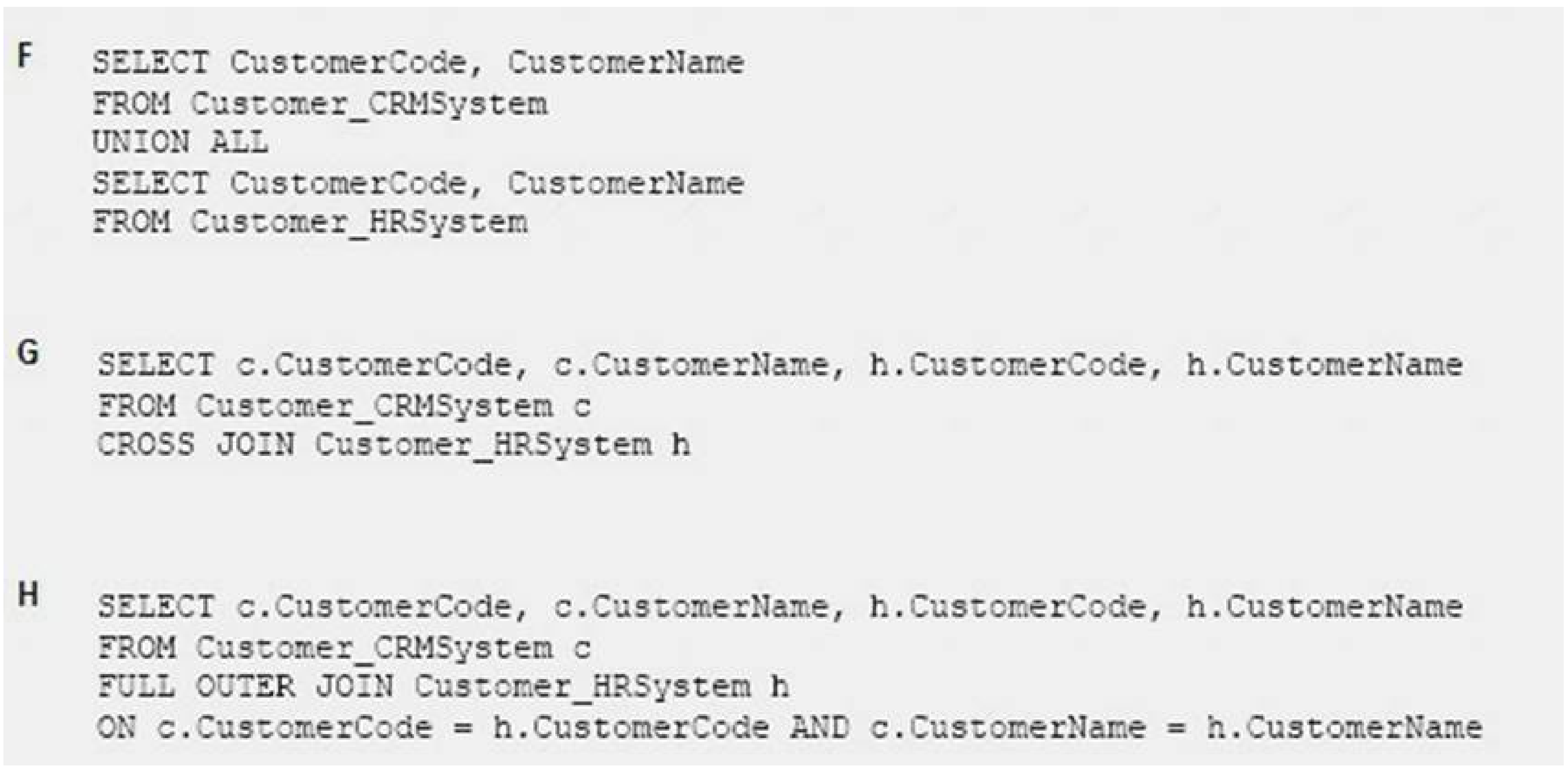
A
```
SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName, h.CustomerCode, h.CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem c
INNER JOIN Customer_HRSystem h
ON c.CustomerCode = h.CustomerCode AND c.CustomerName = h.CustomerName
```

B
```
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem
INTERSECT
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_HRSystem
```

C
```
SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem c
LEFT OUTER JOIN Customer_HRSystem h
ON c.CustomerCode = h.CustomerCode
WHERE h.CustomerCode IS NULL AND c.CustomerCode IS NOT NULL
```

D
```
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem
EXCEPT
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_HRSystem
```

E
```
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem
UNION
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_HRSystem
```



F
```
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem
UNION ALL
SELECT CustomerCode, CustomerName
FROM Customer_HRSystem
```

G
```
SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName, h.CustomerCode, h.CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem c
CROSS JOIN Customer_HRSystem h
```

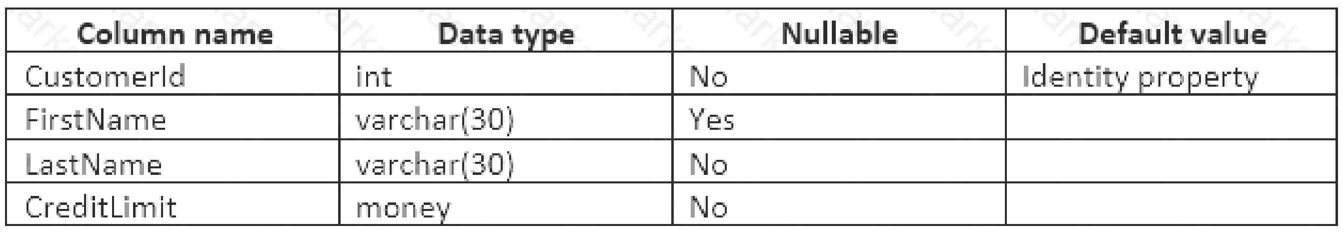
H
```
SELECT c.CustomerCode, c.CustomerName, h.CustomerCode, h.CustomerName
FROM Customer_CRMSystem c
FULL OUTER JOIN Customer_HRSystem h
ON c.CustomerCode = h.CustomerCode AND c.CustomerName = h.CustomerName
```

