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<http://www.lead2pass.com/70-761.html> QUESTION 11 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 query a database that includes two tables: Project and Task. The Project table includes the following columns: You need to identify the owner of each task by using the following rules: - Return each task's owner if the task has an owner. - If a task has no owner, but is associated with a project that has an owner, return the project's owner. - Return the value -1 for all other cases. How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area. Answer: 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. Box 2: T.UserID, p.UserID, -1 - Return each task's owner if the task has an owner. - If a task has no owner, but is associated with a project that has an owner, return the project's owner. - Return the value -1 for all other cases. Box 3: RIGHT JOIN The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all rows from the right table (table2), with the matching rows in the left table (table1). The result is NULL in the left side when there is no match. Here the right side could be NULL as the projectID of the task could be NULL. References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190349.aspx> [http://www.w3schools.com/Sql/sql\\_join\\_right.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/Sql/sql_join_right.asp) QUESTION 12 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 query a database that includes two tables: Project and Task. The Project table includes the following columns: Task level is defined using the following rules: 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. Answer: 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 want 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> QUESTION 13 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 query a database that includes two tables: Project and Task. The Project table includes the following columns: When running an operation, you updated a column named EndTime for several records in the Project table, but updates to the corresponding task records in the Task table failed. You need to synchronize the value of the End Time column in the Task table with the value of the EndTime column in the project table. The solution must meet the following requirements: - If the End Time column has a value, make no changes to the record. - If the value of the EndTime column is null and the corresponding project record is marked as completed, update the record with the project finish time. Which four Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order. Answer: Explanation: Box 1: UPDATE T SET T.EndTime = P.EndTime We are updating the EndTime column in the Task table. Box 2: FROM Task AS T Where are updating the task table. Box 3: INNER JOIN Project AS P on T.ProjectID = P.ProjectID We join with the Project table (on the ProjectID columnID column). Box 4: WHERE P.EndTime is NOT NULL AND T.EndTime is NULL We select the columns in the Task Table where the EndTime column in the Project table has a value (NOT NULL), but where it is NULL in the Task Table. References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177523.aspx> QUESTION 14 Drag and Drop Question 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. Answer: 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> QUESTION 15 Hotspot Question

You have the following stored procedure: You run the following Transact-SQL statements: What is the result of each Transact-SQL statement? To answer, select

the appropriate options in the answer area. Answer: Explanation: Box 1: All transactions are rolled back. The first IF-statement, IF @CODE = 'C2323' AND @ApplicationID = 1, will be true, an error will be raised, the error will be caught in the CATCH block, and the only transaction that has been started will be rolled back. Box 2: Only Log1, Log2, and Log3 tables are updated. The second IF-statement, IF @Code = 'C2323', will be true, so the second transaction will be rolled back, but log1, log2, and log3 was updated before the second transaction.

QUESTION 16 Hotspot Question 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 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: Explanation: Box 1: TRY...CATCH The TRY...CATCH Transact-SQL

construct implements error handling for Transact-SQL that is similar to the exception handling in the Microsoft Visual C# and Microsoft Visual C++ languages. A group of Transact-SQL statements can be enclosed in a TRY block. If an error occurs in the TRY block, control is passed to another group of statements that is enclosed in a CATCH block. Box 2: RAISERROR(50555, 14, 1 'The update failed.') WITH LOG We must use RAISERROR to be able to specify the required severity level of 14, and we should

also use the LOG option, which Logs the error in the error log and the application log for the instance of the Microsoft SQL Server Database Engine, as this enable a MS MS SQL SERVER alert to be triggered. Note: 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.

QUESTION 17 Drag and Drop Question You need to create a stored procedure to update a table named Sales.Customers. The structure of the table is shown in the exhibit. (Click the exhibit button.)

The stored procedure must meet the following requirements: - Accept two input parameters. - Update the company name if the customer exists. - Return a custom error message if the customer does not exist. 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. NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select. Answer: QUESTION 18 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 CLR function C. a stored procedure D. a user-defined scalar function Answer: AC QUESTION 19 Drag and Drop Question

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 User Login 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 User Login 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 answerarea and arrange them in the correct order.

Answer: Explanation: A TRY block must be immediately followed by an associated CATCH block. Including any other statements between the END TRY and BEGIN CATCH statements generates a syntax error. References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175976.aspx>

QUESTION 20 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: 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. 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: GROUP BY 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. References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177673.aspx>

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