Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-765

Provisioning SQL Databases (beta)

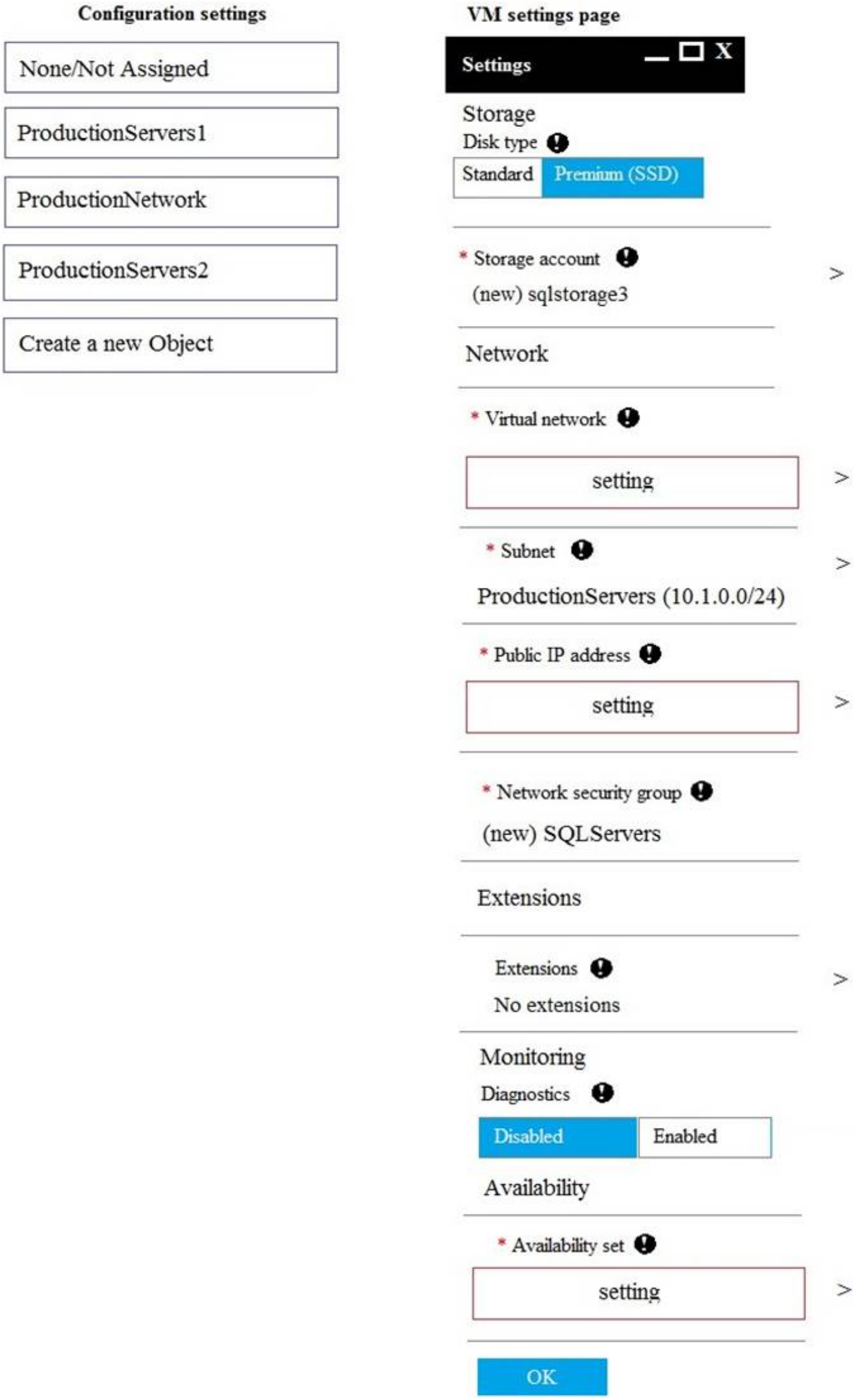
NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in 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
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.



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 3
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:	○	○
D:	○	○
E:	○	○
F:	○	○

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 4
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.

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 5
- (Topic 2)
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 manage a Microsoft SQL Server environment with several databases.
You need to ensure that queries use statistical data and do not initialize values for local variables.
Solution: You enable the LEGACY_CARDINALITY_ESTIMATION option for the databases. Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
LEGACY_CARDINALITY_ESTIMATION = { ON | OFF | PRIMARY }
Enables you to set the query optimizer cardinality estimation model to the SQL Server 2012 and earlier version independent of the compatibility level of the database. This is equivalent to Trace Flag 9481.
References:https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt629158.aspx