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

Answer: G

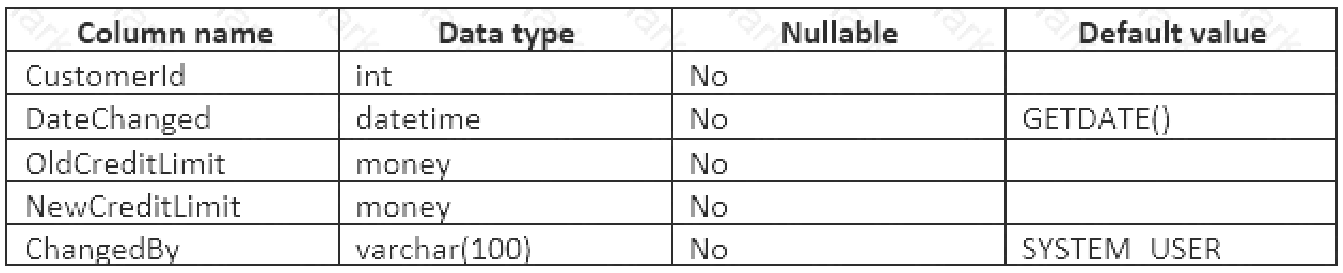
Explanation:
A cross join that does not have a WHERE clause produces the Cartesian product of the tables involved in the join. The size of a Cartesian product result set is the number of rows in the first table multiplied by the number of rows in the second table.
References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190690(v=sql.105).aspx

NEW QUESTION 170
You have a database that contains the following tables: Customer



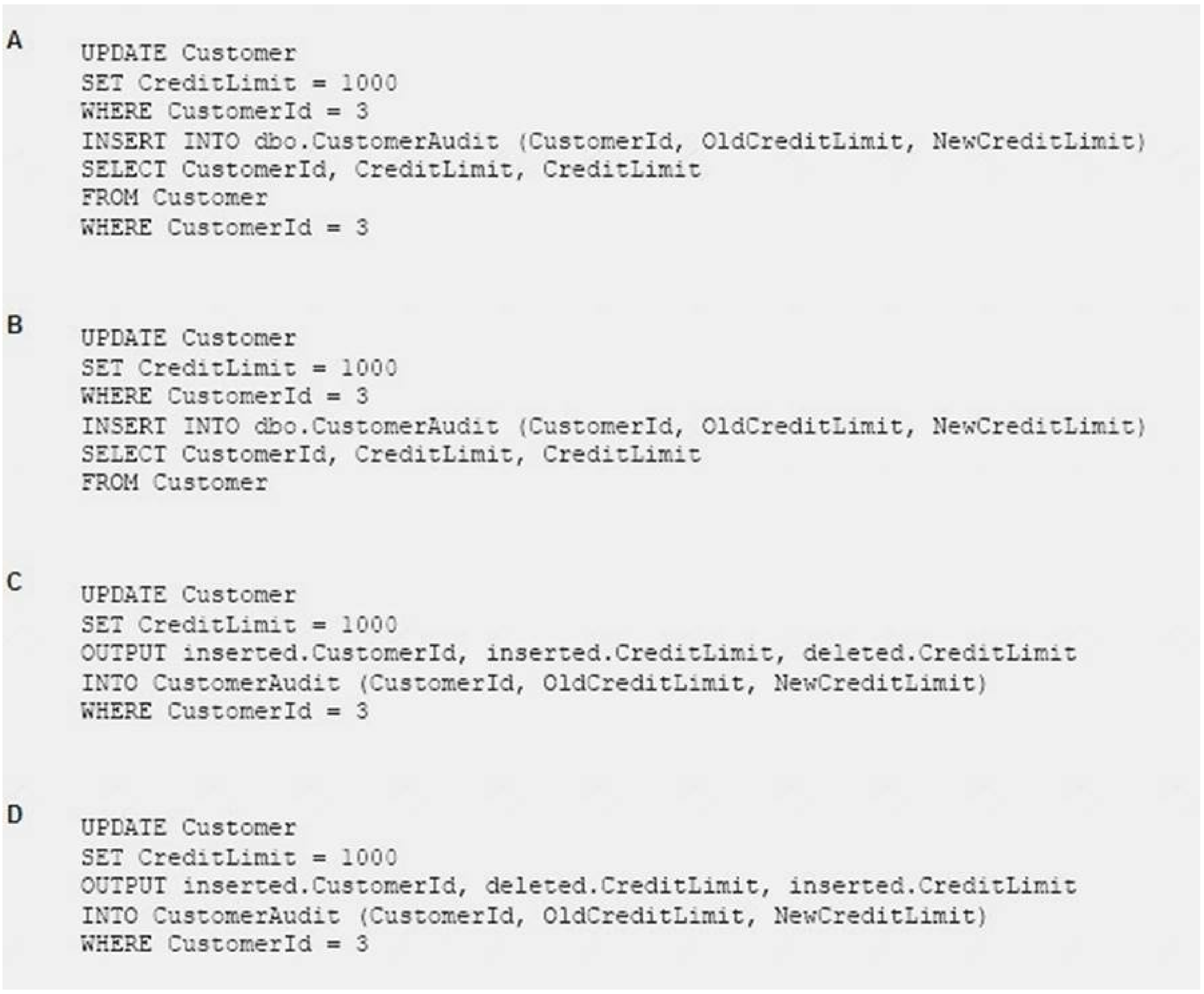
Column name	Data type	Nullable	Default value
CustomerId	int	No	Identity property
FirstName	varchar(30)	Yes	
LastName	varchar(30)	No	
CreditLimit	money	No	

CustomerAudit



Column name	Data type	Nullable	Default value
CustomerId	int	No	
DateChanged	datetime	No	GETDATE()
OldCreditLimit	money	No	
NewCreditLimit	money	No	
ChangedBy	varchar(100)	No	SYSTEM_USER

Where the value of the CustomerID column equals 3, you need to update the value of the CreditLimit column to 1000 for the customer. You must ensure that the change to the record in the Customer table is recorded on the CustomerAudit table.
Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?



