



70-461^{Q&As}

Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012/2014

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**QUESTION 1**

You use Microsoft SQL Server to develop a database application.

Your application sends data to a VARCHAR(50) variable named @var.

You need to write a Transact-SQL statement that will return information on a successful or unsuccessful cast to an integer in a table.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

- A. `SELECT`
 `CASE`
 `WHEN CONVERT(int, @var) IS NULL`
 `THEN 'True'`
 `ELSE 'False'`
 `END`
 `As BadCast`
- B. `SELECT`
 `IIF(TRY_PARSE(@var AS int) IS NULL,`
 `'True',`
 `'False'`
 `)`
 `As BadCast`
- C. `TRY(`
 `SELECT CONVERT(int, @var)`
 `SELECT 'True' As BadCast`
 `)`
 `CATCH`
 `SELECT 'False' As BadCast`
 `)`
- D. `BEGIN TRY`
 `SELECT`
 `CONVERT(int, @var) as value,`
 `'True' As BadCast`
 `END TRY`
 `BEGIN CATCH`
 `SELECT`
 `CONVERT(int, @var) as Value,`
 `'False' As BadCast`
 `END CATCH`



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

TRY_PARSE returns the result of an expression, translated to the requested data type, or null if the cast fails in SQL Server. Use TRY_PARSE only for converting from string to date/time and number types. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/try-parse-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 2

You are developing an SQL Server database. The database contains two tables and a function that are defined by the following Transact-SQL statements.

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[SalesOrderDetail](
    [SalesOrderID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [SalesOrderDetailID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [OrderQty] [smallint] NOT NULL,
    [ProductID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [UnitPrice] [money] NOT NULL,
    [LineTotal] [numeric](38, 6) NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT [PK_SalesOrderDetail] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
    [SalesOrderDetailID] ASC
))

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[SalesOrderHeader](
    [SalesOrderID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [OrderDate] [datetime] NOT NULL,
    [Status] [tinyint] NOT NULL,
    [PurchaseOrderNumber] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
    [AccountNumber] [nvarchar](15) NULL,
    [CustomerID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [TotalDue] [money] NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT [PK_SalesOrderHeader] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
    [SalesOrderID] ASC
))

CREATE FUNCTION TopSellingProducts
(
    @date datetime
)
RETURNS TABLE
AS
RETURN
(
    SELECT TOP 5
        COUNT([SalesOrderDetail].ProductID) [count],
        [SalesOrderDetail].ProductID
    FROM [SalesOrderHeader]
    INNER JOIN [SalesOrderDetail] ON [SalesOrderHeader].[SalesOrderID] = [SalesOrderDetail].[SalesOrderID]
    WHERE [OrderDate] >= dateadd(day,datediff(day,1,@date),0)
        AND [OrderDate] < dateadd(day,datediff(day,0,@date),0)
    GROUP BY [SalesOrderDetail].ProductID
    ORDER BY COUNT ([SalesOrderDetail].ProductID) DESC
)
```

You need to create a query to determine the total number of products that are sold each day for the live top-selling



products on that particular day.

How should you complete the relevant Transact-SQL script? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL statements from each list in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

	▼
JOIN OrderDates (OrderDate)	
WITH OrderDates (OrderDate)	
APPLY OrderDates (OrderDate)	
SELECT OrderDates (OrderDate)	

AS

(

	▼
SELECT MAX([OrderDate]) FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT TOP 5 [OrderDate] FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT DISTINCT OrderDate FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT TopSellingProducts(OrderDate) FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	

)

SELECT

[OrderDate],

SUM(T.[count])

FROM OrderDates

	▼
JOIN TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
PIVOT ON TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
CROSS JOIN TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
CROSS APPLY TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	

GROUP BY [OrderDate]

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

	▼
JOIN OrderDates (OrderDate)	
WITH OrderDates (OrderDate)	
APPLY OrderDates (OrderDate)	
SELECT OrderDates (OrderDate)	

AS

(

	▼
SELECT MAX([OrderDate]) FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT TOP 5 [OrderDate] FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT DISTINCT OrderDate FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	
SELECT TopSellingProducts(OrderDate) FROM [SalesOrderHeader]	

)

SELECT

[OrderDate],

SUM(T.[count])

FROM OrderDates

	▼
JOIN TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
PIVOT ON TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
CROSS JOIN TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	
CROSS APPLY TopSellingProducts(OrderDates, OrderDate) AS T	

GROUP BY [OrderDate]

The APPLY operator allows you to invoke a table-valued function for each row returned by an outer table expression of a query.

There are two forms of APPLY: CROSS APPLY and OUTER APPLY. CROSS APPLY returns only rows from the outer table that produce a result set from the table-valued function. OUTER APPLY returns both rows that produce a result set,

and rows that do not, with NULL values in the columns produced by the table-valued function.

QUESTION 3

When referring in the OUTPUT clause to columns from the inserted rows, when should you prefix the columns with the keyword inserted?

A. Always



- B. Never
- C. Only when the statement is UPDATE
- D. Only when the statement is MERGE

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Why are window functions allowed only in the SELECT and ORDER BY clauses of a query?

- A. Because they are supposed to operate on the underlying query's result, which is achieved when logical query processing gets to the SELECT phase.
- B. Because Microsoft didn't have time to implement them in other clauses.
- C. Because you never need to filter or group data based on the result of window functions.
- D. Because in the other clauses, the functions are considered door functions (also known as backdoor functions).

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

What is the difference between the simple CASE expression and the searched CASE expression?

- A. The simple CASE expression is used when the database recovery model is simple, and the searched CASE expression is used when it's full or bulk logged.
- B. The simple CASE expression compares an input expression to multiple possible expressions in the WHEN clauses, and the searched CASE expression uses independent predicates in the WHEN clauses.
- C. The simple CASE expression can be used anywhere in a query, and the searched CASE expression can be used only in the WHERE clause.
- D. The simple CASE expression can be used anywhere in a query, and the searched CASE expression can be used only in query filters (ON, WHERE, HAVING).

Correct Answer: B

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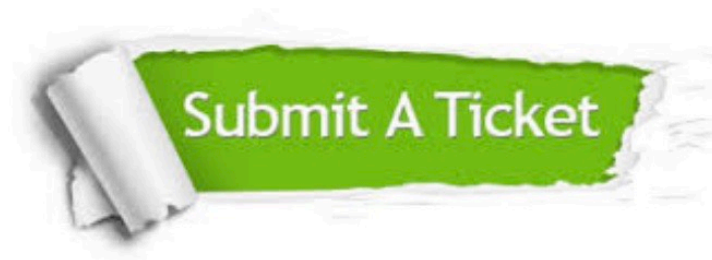
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