



# Microsoft

## Exam Questions 70-765

Provisioning SQL Databases (beta)

### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

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 deployed several GS-series virtual machines (VMs) in Microsoft Azure. You plan to deploy Microsoft SQL Server in a development environment. Each VM has a dedicated disk for backups.

You need to backup a database to the local disk on a VM. The backup must be replicated to another region.

Which storage option should you use?

- A. Premium P10 disk storage
- B. Premium P20 diskstorage
- C. Premium P30 disk storage
- D. Standard locally redundant disk storage
- E. Standard geo-redundant disk storage
- F. Standard zone redundant blob storage
- G. Standard locally redundant blob storage
- H. Standard geo-redundant blob storage

**Answer:** E

#### Explanation:

Note: SQL Database automatically creates a database backups and uses Azure read- access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) to provide geo-redundancy.

These backups are created automatically and at no additional charge. You don't need to do anything to make them happen. Database backups are an essential part of any business continuity and disaster recovery strategy because they protect your data from accidental corruption or deletion.

References:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-automated-backups>

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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 virtual machine (VM) in Microsoft Azure, which has a 2 terabyte (TB) database. Microsoft SQL Server backups are performed by using Backup to URL.

You need to provision the storage account for the backups while minimizing costs. Which storage option should you use?

- A. Premium P10 disk storage
- B. Premium P20 disk storage
- C. Premium P30 disk storage
- D. Standard locally redundant disk storage
- E. Standard geo-redundant disk storage
- F. Standard zone redundant blob storage
- G. Standard locally redundant blob storage
- H. Standard geo-redundant blob storage

**Answer:** G

#### Explanation:

A URL specifies a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) to a unique backup file. The URL is used to provide the location and name of the SQL Server backup file. The URL must point to an actual blob, not just a container. If the blob does not exist, it is created. If an existing blob is specified, BACKUP fails, unless the "WITH FORMAT" option is specified to overwrite the existing backup file in the blob.

LOCALLY REDUNDANT STORAGE (LRS) makes multiple synchronous copies of your data within a single datacenter.

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

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 deployed several GS-series virtual machines (VMs) in Microsoft Azure. You plan to deploy Microsoft SQL Server in a development environment.

You need to provide storage to the environment that minimizes costs. Which storage option should you use?

- A. Premium P10 disk storage
- B. Premium P20 disk storage
- C. Premium P30 disk storage
- D. Standard locally redundant disk storage
- E. Standard geo-redundant disk storage
- F. Standard zone redundant blob storage
- G. Standard locally redundant blob storage
- H. Standard geo-redundant blob storage

**Answer:** D

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

Your company plans to use Microsoft Azure Resource Manager templates for all future deployments of SQL Server on Azure virtual machines.

You need to create the templates.

Solution: You use Visual Studio to create a JSON template that defines the deployment and configuration settings for the SQL Server environment.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Azure Resource Manager template consists of JSON, not XAML, and expressions that you can use to construct values for your deployment.

A good JSON editor can simplify the task of creating templates.

Note: In its simplest structure, an Azure Resource Manager template contains the following elements:

```
{
"$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
"contentVersion": "", "parameters": { },
"variables": { },
"resources": [ ],
"outputs": { }
}
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-authoring-templates>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Topic 1)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

Your company plans to use Microsoft Azure Resource Manager templates for all future deployments of SQL Server on Azure virtual machines.

You need to create the templates.

Solution: You create the desired SQL Server configuration in an Azure Resource Group, then export the Resource Group template and save it to the Templates Library.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure Resource Manager template consists of JSON, and expressions that you can use to construct values for your deployment.

A good JSON editor, not a Resource Group template, can simplify the task of creating templates.

Note: In its simplest structure, a Azure Resource Manager template contains the following elements:

```
{
"$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
"contentVersion": "", "parameters": { },
"variables": { },
"resources": [ ],
"outputs": { }
}
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-authoring-templates>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Topic 1)

You have a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 named SRV2014 that has a single tempdb database file. The tempdb database file is eight gigabytes (GB) in size.

You install a SQL Server 2016 instance named SQL Server 2016 by using default settings. The new instance has eight logical processor cores.

You plan to migrate the databases from SRV2014 to SRV2016.

You need to configure the tempdb database on SRV2016. The solution must minimize the number of future tempdb autogrowth events.

What should you do?

A. Increase the size of the tempdb datafile to 8 G

B. In the tempdb database, set the value of the MAXDOP property to 8.

C. Increase the size of the tempdb data files to 1 GB.

D. Add seven additional tempdb data file

E. In the tempdb database, set the value of the MAXDOP property to 8.

F. Set the value for the autogrowth setting for the tempdb data file to 128 megabytes (MB). Add seven additional tempdb data files and set the autogrowth value to 128 MB.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In an effort to simplify the tempdb configuration experience, SQL Server 2016 setup has been extended to configure various properties for tempdb for multi-processor environments.

1. A new tab dedicated to tempdb has been added to the Database Engine Configuration step of setup workflow.

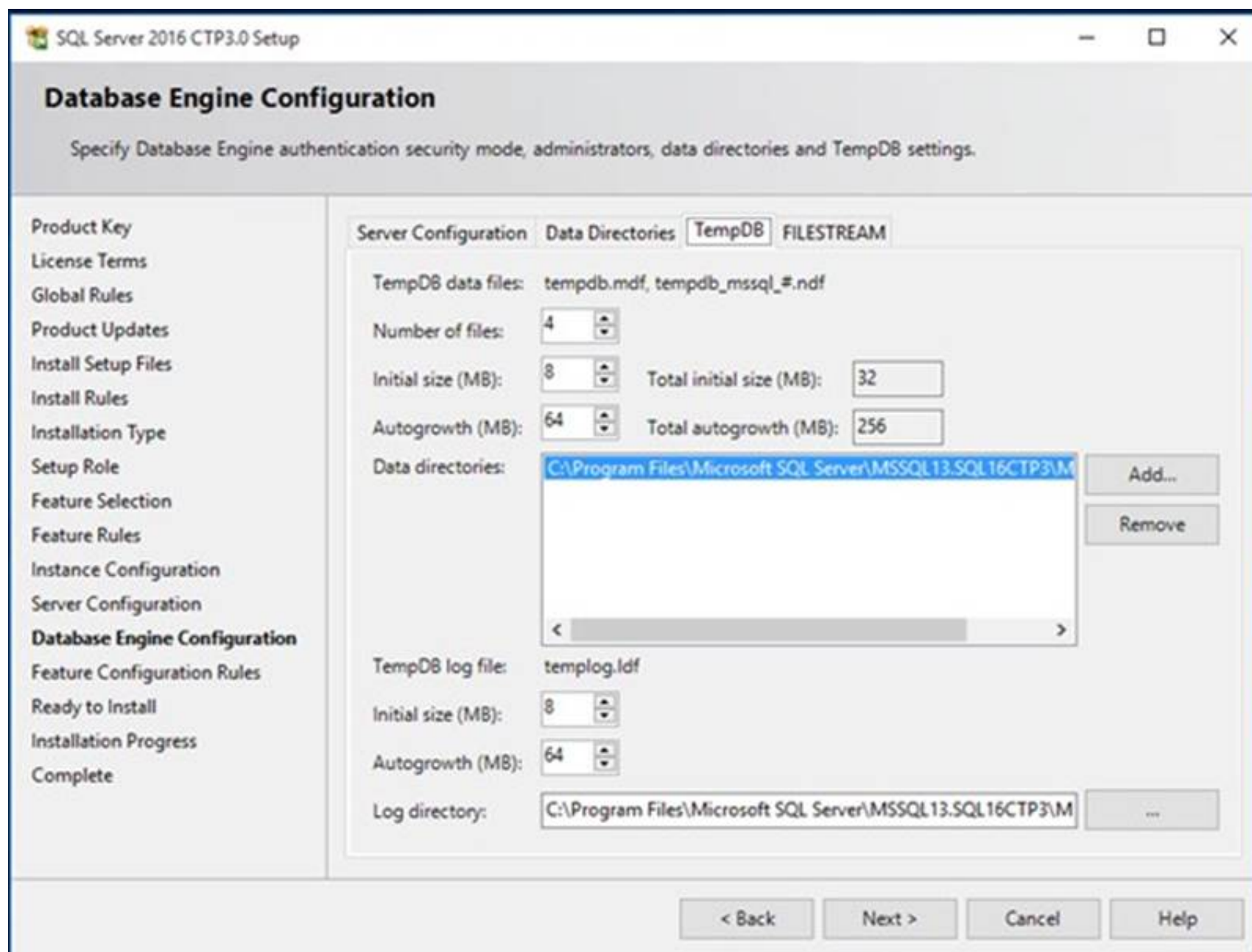
2. Configuration options: Data Files

\* Number of files – this will default to the lower value of 8 or number of logical cores as detected by setup.

\* Initial size – is specified in MB and applies to each tempdb data file. This makes it easier to configure all files of same size. Total initial size is the cumulative tempdb data file size (Number of files \* Initial Size) that will be created.

\* Autogrowth – is specified in MB (fixed growth is preferred as opposed to a non-linear percentage based growth) and applies to each file. The default value of 64MB was chosen to cover one PFS interval.

Figure:



References: <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/psssql/2016/03/17/sql-2016-it-just-runs-faster-automatic-tempdb-configuration/>

## NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

Your company plans to use Microsoft Azure Resource Manager templates for all future deployments of SQL Server on Azure virtual machines.

You need to create the templates.

Solution: You use Visual Studio to create a XAML template that defines the deployment and configuration settings for the SQL Server environment.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

Azure ResourceManager template consists of JSON, not XAML, and expressions that you can use to construct values for your deployment.

A good JSON editor can simplify the task of creating templates.

