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https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpeXAXaUJkWEZnVIU NEW QUESTION 125 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. a temporary table that has a columnstore index B. a user-defined table-valued function C. a memory-optimized table that has updated statistics D. a natively-compiled stored procedure that has an OUTPUT parameter Answer: B Explanation: A table-valued user-defined function can also replace stored procedures that return a single result set. The table returned by a user-defined function can be referenced in the FROM clause of a Transact-SQL statement, but stored procedures that return result sets cannot.

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191165\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191165(v=sql.105).aspx) NEW QUESTION 126 Drag and Drop You have a database containing the following tables: Servers

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

Errors

Column	Data type	Notes
ErrorID	int	primary key
ServerID	int	does not allow null values, foreign key to Servers t
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
FROM Errors
INNER JOIN Servers ON E
```

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
```

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Answer:

Transact-SQL segments

- WITH APPEND
- AFTER INSERT
- FROM vwErrors
- Servers.IP

Answer Area

```
CREATE TRIGGER newErrorTrg on vwErrors
INSTEAD OF INSERT
AS
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO Errors
        SELECT ErrorID, Servers.ServerID, LogMessage
        FROM inserted
        INNER JOIN Servers on Servers.DNS = dbo.DNSLookup
END
```

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Explanation: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/output-clause-transact-sql> NEW QUESTION 127 Hotspot
 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 task.
ProjectName	varchar(100)	A nonclustered index exists for this column.
StartTime	datetime2(7)	
EndTime	datetime2(7)	A null value indicates the task is not completed yet
UserId	int	Identifies the owner of the task.

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.

Users report performance issues when they run the following query:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalTestTasksCount FROM
(
    SELECT T.TaskId,T.TaskName FROM Task T
    WHERE SUBSTRING(T.TaskName,1,4) = 'TEST'
) AS R
```

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You need to improve query performance and limit results to projects that specify an end date. How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? (To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.)

Answer Area

```
SELECT COUNT (*)
SELECT T.TaskName
FROM Task T
WHERE
AND
) AS R
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalTestTasksCount FROM (
    SELECT T.TaskId, T.TaskName
    FROM Task T
    WHERE
    AND
) AS R
```

WHERE

T.TaskName
LEFT(T.TaskName,4)
RIGHT(T.TaskName,4)
CHARINDEX('TEST', T.TaskName)

LIKE

'TEST'
'TEST%'
'%TEST'
'%TEST%'

AND

T.EndTime IS NOT NULL
T.StartTime = T.EndTime

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Explanation: Wildcard character %: Any string of zero or more characters. For example: If the LIKE '?5%' symbol is specified, the Database Engine searches for the number 5 followed by any string of zero or more characters.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/like-transact-sql> NEW QUESTION 128 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: Incorrect: Not A: CTEs do not have dedicated stats. They rely on stats on the underlying objects. Not C: Unlike a derived table, a CTE can be self-referencing and can be referenced multiple times in the same query. [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190766\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190766(v=sql.105).aspx) <https://dba.stackexchange.com/questions/13112/whats-the-difference-between-a-cte-and-a-temp-table> NEW QUESTION 129 You have a disk-based table that contains 15 columns. You query the table for the number of new rows created during the current day. You need to create an index for the query. The solution must generate the smallest possible index. Which type of index should you create? A. clustered B. filtered nonclustered with a getdate() predicate in the WHERE statement clause C. hash D. nonclustered with compression enabled Answer: B Explanation: A filtered index is an optimized nonclustered index especially suited to cover queries that select from a well-defined subset of data. It uses a filter predicate to index a portion of rows in the table. A well-designed filtered index can improve query performance as well as reduce index maintenance and storage costs compared with full-table indexes. Creating a filtered index can reduce disk storage for nonclustered indexes when a full-table index is not necessary. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/create-filtered-indexes> NEW QUESTION 130 Hotspot You need to develop a Transact-SQL statement that meets the following requirements: ? The statement must return a custom error when there are problems updating a table. ? The error number must be the value 50555. ? The error severity level must be 14. ? A Microsoft SQL Server alert must be triggered when the error condition occurs. Which Transact-SQL segment should you use for each requirement? (To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.)

Answer Area
Requirement

- Check for error condition
- Custom error implementation

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Answer:

Answer Area
Requirement

- Check for error condition
- Custom error implementation

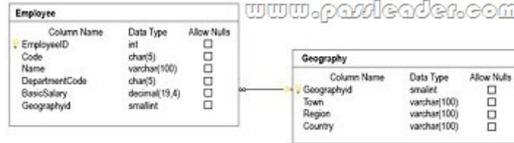
Transact-SQL segment

BEGIN TRANSACTION...END TRANSACTOIN
TRY_PARSE
BEGIN...END
BEGIN CATCH...END CATCH
THROW 50555, 'The update failed.', 1
RAISERROR (50555,14,1 'The update failed.') WITH LOG
RAISERROR (50555,14,1 'The update failed.') WITH NOWAI
RAISERROR (50555, 'The update failed.')

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Explanation: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms178592.aspx> NEW QUESTION 131 Hotspot You have two tables

as shown in the following image:



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.

Answer Area

Statements

An implicit conversion exists at [answer choice].

Answer choices

▼
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

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Answer:

Answer Area

Statements

An implicit conversion exists at [answer choice].

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

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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.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/data-types/data-type-conversion-database-engine#implicit-and-explicit-conversion> NEW

QUESTION 132 Drag and Drop You have a database containing the following tables: Servers

Column	Data type
ServerID	int
DNS	nvarchar(max)

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
FROM Errors
INNER JOIN Servers ON Servers.ServerID = Errors.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 newTrigger
ON Errors
AS
BEGIN
INSERT INTO Errors
SELECT ErrorID,
INNER JOIN Servers
END
```

Answer:

Transact-SQL segments

WITH APPEND

AFTER INSERT

FROM vwErrors

Servers.IP

Answer Area

```
CREATE TRIGGER newErrorTrg on vwErrors
```

```
INSTEAD OF INSERT
```

```
AS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
INSERT INTO Errors
```

```
SELECT ErrorID, Servers.ServerID, LogMessage
```

```
FROM inserted
```

```
INNER JOIN Servers on Servers.DNS = dbo.DNSLookup(IP)
```

```
END
```

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Explanation: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/output-clause-transact-sql> NEW QUESTION 133 ??

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