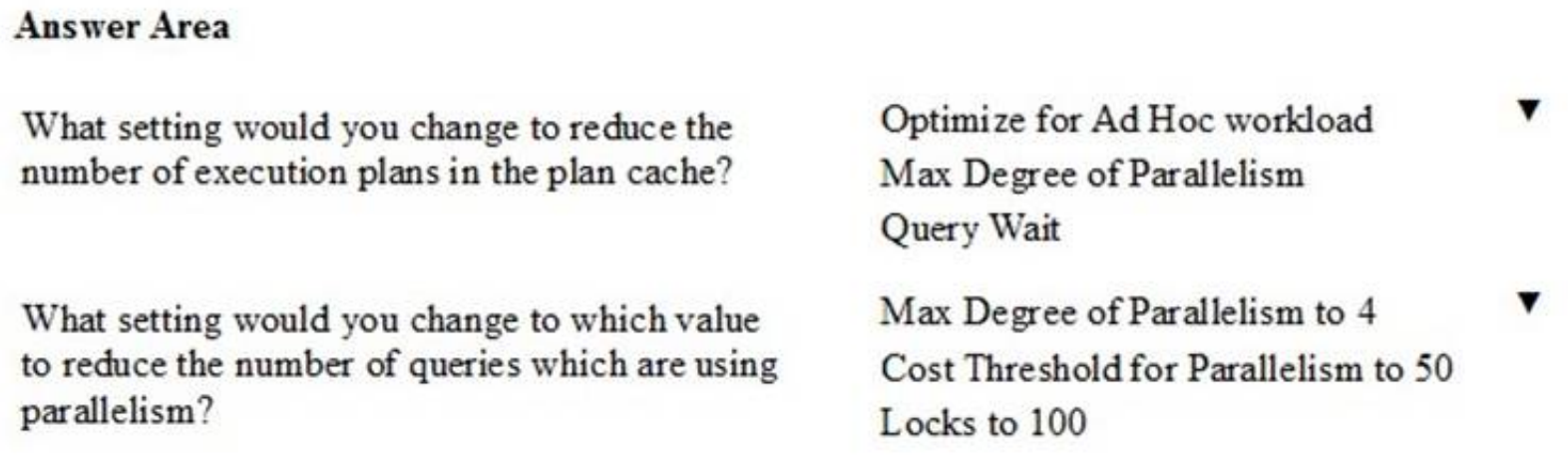
NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 3)
A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server 2014 environment. The company has a main office in Seattle, and remote offices in Amsterdam and Tokyo.
You plan to deploy a Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance to support a new application. You expect to have 100 users from 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 7
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.