A
```
UPDATE Customer
SET CreditLimit = 1000
WHERE CustomerId = 3
INSERT INTO dbo.CustomerAudit (CustomerId, OldCreditLimit, NewCreditLimit)
SELECT CustomerId, CreditLimit, CreditLimit
FROM Customer
WHERE CustomerId = 3
```

B
```
UPDATE Customer
SET CreditLimit = 1000
WHERE CustomerId = 3
INSERT INTO dbo.CustomerAudit (CustomerId, OldCreditLimit, NewCreditLimit)
SELECT CustomerId, CreditLimit, CreditLimit
FROM Customer
```

C
```
UPDATE Customer
SET CreditLimit = 1000
OUTPUT inserted.CustomerId, inserted.CreditLimit, deleted.CreditLimit
INTO CustomerAudit (CustomerId, OldCreditLimit, NewCreditLimit)
WHERE CustomerId = 3
```

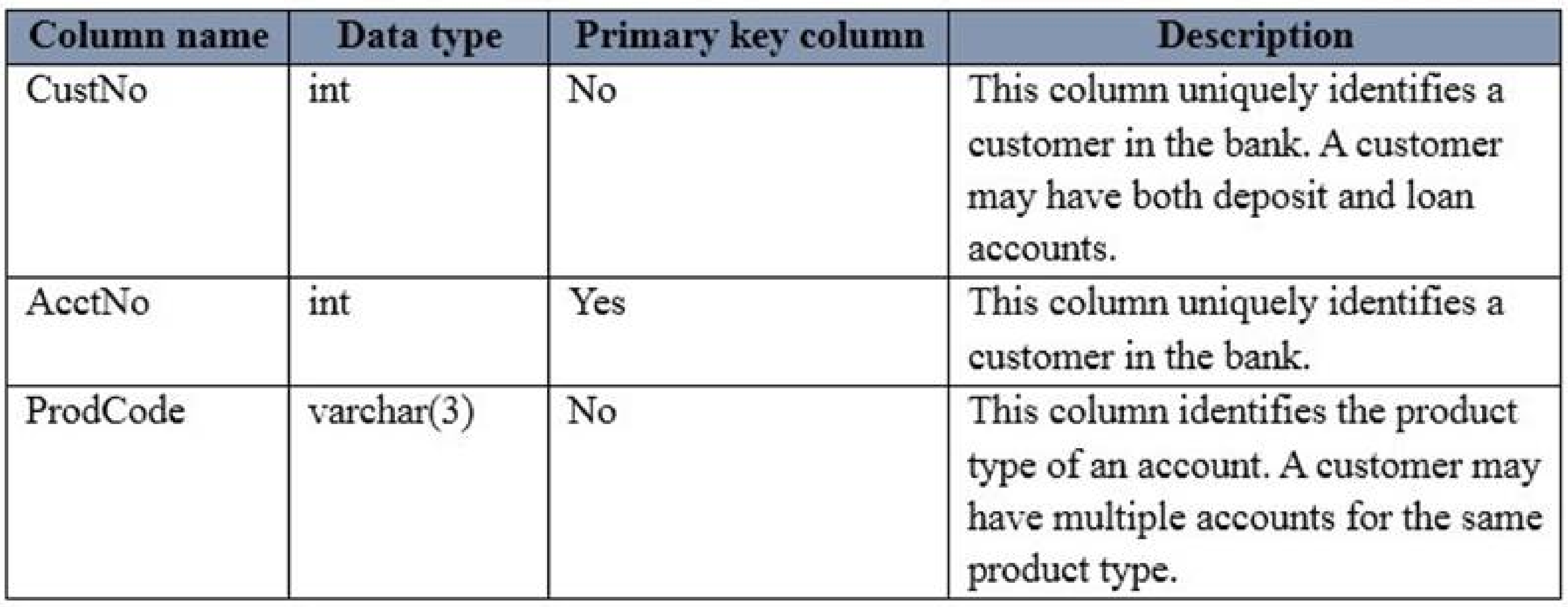
D
```
UPDATE Customer
SET CreditLimit = 1000
OUTPUT inserted.CustomerId, deleted.CreditLimit, inserted.CreditLimit
INTO CustomerAudit (CustomerId, OldCreditLimit, NewCreditLimit)
WHERE CustomerId = 3
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:
The OUTPUT Clause returns information from, or expressions based on, each row affected by an INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or MERGE statement. These results can be returned to the processing application for use in such things as confirmation messages, archiving, and other such application requirements. The results can also be inserted into a table or table variable. Additionally, you can capture the results of an OUTPUT clause in a nested INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or MERGE statement, and insert those results into a target table or view.
Note: If the column modified by the .RITE clause is referenced in an OUTPUT clause, the complete value of the column, either the before image in deleted.column_name or the after image in inserted.column_name, is returned to the specified column in the table variable.

NEW QUESTION 172
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 to that question.
You have a database for a banking system. The database has two tables named tblDepositAcct and tblLoanAcct that store deposit and loan accounts, respectively/ Both tables contain the following columns:



Column name	Data type	Primary key column	Description
CustNo	int	No	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank. A customer may have both deposit and loan accounts.
AcctNo	int	Yes	This column uniquely identifies a customer in the bank.
ProdCode	varchar(3)	No	This column identifies the product type of an account. A customer may have multiple accounts for the same product type.

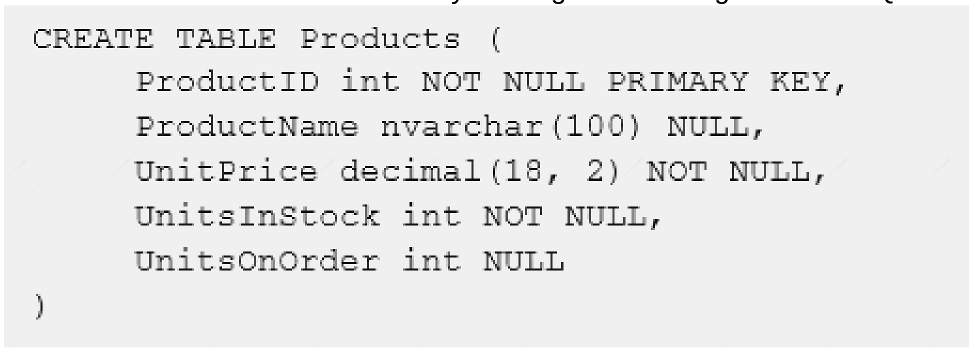
You need to run a query to find the total number of customers who have both deposit and loan accounts. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT AcctNoFROM tblDepositAcctINTERSECTSELECTAcctNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
B. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNIONSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
C. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctUNION ALLSELECTCustNoFROM tblLoanAcct) R
D. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT D.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct D, tblLoanAcct LWHERE D.CustNo= L.CustNo
E. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT L.CustNo)FROM tblDepositAcct DRIGHT JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL
F. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM (SELECT CustNoFROM tblDepositAcctEXCEPTSELECT CustNoFROMtblLoanAcct) R
G. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT COALESCE(D.CustNo, L.CustNo))FROM tblDepositAcct DFULLJOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNoWHERE D.CustNo IS NULL OR L.CustNo IS NULL
H. SELECT COUNT(*)FROM tblDepositAcct DFULL JOIN tblLoanAcct L ON D.CustNo = L.CustNo

Answer: A

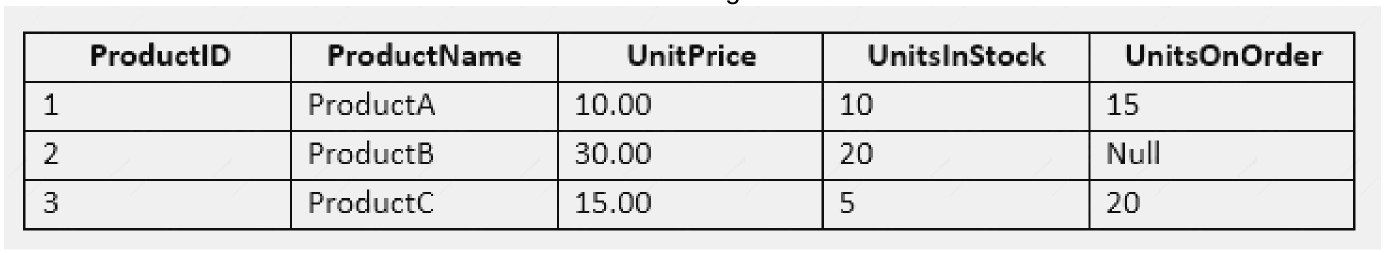
Explanation:
The SQL INTERSECT operator is used to return the results of 2 or more SELECT statements. However, it only returns the rows selected by all queries or data sets. If a record exists in one query and not in the other, it will be omitted from the INTERSECT results.
References: https://www.techonthenet.com/sql/intersect.php

NEW QUESTION 176
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:



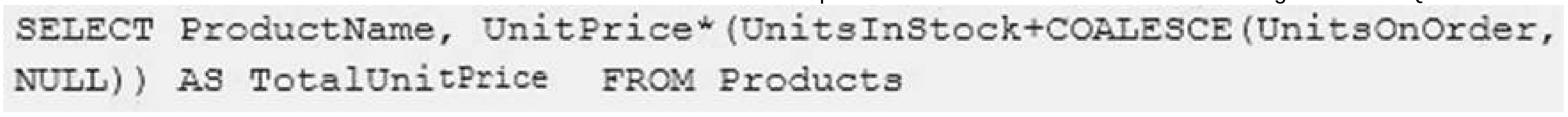
```
CREATE TABLE Products (
      ProductID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
      ProductName nvarchar(100) NULL,
      UnitPrice decimal(18, 2) NOT NULL,
      UnitsInStock int NOT NULL,
      UnitsOnOrder int NULL
)
```

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,
NULL)) AS TotalUnitPrice  FROM Products
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

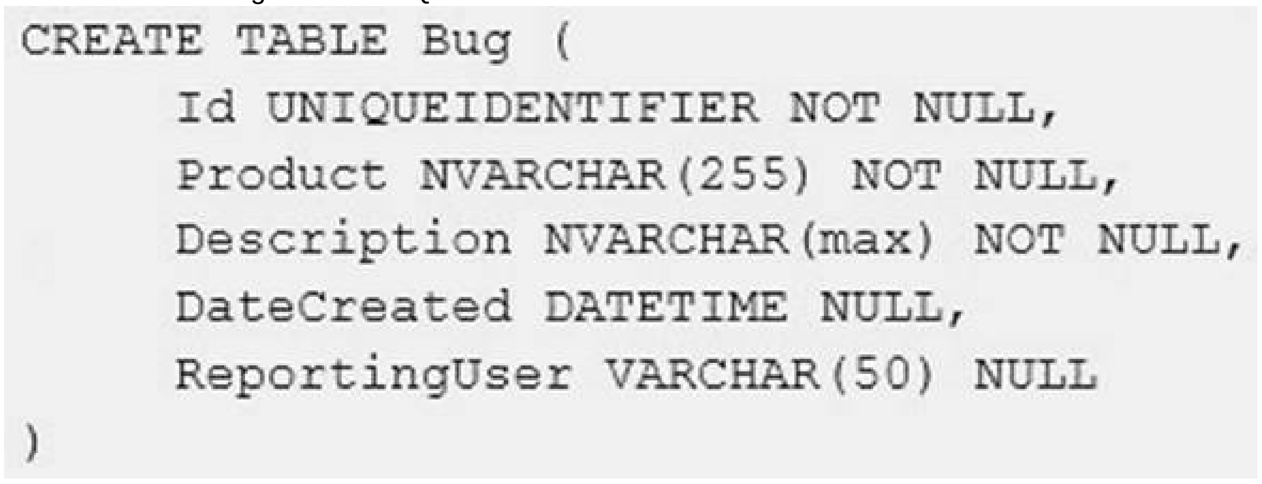
NEW QUESTION 181
You are building a stored procedure named sp1 that calls a stored procedure named SP2.
SP2 calls another stored procedure named SP3 that returns a Recordset. The Recordset is stored in a temporary table.
You need to ensure that SP2 returns a text value to sp1. What should you do?

A. Return the text value by using the Retumvaiue when sp2 is called.

B. Create a temporary table in sp2, and then insert the text value into the table.
C. Create a table variable in SP2, and then insert the text value into the table.
D. Add the text value to an output parameter of SP2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 185
You have a project management application. The application uses a Microsoft SQL Server database to store data. You are developing a software bug tracking add-on for the application.
The add-on must meet the following requirements:
 Allow case sensitive searches for product.
 Filter search results based on exact text in the description.
 Support multibyte Unicode characters.
You run the following Transact-SQL statement:



