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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: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177523.aspx QUESTION 22 Hotspot Question You have the following Transact-SQL query: What type of functions are used in the query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.   Answer: Explanation: Box 1: Scalar The return value of a function can either be a scalar (single) value or a table. Box 2: Table-Valued The APPLY operator allows you to invoke a table-valued function for each row returned by an outer table expression of a query. The table-valued function acts as the right input and the outer table expression acts as the left input. The right input is evaluated for each row from the left input and the rows produced are combined for the final output. The list of columns produced by the APPLY operator is the set of columns in the left input followed by the list of columns returned by the right input. References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186755.aspx https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175156(v=sql.105).aspx QUESTION 23 Drag and Drop Question You have a database that includes the following tables: You need to create a list of all customer IDs and the date of the last order that each customer placed. If the customer has not placed any orders, you must return the date January 1, 1900. The column names must be CustomerID and LastOrderDate. 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: SELECT..COALESCE... The COALESCE function evaluates the arguments in order and returns the current value of the first expression that initially does not evaluate to NULL. Box 2: ..LEFT OUTER JOIN.. The LEFT JOIN (LEFT OUTER JOIN) keyword returns all rows from the left table (table1), with the matching rows in the right table (table2). The result is NULL in the right side when there is no match. A customer might have no orders so the right table must be allowed have a NULL value. Box 3: ON c.custid = o.custid We JOIN on the custID column, which is available in both tables. Box 4: GROUP BY c.custid References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189499(v=sql.110).aspx http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join_left.asp QUESTION 24 Hotspot Question You run the following Transact-SQL statement: You need to ensure that you can insert data into the table. What are the characteristics of the data? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.   Answer: Explanation: Box 1: custid IDENTITY indicates that the new column is an identity column. When a new row is added to the table, the Database Engine provides a unique, incremental value for the column. Identity columns are typically used with PRIMARY KEY constraints to serve as the unique row identifier for the table. Box 2: postalcode postalcode is declared as NOT NULL, which means that a value must be inserted. Box 3: region Fax is also a correct answer. Both these two columns are declared as NULL, which means that data entry is optional. References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms174979.aspx QUESTION 25 You create a table named Sales.Orders by running the following Transact-SQL statement: You need to write a query that meets the following requirements: - removes orders from the table that were placed before January 1, 2012 - uses the date format of YYYYMMDD - ensures that the order has been shipped before deleting the record Construct the query using the following guidelines: - use one-part column names and two-part table names - do not use functions - do not surround object names with square brackets - do not use variables - do not use aliases for column names and table names   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: Pending QUESTION 26 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.   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: Pending QUESTION 27 You have a database that contains the following tables.   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.   Use the Check Syntax button to verify your work. Any syntax or spelling errors will be reported by line and character position. Answer: Pending QUESTION 28 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 O 1/01/1990 for the date. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?   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 QUESTION 29 You have a database that contains the following tables: Customer   Customer Audit   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.   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. QUESTION 30 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question on this series. Drag and Drop Question You have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. System versioning is enabled for all tables. The database contains the Sales.Customers, Application. Cities, and Sales. CustomerCategories tables. Details for the Sales.Customers table are shown in the following table: Details for the Application.Cities table are shown in the following table: Details for the Sales.CustomerCategories table are shown in the following table: You are creating a report to show when the first customer account was opened in each city. The report contains a line chart with the following characteristics: - The chart contains a data point for each city, with lines connecting the points. - The X axis contains the position that the city occupies relative to other cities. - The Y axis contains the date that the first account in any city was opened. An example chart is shown below for five cities: During a sales promotion, customers from various cities open new accounts on the same date. You need to write a query that returns the data for the chart. 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.   Answer: Explanation: Box 1: RANK() OVER RANK returns the rank of each row within the partition of a result set.