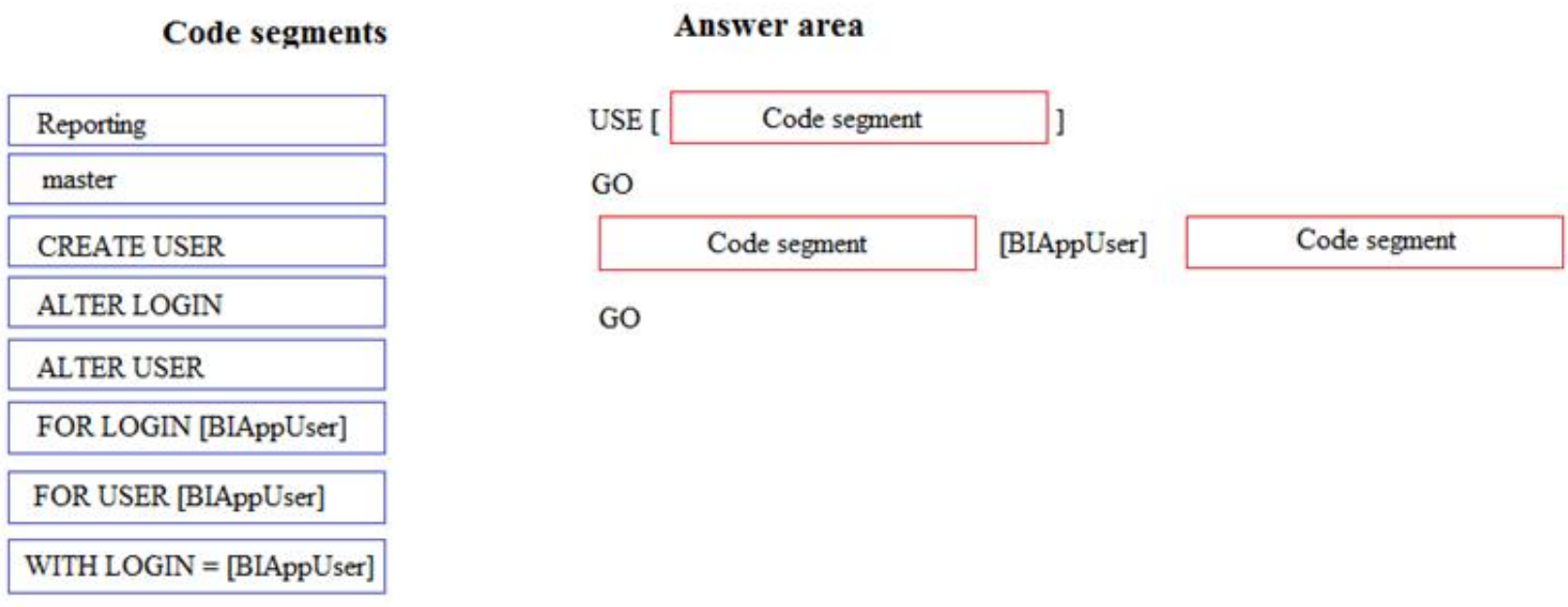


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

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 8
DRAG DROP - (Topic 6)
You create a login named BIAppUser. The login must be able to access the Reporting database.
You need to grant access to the BIAppUser login in the database.
How should you complete the Transact-SQL statements? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment 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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Reporting
The user is to be created in the Reporting database.
Box 2: CREATE USER
Box 3: FOR LOGIN [BIAppUser]
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. 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 9
HOTSPOT - (Topic 6)
You need to maximize performance of writes to each database without requiring changes to existing database tables.
In the table below, identify the database setting that you must configure for each database. NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Database setting	DB1	DB2
DELAYED_DURABILITY = FORCED	○	○
DELAYED_DURABILITY = ALLOWED	○	○
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON	○	○
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON and READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON	○	○
AUTO_UPDATE_STATISTICS_ASYNC ON	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
DB1: DELAYED_DURABILITY=FORCED
From scenario: Thousands of records are inserted into DB1 or updated each second. Inserts are made by many different external applications that your company's developers do not control. You observe that transaction log write latency is a bottleneck in performance. Because of the transient nature of all the data in this database, the business can tolerate some data loss in the event of a server shutdown.
With the DELAYED_DURABILITY=FORCED setting, every transaction that commits on the database is delayed durable.
With the DELAYED_DURABILITY= ALLOWED setting, each transaction's durability is determined at the transaction level.
Note: Delayed transaction durability reduces both latency and contention within the system because:
* The transaction commit processing does not wait for log IO to finish and return control to the client.
* Concurrent transactions are less likely to contend for log IO; instead, the log buffer can be flushed to disk in larger chunks, reducing contention, and increasing throughput.
DB2: ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON and READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON
Snapshot isolation enhances concurrency for OLTP applications.
Snapshot isolation must be enabled by setting the ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON database option before it is used in transactions.
The following statements activate snapshot isolation and replace the default READ COMMITTED behavior with SNAPSHOT:
ALTER DATABASE MyDatabase
SET ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON
ALTER DATABASE MyDatabase
SET READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON
Setting the READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON option allows access to versioned rows under the default READ COMMITTED isolation level.
From scenario: The DB2 database was migrated from SQLServer 2012 to SQL Server 2016. Thousands of records are updated or inserted per second. You observe that the WRITELOG wait type is the highest aggregated wait type. Most writes must have no tolerance for data loss in the event of a server shutdown. The business has identified certain write queries where data loss is tolerable in the event of a server shutdown.
References:
https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn449490.aspx https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/tcbchxcb(v=vs.110).aspx

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 7)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are tuning the performance of a virtual machines that hosts a Microsoft SQL Server instance. The virtual machine originally had four CPU cores and now has 32 CPU cores.
The SQL Server instance uses the default settings and has an OLTP database named db1. The largest table in db1 is a key value store table named table1.
Several reports use the PIVOT statement and access more than 100 million rows in table1.
You discover that when the reports run, there are PAGELATCH_IO waits on PFS pages 2:1:1, 2:2:1, 2:3:1, and 2:4:1 within the tempdb database.
You need to prevent the PAGELATCH_IO waits from occurring. Solution: You add more tempdb databases.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
From SQL Server's perspective, you can measure the I/O latency from sys.dm_os_wait_stats. If you consistently see high waiting for PAGELATCH_IO, you can benefit from a faster I/O subsystem for SQL Server.A cause can be poor design of your database - you may wish to split out data located on 'hot pages', which are accessed frequently and which you might identify as the causes of your latch contention. For example, if you have a currency table with a data page containing 100 rows, of which 1 is updated per transaction and you have a transaction rate of 200/sec, you could see page latch queues of 100 or more. If each page latch wait costs just 5ms before clearing, this represents a full half-second delay for each update. In this case, splitting out the currency rows into different tables might prove more performant (if less normalized and logically structured).
References: https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/3088/Explanation:-of-sql-server-io-and-latches/

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 7)
You need to create an Elastic Database job to rebuild indexes across 10 Microsoft Azure SQL databases. Which powershell cmdlet should you run?

A. New-AzureSqlJob
B. New-AzureWebsiteJob
C. New-AzureBatchJob
D. New-ScheduledJobOption
E. New-JobTrigger

Answer: A

Explanation:
The New-AzureSqlJob cmdlet, in the ElasticDatabaseJobs module, creates a job definition to be used for subsequent job runs.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/elasticdatabasejobs/new-azuresqljob?view=azureelasticdbj

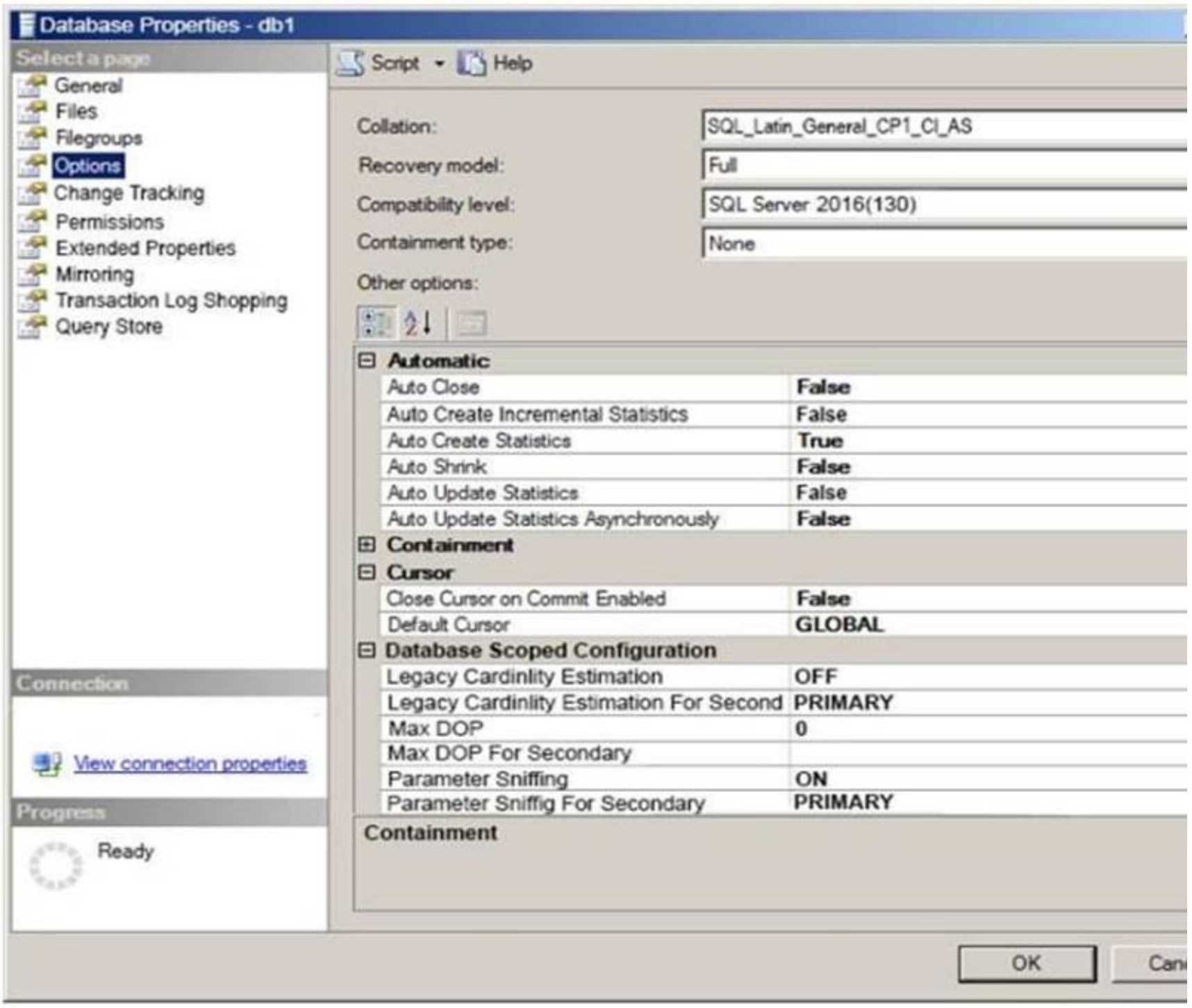
NEW QUESTION 11
- (Exam Topic 7)
You plan to migrate a Microsoft SQL server instance between physical servers.
You must migrate the metadata associated with the database instance.
You need to ensure that the new instance retains the existing jobs and alerts. Solutions: You restore the msdb database.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 16
- (Exam Topic 7)
You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The virtual machine has a database named DB1. DB1 contains a table named Table1 that has 4 billion rows.
Users report that a query using Table1 takes longer than expected to execute.
You review the execution plan for the query and discover that the expected number of returned rows is one, while the actual number of returned rows is 1 million.
You need to reduce the amount of time it takes for the query to execute. The solution must prevent additional performance issues from being introduced.
Hot Area:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
When you set the AUTO_CREATE_STATISTICS option on, the Query Optimizer creates statistics on individual columns used in a predicate, if these statistics are not already available. These statistics are necessary to generate the query plan.
References:
https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/2766/sql-server-auto-update-and-auto-create-statisticsoptions/

NEW QUESTION 19
- (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 Dynamic Data Masking on the primary replica.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
SQL Database dynamic data masking does not encrypt the data. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) would provide a solution.
Note: SQL Database dynamic data masking limits sensitive data exposure by masking it to non-privileged users.
Dynamic data masking helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data by enabling customers to designate how much of the sensitive data to reveal with minimal impact on the application layer.
References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-configure-azure-sql-database-geo-dr-with-azure-key-vault/

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Exam Topic 7)
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 server. One of the databases on the server supports a highly active OLTP application.
Users report abnormally long wait times when they submit data into the application.
You need to identify which queries are taking longer than 1 second to run over an extended period of time. What should you do?