```
CREATE TABLE Bug (
      Id UNIQUEIDENTIFIER NOT NULL,
      Product NVARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      Description NVARCHAR(max) NOT NULL,
      DateCreated DATETIME NULL,
      ReportingUser VARCHAR(50) NULL
)
```

Users connect to an instance of the bug tracking application that is hosted in New York City. Users in Seattle must be able to display the local date and time for any bugs that they create.
You need to ensure that the DateCreated column displays correctly. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A. SELECT Id,Product,DateCreated AT TIME ZONE 'Pacific Standard Time' FROM Bug
B. SELECT Id,Product, DATEADD(hh, -8, DateCreated) FROM Bug
C. SELECT Id,Product, TODATETIMEOFFSET(DateCreated, -8) FROM Bug
D. SELECT Id,Product,CAST(DateCreated AS DATETIMEOFFSET) FROM Bug

Answer: C

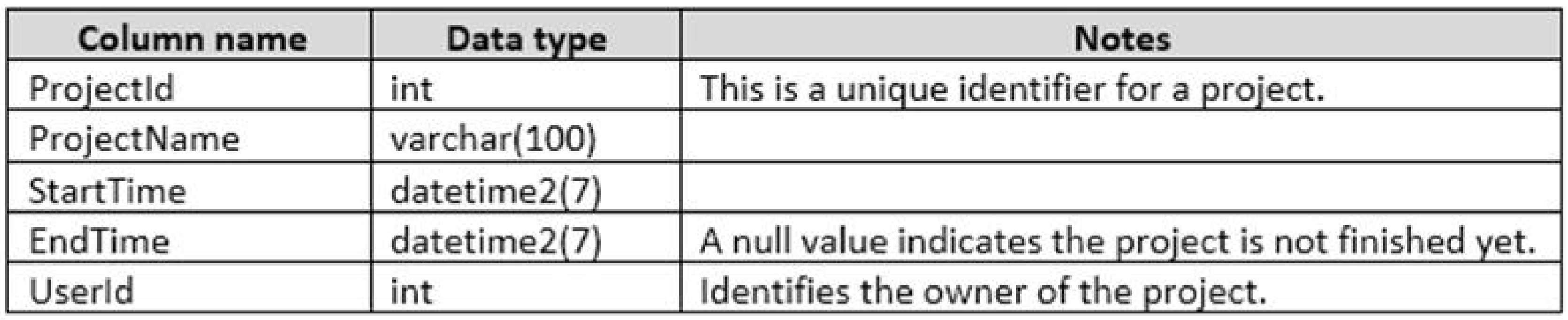
Explanation:
 References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/todatetimeoffset-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 190
You have a date related query that would benefit from an indexed view. You need to create the indexed view.
Which two Transact-SQL functions can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

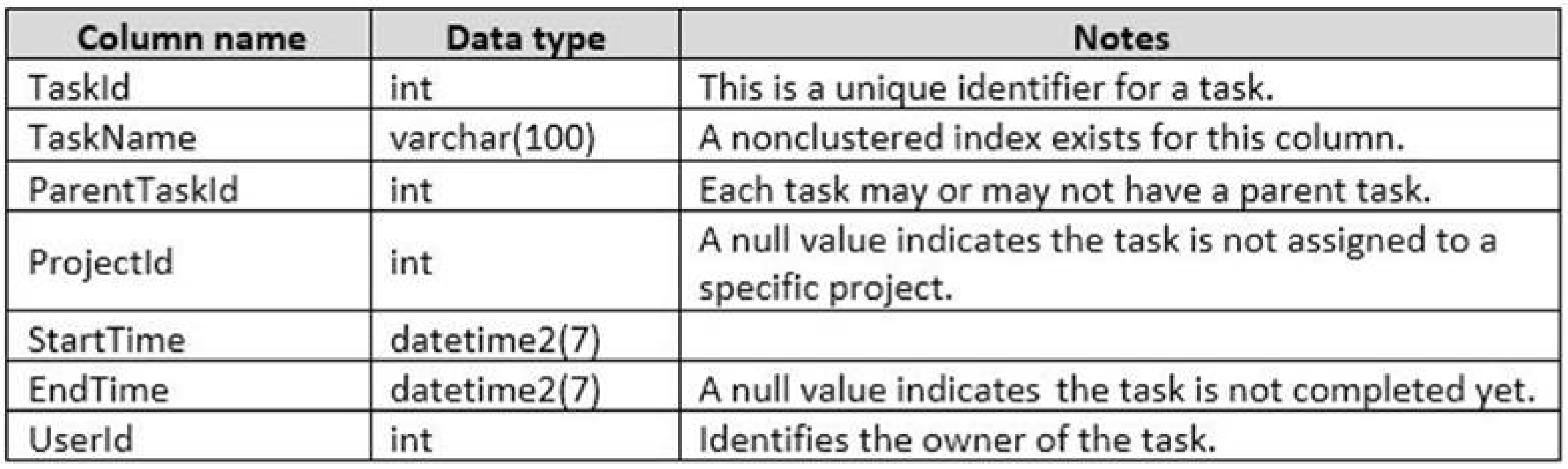
A. DATEADD
B. AT TIME ZONE
C. GETUTCDATE
D. DATEDIFF

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 191
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:

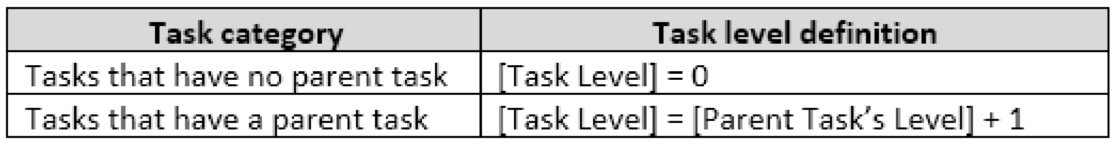


Column name	Data type	Notes
ProjectId	int	This is a unique identifier for a project.