Note: In its simplest structure, an Azure Resource Manager template contains the following elements:

```
{
  "$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0",
  "parameters": { },
  "variables": { },
  "resources": [ ],
  "outputs": { }
}
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-authoring-templates>

## NEW QUESTION 8

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

You are building a new Always On Availability Group in Microsoft Azure. The corporate domain controllers (DCs) are attached to a virtual network named ProductionNetwork. The DCs are part of an availability set named ProductionServers1.

You create the first node of the availability group and add it to an availability set named ProductionServers2. The availability group node is a virtual machine (VM) that runs Microsoft SQL Server. You attach the node to ProductionNetwork.

The servers in the availability group must be directly accessible only by other company VMs in Azure.

You need to configure the second SQL Server VM for the availability group.

How should you configure the VM? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration settings to the correct target locations. Each configuration setting 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.

### Configuration settings

None/Not Assigned

ProductionServers1

ProductionNetwork

ProductionServers2

Create a new Object

### VM settings page

Settings — □ X

Storage

Disk type !

Standard Premium (SSD)

\* Storage account ! >

(new) sqlstorage3

Network

\* Virtual network !

setting >

\* Subnet ! >

ProductionServers (10.1.0.0/24)

\* Public IP address !

setting >

\* Network security group !

(new) SQLServers

Extensions

Extensions ! >

No extensions

Monitoring

Diagnostics !

Disabled Enabled

Availability

\* Availability set ! >

setting

OK

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

;  
 Box 1: ProductionNetwork  
 The virtual network is named ProductionNetwork.



Box 2: None /Not Assigned  
As the servers in the availability group must be directly accessible only by other company VMs in Azure, there should be no Public IP address.  
Box 3: ProductionServer2  
You create the first node of the availability group and add it to an availability set named ProductionServers2. The availability group node is a virtual machine (VM) that runs Microsoft SQL Server.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)  
You use Resource Manager to deploy a new Microsoft SQL Server instance in a Microsoft Azure virtual machine (VM) that uses Premium storage. The combined initial size of the SQL Server user database files is expected to be over 200 gigabytes (GB). You must maximize performance for the database files and the log file. You add the following additional drive volumes to the VM:

Drive volume	Storage	Host caching
E:	Premium storage	ReadOnly
F:	Premium storage	None

You have the following requirements:  
You need to deploy the SQL instance.  
In the table below, identify the drive where you must store each SQL Server file type. NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer area**

Drive	Data files	Log files
C:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**  
Enable read caching on the disk(s) hosting the data files and TempDB.  
Do not enable caching on disk(s) hosting the log file. Host caching is not used for log files.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)  
You deploy a new Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance to support a variety of mobile applications and public websites. You plan to create a new security principal named User1.  
The principal must have access to select all current and future objects in a database named Reporting. The activity and authentication of the database user must be limited to the Reporting database.  
You need to create the new security principal.  
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
In SQL Server Management Studio, create a connection to the Reporting database on the Azure SQL Server instance.	
In SQL Server Management Studio, create a connection to the master database on the Azure SQL Server instance.	
Run the following Transact-SQL statement:  EXEC sp_addrolemember 'db_datareader', 'User1'	
Run the following Transact_SQL statement:  CREATE LOGIN User1 WITH password='Pa\$\$w0rd'	
Run the following Transact_SQL statement:  CREATE USER User1 WITH password='Pa\$\$w0rd'	
Run the following Transact_SQL statements:  EXEC sp_migrate_user_to_contained @username = N'User1', @rename = N'keep_name', @disablelogin = N'disable_login'	
Run the following Transact_SQL statement:  CREATE LOGIN User1 FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER	
Select the Reporting database and run the following Transact-SQL statements:  CREATE USER User1 from LOGIN User1 GRANT SELECT TO User1	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Step 1, Step 2:

First you need to create a login for SQL Azure, it's syntax is as follows: CREATE LOGIN username WITH password='password'; This command needs to run in master db. Only afterwards can you run commands to create a user in the database.

Step 3:

Users are created per database and are associated with logins. You must be connected to the database in where you want to create the user. In most cases, this is not the master database. Here is some sample Transact-SQL that creates a user:

CREATE USER readonlyuser FROM LOGIN readonlylogin; References:<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/adding-users-to-your-sql-azure-database/>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 2)

You manage a Microsoft SQL Server environment in a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. You must enable Always Encrypted for columns in a database.

You need to configure the key store provider.

What should you do?

- A. Manually specify the column master key.
- B. Modify the connection string for applications.
- C. Auto-generate a column master key.
- D. Use theWindows certificate store.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Always Encrypted supports multiple key stores for storing Always Encrypted column master keys. A column master key can be a certificate stored in Windows Certificate Store.

References:<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt723359.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 12**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

A new Azure Active Directory security principal named ReportUser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com should have access to select all current and future objects in the Reporting database. You should not grant the principal any other permissions. You should use your Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) account to authenticate to the Azure SQL database.

You need to create the new security principal.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Create a connection to the <b>master</b> database on the Azure SQL Server instance by using your Active Directory authenticated account.	
Create a connection to the <b>Reporting</b> database on the Azure SQL Server instance by using your Active Directory authenticated account.	
Run the following Transact-SQL statement:  EXEC sp_addrolemember 'db_datareader', 'reportuser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com'	
Run the following Transact-SQL statement:  CREATE USER [reportuser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com] FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER	
Run the following Transact-SQL statements:  USE Reporting CREATE USER [reportuser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com] FOR LOGIN [reportuser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com] GRANT SELECT TO [reportuser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com]	
Create a connection to the <b>Reporting</b> database on the Azure SQL Server instance by using your SQL Server authenticated account.	

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Step 1:

To provision an Azure AD-based contained database user (other than the server administrator that owns the database), connect to the database (here the Reporting database) with an Azure AD identity (not with a SQL Server account) that has access to the database.

Step 2: CREATE USER ... FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER

To create an Azure AD-based contained database user (other than the server administrator that owns the database), connect to the database with an Azure AD identity, as a user with at least the ALTER ANY USER permission. Then use the following Transact-SQL syntax:

CREATE USER <Azure\_AD\_principal\_name> FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER;

Step 3:

Grant the proper reading permissions.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-aad-authentication>

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

You have a mission-critical application that stores data in a Microsoft SQL Server instance. The application runs several financial reports. The reports use a SQL Server-authenticated login named Reporting\_User. All queries that write data to the database use Windows authentication.

Users report that the queries used to provide data for the financial reports take a long time to complete. The queries consume the majority of CPU and memory resources on the database server. As a result, read-write queries for the application also take a long time to complete.

You need to improve performance of the application while still allowing the report queries to finish.

Solution: You configure the Resource Governor to set the MAXDOP parameter to 0 for all queries against the database.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

SQL Server will consider parallel execution plans for queries, index data definition language (DDL) operations, and static and keyset-driven cursor population.

You can override the max degree of parallelism value in queries by specifying the MAXDOP query hint in the query statement.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181007\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181007(v=sql.105).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 20**

- (Topic 3)



Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

You have a mission-critical application that stores data in a Microsoft SQL Server instance. The application runs several financial reports. The reports use a SQL Server-authenticated login named Reporting\_User. All queries that write data to the database use Windows authentication.

Users report that the queries used to provide data for the financial reports take a long time to complete. The queries consume the majority of CPU and memory resources on the database server. As a result, read-write queries for the application also take a long time to complete.

You need to improve performance of the application while still allowing the report queries to finish.

Solution: You configure the Resource Governor to limit the amount of memory, CPU, and IOPS used for the pool of all queries that the Reporting\_user login can run concurrently.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

SQL Server Resource Governor is a feature than you can use to manage SQL Server workload and system resource consumption. Resource Governor enables you to specify limits on the amount of CPU, physical IO, and memory that incoming application requests can use.

References:<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb933866.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 24**

- (Topic 3)

A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server 2014 environment. The company has a main office in Seattle, and remote offices in Amsterdam and Tokyo.

You plan to deploy a Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance to support a new application. You expect to have 100 users from each office.

In the past, users at remote sites reported issues when they used applications hosted at the Seattle office.

You need to optimize performance for users running reports while minimizing costs. What should you do?

- A. Implement an elastic pool.
- B. Implement a standard database with readable secondaries in Asia and Europe, and then migrate the application.
- C. Implement replication from an on-premises SQL Server database to the Azure SQL Database instance.
- D. Deploy a database from the Premium service tier.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

References:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-geo-replication-transact-sql#add-secondary-database>

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

You have a mission-critical application that stores data in a Microsoft SQL Server instance. The application runs several financial reports. The reports use a SQL Server-authenticated login named Reporting\_User. All queries that write data to the database use Windows authentication.

Users report that the queries used to provide data for the financial reports take a long time to complete. The queries consume the majority of CPU and memory resources on the database server. As a result, read-write queries for the application also take a long time to complete.

You need to improve performance of the application while still allowing the report queries to finish.

Solution: You create a snapshot of the database. You configure all report queries to use the database snapshot.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Use a Resource Governor instead.

References:<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb933866.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 29**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

You need to resolve the identified issues.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic.

Answer Area

What setting would you change to reduce the number of execution plans in the plan cache?	Optimize for Ad Hoc workload ▼ Max Degree of Parallelism Query Wait
What setting would you change to which value to reduce the number of queries which are using parallelism?	Max Degree of Parallelism to 4 ▼ Cost Threshold for Parallelism to 50 Locks to 100

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

From exhibit we see:  
Cost Threshold of Parallelism: 5 Optimize for Ad Hoc Workloads: false  
Max Degree of Parallelism: 0 (This is the default setting, which enables the server to determine the maximum degree of parallelism. It is fine.)  
Locks: 0  
Query Wait: -1  
Box 1: Optimize for Ad Hoc Workload  
Change the Optimize for Ad Hoc Workload setting from false to 1/True.  
The optimize for ad hoc workloads option is used to improve the efficiency of the plan cache for workloads that contain many single use ad hoc batches. When this option is set to 1, the Database Engine stores a small compiled plan stub in the plan cache when a batch is compiled for the first time, instead of the full compiled plan. This helps to relieve memory pressure by not allowing the plan cache to become filled with compiled plans that are not reused.

**NEW QUESTION 34**  
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)  
You need to create the contosodb1 database.  
How should you complete the Azure PowerShell command? To answer, select the appropriate Azure PowerShell segments in the answer area.

Answer Area

▼

New-AzureSqlDatabase

New-AzureRmSqlDatabase

Set-AzureRmSqlDatabase

- ResourceGroupName “contosodbrg”

- ServerName “contososrv”

-DatabaseName “contosodbl”

- Edition

▼

Basic

Standard

Premium

-RequestedServiceObjectName S2

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: New-AzureRmSqlDatabase

New-AzureRmSqlDatabase creates a database or an elastic database.

New-AzureRmSqlDatabase is a command with the Azure Resource Manager (AzureRM) module. Azure Resource Manager enables you to work with the resources in your solution as a group.

**NEW QUESTION 39**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database.

You need to ensure that the size of the transaction log file does not exceed 2 GB. What should you do?

- A. Execute sp\_configure 'max log size', 2G.
- B. use the ALTER DATABASE...SET LOGFILE command along with the maxsize parameter.
- C. In SQL Server Management Studio, right-click the instance and select Database Setting
- D. Set the maximum size of the file for the transaction log.
- E. in SQL Server Management Studio, right-click the database, select Properties, and then click Files. Open the Transaction log Autogrowth window and set the maximum size of the file.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You can use the ALTER DATABASE (Transact-SQL) statement to manage the growth of a transaction log file

To control the maximum the size of a log file in KB, MB, GB, and TB units or to set growth to UNLIMITED, use the MAXSIZE option. However, there is no SET LOGFILE subcommand.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms365418\(v=sql.110\).aspx#ControlGrowth](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms365418(v=sql.110).aspx#ControlGrowth)

**NEW QUESTION 42**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 failover cluster that contains two nodes named Node A and Node B. A single instance of SQL Server is installed on the cluster.

An additional node named Node C has been added to the existing cluster.

You need to ensure that the SQL Server instance can use all nodes of the cluster. What should you do?

- A. Run the New SQL Server stand-alone installation Wizard on Node C.
- B. Run the Add Node to SQL Server Failover Cluster Wizard on Node C.
- C. Use Node B to install SQL Server on Node C.
- D. Use Node A to install SQL Server on Node C.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To add a node to an existing SQL Server failover cluster, you must run SQL Server Setup on the node that is to be added to the SQL Server failover cluster instance. Do not run Setup on the active node.

The Installation Wizard will launch the SQL Server Installation Center. To add a node to an existing failover cluster instance, click Installation in the left-hand pane. Then, select Add node to a SQL Server failover cluster.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191545.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Exam Topic 7)

Settings Value VM size D3

Storage Location Drive E Storage type Standard Tempdb location Drive C

The workload on this instance has of the tempdb load.

You need to maximize the performance of the tempdb database.

Solution: You use a GS- Series VM and store the tempdb database on attached Premium storage. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

For VMs that support Premium Storage (DS-series, DSv2-series, and GS-series), we recommend storing TempDB on a disk that supports Premium Storage with read caching enabled. There is one exception to this recommendation; if your TempDB usage is write-intensive, you can achieve higher performance by storing TempDB on the local D drive, which is also SSD-based on these machine sizes.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-sql-performan>

**NEW QUESTION 47**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to deploy an AlwaysOn failover cluster in Microsoft Azure. The cluster has a Service Level Agreement (SLA) that requires an uptime of at least 99.95 percent.

You need to ensure that the cluster meets the SLA.

Which cmdlet should you run before you deploy the virtual machine?

- A. New-AzureRmAvailabilitySet
- B. New-AzureRmLoadBalancer
- C. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseSecondary
- D. New-AzureRmSqlElasticPool

- E. New-AzureRmVM
- F. New-AzureRmSqlServer
- G. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseCopy
- H. New-AzureRmSqlServerCommunicationLink

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

On Azure virtual machines, a SQL Server Availability Group requires a load balancer. The load balancer holds the IP address for the Availability Group listener. The New-AzureRmLoadBalancer cmdlet creates an Azure load balancer.

References:

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database.

The database contains a Product table created by using the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Product
(
    ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    Color VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
    Size VARCHAR(5) NOT NULL,
    Style CHAR(2) NULL,
    Weight DECIMAL(8,2) NULL);
```

You need to ensure that the minimum amount of disk space is used to store the data in the Product table. What should you do?

- A. Convert all indexes to Column Store indexes.
- B. Implement Unicode Compression.
- C. Implement row-level compression.
- D. Implement page-level compression.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 52**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 environment. One of the SQL Server 2014 instances contains a database named Sales.

You plan to migrate Sales to Windows Azure SQL Database. To do so, you need to implement a contained database.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. Set database containment to AZURE.
- B. Enable server property contained database authentication.
- C. Disable server property cross db ownership chaining.
- D. Set database containment to PARTIAL.
- E. Disable server property contained database authentication.
- F. database containment to FULL.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

A contained database is a database that is isolated from other databases and from the instance of SQL Server that hosts the database.

B: In the contained database user model, the login in the master database is not present. Instead, the authentication process occurs at the user database, and the database user in the user database does not have an associated login in the master database.

SQL Database and SQL Data Warehouse support Azure Active Directory identities as contained database users.

D: The contained database feature is currently available only in a partially contained state. A partially contained database is a contained database that allows the use of uncontained features.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/contained-databases>

**NEW QUESTION 53**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01. You need to prevent users from disabling server audits in Server01.

What should you create?

- A. A Database Audit Specification
- B. A Policy
- C. An Alert
- D. A SQL Profiler Trace
- E. A Resource Pool
- F. An Extended Event session
- G. A Server Audit Specification

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**



Writing to the Windows Security log requires the SQL Server service account to be added to the Generate security audits policy. By default, the Local System, Local Service, and NetworkService are part of this policy. This setting can be configured by using the security policy snap-in (secpol.msc). Additionally, the Audit object access security policy must be enabled for both Success and Failure.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/auditing/sql-server-audit-database->

### NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 Enterprise Edition server that uses 64 cores.

You discover performance issues when large amounts of data are written to tables under heavy system load. You need to limit the number of cores that handle I/O.

What should you configure?

- A. Processor affinity
- B. Lightweight pooling
- C. Max worker threads
- D. I/O affinity

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The affinity Input-Output (I/O) mask Server Configuration Option.

To carry out multitasking, Microsoft Windows 2000 and Windows Server 2003 sometimes move process threads among different processors. Although efficient from an operating system point of view, this activity can reduce Microsoft SQL Server performance under heavy system loads, as each processor cache is repeatedly reloaded with data. Assigning processors to specific threads can improve performance under these conditions by eliminating processor reloads; such an association between a thread and a processor is called processor affinity.

References:

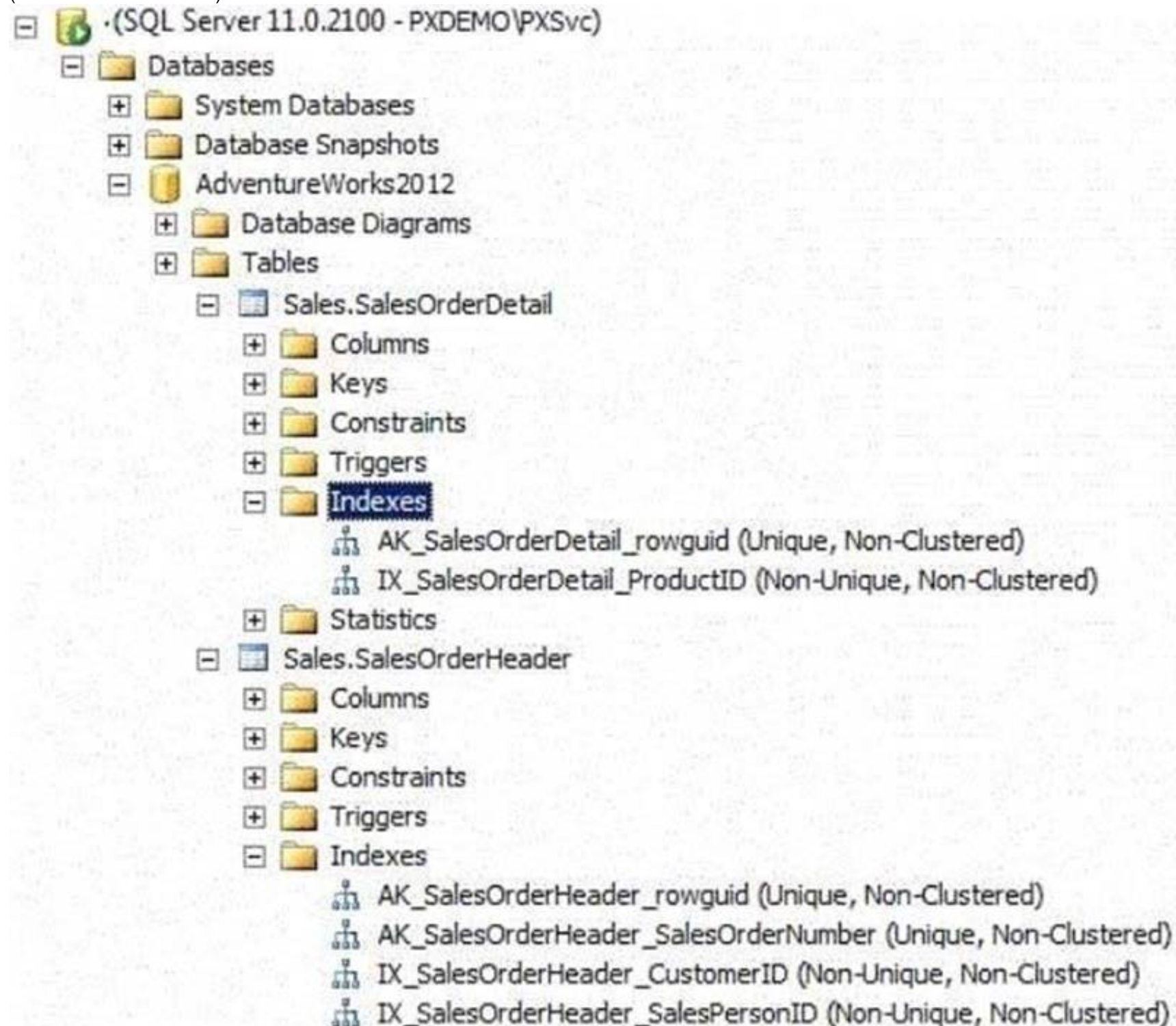
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189629.aspx>

### NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 7)

You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database that contains two tables named SalesOrderHeader and SalesOrderDetail. The indexes on the tables are as shown in the exhibit.

(Click the Exhibit button.)



You write the following Transact-SQL query:

```
SELECT h.SalesOrderID, h.TotalDue, d.OrderQty
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS h
    INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS d
    ON h.SalesOrderID = d.SalesOrderID
WHERE h.TotalDue > 100
AND (d.OrderQty > 5 OR d.LineTotal < 1000.00);
```

You discover that the performance of the query is slow. Analysis of the query plan shows table scans where the estimated rows do not match the actual rows for SalesOrderHeader by using an unexpected index on SalesOrderDetail.

You need to improve the performance of the query. What should you do?

- A. Use a FORCESCAN hint in the query.
- B. Add a clustered index on SalesOrderID in SalesOrderHeader.
- C. Use a FORCESEEK hint in the query.
- D. Update statistics on SalesOrderID on both tables.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

New statistics would be useful.

The UPDATE STATISTICS command updates query optimization statistics on a table or indexed view. By default, the query optimizer already updates statistics as necessary to improve the query plan; in some cases you can improve query performance by using UPDATE STATISTICS or the stored procedure sp\_updatestats to update statistics more frequently than the default updates.

References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187348.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 64**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Orders. Orders contains a table named OrderShip that is defined as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE OrderShip
(OrderID bigint NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerID int NOT NULL,
 ShipAddress nvarchar(500) NOT NULL,
 CountryCode tinyint NULL)
```

A NULL value represents a domestic order. Ninety percent of the values in CountryCode are NULL. Customers require a procedure that will return orders for all customers from a specified country. You create a new procedure:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE p_GetIntlOrders
(@countrycode tinyint)
AS
SELECT DISTINCT CustomerID, ShipAddress
FROM OrderShip
WHERE CountryCode = @countrycode
GO
```

Performance on this procedure is slow.