A. use SQL Profiler to trace all queries that are processing on the serve
B. Filter queries that have a Duration value of more than 1,000.
C. Use sp_configure to set a value for blocked process threshol
D. Create an extended event session.
E. Use the Job Activity monitor to review all processes that are actively runnin
F. Review the Job History to find out the duration of each step.
G. Run the sp_who command from a query window.
H. Run the DBCC TRACEON 1222 command from a query window and review the SQL Server event log.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25
- (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 30
- (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 use the always Encrypted wizard to encrypt all possible for the tables in the primary instance. Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Always Encrypted does not support geo replication. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) would provide a solution.
Note: Use the Always Encrypted Wizard to help protect sensitive data stored in a SQL Server database. Always Encrypted allows clients to encrypt sensitive data inside client applications and never reveal the encryption keys to SQL Server.
References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-configure-azure-sql-database-geo-dr-with-azure-key-vault/
http://blog.pragmaticworks.com/sql-server-2016-data-masking-and-always-encrypted

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Exam Topic 7)
You are the administrator for a SQL Server 2016 instance that stores the data for an online transaction processing sales system. The company takes full backups every week; differential backups on the days with no full backups; and hourly transaction backups.
These backups are stored on a backup server in the company's data center.
Every week, the company places the full backup on a tape and sends it to a third-party backup storage system. The company is worried that a disaster might occur that could destroy their computer center and cause them to lose orders.
You need to determine the best method for providing the smallest amount of data loss and downtime without leasing or purchasing additional physical locations.
What should you do? More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

A. Set up SQL Server Always On with a SQL Azure database as a replica.
B. Set up SQL Server Always On by using a SQL Server on a Windows Azure Virtual Machine.
C. Put the differential backup on tape and send it to the third-party backup storage system.
D. Use the Microsoft SQL Server Backup to Microsoft Windows Azure Tool to direct all backups to a different geographical location.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Microsoft SQL Server Backup to Microsoft Azure Tool enables backup to Azure Blob Storage and encrypts and compresses SQL Server backups stored locally or in the cloud.
References: https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=40740

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Exam Topic 7)
You have an on-premises Microsoft SQL server that has a database named DB1. DB1 contains several tables that are stretched to Microsoft Azure.

From SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS), a junior database administrator accidentally deletes several rows from the Azure SQL database and breaks the connection to Azure.
You need to resume Stretch Database operations.
Which two stored procedures should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. sys.sp_rda_reconcile_batch
B. sys.sp_rda_reconcile_indexes
C. sys.sp_rda_reauthorize_db
D. sys.sp_rda_reconcile_columns
E. sys.sp_rda_set_rpo_duration

Answer: CD

Explanation:
sys.sp_rda_reauthorize_db restores the authenticated connection between a local database enabled for Stretch and the remote database.
If you have accidentally deleted columns from the remote table, run sp_rda_reconcile_columns to add columns to the remote table that exist in the Stretch-enabled SQL Server table but not in the remote table.

NEW QUESTION 39
- (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

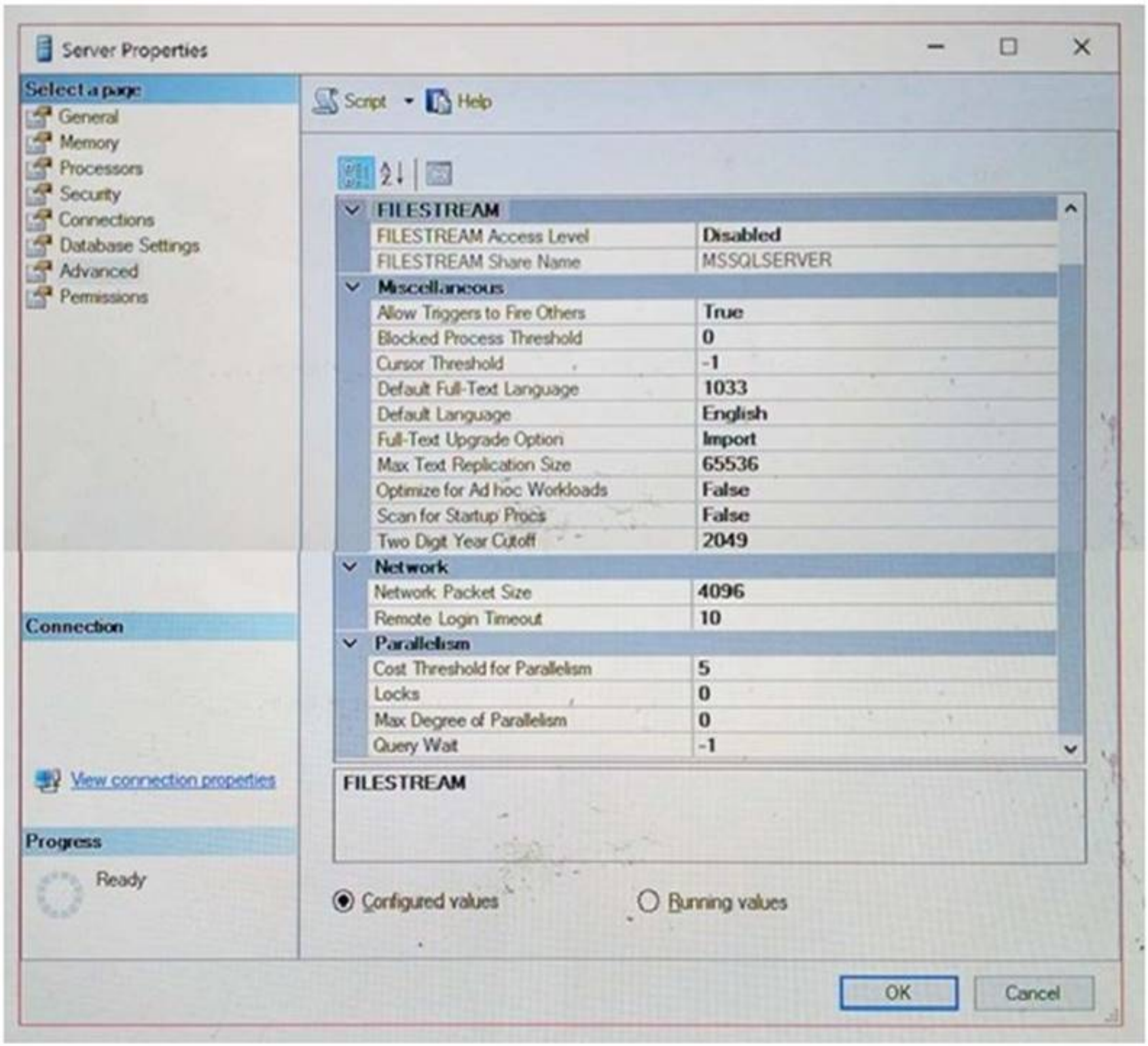
NEW QUESTION 40
- (Exam Topic 7)
You administer a single server that contains a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 default instance. You plan to install a new application that requires the deployment of a database on the server. The application login requires sysadmin permissions.
You need to ensure that the 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.

