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As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You create a table named Products by running the following Transact-SQL statement: You have the following stored procedure: You need to modify the stored procedure to meet the following new requirements: - Insert product records as a single unit of work.- Return error number 51000 when a product fails to insert into the database.- If a product record insert operation fails, the product information must not be permanently written to the database. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement: Does the solution meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: BExplanation:With X_ABORT ON the INSERT INTO statement and the transaction will be rolled back when an error is raised, it would then not be possible to ROLLBACK it again in the IF XACT_STATE() <> O ROLLACK TRANSACTION statmen.Note: A transaction is correctly defined for the INSERT INTO ..VALUES statement, and if there is an error in the transaction it will be caught ant he transaction will be rolled back, finally an error 51000 will be raised.Note: When SET XACT_ABORT is ON, if a Transact-SQL statement raises a run-time error, the entire transaction is terminated and rolled back. XACT_STATE is a scalar function that reports the user transaction state of a current running request. XACT_STATE indicates whether the request has an active user transaction, and whether the transaction is capable of being committed.The states of XACT_STATE are:0 There is no active user transaction for the current request. 1 The current request has an active user transaction. The request can perform any actions, including writing data and committing the transaction. 2 The current request has an active user transaction, but an error has occurred that has caused the transaction to be classified as an uncommittable transaction.References:https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188792.aspx https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189797.aspx QUESTION 2Note: 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 Products by running the following Transact-SQL statement: You have the following stored procedure: You need to modify the stored procedure to meet the following new requirements: - Insert product records as a single unit of work.- Return error number 51000 when a product fails to insert into the database.- If a product record insert operation fails, the product information must not be permanently written to the database. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement: Does the solution meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: BExplanation:A transaction is correctly defined for the INSERT INTO ..VALUES statement, and if there is an error in the transaction it will be caught ant he transaction will be rolled back. However, error number 51000 will not be returned, as it is only used in an IF @ERROR = 51000 statement.Note: @@TRANCOUNT returns the number of BEGIN TRANSACTION statements that have occurred on the current connection.References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187967.aspx QUESTION 3Note: 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 Products by running the following Transact-SQL statement: You have the following stored procedure: You need to modify the stored procedure to meet the following new requirements: - Insert product records as a single unit of work.- Return error number 51000 when a product fails to insert into the database.- If a product record insert operation fails, the product information must not be permanently written to the database. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement: Does the solution meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: AExplanation:If the INSERT INTO statement raises an error, the statement will be caught and an error 51000 will be thrown. In this case no records will have been inserted.Note:You can implement error handling for the INSERT statement by specifying the statement in a TRY...CATCH construct.If an INSERT statement violates a constraint or rule, or if it has a value incompatible with the data type of the column, the statement fails and an error message is returned.References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms174335.aspx QUESTION

4Note: 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: You must insert the following data into the Customer table: You need to ensure that both records are inserted or neither record is inserted.Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement: Does the solution meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: BExplanation:As there are two separate INSERT INTO statements we cannot ensure that both or neither records is inserted. QUESTION 5Note: 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: You must insert the following data into the Customer table: You need to ensure that both records are inserted or neither record is inserted.Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement: Does the solution meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: BExplanation:As there are two separate INSERT INTO statements we cannot ensure that both or neither records is inserted. QUESTION 6Note: 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: You must insert the following data into the Customer table: You need to ensure that both records are inserted or neither record is inserted.Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement: Does the solution meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: AExplanation:With the INSERT INTO..VALUES statement we can insert both values with just one statement. This ensures that both records or neither is inserted.References: https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms174335.aspx QUESTION 7Note: 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 have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. The database contains the following tables: Sales.Customers Application.Cities Sales.CustomerCategories The company's development team is designing a customer directory application. The application must list customers by the area code of their phone number. The area code is defined as the first three characters of the phone number.The main page of the application will be based on an indexed view that contains the area and phone number for all customers.You need to return the area code from the PhoneNumber field.Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement: Does the solution meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: AExplanation:As the result of the function will be used in an indexed view we should use schemabinding.References: https://sqlstudies.com/2014/08/06/schemabinding-what-why/ QUESTION 8Note: 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 have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. The database contains the following tables: Application. Cities Sales. CustomerCatagories The company's development team is designing a customer directory application. The application must list customers by the area code of their phone number. The area code is defined as the first three characters of the phone number.The main page of the application will be based on an indexed view that contains the area and phone number for all customers.You need to return the area code from the PhoneNumber field. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement: Does the solution meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: BExplanation:As the result of the function will be used in an indexed view we should use schemabinding.References: https://sqlstudies.com/2014/08/06/schemabinding-what-why/ QUESTION 9Note: 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 have a database that tracks orders and deliveries for customers in North America. The database contains the following tables: Sales.Customers Application.Cities Sales.CustomerCategories The company's development team is designing a customer directory application. The application must list customers by the area code of their phone number. The area code is defined as the first three characters of the phone number.The main page of the application will be based on an indexed view that contains the area

and phone number for all customers.You need to return the area code from the PhoneNumber field.Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement: Does the solution meet the goal? A. YesB. No Answer: BExplanation:The variable max, in the line DECLARE @areaCode nvarchar(max), is not defined. QUESTION 10Note: 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. You query a database that includes two tables: Project and Task. The Project table includes the following columns: You plan to run the following query to update tasks that are not yet started: You need to return the total count of tasks that are impacted by this UPDATE operation, but are not associated with a project.What set of Transact-SQL statements should you run? A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option D Answer: BExplanation:The WHERE clause of the third line should be WHERE ProjectID IS NULL, as we want to count the tasks that are not associated with a project. QUESTION 11Note: 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 QuestionYou 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: COALESCECOALESCE 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 JOINThe 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.aspxhttp://www.w3schools.com/Sql/sql_join_right.asp QUESTION 12Note: 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 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: UNIONWe should use UNION and not UNION ALL as we do not went 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 13Note: 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 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.EndTimeWe are updating the EndTime column in the Task table.Box 2: FROM Task AS TWhere 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 14Drag and Drop QuestionYou 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!",1THROW 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-SQLTHROW 51000, 'The record does not exist.', 1;Here is the result set.Msg 51000, Level 16, State 1, Line 1The 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.aspxhttps://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee677615.aspx QUESTION 15Hotspot QuestionYou 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. We highly recommend our 70-761 dumps. Comparing with others', Lead2pass is the most credible and authentic source of information on 70-761 exam and we strive to keep our 70-761 dumps up-to-date and reliable on a consistent basis. Our exam preparation material is rich in variety. We offer 70-761 PDF format and 70-761 practice test with free VCE player. That's the reason why many candidates choose Lead2pass. 70-761 new questions on Google Drive: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3Syig5i8gpDX0NzUC12eEl3VGc 2017 Microsoft 70-761 exam dumps (All 74 Q&As) from Lead2pass: http://www.lead2pass.com/70-761.html [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed]