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**QUESTION 41** You have a database that stored information about servers and application errors. The database contains the following tables: ServersErrors. You need to return all error log messages and the server where the error occurs most often. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option D Answer: C

**QUESTION 42** Drag and Drop Question You have a database that stored information about servers and application errors. The database contains the following tables: Servers Errors. 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. Answer: QUESTION 43

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: 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. 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. Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position. Answer: UNPIVOT Explanation: 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](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177410(v=sql.105).aspx)

**QUESTION 44** You have a database named MyDb. You run the following Transact-SQL statements: A value of 1 in the Is Active 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. Option AB. Option BC. Option C D. Option D Answer: C

**QUESTION 45** Drag and Drop Question You create three tables by running the following Transact-SQL statements: For reporting purposes, you need to find the active user count for each role, and the total active user count. The result must be ordered by active user count of each role. You must use common table expressions (CTEs). 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. Answer: QUESTION 46

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 Customer\_HRSystem Records that contain null values for CustomerCode can be uniquely identified by CustomerName. You need to display a list of customers that do not appear in the Customer\_HRSystem table. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H Answer: D

Explanation: EXCEPT returns distinct rows from the left input query that aren't output by the right input query. References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188055.aspx>

**QUESTION 47** 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 Customer\_HRSystem Records that contain null

values for CustomerCode can be uniquely identified by Customer Name. You need to display customers who appear in both tables and have a proper CustomerCode. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option E Answer: A Explanation: When there are null values in the columns of the tables being joined, the null values do not match each other. The presence of null values in a column from one of the tables being joined can be returned only by using an outer join (unless the WHERE clause excludes null values). References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190409\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190409(v=sql.105).aspx) QUESTION 48 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 Customer\_HRSystem Records that contain null values for CustomerCode can be uniquely identified by Customer Name. You need to display a Cartesian product, combining both tables. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. 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](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190690(v=sql.105).aspx) QUESTION 49 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 Customer\_HRSystem Records that contain null values for CustomerCode can be uniquely identified by Customer Name. You need to create a list of all unique customers that appear in either table. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. 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. QUESTION 50 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. Drag and Drop Question 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. The following table describes the columns in Sales.Orders. The following table describes the columns in Sales.OrderLines. You need to create a function that accepts a CustomerID as a parameter and returns the following information: - all customer information for the customer- the total number of orders for the customer- the total price of all orders for the customer- the average quantity of items per order How should you complete the function definition? To answer, drag the appropriate TransactSQL segment to the correct locations. 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.

Answer: Explanation: Box 1: RETURNS TABLE The function should return the following information: - all customer information for the customer- the total number of orders for the customer- the total price of all orders for the customer- the average quantity of items per order Box 2: COUNT The function should return the total number of orders for the customer. Box 3: SUM The function should return the total price of all orders for the customer. Box 3: AVG The function should return the average quantity of items per order. Box 4: GROUP BY Need to use GROUP BY for the aggregate functions. References:

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186755.aspx> QUESTION 51 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. Hotspot Question 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. The following table describes the columns in Sales.Orders. The following table describes the columns in Sales.OrderLines. You need to create a database object that calculates the total price of an order including the sales tax. The database object must meet the following requirements: - Reduce the compilation cost of Transact-SQL code by caching the plans and reusing them for repeated execution.- Return a value.- Be callable from a SELECT statement. How should you complete the Transact-SQL statements? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area. Answer: Explanation: Box 1: FUNCTION To be able to return a value we should use a scalar function. CREATE FUNCTION creates a user-defined function in SQL Server and Azure SQL Database. The return value can either be a scalar (single)

value or a table.Box 2: RETURNS decimal(18,2)Use the same data format as used in the UnitPrice column.Box 3: BEGIN Transact-SQL Scalar Function Syntax include the BEGIN ..END construct.CREATE [ OR ALTER ] FUNCTION [ schema\_name. ] function\_name ( [ { @parameter\_name [ AS ][ type\_schema\_name. ] parameter\_data\_type [ = default ] [ READONLY ] } [ ,...n ] ] ) RETURNS return\_data\_type[ WITH <function\_option> [ ,...n ] ][ AS ]BEGINfunction\_bodyRETURN scalar\_expressionEND[ ; ]

Box 4: @OrderPrice \* @CalculatedTaxRateCalculate the price including tax.Box 5: ENDTransact-SQL Scalar Function Syntax include the BEGIN ..END construct.References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186755.aspx> QUESTION 52Note: 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. Drag and Drop QuestionYou 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. The following table describes the columns in Sales.Orders. The following table describes the columns in Sales.OrderLines. 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-in 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 you 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. Answer: Explanation:Box 1: XACT\_ABORTXACT\_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: COMMITCommit the transaction.Box 3: XACT\_STATEBox 4: ROLLBACKRollback the transactionBox 5: THROWTHROW 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> QUESTION 53 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. Drag and Drop QuestionYou 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. The following table describes the columns in Sales.Orders. The following table describes the columns in Sales.OrderLines. You need to create a function that calculates the highest tax rate charged for an item in a specific order. 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. Answer: Explanation:References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186755.aspx> QUESTION 54Note: 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: You need to audit all customer data.Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H Answer: BExplanation:The FOR SYSTEM\_TIME ALL clause returns all the row versions from both the Temporal and History table.Note: A system-versioned temporal table defined through is a new type of user table in SQL Server 2016, here defined on the last line WITH (SYSTEM\_VERSIONING = ON..., is designed to keep a full history of data changes and allow easy point in time analysis.To query temporal data, the SELECT statement FROM<table> clause has a new clause FOR SYSTEM\_TIME with five temporal-specific sub-clauses to query data across the current and history tables.References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn935015.aspx> QUESTION 55Note: 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: You need to return normalized data for all customers that were added in the year 2014.Which Transact-SQL statement should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H Answer: GExplanation: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>

QUESTION 56  
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: You are developing a report that displays customer information. The report must contain a grand total column. You need to write a query that returns the data for the report. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?  
A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H  
Answer: E  
Explanation: Calculate aggregate column through AVG function and GROUP BY clause.

QUESTION 57  
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 named Customers. Data stored in the table must be exchanged between web pages and web servers by using AJAX calls that use REST endpoint. You need to return all customer information by using a data exchange format that is text-based and lightweight. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?  
A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H  
Answer: C  
Explanation: JSON can be used to pass AJAX updates between the client and the server. Export data from SQL Server as JSON, or format query results as JSON, by adding the FOR JSON clause to a SELECT statement. When you use the FOR JSON clause, you can specify the structure of the output explicitly, or let the structure of the SELECT statement determine the output.

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn921882.aspx>

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 create a table by running the following Transact-SQL statement: You are developing a report that aggregates customer data only for the year 2014. The report requires that the data be denormalized. You need to return the data for the report. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?  
A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H  
Answer: G

QUESTION 59  
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: You need to develop a query that meets the following requirements: - Output data by using a tree-like structure. - Allow mixed content types. - Use custom metadata attributes. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?  
A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option DE. Option EF. Option FG. Option GH. Option H  
Answer: F  
Explanation: In a FOR XML clause, you specify one of these modes: RAW, AUTO, EXPLICIT, and PATH. \* The EXPLICIT mode allows more control over the shape of the XML. You can mix attributes and elements at will in deciding the shape of the XML. It requires a specific format for the resulting rowset that is generated because of query execution. This rowset format is then mapped into XML shape. The power of EXPLICIT mode is to mix attributes and elements at will, create wrappers and nested complex properties, create space-separated values (for example, OrderID attribute may have a list of order ID values), and mixed contents. \* The PATH mode together with the nested FOR XML query capability provides the flexibility of the EXPLICIT mode in a simpler manner.

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms178107.aspx>

QUESTION 60  
Your team is developing a database for a new online travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects to support the application. One particular table called Airline\_Schedules needs to store the departure and arrival dates and times of flights along with time zone information. What should you do?  
A. Use the CAST function  
B. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type  
C. Use a user-defined table type  
D. Use the DATETIME2 data type  
Answer: B  
Explanation: Datetimeoffset - defines a date that is combined with a time of a day that has time zone awareness and is based on a 24-hour clock.

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