The rank of a row is one plus the number of ranks that come before the row in question. ROW_NUMBER and RANK are similar. ROW_NUMBER numbers all rows sequentially (for example 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). QUESTION 31 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question on this series. You have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. System versioning is enabled for all tables. The database contains the Sales.Customers, Application.Cities, and Sales.CustomerCategories tables. Details for the Sales.Customers table are shown in the following table: Details for the Application.Cities table are shown in the following table: Details for the Sales.CustomerCategories table are shown in the following table: You need to create a query that meets the following requirements: - For customers that are not on a credit hold, return the CustomerID and the latest recorded population for the delivery city that is associated with the customer. - For customers that are on a credit hold, return the CustomerID and the latest recorded population for the postal city that is associated with the customer. Which two Transact-SQL queries will achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.   A.   Option A B.   Option B C.   Option C D.   Option D Answer: A Explanation: Using Cross Joins 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. However, if a WHERE clause is added, the cross join behaves as an inner join. B: You can use the IIF in the ON-statement. IIF returns one of two values, depending on whether the Boolean expression evaluates to true or false in SQL Server. References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190690(v=sql.105).aspx https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh213574.aspx QUESTION 32 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question on this series. You have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. System versioning is enabled for all tables. The database contains the Sales.Customers, Application. Cities, and Sales. CustomerCategories tables. Details for the Sales.Customers table are shown in the following table: Details for the Application.Cities table are shown in the following table: Details for the Sales.CustomerCategories table are shown in the following table: You discover an application bug that impacts customer data for records created on or after January 1, 2014. In order to fix the data impacted by the bug, application programmers require a report that contains customer data as it existed on December 31 , 2013. You need to provide the query for the report. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?   A.   Option A B.   Option B C.   Option C D.   Option D Answer: D Explanation: The datetime datetype defines a date that is combined with a time of day with fractional seconds that is based on a 24-hour clock. The DATEFROMPARTS function returns a date value for the specified year, month, and day. QUESTION 33 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question on this series. Drag and Drop Question You have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. System versioning is enabled for all tables. The database contains the Sales.Customers, Application. Cities, and Sales. CustomerCategories tables. Details for the Sales.Customers table are shown in the following table: Details for the Application.Cities table are shown in the following table: Details for the Sales.CustomerCategories table are shown in the following table: You are creating a report to measure the impact of advertising efforts that were designed to attract new customers. The report must show the number of new customers per day for each customer category, but only if the number of new customers is greater than five. You need to write the query to return data for the report. 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.   Answer: QUESTION 34 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question on this series. Drag and Drop Question You have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. System versioning is enabled for all tables. The database contains the Sales.Customers, Application. Cities, and Sales. CustomerCategories tables. Details for the Sales.Customers table are shown in the following table: Details for the Application.Cities table are shown in the following table: Details for the Sales.CustomerCategories table are shown in the following table: The marketing department is performing an analysis of how discount affect credit limits. They need to know the average credit limit per standard discount percentage for customers whose standard discount percentage is between zero and four. You need to create a query that returns the data for the analysis.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL 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: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 Pivot example: -- Pivot table with one row and five columns SELECT 'AverageCost' AS Cost_Sorted_By_Production_Days, [0], [1], [2], [3], [4] FROM (SELECT DaysToManufacture, StandardCost FROM Production.Product) AS SourceTable PIVOT (AVG(StandardCost) FOR DaysToManufacture IN ([0], [1], [2], [3], [4])) AS PivotTable; Box 2: [CreditLimit] Box 3: PIVOT You can use the PIVOT and UNPIVOT relational operators to change a table-valued expression into another table. PIVOT rotates a table-valued expression by turning the unique values from one column in the expression into multiple columns in the output, and performs aggregations where they are required on any remaining column values that are wanted in the final output. Box 4: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 The IN clause determines whether a specified value matches any value in a subquery or a list. Syntax: test_expression [NOT] IN (subquery | expression [,...n]) Where expression[,... n] is a list of expressions to test for a match. All expressions must be of the same type as test_expression. References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177410(v=sql.105).aspx QUESTION 35 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question on this series. Drag and Drop Question You have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. System versioning is enabled for all tables. The database contains the Sales.Customers, Application. Cities, and Sales. CustomerCategories tables. Details for the Sales.Customers table are shown in the following table: Details for the Application.Cities table are shown in the following table: Details for the Sales.CustomerCategories table are shown in the following table: You are preparing a promotional mailing. The mailing must only be sent to customers in good standing that live in medium and large cities. You need to write a query that returns all customers that are not on credit hold who live in cities with a population greater than 10,000. How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.   Answer: Explanation: Box 1: IN (The IN clause determines whether a specified value matches any value in a subquery or a list. Syntax: test_expression [NOT] IN (subquery | expression [,...n]) Where subquery Is a subquery that has a result set of one column. This column must have the same data type as test_expression. Box 2: WHERE Box 3: AND [IsOnCreditHold] = 0 Box 4: References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms177682.aspx QUESTION 36 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 QUESTION 37 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 QUESTION 38 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 QUESTION 39 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 QUESTION 40 Hotspot Question You have the following subqueries: Subquery1 , Subquery2, and Subquery3. You need to replace the three subqueries with named result sets or temporary tables. The following requirements must be met: Which replacement techniques should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.   Answer: Explanation: Subquery1: common table expression (CTE) 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. Subquery2: global temporary table Global temporary tables are visible to any user and any connection after they are created, and are deleted when all users that are referencing the table disconnect from the instance of SQL Server. Subquery3: local temporary table Local temporary tables are visible only to their creators during the same connection to an instance of SQL Server as when the tables were first created or referenced. Local temporary tables are deleted after the user disconnects from the instance of SQL Server. References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190766(v=sql.105).aspx https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186986.aspx

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