You need to alter the schema to optimize this query. Objects created must use a minimum amount of resources.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX IX\_CountryCode ON OrderShip (CountryCode) WHERE CountryCode IS NOT NULL
- B. CREATE STATISTICS ST\_CountryCode ON OrderShip (CountryCode) WHERE CountryCode IS NOT NULL
- C. CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX IX\_CountryCode ON OrderShip (CountryCode)
- D. CREATE INDEX IX\_CountryCode ON OrderShip (CustomerID) WHERE CountryCode IS NOT NULL

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Here creating statistics is relevant. The CREATE STATISTICS command creates query optimization statistics on one or more columns of a table, an indexed view, or an external table. For most queries, the query optimizer already generates the necessary statistics for a high-quality query plan; in a few cases, you need to create additional statistics with CREATE STATISTICS or modify the query design to improve query performance.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-statistics-transact-sql>

**NEW QUESTION 68**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a single server that contains a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 default instance. You plan to install a new application that requires the deployment of a database on the server. The application login requires sysadmin permissions.

You need to ensure that the application login is unable to access other production databases. What should you do?

- A. Use the SQL Server default instance and configure an affinity mask.
- B. Install a new named SQL Server instance on the server.
- C. Use the SQL Server default instance and enable Contained Databases.

D. Install a new default SQL Server instance on the server.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/sql-server/install/work-with-multiple-versions-and-instances-of-sql-server>

#### NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to deploy an on-premises SQL Server 2014 database to Azure SQL Database. You have the following requirements:

Maximum database size of 500 GB

A point-in-time-restore of 35 days

Maximum database transaction units (DTUs) of 500

You need to choose the correct service tier and performance level. Which service tier should you choose?

A. Standard S3

B. Premium P4

C. Standard SO

D. Basic

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You should choose Premium P4. The Premium tier is the highest Azure SQL Database tier offered. This tier is used for databases and application that require the highest level of performance and recovery. The P4 level supports a maximum of 500 DTUs, a maximum database size of 500 GB, and a point-in-time-restore to anypoint in the last 35 days.

#### NEW QUESTION 72

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft azure virtual machine that has 12 databases. All database files are in the same Azure Blob storage account.

You need to receive an email notification if I/O operations to the database files exceed 800 MB/s for more than five minutes.

Solution: You run the Get-Counter cmdlet and specify the –counter ‘\physicaldisk:disk Transfers/sec’ parameter.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 7)

Background

You manage the Microsoft SQL Server environment for a company that manufactures and sells automobile parts.

The environment includes the following servers: SRV1 and SRV2. SRV1 has 16 logical cores and hosts a SQL Server instance that supports a mission-critical application. The application has approximately 30,000 concurrent users and relies heavily on the use of temporary tables.

The environment also includes the following databases: DB1, DB2, and Reporting. The Reporting database is protected with Transparent Data Encryption (TDE).

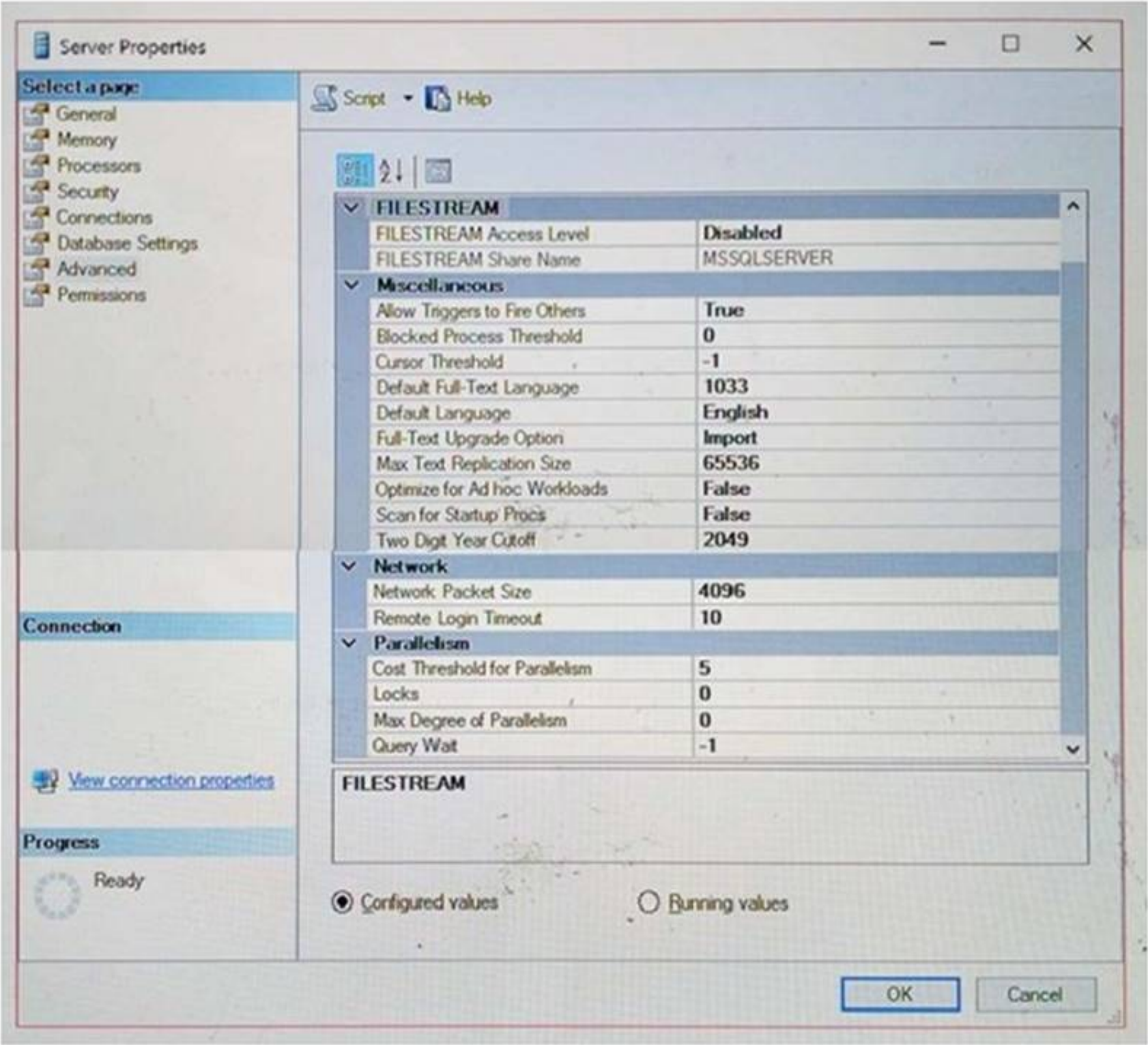
You plan to migrate this database to a new server. You detach the database and copy it to the new server.

You are performing tuning on a SQL Server database instance. The application which uses the database was written using an object relationship mapping (ORM) tool which maps tables as objects within the application code. There are 30 stored procedures that are regularly used by the application.

After reviewing the plan cache you have identified that a large number of simple queries are using parallelism, and that execution plans are not being kept in the plan cache for very long.

You review the properties of the instance (Click the Exhibit button). Exhibit:





You need to set the size of the log files for the tempdb database on SRV1.  
How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.  
Hot Area:

Answer Area

UPDATE

ALTER

[tempdb]

MODIFY FILE

UPDATE FILE

(NAME =N'templog', SIZE = 6553

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ALTER DATABASE with MODIFY FILE command can make a file size bigger (but not smaller). Example:  
ALTER DATABASE AdventureWorks2012 MODIFY FILE  
(NAME = test1dat3, SIZE = 200MB); Note: MODIFY FILE  
Specifies the file that should be modified. Only one <filespec> property can be changed at a time. NAME must always be specified in the <filespec> to identify the file to be modified. If SIZE is specified, the new size must be larger than the current file size.  
References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/move-a-tdeprotected-database-to-a>

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 7)  
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database.  
You configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the Orders database by using the following statements: CREATE MASTER KEY ENCRYPTION BY  
PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!'  
CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate'; BACKUP CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate TO FILE = "d:\TDE\_Certificate.cer" WITH  
PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'D:\TDE\_Certificate.key',  
ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!'); CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY



WITH ALGORITHM = AES\_256

ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate;

ALTER DATABASE Orders SET ENCRYPTION ON;

You attempt to restore the Orders database and the restore fails. You copy the encryption file to the original location.

A hardware failure occurs and so a new server must be installed and configured.

After installing SQL Server to the new server, you restore the Orders database and copy the encryption files to their original location. However, you are unable to access the database.

You need to be able to restore the database.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use before attempting the restore?

A. ALTER DATABASE Master SET ENCRYPTION OFF;

B. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE\_Certificate.cer' WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'D:\TDE\_Certificate.key', DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!');

C. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate'; USE Orders; CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY WITH ALGORITHM = AES\_256 ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate;

D. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE\_Certificate.cer';

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The CREATE CERTIFICATE command adds a certificate to a database in SQL Server. Creating a certificate from a file

The following example creates a certificate in the database, loading the key pair from files. Code

Copy

```
USE AdventureWorks2012; CREATE CERTIFICATE Shipping11
```

```
FROM FILE = 'c:\Shipping\Certs\Shipping11.cer'
```

```
WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'c:\Shipping\Certs\Shipping11.pvk', DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'sldkflk34et6gs%53#v00');
```

```
GO
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-certificate-transact-sql>

**NEW QUESTION 83**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have an on-premises database.

You plan to migrate the database to Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine.

You move the database files to Azure.

You need to attach the database files to the SQL Server instance on the virtual machine. The solution must ensure that you can run file snapshot backups.

How should you complete the statement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer area**

```
USE (master)
```

```
GO
```

```
CREATE DATABASE [Production_DB]
```

```
(  = N'https://proddbstorage=contoso.blob.core.windows.net/datafiles/proddb.mdf'
```

☐ DISK

☐ NAME

☐ FILEGROUP

☐ FILENAME

```
(
```

☐

☐ ON PRIMARY;

☐ ON COLLATE;

```
GO
```

```
CREATE
```

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-database-sql-server-transact-sql>

**NEW QUESTION 84**

- (Exam Topic 7)

A company runs Microsoft SQL Server 2017 in an on-premises environment. The databases are memory-optimized.

An integrity check of a database has failed.

You need to ensure that the data is healthy and passes an integrity check. What should you do?

A. Run the checktable Transact-SQL statement.

B. Clear the buffer of the database.

C. Restore from a verified backup.

D. Run the cleantable Transact-SQL statement.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

To verify the integrity of the on-disk checkpoint files, perform a backup of the MEMORY\_OPTIMIZED\_DATA filegroup.

#### NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 7) You have a database named DB1. You discover that DB1 is corrupt. You run DBCC CHECKDB and receive an error message within a few seconds. No pages are listed in the error message. You need to repair the database corruption as quickly as possible. The solution must minimize data loss. What should you do?

- A. Run DBCC CHECKDB ('db1', REPAIR\_ALLOW\_DATA\_LOSS).
- B. Run DBCC CHECKDB ('db1', REPAIR\_FAST).
- C. Delete the transaction logs and restart the Microsoft SQL Server instance.
- D. Run DBCC CHECKDB ('db1', REPAIR\_REBUILD).
- E. Restore the database from a backup.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

##### REPAIR\_REBUILD

Performs repairs that have no possibility of data loss. This can include quick repairs, such as repairing missing rows in non-clustered indexes, and more time-consuming repairs, such as rebuilding an index.

#### NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 7)  
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance that contains a financial database hosted on a storage area network (SAN). The financial database has the following characteristics:  
The database is continually modified by users during business hours from Monday through Friday between 09:00 hours and 17:00 hours. Five percent of the existing data is modified each day.  
The Finance department loads large CSV files into a number of tables each business day at 11:15 hours and 15:15 hours by using the BCP or BULK INSERT commands. Each data load adds 3 GB of data to the database.  
These data load operations must occur in the minimum amount of time.  
A full database backup is performed every Sunday at 10:00 hours. Backup operations will be performed every two hours (11:00, 13:00, 15:00, and 17:00) during business hours.  
You need to ensure that your backup will continue if any invalid checksum is encountered. Which backup option should you use?

- A. STANDBY
- B. Differential
- C. FULL
- D. CHECKSUM
- E. BULK\_LOGGED
- F. CONTINUE\_AFTER\_ERROR
- G. SIMPLE
- H. DBO\_ONLY
- I. COPY\_ONLY
- J. SKIP
- K. RESTART
- L. Transaction log
- M. NO\_CHECKSUM
- N. NORECOVERY

**Answer: F**

#### Explanation:

The CONTINUE\_AFTER\_ERROR option, of the Transact-SQL BACKUP command, instructs BACKUP to continue despite encountering errors such as invalid checksums or torn pages.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/backup-transact-sql>

#### NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 7)  
You have a database named DB1 that contains a table named Table1. Table1 has 1 billion rows. You import 10 million rows of data into Table1. After the import, users report that queries take longer than usual to execute. You need to identify whether an out-of-date execution plan is causing the performance issue. Which dynamic management view should you use?

- A. sys.dm\_xtp\_transaction\_stats
- B. sys.dm\_exec\_input\_buffer
- C. sys.dm\_db\_index\_operational\_stats
- D. sys.dm\_db\_stats\_properties

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

sys.dm\_db\_index\_operational\_stats dynamic management function provides us the current low-level I/O, locking, latching, and access method for each partition of the table. This information is really useful to troubleshoot SQL Server performance issues.

Reference:

<https://basitaalishan.com/2013/03/19/using-sys-dm-db-index-operational-stats-to-analyse-howindexes-are-utili>

#### NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 7)  
You are the database administrator in your company. You plan to create 10 identical environments that use SQL Server 2016 as a database engine. Each environment has the following custom requirements:

Three user databases must be preinstalled.  
The tempdb database must contain eight data files that are 1024 MB each.  
Trace flag 2371 must be turned at the instance level.  
The solution must meet the following requirements:  
The instance must be preconfigured.  
No other database features are required in the future.  
The solution must use the minimum administrative effort.  
You need to prepare the environments. What should you do?

- A. Provision 10 Azure virtual machines that each contain SQL Server 2016, installed by using the default settings.
- B. Create an installation configuration file and perform unattended installations of SQL Server 2016.
- C. Create a virtual machine template by using a prepared instance of SQL Server 2016.
- D. Create a virtual machine template by using a complete instance of SQL Server 2016.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You should create a virtual machine template by using a complete instance of SQL Server 2016. You use the sysprep tool to prepare a complete instance of SQL Server 2016. By using a complete instance, SQL Server, the network, and the users are all created, and the system cannot be reconfigured during the installation process.

**NEW QUESTION 102**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a SQL Server 2014 server that contains a database named SalesDB. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales. UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema. You need to ensure that UserA is disallowed to select from any of the tables in the Customers schema. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
- B. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- C. EXEC sp\_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'
- D. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- E. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- F. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales
- G. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
- H. EXEC sp\_droprolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'
- I. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- J. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales

**Answer:** G

**Explanation:**

Use SQL Data Warehouse or Parallel Data Warehouse GRANT and DENY statements to grant or deny a permission (such as UPDATE) on a securable (such as a database, table, view, etc.) to a security principal (a login, a database user, or a database role).  
References: [https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/permissions-grant-deny-revoke-azure-sql-data-](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/permissions-grant-deny-revoke-azure-sql-data-warehouse/)

**NEW QUESTION 106**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer two Microsoft SQL Server 2014 servers named ProdSrv1 and ProdSrv2. ProdSrv1 is configured as a Distributor. Both servers are configured to use the Windows NT Service virtual accounts for all SQL Services. You are configuring snapshot replication from ProdSrv1 to ProdSrv2 by using ProdSrv2 as a pull subscriber. The distribution agent on ProdSrv2 regularly fails, displaying the following error message:  
"Cannot access the file. Operating system error code 5 (Access is denied.)." You need to configure the distribution agent by granting only the minimum required access to all accounts. What should you do?

- A. Configure the Subscriber to use the Local System account.
- B. Configure the SQL Server Agent service to run under the Local System account
- C. Configure the Subscriber to use the SQL Server Agent service account.
- D. Configure the SQL Server Agent service to run under a Windows domain account
- E. Configure the Subscriber to use the SQL Server Agent service account
- F. Grant FULL CONTROL access for the domain account to the ReplData share on ProdSrv1.
- G. Configure the Subscriber to use a Windows domain account
- H. Grant READ access for the domain account to the ReplData share on ProdSrv1.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Confirm that distribution agent has read privileges, full control access is not required, to the folder in question.  
References:  
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/14555262/cannot-bulk-load-operating-system-error-code-5-access-is-denied>

**NEW QUESTION 111**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to deploy a Microsoft SQL Server database that will use FILESTREAM. The database will store 4 TB of FILESTREAM data on a single Windows partition. You need to configure the hard disk that will support the FILESTREAM data. The solution must provide the fastest read and write access to the data. How should you configure the disk? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer area

File system:	<div><div></div><div>FAT32</div><div>FAT</div><div>NTFS</div></div>
8.3 filename support:	<div><div></div><div>Enabled</div><div>Disabled</div></div>
Indexing:	<div><div></div><div>Enabled</div><div>Disabled</div></div>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

File System: NTFS

8.3 filename support: Disabled Indexing: Disabled

NTFS is required.

Disable generation of 8.3 names on all NTFS volumes used for FILESTREAM data storage.

Check that search indexing is not enabled on FILESTREAM volumes, under the Volume Properties window, unchecking the “Allow files on this drive to have contents indexed in addition to file properties” box.

References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/blogdoezequiel/2011/02/11/best-practices-on-filestreamimplementations/>

**NEW QUESTION 116**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You deploy a new Microsoft Azure SQL database instance to support a variety of mobile application and public websites. You configure geo-replication with regions in Brazil and Japan.

You need to implement real-time encryption of the database and all backups. Solution: You enable Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the primary instance. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Azure SQL Database and Data Warehouse offer encryption-at-rest by providing Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) for all data written to disk, including databases, log files and backups. This protects data in case of unauthorized access to hardware. TDE provides a TDE Protector that is used to encrypt the Database Encryption Key (DEK), which in turn is used to encrypt the data. With the TDE and Bring Your Own Key (BYOK) offering currently in preview, customers can take control of the TDE Protector in Azure Key Vault.

Taking advantage of TDE with BYOK for databases that are geo-replicated to maintain high availability requires to configure and test the scenario carefully.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-configure-azure-sql-database-geo-dr-with-azure-key-vault/>

**NEW QUESTION 119**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft azure virtual machine that has 12 databases. All database files are in the same Azure Blob storage account.

You need to receive an email notification if I/O operations to the database files exceed 800 MB/s for more than five minutes.

Solution: You run the Add-AzureRmMetricAlertRule cmdlet and specify the –MetricName ‘Network Out’ parameter.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
B. No

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 123**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to deploy Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure Virtual machine. The virtual machine will have a 30-TB database and will have 10 1-TB VHDs for the database.

You need to configure the storage to meet the following requirements:



Evenly distribute read and write operations across the VHDs.  
Minimize the read and write time.  
Which storage configuration should you use?

- A. a parity storage pool
- B. a simple storage pool
- C. a mirrored storage pool
- D. a striped volume
- E. a RAID-5 volume

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Data that is written to a striped volume is interleaved to all disks at the same time instead of sequentially. Therefore, disk performance is the fastest on a RAID 0 volume as compared to any other type of disk configuration.

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/323433/how-to-establish-a-striped-volume-raid-0-inwindows-server-20>

**NEW QUESTION 124**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance named SQL2012. You are in the process of migrating a database from a SQL Server 2008 instance named SQL2008 to the SQL2012 instance.

You have upgraded a database from the SQL2008 instance by using the side-by-side migration technique. You need to migrate the SQL Server logins from the SQL2008 instance to the SQL2012 instance.

What should you do?

- A. Back up the master database on the SQL2008 instance
- B. Restore the master database on the SQL2012 instance
- C. Use the Transfer Logins task in a Microsoft SQL Server Integrated Services package
- D. Use sp\_grantlogin
- E. Use xp\_logininfo.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

sp\_grantlogin creates a SQL Server login.

**NEW QUESTION 129**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have a server named Server1 that is hosted in an Azure virtual machine. Server1 contains the following:

One instance of SQL Server 2016 Enterprise

10 databases

500 stored procedures

You have a database named Database1 that is hosted on Server1.

Database1 contains 100 queries that are executed dynamically from web applications. You plan to remove data from the procedure cache on Database1.

You have the following requirements:

Changes to Database1 must not affect other databases that are hosted on Server1

Changes to Database1 must not affect the performance of queries that are stored in other databases.

The solution must minimize administrative effort.

You need to remove the data from the procedure cache as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Run DBCC FREEPROCCACHE.
- B. Run ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION CLEAR PROCEDURE CACHE in the context of Database 1.
- C. Run DBCC DROPCLEANBUFFERS.
- D. Write a script that iterates through each stored procedure definition and add WITH RECOMPILE to the definition.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You should run ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION CLEAR PROCEDURE CACHE in the context of Database1. This statement lets you change the settings of a database without affecting other databases that are installed on the instance of SQL Server 2016.

**NEW QUESTION 132**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have a SQL Server 2016 database named DB1.

You plan to import a large number of records from a SQL Azure database to DB1.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of space used in the transaction log during the import operation.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. The bulk-logged recovery model
- B. The full recovery model
- C. A new partitioned table
- D. A new log file
- E. A new file group

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Compared to the full recovery model, which fully logs all transactions, the bulk-logged recovery model minimally logs bulk operations, although fully logging other transactions. The bulk-logged recovery model protects against media failure and, for bulk operations, provides the best performance and least log space usage. Note: The bulk-logged recovery model is a special-purpose recovery model that should be used only intermittently to improve the performance of certain large-scale bulk operations, such as bulk imports of large amounts of data.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190692\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190692(v=sql.105).aspx)

#### NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01.

You need to diagnose deadlocks that happen when executing a specific set of stored procedures by recording events and playing them back on a different test server.

What should you create?

- A. A Database Audit Specification
- B. A Policy
- C. An Alert
- D. A SQL Profiler Trace
- E. A Resource Pool
- F. An Extended Event session
- G. A Server Audit Specification

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Use SQL Server Profiler to identify the cause of a deadlock. A deadlock occurs when there is a cyclic dependency between two or more threads, or processes, for some set of resources within SQL Server. Using SQL Server Profiler, you can create a trace that records, replays, and displays deadlock events for analysis.

References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188246.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 138

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to migrate a Microsoft SQL server instance between physical servers. You must migrate the metadata associated with the database instance.

You need to ensure that the new instance retains the existing jobs and alerts. Solutions: You restore the master database.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The master database does not handle alerts and jobs. It records all the system-level information for a SQL Server system. This includes instance-wide metadata such as logon accounts, endpoints, linked servers, and system configuration settings.

The msdb database is used by SQL Server Agent for scheduling alerts and jobs and by other features such as SQL Server Management Studio, Service Broker and Database Mail.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/msdb-database?view=sql-server-2017>

#### NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 7)

You are designing a Windows Azure SQL Database for an order fulfillment system. You create a table named Sales.Orders with the following script.

```
CREATE TABLE Sales.Orders
(
    OrderID int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    OrderDate datetimeoffset NOT NULL,
    CustomerID int NOT NULL
);
```

Each order is tracked by using one of the following statuses:

- Fulfilled
- Shipped
- Ordered
- Received

You need to design the database to ensure that that you can retrieve the following information:

- The current status of an order
- The previous status of an order.
- The date when the status changed.
- The solution must minimize storage.

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. To the Sales.Orders table, add three columns named Status, PreviousStatus and ChangeDat
- B. Update rows as the order status changes.
- C. Create a new table named Sales.OrderStatus that contains three columns named OrderID, StatusDate, and Statu
- D. Insert new rows into the table as the order status changes.
- E. Implement change data capture on the Sales.Orders table.
- F. To the Sales.Orders table, add three columns named FulfilledDate, ShippedDate, and ReceivedDate.Update the value of each column from null to the

appropriate date as the order status changes.

**Answer:** A

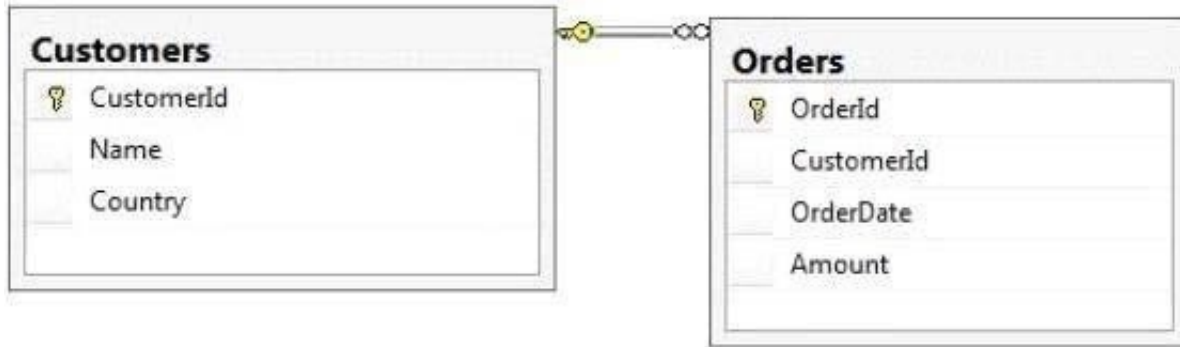
**Explanation:**

This stores only the minimal information required.

**NEW QUESTION 144**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

```
<Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia">
  <OrderId>1</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2000-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>3400.00</Amount>
</Customers>
<Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia">
  <OrderId>2</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
</Customers>
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW
- B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
- C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO
- D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO
- F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')
- H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId, OrderDate, Amount FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

**Answer:** G

**NEW QUESTION 149**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine.

You have two Windows accounts named serviceAccount1 and ServiceAccount2. The SQL Server Agent runs as ServiceAccount1.

You need to run SQL Server Agent job steps by using ServiceAccount2. Which cmdlet should you run first?

- A. Set-ADServiceAccount
- B. Set-SqlCredential
- C. New-ADServiceAccount
- D. New-SqlCredential

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The New-ADServiceAccount command creates a new Active Directory managed service account or group managed service account object.

**NEW QUESTION 154**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Windows Azure SQL Database database named Orders. You need to create a copy of Orders named Orders\_Reporting.

Which Transact-SQL command should you use?

- A. BACKUP DATABASE Orders TO DISK = 'D:\Orders.bak'RESTORE DATABASEOrders\_ReportingFROM DISK = 'D:\Orders.bak
- B. BACKUP DATABASE Orders TO DISK = 'D:\Orders.bak'CREATE DATABASEOrders\_ReportingFROM DISK = 'D:\Orders.bak
- C. CREATE DATABASE Orders\_Reporting AS COPY OF Orders
- D. BACKUP DATABASE Orders TO DISK = 'D:\Orders.bak'MIRROR TO DISK = 'Orders\_Reporting

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

BACKUP DATABASE ...AS COPY OF [source\_server\_name.]source\_database\_name Is used for copying a database to the same or a different SQL Database server.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-database-azure-sql-database>

**NEW QUESTION 158**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2016 instance.

You need to configure a new database to support FILETABLES. What should you do? Choose all that apply.

- A. Disable FILESTREAM on the Database.
- B. Enable FILESTREAM on the Server Instance.
- C. Configure the Database for Partial Containment.
- D. Create a non-empty FILESTREAM file group.
- E. Enable Contained Databases on the Server Instance.
- F. Set the FILESTREAM directory name on the Database.

**Answer:** BDF

**Explanation:**

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/blob/enable-the-prerequisites-for-filetable>

**NEW QUESTION 159**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have Microsoft SQL server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The virtual machine has 200 GB of data.

User report a slow response time when querying the database.

You need to identify whether the storage subsystem causes the performance issue. Which performance monitor counter should you view?

- A. Data sec/Write
- B. Avg.disk Read Queue Length
- C. % Disk Read Time
- D. Disk sec/Read

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 162**

- (Exam Topic 7)

Settings Value VM size D3

Storage Location Drive E Storage type Standard Tempdb location Drive C

The workload on this instance has of the tempdb load.

You need to maximize the performance of the tempdb database.

Solution: You use an AB compute-intensive instance and store the tempdb database in Standard storage. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

For D-series, Dv2-series, and G-series VMs, the temporary drive on these VMs is SSD-based. If your workload makes heavy use of TempDB (such as temporary objects or complex joins), storing TempDB on the D drive could result in higher TempDB throughput and lower TempDB latency.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-sql-performan>

**NEW QUESTION 165**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01.

You need to collect data for a long period of time to troubleshoot wait statistics when querying Contoso. You also need to ensure minimum impact to the server.

What should you create?

- A. An Alert
- B. A Resource Pool
- C. An Extended Event session
- D. A Server Audit Specification
- E. A SQL Profiler Trace
- F. A Database Audit Specification
- G. A Policy
- H. A Data Collector Set

**Answer:** C



**Explanation:**

SQL Server Extended Events has a highly scalable and highly configurable architecture that allows users to collect as much or as little information as is necessary to troubleshoot or identify a performance problem.

Extended Events is a light weight performance monitoring system that uses very few performance resources. A SQL Server Extended Events session is created in the SQL Server process hosting the Extended Events engine.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/extended-events/extended-events>

**NEW QUESTION 168**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01.

You need to track all SELECT statements issued in the Contoso database only by users in a role named Sales. What should you create?

- A. An Alert
- B. A Resource Pool
- C. An Extended Event session
- D. A Server Audit Specification
- E. A SQL Profiler Trace
- F. A Database Audit Specification
- G. A Policy
- H. A Data Collector Set

**Answer: F**

**Explanation:**

To audit users in a role use a Database Audit Specification.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-database-audit-specification-transact-sql>

**NEW QUESTION 173**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance. After a routine shutdown, the drive that contains tempdb fails.

You need to be able to start the SQL Server. What should you do?

- A. Modify tempdb location in startup parameters.
- B. Start SQL Server in minimal configuration mode.
- C. Start SQL Server in single-user mode.
- D. Configure SQL Server to bypass Windows application logging.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

If you have configuration problems that prevent the server from starting, you can start an instance of Microsoft SQL Server by using the minimal configuration startup option.

When you start an instance of SQL Server in minimal configuration mode, note the following: Only a single user can connect, and the CHECKPOINT process is not executed.

Remote access and read-ahead are disabled. Startup stored procedures do not run.

tempdb is configured at the smallest possible size.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/configure-windows/start-sql-server-with-minimal-configur>

**NEW QUESTION 176**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database that contains a heap named OrdersHistorical. You write the following Transact-SQL query:

```
INSERT INTO OrdersHistorical SELECT * FROM CompletedOrders
```

You need to optimize transaction logging and locking for the statement. Which table hint should you use?

- A. HOLDLOCK
- B. ROWLOCK
- C. XLOCK
- D. UPDLOCK
- E. TABLOCK

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

When importing data into a heap by using the INSERT INTO SELECT <columns> FROM statement, you can enable optimized logging and locking for the statement by specifying the TABLOCK hint for the target table.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/hints-transact-sql-table>

**NEW QUESTION 181**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You create a new Microsoft Azure subscription.

You need to create a group of Azure SQL databases that share resources. Which cmdlet should you run first?

- A. New-AzureRmAvailabilitySet
- B. New-AzureRmLoadBalancer
- C. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseSecondary
- D. New-AzureRmSqlElasticPool
- E. New-AzureRmVM

F. New-AzureRmSqlServer  
G. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseCopy  
H. New-AzureRmSqlServerCommunicationLink

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

SQL Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single Azure SQL Database server and share a set number of resources (elastic Database Transaction Units (eDTUs)) at a set price. Elastic pools in Azure SQL Database enable SaaS developers to optimize the price performance for a group of databases within a prescribed budget while delivering performance elasticity for each database.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-elastic-pool>

**NEW QUESTION 182**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to create an AlwaysOn availability group that will have two replicas in Microsoft Azure and two on premises replicas. You need to configure the network to support the availability group listener. Which cmdlet should you run first?

A. New-AzureRmAvailabilitySet  
B. New-AzureRmLoadBalancer  
C. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseSecondary  
D. New-AzureRmSqlElasticPool  
E. New-AzureRmVM  
F. New-AzureRmSqlServer  
G. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseCopy  
H. New-AzureRmSqlServerCommunicationLink

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

An availability group listener is a virtual network name that clients connect to for database access. On Azure virtual machines, a load balancer holds the IP address for the listener. The load balancer routes traffic to the instance of SQL Server that is listening on the probe port. Usually, an availability group uses an internal load balancer.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windowsportal-sql-ps-al>

**NEW QUESTION 187**

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## About Exambible

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### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

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 deployed several GS-series virtual machines (VMs) in Microsoft Azure. You plan to deploy Microsoft SQL Server in a development environment. Each VM has a dedicated disk for backups.

You need to backup a database to the local disk on a VM. The backup must be replicated to another region.

Which storage option should you use?

- A. Premium P10 disk storage
- B. Premium P20 diskstorage
- C. Premium P30 disk storage
- D. Standard locally redundant disk storage
- E. Standard geo-redundant disk storage
- F. Standard zone redundant blob storage
- G. Standard locally redundant blob storage
- H. Standard geo-redundant blob storage

**Answer:** E

#### Explanation:

Note: SQL Database automatically creates a database backups and uses Azure read- access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) to provide geo-redundancy.

These backups are created automatically and at no additional charge. You don't need to do anything to make them happen. Database backups are an essential part of any business continuity and disaster recovery strategy because they protect your data from accidental corruption or deletion.

References:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-automated-backups>

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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 virtual machine (VM) in Microsoft Azure, which has a 2 terabyte (TB) database. Microsoft SQL Server backups are performed by using Backup to URL.

You need to provision the storage account for the backups while minimizing costs. Which storage option should you use?

- A. Premium P10 disk storage
- B. Premium P20 disk storage
- C. Premium P30 disk storage
- D. Standard locally redundant disk storage
- E. Standard geo-redundant disk storage
- F. Standard zone redundant blob storage
- G. Standard locally redundant blob storage
- H. Standard geo-redundant blob storage

**Answer:** G

#### Explanation:

A URL specifies a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) to a unique backup file. The URL is used to provide the location and name of the SQL Server backup file. The URL must point to an actual blob, not just a container. If the blob does not exist, it is created. If an existing blob is specified, BACKUP fails, unless the "WITH FORMAT" option is specified to overwrite the existing backup file in the blob.

LOCALLY REDUNDANT STORAGE (LRS) makes multiple synchronous copies of your data within a single datacenter.

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

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 deployed several GS-series virtual machines (VMs) in Microsoft Azure. You plan to deploy Microsoft SQL Server in a development environment.

You need to provide storage to the environment that minimizes costs. Which storage option should you use?

- A. Premium P10 disk storage
- B. Premium P20 disk storage
- C. Premium P30 disk storage
- D. Standard locally redundant disk storage
- E. Standard geo-redundant disk storage
- F. Standard zone redundant blob storage
- G. Standard locally redundant blob storage
- H. Standard geo-redundant blob storage

**Answer:** D

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

Your company plans to use Microsoft Azure Resource Manager templates for all future deployments of SQL Server on Azure virtual machines.

You need to create the templates.

Solution: You use Visual Studio to create a JSON template that defines the deployment and configuration settings for the SQL Server environment.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes



B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Azure Resource Manager template consists of JSON, not XAML, and expressions that you can use to construct values for your deployment.

A good JSON editor can simplify the task of creating templates.

Note: In its simplest structure, an Azure Resource Manager template contains the following elements:

```
{
"$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
"contentVersion": "", "parameters": { },
"variables": { },
"resources": [ ],
"outputs": { }
}
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-authoring-templates>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Topic 1)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

Your company plans to use Microsoft Azure Resource Manager templates for all future deployments of SQL Server on Azure virtual machines.

You need to create the templates.

Solution: You create the desired SQL Server configuration in an Azure Resource Group, then export the Resource Group template and save it to the Templates Library.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure Resource Manager template consists of JSON, and expressions that you can use to construct values for your deployment.

A good JSON editor, not a Resource Group template, can simplify the task of creating templates.

Note: In its simplest structure, a Azure Resource Manager template contains the following elements:

```
{
"$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
"contentVersion": "", "parameters": { },
"variables": { },
"resources": [ ],
"outputs": { }
}
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-authoring-templates>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Topic 1)

You have a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 named SRV2014 that has a single tempdb database file. The tempdb database file is eight gigabytes (GB) in size.

You install a SQL Server 2016 instance named SQL Server 2016 by using default settings. The new instance has eight logical processor cores.

You plan to migrate the databases from SRV2014 to SRV2016.

You need to configure the tempdb database on SRV2016. The solution must minimize the number of future tempdb autogrowth events.

What should you do?

A. Increase the size of the tempdb datafile to 8 G

B. In the tempdb database, set the value of the MAXDOP property to 8.

C. Increase the size of the tempdb data files to 1 GB.

D. Add seven additional tempdb data file

E. In the tempdb database, set the value of the MAXDOP property to 8.

F. Set the value for the autogrowth setting for the tempdb data file to 128 megabytes (MB). Add seven additional tempdb data files and set the autogrowth value to 128 MB.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

In an effort to simplify the tempdb configuration experience, SQL Server 2016 setup has been extended to configure various properties for tempdb for multi-processor environments.

1. A new tab dedicated to tempdb has been added to the Database Engine Configuration step of setup workflow.

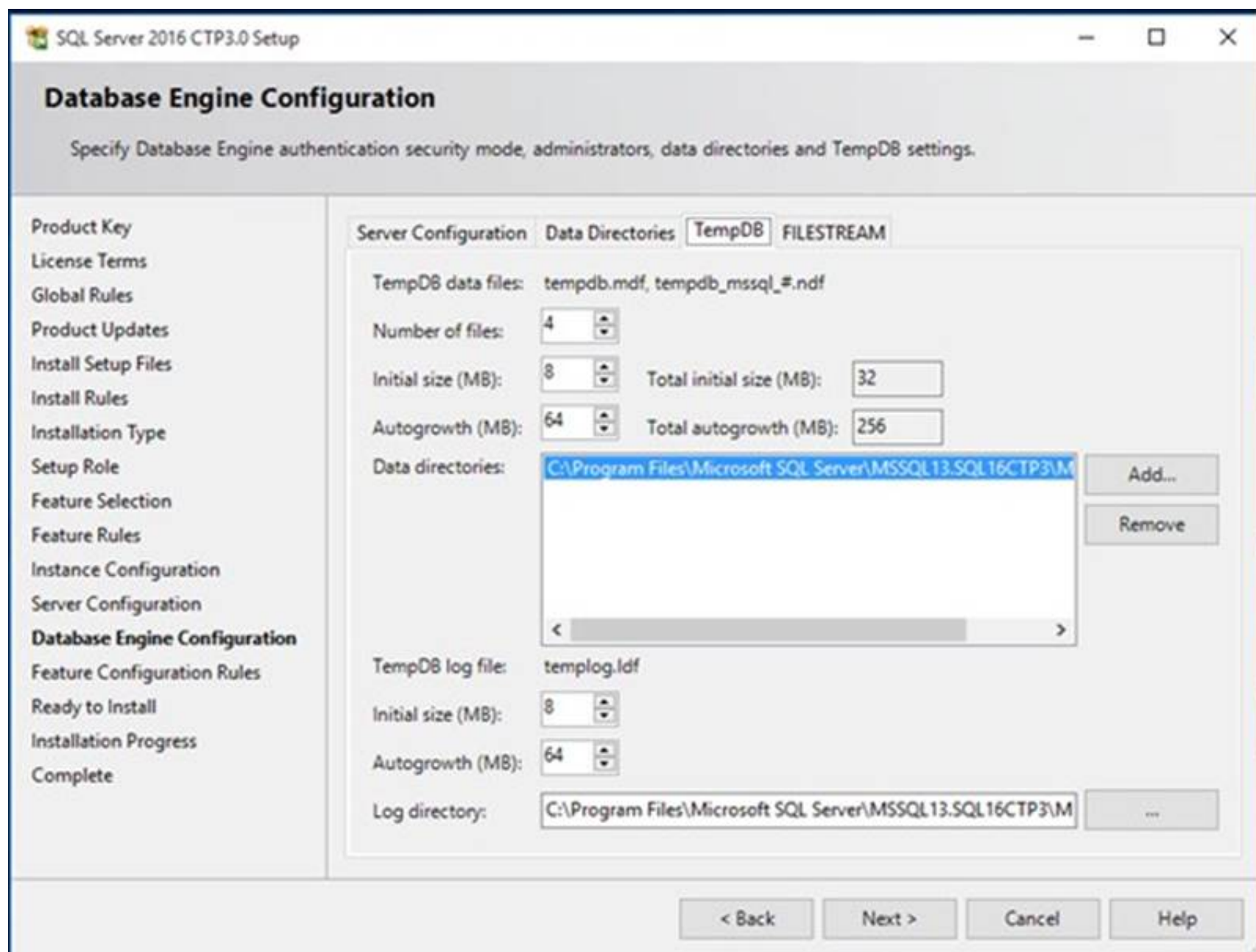
2. Configuration options: Data Files

\* Number of files – this will default to the lower value of 8 or number of logical cores as detected by setup.

\* Initial size – is specified in MB and applies to each tempdb data file. This makes it easier to configure all files of same size. Total initial size is the cumulative tempdb data file size (Number of files \* Initial Size) that will be created.

\* Autogrowth – is specified in MB (fixed growth is preferred as opposed to a non-linear percentage based growth) and applies to each file. The default value of 64MB was chosen to cover one PFS interval.

Figure:



References:<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/psssql/2016/03/17/sql-2016-it-just-runs-faster-automatic-tempdb-configuration/>

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

Your company plans to use Microsoft Azure Resource Manager templates for all future deployments of SQL Server on Azure virtual machines.

You need to create the templates.

Solution: You use Visual Studio to create a XAML template that defines the deployment and configuration settings for the SQL Server environment.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Azure ResourceManager template consists of JSON, not XAML, and expressions that you can use to construct values for your deployment.

A good JSON editor can simplify the task of creating templates.

Note: In its simplest structure, an Azure Resource Manager template contains the following elements:

```
{
  "$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0",
  "parameters": { },
  "variables": { },
  "resources": [ ],
  "outputs": { }
}
```

References:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-authoring-templates>

#### NEW QUESTION 8

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

You are building a new Always On Availability Group in Microsoft Azure. The corporate domain controllers (DCs) are attached to a virtual network named ProductionNetwork. The DCs are part of an availability set named ProductionServers1.

You create the first node of the availability group and add it to an availability set named ProductionServers2. The availability group node is a virtual machine (VM) that runs Microsoft SQL Server. You attach the node to ProductionNetwork.

The servers in the availability group must be directly accessible only by other company VMs in Azure.

You need to configure the second SQL Server VM for the availability group.

How should you configure the VM? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration settings to the correct target locations. Each configuration setting 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.

### Configuration settings

None/Not Assigned

ProductionServers1

ProductionNetwork

ProductionServers2

Create a new Object

### VM settings page

Settings — □ X

Storage

Disk type !

Standard Premium (SSD)

\* Storage account ! >

(new) sqlstorage3

Network

\* Virtual network !

setting >

\* Subnet ! >

ProductionServers (10.1.0.0/24)

\* Public IP address !

setting >

\* Network security group !

(new) SQLServers

Extensions

Extensions ! >

No extensions

Monitoring

Diagnostics !

Disabled Enabled

Availability

\* Availability set ! >

setting

OK

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

;  
 Box 1: ProductionNetwork  
 The virtual network is named ProductionNetwork.

Box 2: None /Not Assigned  
As the servers in the availability group must be directly accessible only by other company VMs in Azure, there should be no Public IP address.  
Box 3: ProductionServer2  
You create the first node of the availability group and add it to an availability set named ProductionServers2. The availability group node is a virtual machine (VM) that runs Microsoft SQL Server.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)  
You use Resource Manager to deploy a new Microsoft SQL Server instance in a Microsoft Azure virtual machine (VM) that uses Premium storage. The combined initial size of the SQL Server user database files is expected to be over 200 gigabytes (GB). You must maximize performance for the database files and the log file. You add the following additional drive volumes to the VM:

Drive volume	Storage	Host caching
E:	Premium storage	ReadOnly
F:	Premium storage	None

You have the following requirements:  
You need to deploy the SQL instance.  
In the table below, identify the drive where you must store each SQL Server file type. NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer area**

Drive	Data files	Log files
C:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**  
Enable read caching on the disk(s) hosting the data files and TempDB.  
Do not enable caching on disk(s) hosting the log file. Host caching is not used for log files.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)  
You deploy a new Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance to support a variety of mobile applications and public websites. You plan to create a new security principal named User1.  
The principal must have access to select all current and future objects in a database named Reporting. The activity and authentication of the database user must be limited to the Reporting database.  
You need to create the new security principal.  
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Actions	Answer Area
In SQL Server Management Studio, create a connection to the Reporting database on the Azure SQL Server instance.	
In SQL Server Management Studio, create a connection to the master database on the Azure SQL Server instance.	
Run the following Transact-SQL statement:  EXEC sp_addrolemember 'db_datareader', 'User1'	
Run the following Transact_SQL statement:  CREATE LOGIN User1 WITH password='Pa\$\$w0rd'	
Run the following Transact_SQL statement:  CREATE USER User1 WITH password='Pa\$\$w0rd'	
Run the following Transact_SQL statements:  EXEC sp_migrate_user_to_contained @username = N'User1', @rename = N'keep_name', @disablelogin = N'disable_login'	
Run the following Transact_SQL statement:  CREATE LOGIN User1 FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER	
Select the Reporting database and run the following Transact-SQL statements:  CREATE USER User1 from LOGIN User1 GRANT SELECT TO User1	

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Step 1, Step 2:

First you need to create a login for SQL Azure, it's syntax is as follows: CREATE LOGIN username WITH password='password'; This command needs to run in master db. Only afterwards can you run commands to create a user in the database.

Step 3:

Users are created per database and are associated with logins. You must be connected to the database in where you want to create the user. In most cases, this is not the master database. Here is some sample Transact-SQL that creates a user:

CREATE USER readonlyuser FROM LOGIN readonlylogin; References:<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/adding-users-to-your-sql-azure-database/>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 2)

You manage a Microsoft SQL Server environment in a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. You must enable Always Encrypted for columns in a database.

You need to configure the key store provider.

What should you do?

- A. Manually specify the column master key.  
B. Modify the connection string for applications.  
C. Auto-generate a column master key.  
D. Use theWindows certificate store.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Always Encrypted supports multiple key stores for storing Always Encrypted column master keys. A column master key can be a certificate stored in Windows Certificate Store.

References:<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt723359.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 12**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

A new Azure Active Directory security principal named ReportUser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com should have access to select all current and future objects in the Reporting database. You should not grant the principal any other

permissions. You should use your Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) account to authenticate to the Azure SQL database.

You need to create the new security principal.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Create a connection to the <b>master</b> database on the Azure SQL Server instance by using your Active Directory authenticated account.	
Create a connection to the <b>Reporting</b> database on the Azure SQL Server instance by using your Active Directory authenticated account.	
Run the following Transact-SQL statement:  EXEC sp_addrolemember 'db_datareader', 'reportuser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com'	
Run the following Transact-SQL statement:  CREATE USER [reportuser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com] FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER	
Run the following Transact-SQL statements:  USE Reporting CREATE USER [reportuser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com] FOR LOGIN [reportuser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com] GRANT SELECT TO [reportuser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com]	
Create a connection to the <b>Reporting</b> database on the Azure SQL Server instance by using your SQL Server authenticated account.	

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Step 1:

To provision an Azure AD-based contained database user (other than the server administrator that owns the database), connect to the database (here the Reporting database) with an Azure AD identity (not with a SQL Server account) that has access to the database.

Step 2: CREATE USER ... FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER

To create an Azure AD-based contained database user (other than the server administrator that owns the database), connect to the database with an Azure AD identity, as a user with at least the ALTER ANY USER permission. Then use the following Transact-SQL syntax:

CREATE USER <Azure\_AD\_principal\_name> FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER;

Step 3:

Grant the proper reading permissions.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-aad-authentication>

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

You have a mission-critical application that stores data in a Microsoft SQL Server instance. The application runs several financial reports. The reports use a SQL Server-authenticated login named Reporting\_User. All queries that write data to the database use Windows authentication.

Users report that the queries used to provide data for the financial reports take a long time to complete. The queries consume the majority of CPU and memory resources on the database server. As a result, read-write queries for the application also take a long time to complete.

You need to improve performance of the application while still allowing the report queries to finish.

Solution: You configure the Resource Governor to set the MAXDOP parameter to 0 for all queries against the database.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

SQL Server will consider parallel execution plans for queries, index data definition language (DDL) operations, and static and keyset-driven cursor population.

You can override the max degree of parallelism value in queries by specifying the MAXDOP query hint in the query statement.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181007\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181007(v=sql.105).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 20**

- (Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

You have a mission-critical application that stores data in a Microsoft SQL Server instance. The application runs several financial reports. The reports use a SQL Server-authenticated login named Reporting\_User. All queries that write data to the database use Windows authentication.

Users report that the queries used to provide data for the financial reports take a long time to complete. The queries consume the majority of CPU and memory resources on the database server. As a result, read-write queries for the application also take a long time to complete.

You need to improve performance of the application while still allowing the report queries to finish.

Solution: You configure the Resource Governor to limit the amount of memory, CPU, and IOPS used for the pool of all queries that the Reporting\_user login can run concurrently.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

SQL Server Resource Governor is a feature than you can use to manage SQL Server workload and system resource consumption. Resource Governor enables you to specify limits on the amount of CPU, physical IO, and memory that incoming application requests can use.

References:<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb933866.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 24**

- (Topic 3)

A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server 2014 environment. The company has a main office in Seattle, and remote offices in Amsterdam and Tokyo. You plan to deploy a Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance to support a new application. You expect to have 100 users from each office.

In the past, users at remote sites reported issues when they used applications hosted at the Seattle office.

You need to optimize performance for users running reports while minimizing costs. What should you do?

- A. Implement an elastic pool.
- B. Implement a standard database with readable secondaries in Asia and Europe, and then migrate the application.
- C. Implement replication from an on-premises SQL Server database to the Azure SQL Database instance.
- D. Deploy a database from the Premium service tier.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

References:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-geo-replication-transact-sql#add-secondary-database>

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

You have a mission-critical application that stores data in a Microsoft SQL Server instance. The application runs several financial reports. The reports use a SQL Server-authenticated login named Reporting\_User. All queries that write data to the database use Windows authentication.

Users report that the queries used to provide data for the financial reports take a long time to complete. The queries consume the majority of CPU and memory resources on the database server. As a result, read-write queries for the application also take a long time to complete.

You need to improve performance of the application while still allowing the report queries to finish.

Solution: You create a snapshot of the database. You configure all report queries to use the database snapshot.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Use a Resource Governor instead.

References:<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb933866.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 29**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

You need to resolve the identified issues.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic.

Answer Area

What setting would you change to reduce the number of execution plans in the plan cache?

- Optimize for Ad Hoc workload ▼
- Max Degree of Parallelism
- Query Wait

What setting would you change to which value to reduce the number of queries which are using parallelism?

- Max Degree of Parallelism to 4 ▼
- Cost Threshold for Parallelism to 50
- Locks to 100

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

From exhibit we see:  
Cost Threshold of Parallelism: 5 Optimize for Ad Hoc Workloads: false  
Max Degree of Parallelism: 0 (This is the default setting, which enables the server to determine the maximum degree of parallelism. It is fine.)  
Locks: 0  
Query Wait: -1  
Box 1: Optimize for Ad Hoc Workload  
Change the Optimize for Ad Hoc Workload setting from false to 1/True.  
The optimize for ad hoc workloads option is used to improve the efficiency of the plan cache for workloads that contain many single use ad hoc batches. When this option is set to 1, the Database Engine stores a small compiled plan stub in the plan cache when a batch is compiled for the first time, instead of the full compiled plan. This helps to relieve memory pressure by not allowing the plan cache to become filled with compiled plans that are not reused.

NEW QUESTION 34

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)  
You need to create the contosodb1 database.  
How should you complete the Azure PowerShell command? To answer, select the appropriate Azure PowerShell segments in the answer area.

Answer Area

▼

New-AzureSqlDatabase

New-AzureRmSqlDatabase

Set-AzureRmSqlDatabase

- ResourceGroupName “contosodbrg”

- ServerName “contososrv”

-DatabaseName “contosodbl”

- Edition

▼

Basic

Standard

Premium

-RequestedServiceObjectName S2

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A



**Explanation:**

Box 1: New-AzureRmSqlDatabase

New-AzureRmSqlDatabase creates a database or an elastic database.

New-AzureRmSqlDatabase is a command with the Azure Resource Manager (AzureRM) module. Azure Resource Manager enables you to work with the resources in your solution as a group.

**NEW QUESTION 39**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database.

You need to ensure that the size of the transaction log file does not exceed 2 GB. What should you do?

- A. Execute sp\_configure 'max log size', 2G.
- B. use the ALTER DATABASE...SET LOGFILE command along with the maxsize parameter.
- C. In SQL Server Management Studio, right-click the instance and select Database Setting
- D. Set the maximum size of the file for the transaction log.
- E. in SQL Server Management Studio, right-click the database, select Properties, and then click Files. Open the Transaction log Autogrowth window and set the maximum size of the file.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

You can use the ALTER DATABASE (Transact-SQL) statement to manage the growth of a transaction log file

To control the maximum the size of a log file in KB, MB, GB, and TB units or to set growth to UNLIMITED, use the MAXSIZE option. However, there is no SET LOGFILE subcommand.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms365418\(v=sql.110\).aspx#ControlGrowth](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms365418(v=sql.110).aspx#ControlGrowth)

**NEW QUESTION 42**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 failover cluster that contains two nodes named Node A and Node B. A single instance of SQL Server is installed on the cluster.

An additional node named Node C has been added to the existing cluster.

You need to ensure that the SQL Server instance can use all nodes of the cluster. What should you do?

- A. Run the New SQL Server stand-alone installation Wizard on Node C.
- B. Run the Add Node to SQL Server Failover Cluster Wizard on Node C.
- C. Use Node B to install SQL Server on Node C.
- D. Use Node A to install SQL Server on Node C.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

To add a node to an existing SQL Server failover cluster, you must run SQL Server Setup on the node that is to be added to the SQL Server failover cluster instance. Do not run Setup on the active node.

The Installation Wizard will launch the SQL Server Installation Center. To add a node to an existing failover cluster instance, click Installation in the left-hand pane. Then, select Add node to a SQL Server failover cluster.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191545.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Exam Topic 7)

Settings Value VM size D3

Storage Location Drive E Storage type Standard Tempdb location Drive C

The workload on this instance has of the tempdb load.

You need to maximize the performance of the tempdb database.

Solution: You use a GS- Series VM and store the tempdb database on attached Premium storage. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

For VMs that support Premium Storage (DS-series, DSv2-series, and GS-series), we recommend storing TempDB on a disk that supports Premium Storage with read caching enabled. There is one exception to this recommendation; if your TempDB usage is write-intensive, you can achieve higher performance by storing TempDB on the local D drive, which is also SSD-based on these machine sizes.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-sql-performan>

**NEW QUESTION 47**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to deploy an AlwaysOn failover cluster in Microsoft Azure. The cluster has a Service Level Agreement (SLA) that requires an uptime of at least 99.95 percent.

You need to ensure that the cluster meets the SLA.

Which cmdlet should you run before you deploy the virtual machine?

- A. New-AzureRmAvailabilitySet
- B. New-AzureRmLoadBalancer
- C. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseSecondary
- D. New-AzureRmSqlElasticPool

- E. New-AzureRmVM
- F. New-AzureRmSqlServer
- G. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseCopy
- H. New-AzureRmSqlServerCommunicationLink

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

On Azure virtual machines, a SQL Server Availability Group requires a load balancer. The load balancer holds the IP address for the Availability Group listener. The New-AzureRmLoadBalancer cmdlet creates an Azure load balancer.

References:

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database.

The database contains a Product table created by using the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Product
(
    ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    Color VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
    Size VARCHAR(5) NOT NULL,
    Style CHAR(2) NULL,
    Weight DECIMAL(8,2) NULL);
```

You need to ensure that the minimum amount of disk space is used to store the data in the Product table. What should you do?

- A. Convert all indexes to Column Store indexes.
- B. Implement Unicode Compression.
- C. Implement row-level compression.
- D. Implement page-level compression.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 52**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 environment. One of the SQL Server 2014 instances contains a database named Sales.

You plan to migrate Sales to Windows Azure SQL Database. To do so, you need to implement a contained database.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. Set database containment to AZURE.
- B. Enable server property contained database authentication.
- C. Disable server property cross db ownership chaining.
- D. Set database containment to PARTIAL.
- E. Disable server property contained database authentication.
- F. database containment to FULL.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

A contained database is a database that is isolated from other databases and from the instance of SQL Server that hosts the database.

B: In the contained database user model, the login in the master database is not present. Instead, the authentication process occurs at the user database, and the database user in the user database does not have an associated login in the master database.

SQL Database and SQL Data Warehouse support Azure Active Directory identities as contained database users.

D: The contained database feature is currently available only in a partially contained state. A partially contained database is a contained database that allows the use of uncontained features.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/contained-databases>

**NEW QUESTION 53**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01. You need to prevent users from disabling server audits in Server01.

What should you create?

- A. A Database Audit Specification
- B. A Policy
- C. An Alert
- D. A SQL Profiler Trace
- E. A Resource Pool
- F. An Extended Event session
- G. A Server Audit Specification

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Writing to the Windows Security log requires the SQL Server service account to be added to the Generate security audits policy. By default, the Local System, Local Service, and NetworkService are part of this policy. This setting can be configured by using the security policy snap-in (secpol.msc). Additionally, the Audit object access security policy must be enabled for both Success and Failure.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/auditing/sql-server-audit-database->

### NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 Enterprise Edition server that uses 64 cores.

You discover performance issues when large amounts of data are written to tables under heavy system load. You need to limit the number of cores that handle I/O.

What should you configure?

- A. Processor affinity
- B. Lightweight pooling
- C. Max worker threads
- D. I/O affinity

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The affinity Input-Output (I/O) mask Server Configuration Option.

To carry out multitasking, Microsoft Windows 2000 and Windows Server 2003 sometimes move process threads among different processors. Although efficient from an operating system point of view, this activity can reduce Microsoft SQL Server performance under heavy system loads, as each processor cache is repeatedly reloaded with data. Assigning processors to specific threads can improve performance under these conditions by eliminating processor reloads; such an association between a thread and a processor is called processor affinity.

References:

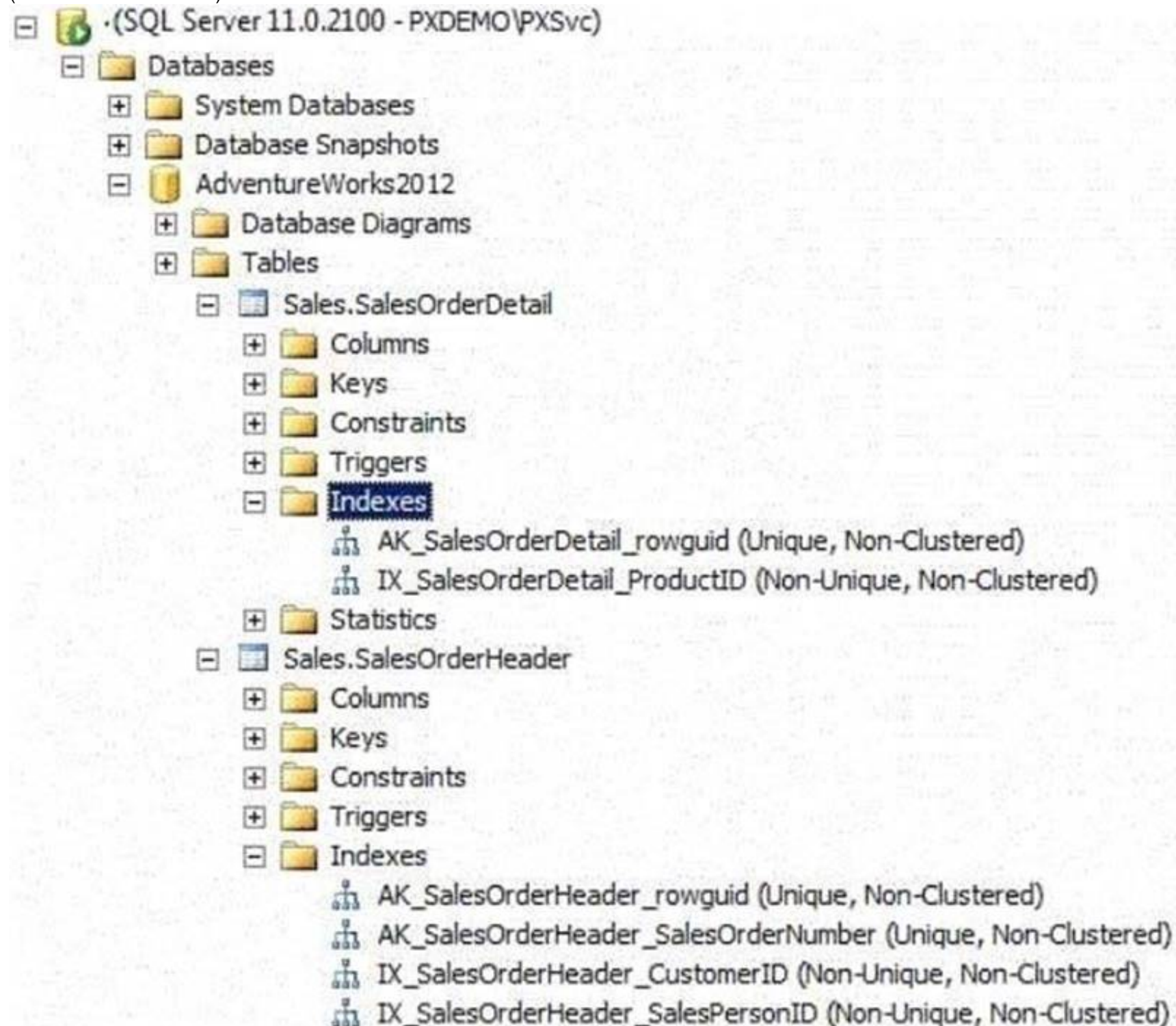
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189629.aspx>

### NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 7)

You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database that contains two tables named SalesOrderHeader and SalesOrderDetail. The indexes on the tables are as shown in the exhibit.

(Click the Exhibit button.)



You write the following Transact-SQL query:



```
SELECT h.SalesOrderID, h.TotalDue, d.OrderQty
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS h
    INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS d
    ON h.SalesOrderID = d.SalesOrderID
WHERE h.TotalDue > 100
AND (d.OrderQty > 5 OR d.LineTotal < 1000.00);
```

You discover that the performance of the query is slow. Analysis of the query plan shows table scans where the estimated rows do not match the actual rows for SalesOrderHeader by using an unexpected index on SalesOrderDetail.

You need to improve the performance of the query. What should you do?

- A. Use a FORCESCAN hint in the query.
- B. Add a clustered index on SalesOrderID in SalesOrderHeader.
- C. Use a FORCESEEK hint in the query.
- D. Update statistics on SalesOrderID on both tables.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

New statistics would be useful.

The UPDATE STATISTICS command updates query optimization statistics on a table or indexed view. By default, the query optimizer already updates statistics as necessary to improve the query plan; in some cases you can improve query performance by using UPDATE STATISTICS or the stored procedure sp\_updatestats to update statistics more frequently than the default updates.

References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187348.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 64**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Orders. Orders contains a table named OrderShip that is defined as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE OrderShip
(OrderID bigint NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerID int NOT NULL,
 ShipAddress nvarchar(500) NOT NULL,
 CountryCode tinyint NULL)
```

A NULL value represents a domestic order. Ninety percent of the values in CountryCode are NULL. Customers require a procedure that will return orders for all customers from a specified country. You create a new procedure:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE p_GetIntlOrders
(@countrycode tinyint)
AS
SELECT DISTINCT CustomerID, ShipAddress
FROM OrderShip
WHERE CountryCode = @countrycode
GO
```

Performance on this procedure is slow.

You need to alter the schema to optimize this query. Objects created must use a minimum amount of resources.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX IX\_CountryCode ON OrderShip (CountryCode) WHERE CountryCode IS NOT NULL
- B. CREATE STATISTICS ST\_CountryCode ON OrderShip (CountryCode) WHERE CountryCode IS NOT NULL
- C. CREATE CLUSTERED INDEX IX\_CountryCode ON OrderShip (CountryCode)
- D. CREATE INDEX IX\_CountryCode ON OrderShip (CustomerID) WHERE CountryCode IS NOT NULL

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Here creating statistics is relevant. The CREATE STATISTICS command creates query optimization statistics on one or more columns of a table, an indexed view, or an external table. For most queries, the query optimizer already generates the necessary statistics for a high-quality query plan; in a few cases, you need to create additional statistics with CREATE STATISTICS or modify the query design to improve query performance.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-statistics-transact-sql>

**NEW QUESTION 68**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a single server that contains a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 default instance. You plan to install a new application that requires the deployment of a database on the server. The application login requires sysadmin permissions.

You need to ensure that the application login is unable to access other production databases. What should you do?

- A. Use the SQL Server default instance and configure an affinity mask.
- B. Install a new named SQL Server instance on the server.
- C. Use the SQL Server default instance and enable Contained Databases.



D. Install a new default SQL Server instance on the server.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/sql-server/install/work-with-multiple-versions-and-instances-of-sql-server>

**NEW QUESTION 69**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to deploy an on-premises SQL Server 2014 database to Azure SQL Database. You have the following requirements:

Maximum database size of 500 GB

A point-in-time-restore of 35 days

Maximum database transaction units (DTUs) of 500

You need to choose the correct service tier and performance level. Which service tier should you choose?

A. Standard S3

B. Premium P4

C. Standard SO

D. Basic

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You should choose Premium P4. The Premium tier is the highest Azure SQL Database tier offered. This tier is used for databases and application that require the highest level of performance and recovery. The P4 level supports a maximum of 500 DTUs, a maximum database size of 500 GB, and a point-in-time-restore to anypoint in the last 35 days.

**NEW QUESTION 72**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft azure virtual machine that has 12 databases. All database files are in the same Azure Blob storage account.

You need to receive an email notification if I/O operations to the database files exceed 800 MB/s for more than five minutes.

Solution: You run the Get-Counter cmdlet and specify the –counter ‘\physicaldisk:disk Transfers/sec’ parameter.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 77**

- (Exam Topic 7)

Background

You manage the Microsoft SQL Server environment for a company that manufactures and sells automobile parts.

The environment includes the following servers: SRV1 and SRV2. SRV1 has 16 logical cores and hosts a SQL Server instance that supports a mission-critical application. The application has approximately 30,000 concurrent users and relies heavily on the use of temporary tables.

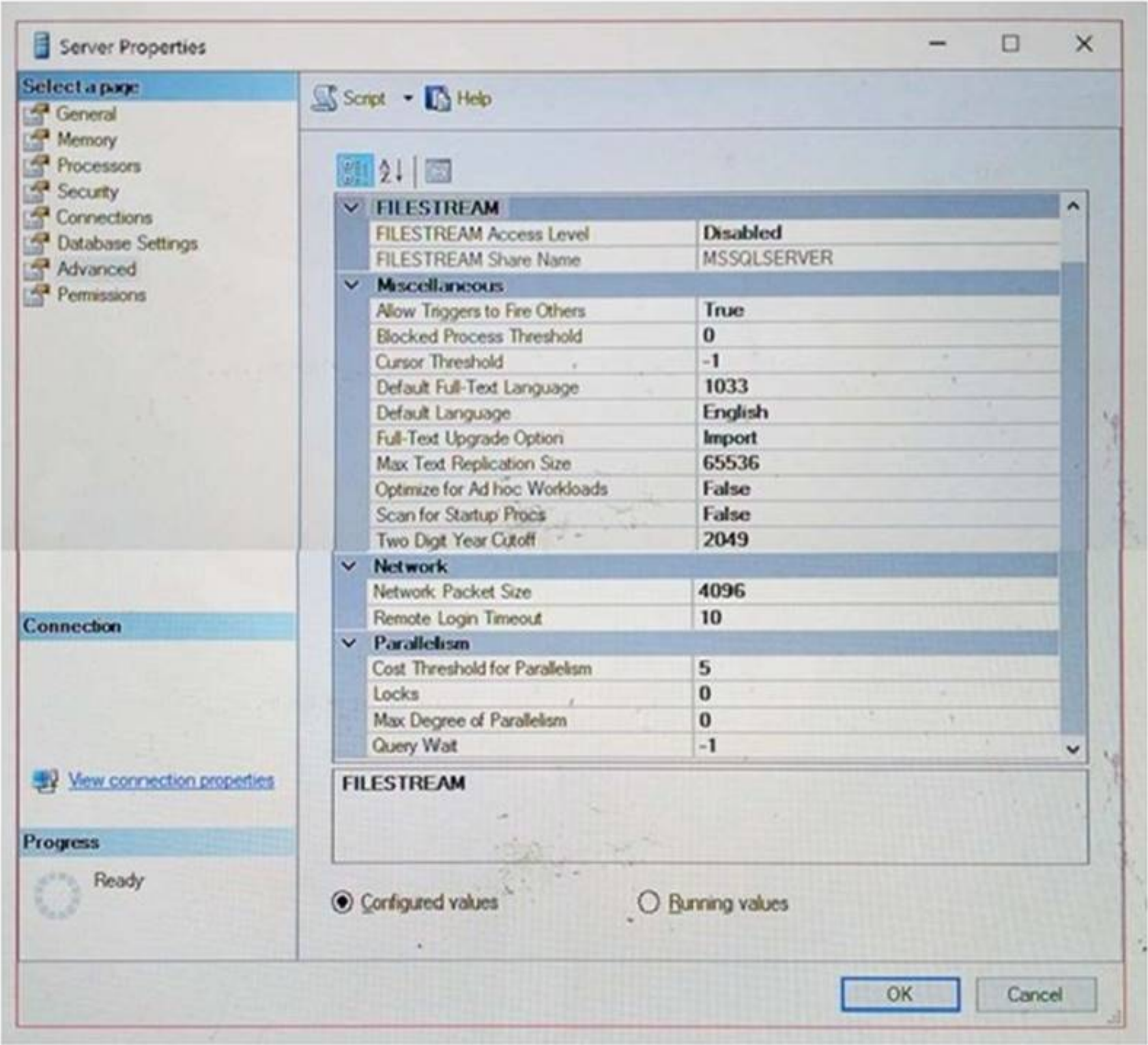
The environment also includes the following databases: DB1, DB2, and Reporting. The Reporting database is protected with Transparent Data Encryption (TDE).

You plan to migrate this database to a new server. You detach the database and copy it to the new server.

You are performing tuning on a SQL Server database instance. The application which uses the database was written using an object relationship mapping (ORM) tool which maps tables as objects within the application code. There are 30 stored procedures that are regularly used by the application.

After reviewing the plan cache you have identified that a large number of simple queries are using parallelism, and that execution plans are not being kept in the plan cache for very long.

You review the properties of the instance (Click the Exhibit button). Exhibit:



You need to set the size of the log files for the tempdb database on SRV1.  
How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.  
Hot Area:

Answer Area

UPDATE

ALTER

[tempdb]

MODIFY FILE

UPDATE FILE

(NAME =N'templog', SIZE = 6553

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ALTER DATABASE with MODIFY FILE command can make a file size bigger (but not smaller). Example:  
ALTER DATABASE AdventureWorks2012 MODIFY FILE  
(NAME = test1dat3, SIZE = 200MB); Note: MODIFY FILE  
Specifies the file that should be modified. Only one <filespec> property can be changed at a time. NAME must always be specified in the <filespec> to identify the file to be modified. If SIZE is specified, the new size must be larger than the current file size.  
References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/move-a-tdeprotected-database-to-a>

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 7)  
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database.  
You configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the Orders database by using the following statements: CREATE MASTER KEY ENCRYPTION BY  
PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!'  
CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate'; BACKUP CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate TO FILE = "d:\TDE\_Certificate.cer" WITH  
PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'D:\TDE\_Certificate.key',  
ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!'); CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY

WITH ALGORITHM = AES\_256  
ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate;  
ALTER DATABASE Orders SET ENCRYPTION ON;  
You attempt to restore the Orders database and the restore fails. You copy the encryption file to the original location.  
A hardware failure occurs and so a new server must be installed and configured.  
After installing SQL Server to the new server, you restore the Orders database and copy the encryption files to their original location. However, you are unable to access the database.  
You need to be able to restore the database.  
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use before attempting the restore?

- A. ALTER DATABASE Master SET ENCRYPTION OFF;
- B. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE\_Certificate.cer' WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'D:\TDE\_Certificate.key', DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!');
- C. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate'; USE Orders; CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY WITH ALGORITHM = AES\_256 ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate;
- D. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE\_Certificate.cer';

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The CREATE CERTIFICATE command adds a certificate to a database in SQL Server. Creating a certificate from a file  
The following example creates a certificate in the database, loading the key pair from files. Code

Copy

```
USE AdventureWorks2012; CREATE CERTIFICATE Shipping11
FROM FILE = 'c:\Shipping\Certs\Shipping11.cer'
WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'c:\Shipping\Certs\Shipping11.pvk', DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'sldkflk34et6gs%53#v00');
GO
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-certificate-transact-sql>

**NEW QUESTION 83**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have an on-premises database.

You plan to migrate the database to Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine.

You move the database files to Azure.

You need to attach the database files to the SQL Server instance on the virtual machine. The solution must ensure that you can run file snapshot backups.

How should you complete the statement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer area**

```
USE (master)
GO
CREATE DATABASE [Production_DB]
(
  (
    
    DISK
    NAME
    FILEGROUP
    FILENAME
  )
  (
    ON PRIMARY;
    ON COLLATE;
  )
)
GO
CREATE
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-database-sql-server-transact-sql>

**NEW QUESTION 84**

- (Exam Topic 7)

A company runs Microsoft SQL Server 2017 in an on-premises environment. The databases are memory-optimized.

An integrity check of a database has failed.

You need to ensure that the data is healthy and passes an integrity check. What should you do?

- A. Run the checktable Transact-SQL statement.
- B. Clear the buffer of the database.
- C. Restore from a verified backup.
- D. Run the cleantable Transact-SQL statement.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To verify the integrity of the on-disk checkpoint files, perform a backup of the MEMORY\_OPTIMIZED\_DATA filegroup.



#### NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 7) You have a database named DB1. You discover that DB1 is corrupt. You run DBCC CHECKDB and receive an error message within a few seconds. No pages are listed in the error message. You need to repair the database corruption as quickly as possible. The solution must minimize data loss. What should you do?

- A. Run DBCC CHECKDB ('db1', REPAIR\_ALLOW\_DATA\_LOSS).
- B. Run DBCC CHECKDB ('db1', REPAIR\_FAST).
- C. Delete the transaction logs and restart the Microsoft SQL Server instance.
- D. Run DBCC CHECKDB ('db1', REPAIR\_REBUILD).
- E. Restore the database from a backup.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

##### REPAIR\_REBUILD

Performs repairs that have no possibility of data loss. This can include quick repairs, such as repairing missing rows in non-clustered indexes, and more time-consuming repairs, such as rebuilding an index.

#### NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 7)  
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance that contains a financial database hosted on a storage area network (SAN). The financial database has the following characteristics:  
The database is continually modified by users during business hours from Monday through Friday between 09:00 hours and 17:00 hours. Five percent of the existing data is modified each day.  
The Finance department loads large CSV files into a number of tables each business day at 11:15 hours and 15:15 hours by using the BCP or BULK INSERT commands. Each data load adds 3 GB of data to the database.  
These data load operations must occur in the minimum amount of time.  
A full database backup is performed every Sunday at 10:00 hours. Backup operations will be performed every two hours (11:00, 13:00, 15:00, and 17:00) during business hours.  
You need to ensure that your backup will continue if any invalid checksum is encountered. Which backup option should you use?

- A. STANDBY
- B. Differential
- C. FULL
- D. CHECKSUM
- E. BULK\_LOGGED
- F. CONTINUE\_AFTER\_ERROR
- G. SIMPLE
- H. DBO\_ONLY
- I. COPY\_ONLY
- J. SKIP
- K. RESTART
- L. Transaction log
- M. NO\_CHECKSUM
- N. NORECOVERY

**Answer: F**

#### Explanation:

The CONTINUE\_AFTER\_ERROR option, of the Transact-SQL BACKUP command, instructs BACKUP to continue despite encountering errors such as invalid checksums or torn pages.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/backup-transact-sql>

#### NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 7)  
You have a database named DB1 that contains a table named Table1. Table1 has 1 billion rows. You import 10 million rows of data into Table1. After the import, users report that queries take longer than usual to execute. You need to identify whether an out-of-date execution plan is causing the performance issue. Which dynamic management view should you use?

- A. sys.dm\_xtp\_transaction\_stats
- B. sys.dm\_exec\_input\_buffer
- C. sys.dm\_db\_index\_operational\_stats
- D. sys.dm\_db\_stats\_properties

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

sys.dm\_db\_index\_operational\_stats dynamic management function provides us the current low-level I/O, locking, latching, and access method for each partition of the table. This information is really useful to troubleshoot SQL Server performance issues.

Reference:

<https://basitaalishan.com/2013/03/19/using-sys-dm-db-index-operational-stats-to-analyse-howindexes-are-utili>

#### NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 7)  
You are the database administrator in your company. You plan to create 10 identical environments that use SQL Server 2016 as a database engine. Each environment has the following custom requirements:



Three user databases must be preinstalled.  
The tempdb database must contain eight data files that are 1024 MB each.  
Trace flag 2371 must be turned at the instance level.  
The solution must meet the following requirements:  
The instance must be preconfigured.  
No other database features are required in the future.  
The solution must use the minimum administrative effort.  
You need to prepare the environments. What should you do?

- A. Provision 10 Azure virtual machines that each contain SQL Server 2016, installed by using the default settings.
- B. Create an installation configuration file and perform unattended installations of SQL Server 2016.
- C. Create a virtual machine template by using a prepared instance of SQL Server 2016.
- D. Create a virtual machine template by using a complete instance of SQL Server 2016.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You should create a virtual machine template by using a complete instance of SQL Server 2016. You use the sysprep tool to prepare a complete instance of SQL Server 2016. By using a complete instance, SQL Server, the network, and the users are all created, and the system cannot be reconfigured during the installation process.

**NEW QUESTION 102**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a SQL Server 2014 server that contains a database named SalesDB. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales. UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema. You need to ensure that UserA is disallowed to select from any of the tables in the Customers schema. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
- B. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- C. EXEC sp\_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'
- D. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- E. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- F. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales
- G. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
- H. EXEC sp\_droprolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'
- I. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- J. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales

**Answer:** G

**Explanation:**

Use SQL Data Warehouse or Parallel Data Warehouse GRANT and DENY statements to grant or deny a permission (such as UPDATE) on a securable (such as a database, table, view, etc.) to a security principal (a login, a database user, or a database role).  
References: [https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/permissions-grant-deny-revoke-azure-sql-data-](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/permissions-grant-deny-revoke-azure-sql-data-warehouse/)

**NEW QUESTION 106**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer two Microsoft SQL Server 2014 servers named ProdSrv1 and ProdSrv2. ProdSrv1 is configured as a Distributor. Both servers are configured to use the Windows NT Service virtual accounts for all SQL Services. You are configuring snapshot replication from ProdSrv1 to ProdSrv2 by using ProdSrv2 as a pull subscriber. The distribution agent on ProdSrv2 regularly fails, displaying the following error message:  
"Cannot access the file. Operating system error code 5 (Access is denied.)." You need to configure the distribution agent by granting only the minimum required access to all accounts. What should you do?

- A. Configure the Subscriber to use the Local System account.
- B. Configure the SQL Server Agent service to run under the Local System account
- C. Configure the Subscriber to use the SQL Server Agent service account.
- D. Configure the SQL Server Agent service to run under a Windows domain account
- E. Configure the Subscriber to use the SQL Server Agent service account
- F. Grant FULL CONTROL access for the domain account to the ReplData share on ProdSrv1.
- G. Configure the Subscriber to use a Windows domain account
- H. Grant READ access for the domain account to the ReplData share on ProdSrv1.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Confirm that distribution agent has read privileges, full control access is not required, to the folder in question.  
References:  
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/14555262/cannot-bulk-load-operating-system-error-code-5-access-is-denied>

**NEW QUESTION 111**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to deploy a Microsoft SQL Server database that will use FILESTREAM. The database will store 4 TB of FILESTREAM data on a single Windows partition. You need to configure the hard disk that will support the FILESTREAM data. The solution must provide the fastest read and write access to the data. How should you configure the disk? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer area

File system:	<div><div></div><div>FAT32</div><div>FAT</div><div>NTFS</div></div>
8.3 filename support:	<div><div></div><div>Enabled</div><div>Disabled</div></div>
Indexing:	<div><div></div><div>Enabled</div><div>Disabled</div></div>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

File System: NTFS

8.3 filename support: Disabled Indexing: Disabled

NTFS is required.

Disable generation of 8.3 names on all NTFS volumes used for FILESTREAM data storage.

Check that search indexing is not enabled on FILESTREAM volumes, under the Volume Properties window, unchecking the “Allow files on this drive to have contents indexed in addition to file properties” box.

References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/blogdoezequiel/2011/02/11/best-practices-on-filestreamimplementations/>

**NEW QUESTION 116**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You deploy a new Microsoft Azure SQL database instance to support a variety of mobile application and public websites. You configure geo-replication with regions in Brazil and Japan.

You need to implement real-time encryption of the database and all backups. Solution: You enable Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the primary instance. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Azure SQL Database and Data Warehouse offer encryption-at-rest by providing Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) for all data written to disk, including databases, log files and backups. This protects data in case of unauthorized access to hardware. TDE provides a TDE Protector that is used to encrypt the Database Encryption Key (DEK), which in turn is used to encrypt the data. With the TDE and Bring Your Own Key (BYOK) offering currently in preview, customers can take control of the TDE Protector in Azure Key Vault.

Taking advantage of TDE with BYOK for databases that are geo-replicated to maintain high availability requires to configure and test the scenario carefully.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-configure-azure-sql-database-geo-dr-with-azure-key-vault/>

**NEW QUESTION 119**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft azure virtual machine that has 12 databases. All database files are in the same Azure Blob storage account.

You need to receive an email notification if I/O operations to the database files exceed 800 MB/s for more than five minutes.

Solution: You run the Add-AzureRmMetricAlertRule cmdlet and specify the –MetricName ‘Network Out’ parameter.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
B. No

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 123**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to deploy Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure Virtual machine. The virtual machine will have a 30-TB database and will have 10 1-TB VHDs for the database.

You need to configure the storage to meet the following requirements:

Evenly distribute read and write operations across the VHDs.  
Minimize the read and write time.

Which storage configuration should you use?

- A. a parity storage pool
- B. a simple storage pool
- C. a mirrored storage pool
- D. a striped volume
- E. a RAID-5 volume

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Data that is written to a striped volume is interleaved to all disks at the same time instead of sequentially. Therefore, disk performance is the fastest on a RAID 0 volume as compared to any other type of disk configuration.

Reference:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/323433/how-to-establish-a-striped-volume-raid-0-inwindows-server-20>

**NEW QUESTION 124**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance named SQL2012. You are in the process of migrating a database from a SQL Server 2008 instance named SQL2008 to the SQL2012 instance.

You have upgraded a database from the SQL2008 instance by using the side-by-side migration technique. You need to migrate the SQL Server logins from the SQL2008 instance to the SQL2012 instance.

What should you do?

- A. Back up the master database on the SQL2008 instance
- B. Restore the master database on the SQL2012 instance
- C. Use the Transfer Logins task in a Microsoft SQL Server Integrated Services package
- D. Use sp\_grantlogin
- E. Use xp\_logininfo.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

sp\_grantlogin creates a SQL Server login.

**NEW QUESTION 129**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have a server named Server1 that is hosted in an Azure virtual machine. Server1 contains the following:

One instance of SQL Server 2016 Enterprise

10 databases

500 stored procedures

You have a database named Database1 that is hosted on Server1.

Database1 contains 100 queries that are executed dynamically from web applications. You plan to remove data from the procedure cache on Database1.

You have the following requirements:

Changes to Database1 must not affect other databases that are hosted on Server1

Changes to Database1 must not affect the performance of queries that are stored in other databases.

The solution must minimize administrative effort.

You need to remove the data from the procedure cache as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Run DBCC FREEPROCCACHE.
- B. Run ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION CLEAR PROCEDURE CACHE in the context of Database 1.
- C. Run DBCC DROPCLEANBUFFERS.
- D. Write a script that iterates through each stored procedure definition and add WITH RECOMPILE to the definition.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You should run ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION CLEAR PROCEDURE CACHE in the context of Database1. This statement lets you change the settings of a database without affecting other databases that are installed on the instance of SQL Server 2016.

**NEW QUESTION 132**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have a SQL Server 2016 database named DB1.

You plan to import a large number of records from a SQL Azure database to DB1.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of space used in the transaction log during the import operation.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. The bulk-logged recovery model
- B. The full recovery model
- C. A new partitioned table
- D. A new log file
- E. A new file group

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Compared to the full recovery model, which fully logs all transactions, the bulk-logged recovery model minimally logs bulk operations, although fully logging other transactions. The bulk-logged recovery model protects against media failure and, for bulk operations, provides the best performance and least log space usage. Note: The bulk-logged recovery model is a special-purpose recovery model that should be used only intermittently to improve the performance of certain large-scale bulk operations, such as bulk imports of large amounts of data.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190692\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190692(v=sql.105).aspx)

#### NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01.

You need to diagnose deadlocks that happen when executing a specific set of stored procedures by recording events and playing them back on a different test server.

What should you create?

- A. A Database Audit Specification
- B. A Policy
- C. An Alert
- D. A SQL Profiler Trace
- E. A Resource Pool
- F. An Extended Event session
- G. A Server Audit Specification

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Use SQL Server Profiler to identify the cause of a deadlock. A deadlock occurs when there is a cyclic dependency between two or more threads, or processes, for some set of resources within SQL Server. Using SQL Server Profiler, you can create a trace that records, replays, and displays deadlock events for analysis.

References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188246.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 138

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to migrate a Microsoft SQL server instance between physical servers. You must migrate the metadata associated with the database instance.

You need to ensure that the new instance retains the existing jobs and alerts. Solutions: You restore the master database.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The master database does not handle alerts and jobs. It records all the system-level information for a SQL Server system. This includes instance-wide metadata such as logon accounts, endpoints, linked servers, and system configuration settings.

The msdb database is used by SQL Server Agent for scheduling alerts and jobs and by other features such as SQL Server Management Studio, Service Broker and Database Mail.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/msdb-database?view=sql-server-2017>

#### NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 7)

You are designing a Windows Azure SQL Database for an order fulfillment system. You create a table named Sales.Orders with the following script.

