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### NEW QUESTION 1

You create a table named Products by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Products (  
    ProductID int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    ProductName nvarchar(100) NULL,  
    UnitPrice decimal(18, 2) NOT NULL,  
    UnitsInStock int NOT NULL,  
    UnitsOnOrder int NULL  
)
```

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You have the following stored procedure:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE InsertProduct  
    @ProductName nvarchar(100),  
    @UnitPrice decimal(18,2),  
    @UnitsInStock int,  
    @UnitsOnOrder int  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO Products(ProductName, ProductPrice, ProductsInStock, ProductsOnOrder)  
    VALUES (@ProductName, @UnitPrice, @UnitsInStock, @UnitsOnOrder)  
END
```

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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:

```
ALTER PROCEDURE InsertProduct  
    @ProductName nvarchar(100),  
    @UnitPrice decimal(18,2),  
    @UnitsInStock int,  
    @UnitsOnOrder int  
AS  
BEGIN  
    SET XACT_ABORT ON  
    BEGIN TRY  
        BEGIN TRANSACTION  
            INSERT INTO Products(ProductName, ProductPrice, ProductsInStock, ProductsOnOrder)  
            VALUES (@ProductName, @UnitPrice, @UnitsInStock, @UnitsOnOrder)  
        COMMIT TRANSACTION  
    END TRY  
    BEGIN CATCH  
        IF XACT_STATE() <> 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION  
        THROW 51000, 'The product could not be created.', 1  
    END CATCH  
END
```

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Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION 2

You create a table named Products by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Products (  
    ProductID int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    ProductName nvarchar(100) NULL,  
    UnitPrice decimal(18, 2) NOT NULL,  
    UnitsInStock int NOT NULL,  
    UnitsOnOrder int NULL  
)
```

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You have the following stored procedure:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE InsertProduct  
    @ProductName nvarchar(100),  
    @UnitPrice decimal(18,2),  
    @UnitsInStock int,  
    @UnitsOnOrder int  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO Products(ProductName, ProductPrice, ProductsInStock, ProductsOnOrder)  
    VALUES (@ProductName, @UnitPrice, @UnitsInStock, @UnitsOnOrder)  
END
```

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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:

```
ALTER PROCEDURE InsertProduct  
    @ProductName nvarchar(100),  
    @UnitPrice decimal(18,2),  
    @UnitsInStock int,  
    @UnitsOnOrder int  
AS  
BEGIN  
    BEGIN TRY  
        BEGIN TRANSACTION  
        INSERT INTO Products(ProductName, ProductPrice, ProductsInStock, ProductsOnOrder)  
        VALUES (@ProductName, @UnitPrice, @UnitsInStock, @UnitsOnOrder)  
        COMMIT TRANSACTION  
    END TRY  
    BEGIN CATCH  
        IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0 ROLLBACK TRANSACTION  
        IF @@ERROR = 51000  
            THROW  
    END CATCH  
END
```

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Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION 3

You create a table named Products by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Products (  
    ProductID int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    ProductName nvarchar(100) NULL,  
    UnitPrice decimal(18, 2) NOT NULL,  
    UnitsInStock int NOT NULL,  
    UnitsOnOrder int NULL  
)
```

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You have the following stored procedure:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE InsertProduct  
    @ProductName nvarchar(100),  
    @UnitPrice decimal(18,2),  
    @UnitsInStock int,  
    @UnitsOnOrder int  
AS  
BEGIN  
    INSERT INTO Products(ProductName, ProductPrice, ProductsInStock, ProductsOnOrder)  
    VALUES (@ProductName, @UnitPrice, @UnitsInStock, @UnitsOnOrder)  
END
```

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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:

```
ALTER PROCEDURE InsertProduct
@ProductName nvarchar(100),
@UnitPrice decimal(18,2),
@UnitsInStock int,
@UnitsOnOrder int
AS
BEGIN
    BEGIN TRY
        INSERT INTO Products (ProductName, ProductPrice, ProductsInStock, ProductsOnOrder)
        VALUES (@ProductName, @UnitPrice, @UnitsInStock, @UnitsOnOrder)
    END TRY
    BEGIN CATCH
        THROW 51000, 'The product could not be created.', 1
    END CATCH
END
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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,
    DateOfBirth date NOT NULL,
    CreditLimit money CHECK (CreditLimit < 10000),
    TownID int NULL REFERENCES dbo.Town(TownID),
    CreatedDate datetime DEFAULT (Getdate ())
)
```

You must insert the following data into the Customer table:

Record	First name	Last name	Date of Birth	Credit limit	Town ID	Created date
Record 1	Yvonne	McKay	1984-05-25	9,000	no town details	current date and time
Record 2	Jossef	Goldberg	1995-06-03	5,500	no town details	current date and time

You need to ensure that both records are inserted or neither record is inserted.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO Customer (FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, CreditLimit, CreatedDate)
VALUES ('Yvonne', 'McKay', '1984-05-25', 9000, GETDATE())
INSERT INTO Customer (FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, CreditLimit, CreatedDate)
VALUES ('Jossef', 'Goldberg', '1995-06-03', 5500, GETDATE())
GO
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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,  
    DateOfBirth date NOT NULL,  
    CreditLimit money CHECK (CreditLimit < 10000),  
    TownID int NULL REFERENCES dbo.Town(TownID),  
    CreatedDate datetime DEFAULT(Getdate())  
)
```

You must insert the following data into the Customer table:

Record	First name	Last name	Date of Birth	Credit limit	Town ID	Created date
Record 1	Yvonne	McKay	1984-05-25	9,000	no town details	current date and time
Record 2	Jossef	Goldberg	1995-06-03	5,500	no town details	current date and time

You need to ensure that both records are inserted or neither record is inserted.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO Customer (FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, CreditLimit, TownID, CreatedDate)  
VALUES ('Yvonne', 'McKay', '1984-05-25', 9000, NULL, GETDATE())  
INSERT INTO Customer (FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, CreditLimit, TownID, CreatedDate)  
VALUES ('Jossef', 'Goldberg', '1995-06-03', 5500, NULL, GETDATE())  
GO
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

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### NEW QUESTION 39

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**

### NEW QUESTION 40

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