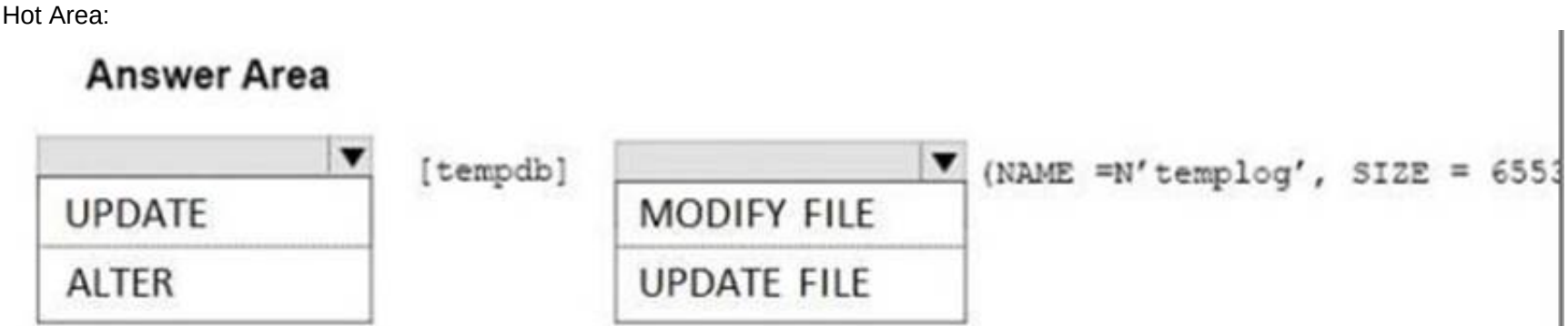
Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 41
- (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:

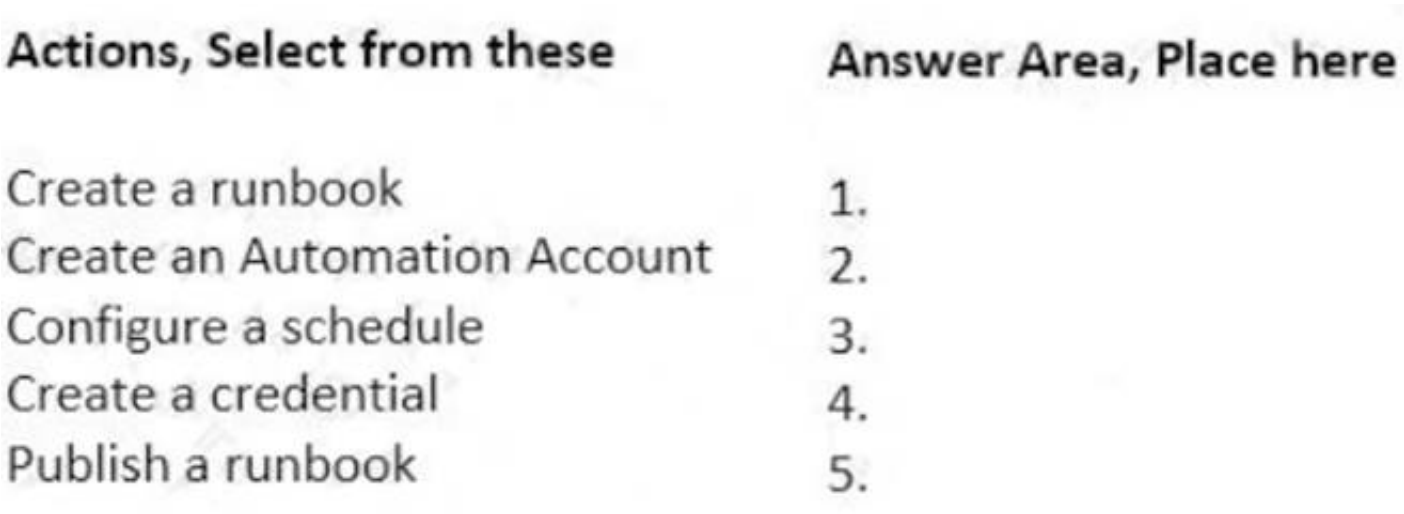


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

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 46
- (Exam Topic 7)
You have an on-premises database that runs several maintenance jobs. You move the database to a Microsoft Azure SQL database.
You need to ensure that the maintenance jobs on indexes continue to run after the move.
In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
General steps for a solution to automate the maintenance you Azure SQL DB statistics: References:
https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/azuresqldbsupport/2018/01/15/automating-azure-sql-db-index-and-statistic-m

NEW QUESTION 51
- (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.

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 55
- (Exam Topic 7)
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 failover cluster.
You need to ensure that a failover occurs when the server diagnostics returns query_processing error. Which server configuration property should you set?

A. SqlOumperDumpFlags
B. FailureConditionLevel
C. HealthCheckTimeout
D. SqlDumperDumpPath

Answer: B

Explanation:
Use the FailureConditionLevel property to set the conditions for the Always On Failover Cluster Instance (FCI) to fail over or restart.
The failure conditions are set on an increasing scale. For levels 1-5, each level includes all the conditions from the previous levels in addition to its own conditions.
Note: The system stored procedure sp_server_diagnostics periodically collects component diagnostics on the SQL instance. The diagnostic information that is collected is surfaced as a row for each of the following components and passed to the calling thread.
The system, resource, and query process components are used for failure detection. The io_subsytem and events components are used for diagnostic purposes only.
References:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/sql-server/failover-clusters/windows/configure-failurecondition

NEW QUESTION 57
- (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.
On Wednesday at 10:00 hours, the development team requests you to refresh the database on a development server by using the most recent version.
You need to perform a full database backup that will be restored on the development server. Which backup option should you use?

A. NORECOVERY
B. FULL
C. NO_CHECKSUM
D. CHECKSUM
E. Differential
F. BULK_LOGGED
G. STANDBY
H. RESTART
I. SKIP
J. Transaction log
K. DBO ONLY
L. COPY_ONLY
M. SIMPLE
N. CONTINUE AFTER ERROR

Answer: L

Explanation:
COPY_ONLY specifies that the backup is a copy-only backup, which does not affect the normal sequence of backups. A copy-only backup is created independently of your regularly scheduled, conventional backups. A copy-only backup does not affect your overall backup and restore procedures for the database.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/backup-transact-sql

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Exam Topic 7)
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database that includes a table named Application.Events. Application.Events contains millions of records about user activity in an application.
Records in Application.Events that are more than 90 days old are purged nightly. When records are purged, table locks are causing contention with inserts.
You need to be able to modify Application.Events without requiring any changes to the applications that utilize Application.Events.
Which type of solution should you use?

A. Partitioned tables
B. Online index rebuild
C. Change data capture
D. Change tracking

Answer: A

Explanation:
Partitioning large tables or indexes can have manageability and performance benefits including:
You can perform maintenance operations on one or more partitions more quickly. The operations are more efficient because they target only these data subsets, instead of the whole table.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/partitions/partitioned-tables-and-indexes

NEW QUESTION 62
- (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 66
- (Exam Topic 7)
You manage a Microsoft SQL Server environment with several databases.
You need to ensure that queries use statistical data and do not initialize values for local variables. Solution: you set the value of the MAXDOP parameter to 2.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
When an instance of SQL Server runs on a computer that has more than one microprocessor or CPU, it detects the best degree of parallelism, that is, the number of processors employed to run a single statement, for each parallel plan execution. You can use the max degree of parallelism (MAXDOP) option to limit the number of processors to use in parallel plan execution.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/configure-windows/configure-the-max-degree-of-paralleli

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Exam Topic 7)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are tuning the performance of a virtual machines that hosts a Microsoft SQL Server instance. The virtual machine originally had four CPU cores and now has 32 CPU cores.
The SQL Server instance uses the default settings and has an OLTP database named db1. The largest table in db1 is a key value store table named table1.
Several reports use the PIVOT statement and access more than 100 million rows in table1.
You discover that when the reports run, there are PAGELATCH_IO waits on PFS pages 2:1:1, 2:2:1, 2:3:1, and 2:4:1 within the tempdb database.
You need to prevent the PAGELATCH_IO waits from occurring. Solution: You add more files to db1.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
From SQL Server's perspective, you can measure the I/O latency from sys.dm_os_wait_stats. If you consistently see high waiting for PAGELATCH_IO, you can benefit from a faster I/O subsystem for SQL Server.
A cause can be poor design of your database - you may wish to split out data located on 'hot pages', which are accessed frequently and which you might identify as the causes of your latch contention. For example, if you have a currency table with a data page containing 100 rows, of which 1 is updated per transaction and you have a transaction rate of 200/sec, you could see page latch queues of 100 or more. If each page latch wait costs just 5ms before clearing, this represents a full half-second delay for each update. In this case, splitting out the currency rows into different tables might prove more performant (if less normalized and logically structured).
References: https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/3088/Explanation:-of-sql-server-io-and-latches/

NEW QUESTION 73
- (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 password protect all azure SQL backups and enable azure active directory authentication for all azure SQL server instances.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Password protection does not encrypt the data.
Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) would provide a solution. References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-configure-azure-sql-database-geo-dr-with-azure-key-vault/

NEW QUESTION 78
- (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 79
- (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?