```
CREATE TABLE Sales.Orders
(
    OrderID int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    OrderDate datetimeoffset NOT NULL,
    CustomerID int NOT NULL
);
```

Each order is tracked by using one of the following statuses:

- Fulfilled
- Shipped
- Ordered
- Received

You need to design the database to ensure that that you can retrieve the following information:

- The current status of an order
- The previous status of an order.
- The date when the status changed.
- The solution must minimize storage.

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. To the Sales.Orders table, add three columns named Status, PreviousStatus and ChangeDat
- B. Update rows as the order status changes.
- C. Create a new table named Sales.OrderStatus that contains three columns named OrderID, StatusDate, and Statu
- D. Insert new rows into the table as the order status changes.
- E. Implement change data capture on the Sales.Orders table.
- F. To the Sales.Orders table, add three columns named FulfilledDate, ShippedDate, and ReceivedDate.Update the value of each column from null to the



appropriate date as the order status changes.

**Answer:** A

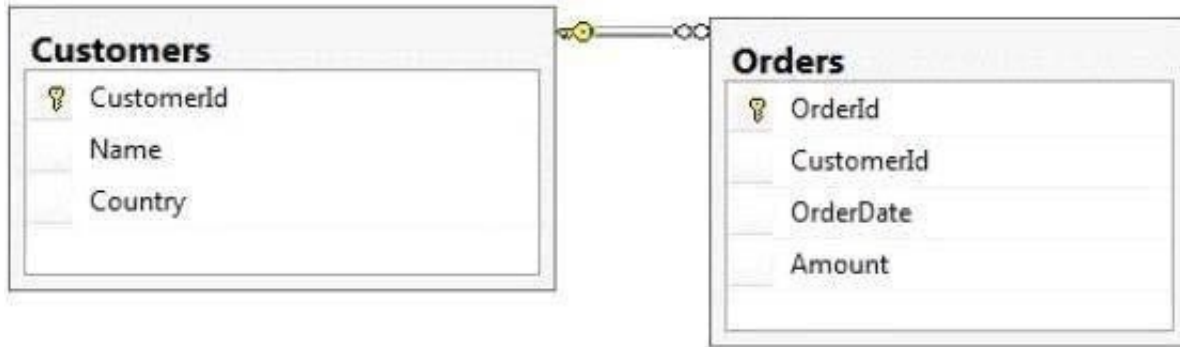
**Explanation:**

This stores only the minimal information required.

**NEW QUESTION 144**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

```
<Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia">
  <OrderId>1</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2000-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>3400.00</Amount>
</Customers>
<Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia">
  <OrderId>2</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
</Customers>
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, CountryFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML RAW
- B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, CountryFROM Orders INNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
- C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, CountryFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML AUTO
- D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, CountryFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, AmountFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId= FOR XML AUTO
- F. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, AmountFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId= FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- G. SELECT Name AS `@Name`, Country AS `@Country`, OrderId, OrderDate, AmountFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML PATH (`Customers`)
- H. SELECT Name AS `Customers/Name`, CountryAS `Customers/Country`, OrderId, OrderDate, AmountFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1FOR XML PATH (`Customers`)

**Answer:** G

**NEW QUESTION 149**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine.

You have two Windows accounts named serviceAccount1 and ServiceAccount2. The SQL Server Agent runs as ServiceAccount1.

You need to run SQL Server Agent job steps by using ServiceAccount2. Which cmdlet should you run first?

- A. Set-ADServiceAccount
- B. Set-SqlCredential
- C. New-ADServiceAccount
- D. New-SqlCredential

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The New-ADServiceAccount command creates a new Active Directory managed service account or group managed service account object.

**NEW QUESTION 154**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Windows Azure SQL Database database named Orders. You need to create a copy of Orders named Orders\_Reporting.

Which Transact-SQL command should you use?

- A. BACKUP DATABASE Orders TO DISK = 'D:\Orders.bak'RESTORE DATABASEOrders\_ReportingFROM DISK = 'D:\Orders.bak
- B. BACKUP DATABASE Orders TO DISK = 'D:\Orders.bak'CREATE DATABASEOrders\_ReportingFROM DISK = 'D:\Orders.bak
- C. CREATE DATABASE Orders\_Reporting AS COPY OF Orders
- D. BACKUP DATABASE Orders TO DISK = 'D:\Orders.bak'MIRROR TO DISK = 'Orders\_Reporting

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

BACKUP DATABASE ...AS COPY OF [source\_server\_name.]source\_database\_name Is used for copying a database to the same or a different SQL Database server.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-database-azure-sql-database>

**NEW QUESTION 158**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2016 instance.

You need to configure a new database to support FILETABLES. What should you do? Choose all that apply.

- A. Disable FILESTREAM on the Database.
- B. Enable FILESTREAM on the Server Instance.
- C. Configure the Database for Partial Containment.
- D. Create a non-empty FILESTREAM file group.
- E. Enable Contained Databases on the Server Instance.
- F. Set the FILESTREAM directory name on the Database.

**Answer:** BDF

**Explanation:**

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/blob/enable-the-prerequisites-for-filetable>

**NEW QUESTION 159**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have Microsoft SQL server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The virtual machine has 200 GB of data.

User report a slow response time when querying the database.

You need to identify whether the storage subsystem causes the performance issue. Which performance monitor counter should you view?

- A. Data sec/Write
- B. Avg.disk Read Queue Length
- C. % Disk Read Time
- D. Disk sec/Read

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 162**

- (Exam Topic 7)

Settings Value VM size D3

Storage Location Drive E Storage type Standard Tempdb location Drive C

The workload on this instance has of the tempdb load.

You need to maximize the performance of the tempdb database.

Solution: You use an AB compute-intensive instance and store the tempdb database in Standard storage. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

For D-series, Dv2-series, and G-series VMs, the temporary drive on these VMs is SSD-based. If your workload makes heavy use of TempDB (such as temporary objects or complex joins), storing TempDB on the D drive could result in higher TempDB throughput and lower TempDB latency.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-sql-performan>

**NEW QUESTION 165**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01.

You need to collect data for a long period of time to troubleshoot wait statistics when querying Contoso. You also need to ensure minimum impact to the server.

What should you create?

- A. An Alert
- B. A Resource Pool
- C. An Extended Event session
- D. A Server Audit Specification
- E. A SQL Profiler Trace
- F. A Database Audit Specification
- G. A Policy
- H. A Data Collector Set

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

SQL Server Extended Events has a highly scalable and highly configurable architecture that allows users to collect as much or as little information as is necessary to troubleshoot or identify a performance problem.

Extended Events is a light weight performance monitoring system that uses very few performance resources. A SQL Server Extended Events session is created in the SQL Server process hosting the Extended Events engine.

References:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/extended-events/extended-events>

**NEW QUESTION 168**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01.

You need to track all SELECT statements issued in the Contoso database only by users in a role named Sales. What should you create?

- A. An Alert
- B. A Resource Pool
- C. An Extended Event session
- D. A Server Audit Specification
- E. A SQL Profiler Trace
- F. A Database Audit Specification
- G. A Policy
- H. A Data Collector Set

**Answer: F**

**Explanation:**

To audit users in a role use a Database Audit Specification.

References:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-database-audit-specification-transact-sql>

**NEW QUESTION 173**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance. After a routine shutdown, the drive that contains tempdb fails.

You need to be able to start the SQL Server. What should you do?

- A. Modify tempdb location in startup parameters.
- B. Start SQL Server in minimal configuration mode.
- C. Start SQL Server in single-user mode.
- D. Configure SQL Server to bypass Windows application logging.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

If you have configuration problems that prevent the server from starting, you can start an instance of Microsoft SQL Server by using the minimal configuration startup option.

When you start an instance of SQL Server in minimal configuration mode, note the following: Only a single user can connect, and the CHECKPOINT process is not executed.

Remote access and read-ahead are disabled. Startup stored procedures do not run.

tempdb is configured at the smallest possible size.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/configure-windows/start-sql-server-with-minimal-configur>

**NEW QUESTION 176**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database that contains a heap named OrdersHistorical. You write the following Transact-SQL query:

```
INSERT INTO OrdersHistorical SELECT * FROM CompletedOrders
```

You need to optimize transaction logging and locking for the statement. Which table hint should you use?

- A. HOLDLOCK
- B. ROWLOCK
- C. XLOCK
- D. UPDLOCK
- E. TABLOCK

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

When importing data into a heap by using the INSERT INTO SELECT <columns> FROM statement, you can enable optimized logging and locking for the statement by specifying the TABLOCK hint for the target table.

References:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/hints-transact-sql-table>

**NEW QUESTION 181**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You create a new Microsoft Azure subscription.

You need to create a group of Azure SQL databases that share resources. Which cmdlet should you run first?

- A. New-AzureRmAvailabilitySet
- B. New-AzureRmLoadBalancer
- C. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseSecondary
- D. New-AzureRmSqlElasticPool
- E. New-AzureRmVM

F. New-AzureRmSqlServer  
G. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseCopy  
H. New-AzureRmSqlServerCommunicationLink

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

SQL Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single Azure SQL Database server and share a set number of resources (elastic Database Transaction Units (eDTUs)) at a set price. Elastic pools in Azure SQL Database enable SaaS developers to optimize the price performance for a group of databases within a prescribed budget while delivering performance elasticity for each database.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-elastic-pool>

**NEW QUESTION 182**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to create an AlwaysOn availability group that will have two replicas in Microsoft Azure and two on premises replicas.

You need to configure the network to support the availability group listener. Which cmdlet should you run first?

A. New-AzureRmAvailabilitySet  
B. New-AzureRmLoadBalancer  
C. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseSecondary  
D. New-AzureRmSqlElasticPool  
E. New-AzureRmVM  
F. New-AzureRmSqlServer  
G. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseCopy  
H. New-AzureRmSqlServerCommunicationLink

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

An availability group listener is a virtual network name that clients connect to for database access. On Azure virtual machines, a load balancer holds the IP address for the listener. The load balancer routes traffic to the instance of SQL Server that is listening on the probe port. Usually, an availability group uses an internal load balancer.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windowsportal-sql-ps-al>

**NEW QUESTION 187**

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