ProjectName	varchar(100)	
StartTime	datetime2(7)	
EndTime	datetime2(7)	A null value indicates the project is not finished yet.
UserId	int	Identifies the owner of the project.



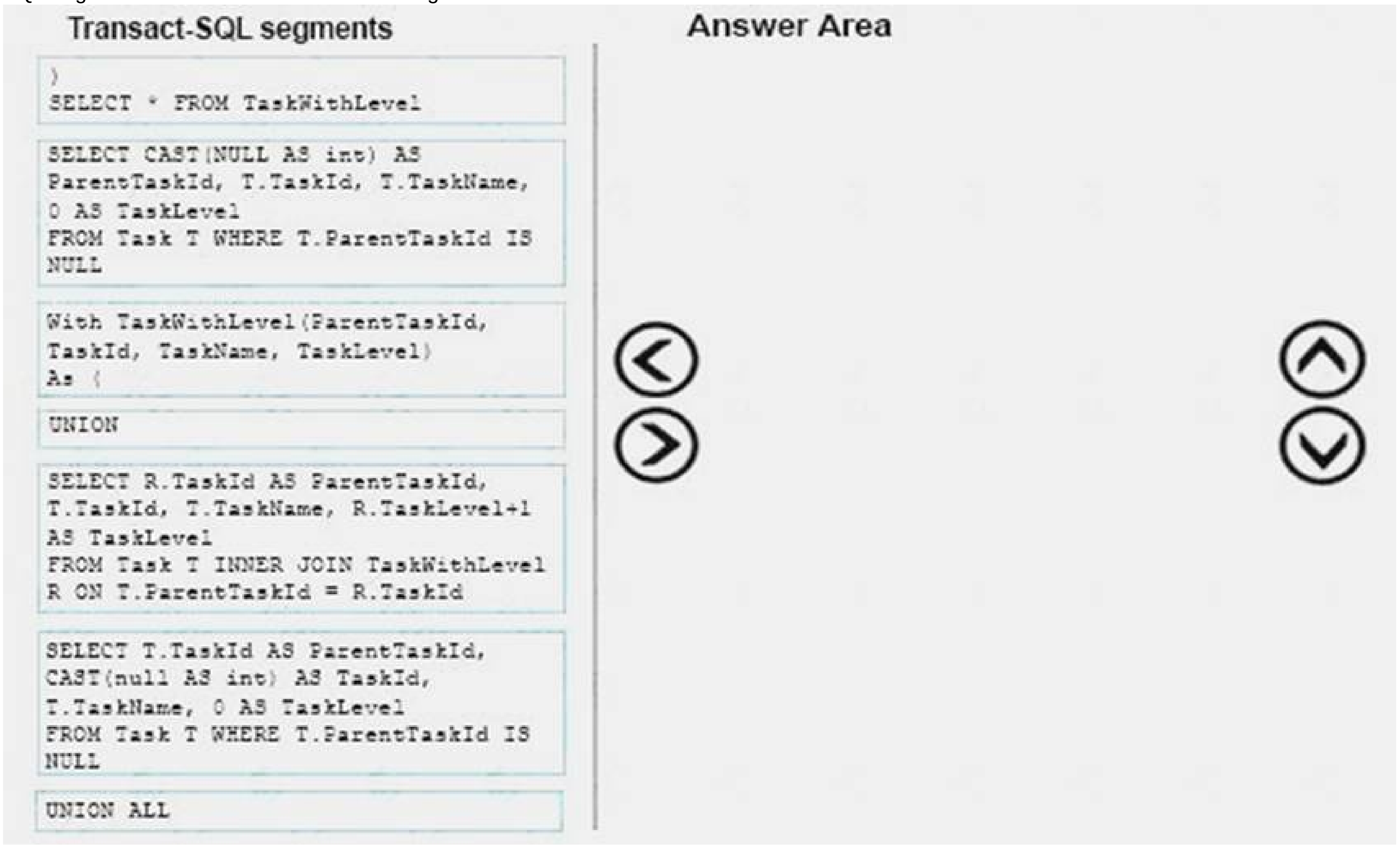
Column name	Data type	Notes
TaskId	int	This is a unique identifier for a task.
TaskName	varchar(100)	A nonclustered index exists for this column.
ParentTaskId	int	Each task may or may not have a parent task.
ProjectId	int	A null value indicates the task is not assigned to a specific project.
StartTime	datetime2(7)	
EndTime	datetime2(7)	A null value indicates the task is not completed yet.
UserId	int	Identifies the owner of the task.

Task level is defined using the following rules:



Task category	Task level definition
Tasks that have no parent task	[Task Level] = 0
Tasks that have a parent task	[Task Level] = [Parent Task's Level] + 1

You need to determine the task level for each task in the hierarchy.
Which five 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 * FROM TaskWithLevel
```

```
SELECT CAST(NULL AS int) AS
ParentTaskId, T.TaskId, T.TaskName,
0 AS TaskLevel
FROM Task T WHERE T.ParentTaskId IS
NULL
```

```
With TaskWithLevel(ParentTaskId,
TaskId, TaskName, TaskLevel)
As (
```

```
UNION
```

```
SELECT R.TaskId AS ParentTaskId,
T.TaskId, T.TaskName, R.TaskLevel+1
AS TaskLevel
FROM Task T INNER JOIN TaskWithLevel
R ON T.ParentTaskId = R.TaskId
```

```
SELECT T.TaskId AS ParentTaskId,
CAST(null AS int) AS TaskId,
T.TaskName, 0 AS TaskLevel
FROM Task T WHERE T.ParentTaskId IS
NULL
```

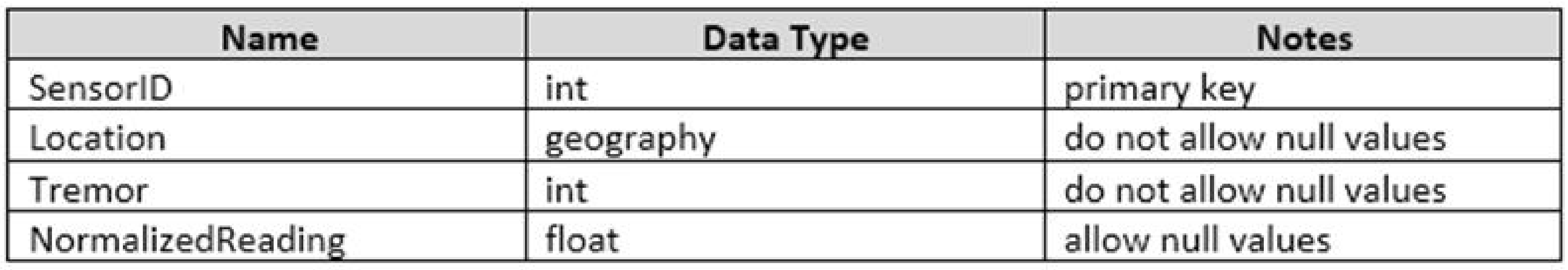
```
UNION ALL
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

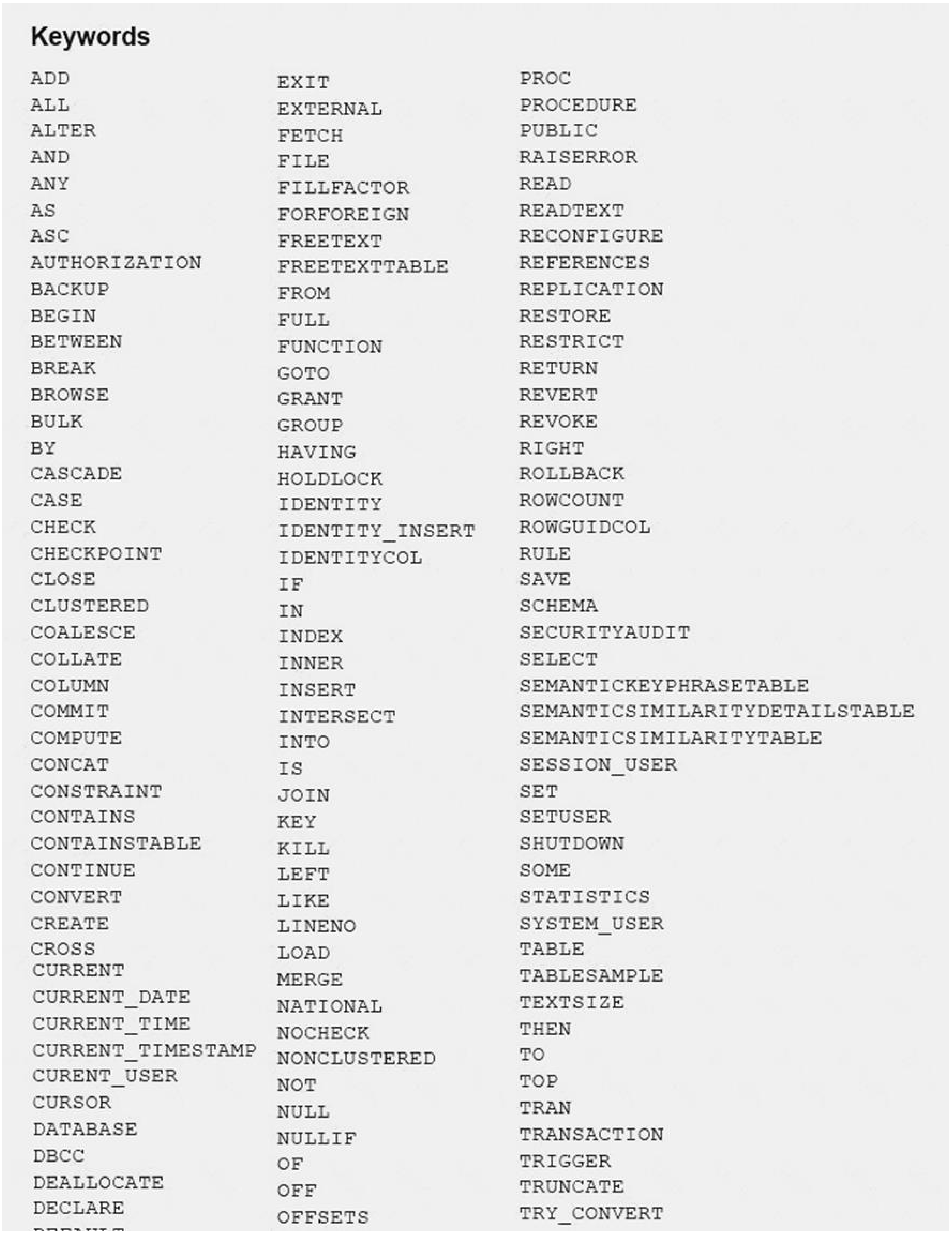
Explanation:
Box 1: SELECT CAST (NULL AS INT) AS ParentTaskID, etc.
This statement selects all tasks with task level 0.
The ParentTaskID could be null so we should use CAST (NULL AS INT) AS ParentTaskID. Box 2: UNION
We should use UNION and not UNION ALL as we do not went duplicate rows.
UNION specifies that multiple result sets are to be combined and returned as a single result set.
Incorrect: Not UNION ALL: ALL incorporates all rows into the results. This includes duplicates. If not specified, duplicate rows are removed.
Box 3, Box 4, Box 5:
These statements select all tasks with task level >0. References:
https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms180026.aspx

NEW QUESTION 196
You work for an organization that monitors seismic activity around volcanos. You have a table named GroundSensors. The table stored data collected from seismic sensors. It includes the columns describes in the following table:



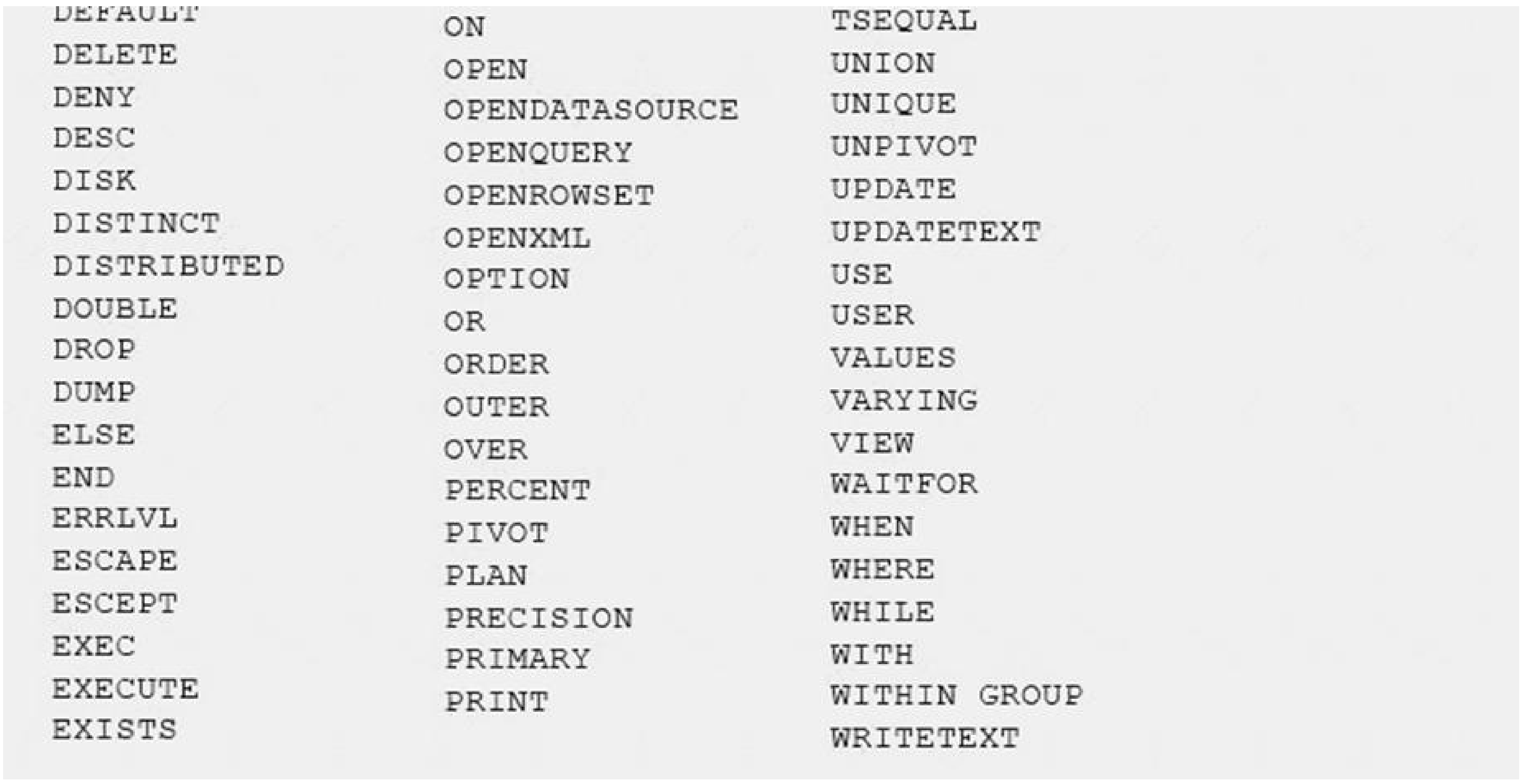
Name	Data Type	Notes
SensorID	int	primary key
Location	geography	do not allow null values
Tremor	int	do not allow null values
NormalizedReading	float	allow null values

The database also contains a scalar value function named NearestMountain that accepts a parameter of type geography and returns the name of the mountain that is nearest to the sensor.
You need to create a query that shows the average of the normalized readings from the sensors for each mountain. The query must meet the following requirements:
Return the average normalized readings named AverageReading.
Return the nearest mountain name named Mountain.
Do not return any other columns.
Exclude sensors for which no normalized reading exists. Construct the query using the following guidelines:
Use one part names to reference tables, columns and functions.
Do not use parentheses unless required.
Define column headings using the AS keyword.
Do not surround object names with square brackets.



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
CURENT_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 SELECT avg (normalizedreading) as averagereading, location as mountain
2 FROM GroundSensors
3 WHERE normalizedreading is not null
```

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
1 SELECT avg (normalizedreading) as AverageReading, location as Mountain
2 FROM GroundSensors
3 WHERE normalizedreading is not null
Note: On line 1 change to AverageReading and change to Mountain.

NEW QUESTION 200
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 AuditTrail that tracks modifications to data in other tables. The AuditTrail table is updated by many processes. Data input into AuditTrail may contain improperly formatted date time values. You implement a process that retrieves data from the various columns in AuditTrail, but sometimes the process throws an error when it is unable to convert the data into valid date time values.
You need to convert the data into a valid date time value using the en-US format culture code. If the conversion fails, a null value must be returned in the column output. The conversion process must not throw 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

Answer: H

Explanation:
A TRY_CONVERT function returns a value cast to the specified data type if the cast succeeds; otherwise, returns null.
References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh230993.aspx

NEW QUESTION 203
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