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Download: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B75b5xYLjSSNZG9yTW9reVdkZG8?usp=sharing> QUESTION 183 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:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/clustered-and-nonclustered-indexes-described?view=sql-server-2017> QUESTION 184 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,  
    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 CustomerID IN (SELECT CustomerID  
FROM Customer WHERE LastName = @LastName)
```

Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/delete-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017> QUESTION 185 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,
    CreditLimit money CHECK (CreditLimit >= 0),
    TownID int NULL REFERENCES Town,
    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** QUESTION 186 You have a table named Table1 that contains 200 million rows. Table1 contains a column named SaleDate that has a data type of DateTime2(3). Users report that the following query runs slowly.

```
Select SalesPerson, count(*)
FROM table1
Where year(SaleDate) = 2017
GROUP BY SalesPerson
```

You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to run the query. What should you use to replace the WHERE statement? A. WHERE SaleDate >= '2017-01-01' AND SaleDate < '2018-01-01' B. WHERE cast(SaleDate as varchar(10)) BETWEEN '2017-01-01' AND '2017-12-31' C. WHERE cast(SaleDate as date) BETWEEN '2017-01-01' AND '2017-12-31' D. WHERE 2017 = year(SaleDate) **Answer: C** Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/select-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017> QUESTION 187 You have a database that tracks customer complaints. The database contains a table named Complaints that includes the following columns:

Column
ComplaintID
CustomerID
ProductID
ProductDescription
ProductCategory
ProductSubcategory
ProductManufacturer
ProductModel
ProductColor
ProductMaterial
ProductWeight
ProductPrice
ProductStatus
ProductCreatedDate
ProductModifiedDate

You need to create a query that lists complaints about defective products. The report must include complaints where the exact

phrase 'defective product' occurs, as well as complaints where similar phrases occur. Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?
A. SELECT ComplaintID, ComplaintTranscript FROM Complaints WHERE CONTAINS(CustomerTranscript, 'defective') AND CONTAINS(CustomerTranscript, 'product')
B. SELECT ComplaintID, CustomerTranscript FROM Complaints WHERE SOUNDEX('defective') = SOUNDEX('product')
C. SELECT ComplaintID, CustomerTranscript FROM Complaints WHERE FREETEXT(CustomerTranscript, 'defective product')
D. SELECT ComplaintID, Customer Transcript FROM Complaints WHERE CustomerTranscript like '%defective product%'
Answer: A
Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/contains-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017> QUESTION 188 You run the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE CourseParticipants
(
  CourseID INT NOT NULL,
  LocationDescription VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  NumParticipants INT NOT NULL
)
```

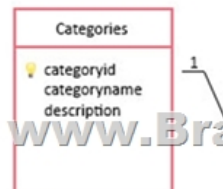
You need to create a query that returns the total number of attendees for each combination of CourseID, CourseDate, and the following locations: Lisbon, London, and Seattle. The result set should resemble the following: Which Transact-SQL code segment should you run?
A. SELECT *FROM CourseParticipantsPIVOT(SUM(NumParticipants) FOR LocationDescriptionIN (Lisbon, London, Seattle))
B. SELECT *FROM CourseParticipantsPIVOT(SUM(NumParticipants) FOR LocationDescriptionIN (Lisbon, London, Seattle)) as PVTTable
C. SELECT *FROM CourseParticipantsUNPIVOT(SUM(NumParticipants) FOR LocationDescriptionIN (Lisbon, London, Seattle))
D. SELECT *FROM CourseParticipantsUNPIVOT(SUM(NumParticipants) FOR LocationDescriptionIN (Lisbon, London, Seattle) AS PVTTable
Answer: B
Explanation:

https://www.techonthenet.com/sql_server/pivot.php QUESTION 189 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:

	CourseID	CourseDate	List
1	1	2018-02-01	NU
2	2	2018-02-01	33
3	1	2018-02-03	20
4	1	2018-02-03	20
5	2	2018-02-03	NU

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:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/todatetimeoffset-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017> QUESTION 190 SIMULATION 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.

Keywords

- ADD
- ALL
- ALTER
- AND
- ANY
- AS
- ASC
- AUTHORIZA
- BACKUP
- BEGIN
- BETWEEN
- BREAK
- BROWSE
- BULK
- BY
- CASCADE
- CASE
- CHECK
- CHECKPOINT
- CLOSE
- CLUSTERED
- COALESCE
- COLLATE
- COLUMN
- COMMIT
- COMPUTE
- CONCAT
- CONSTRAIN
- CONTAINS
- CONTAIN
- CONTRACT
- CONVERT
- CREATE
- CROSS
- CURRENT
- CURRENT_D
- CURRENT_T
- CURRENT_T
- CURRENT_US
- CURSOR
- DATABASE
- DBCC
- DEALLOCAT
- DECLARE
- DEFAULT
- DELETE
- DENY
- DESC
- DISK
- DISTINCT
- DISTRIBUT
- DOUBLE
- DROP
- DUMP
- ELSE
- END
- ERRLVL
- ESCAPE
- EXCEPT
- EXEC
- EXECUTE
- EXISTS

```
1 SELECT p.productname
2 FROM Production.Categories AS c
3
4 WHERE c.categoryname = 'Beverages'
```

A. See below explanation
Answer: A
Explanation: 1. SELECT p.productname
2. FROM Production.Categories As c
3. JOIN Production.Products As pON (c.categoryid = p.categoryid)
4. WHERE c.categoryname = 'Beverages'
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/joins?view=sql-server-QUESTION 191>
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 Person that contains information about employees. Users are requesting a way to access specific columns from the Person table without specifying the Person table in the query statement. The columns that users can access will be determined when the query is running against the data. There are some records that are restricted, and a trigger will evaluate whether the request is attempting to access a restricted record. You need to ensure that users can access the needed columns while minimizing storage on the database server. 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:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-view-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017!!!RECOMMEND!!!>
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