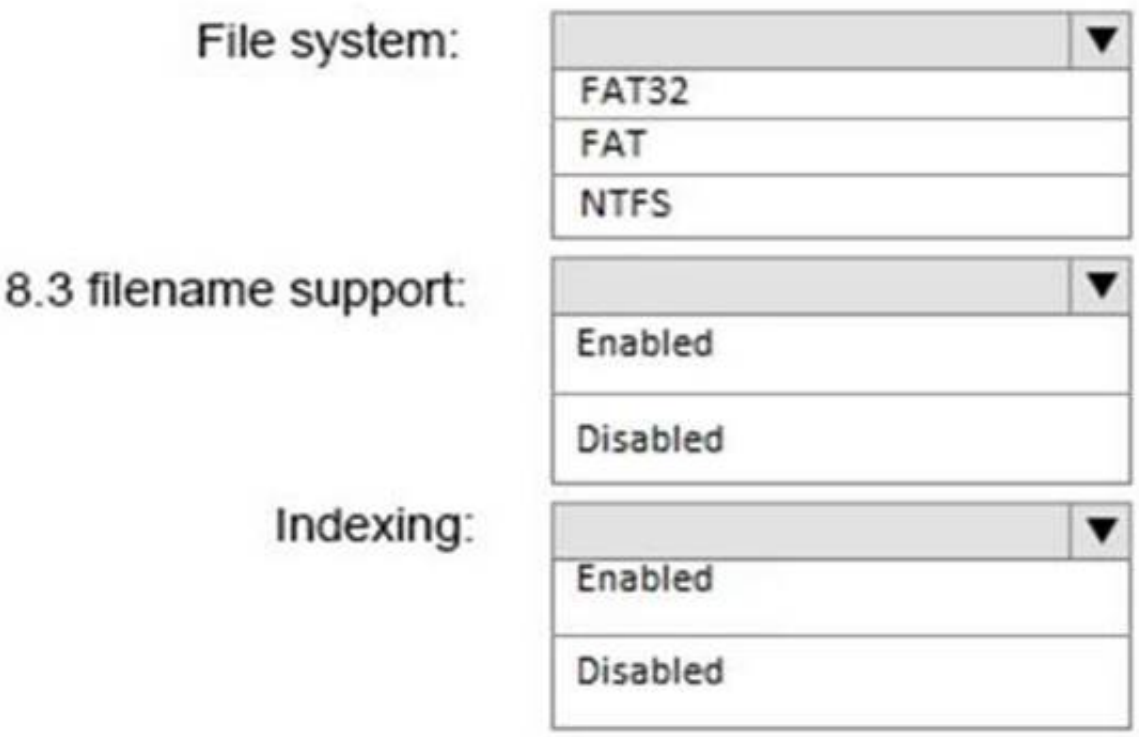
A. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
B. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
C. EXEC sp_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'
D. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
E. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
F. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales
G. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers 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 WarehouseGRANT 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-

NEW QUESTION 82
- (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



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 84
- (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 the following requirements are met: 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: J

Explanation:
Use REVOKE to remove the grant or deny of a permission.
References:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/permissions-grant-deny-revoke-azure-sql-data-

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Exam Topic 7)
You are building the database platform for a multi-tenant application. The application will have one database per tenant and will have at least 30 tenants. Each tenant will have a separate resource group for billing purposes.
The application will require at least 10 GB of clustered columnstore indexes for each database.
You need to implement the database platform for the application. The solution must minimize costs. What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Service tier:
- Basic
- Standard
- Premium
- Premium RS

Database implementation:
- One individual Azure SQL database
- Thirty individual Azure SQL databases

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Standard tier service allows for 1TB of data. Here 30 x 10 GB, 0.3 TB, is required.

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Exam Topic 7)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are migrating an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server instance to SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The instance has 30 databased that consume a total of 2 TB of disk space.
The instance sustains more than 30,000 transactions per second.
You need to provision storage for the virtual machine. The storage must be able to support the same load as the on-premises deployment.
Solution: You create one storage account that has one container. You create multiple VHDs in the container. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Each Storage Account handles up to 20.000 IOPS, and 500TB of data.
References: https://www.tech-coffee.net/understand-microsoft-azure-storage-for-virtual-machines/

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Exam Topic 7)
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. Use the Randomized encryption type
B. Modify the connection string for applications.
C. Auto-generate a column master key.
D. Use the Azure Key Vault.

Answer: D

Explanation:
There are two high-level categories of key stores to consider - Local Key Stores, and Centralized Key Stores.
Centralized Key Stores - serve applications on multiple computers. An example of a centralized key store is Azure Key Vault.
Local Key Stores References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/create-and-storecolumn-master-ke

NEW QUESTION 97
- (Exam Topic 7)
You plan to install Microsoft SQL Server 2014 for a web hosting company.
The company plans to host multiple web sites, each supported by a SQL Server database.
You need to select an edition of SQL Server that features backup compression of databases, basic data integration features, and low total cost of ownership.
Which edition should you choose?

A. Express Edition with Tools
B. Standard Edition
C. Web Edition
D. Express Edition with Advanced Services

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 99
- (Exam Topic 7)
You have a server named Serverl 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 thecontext 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 Database! 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 102
- (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

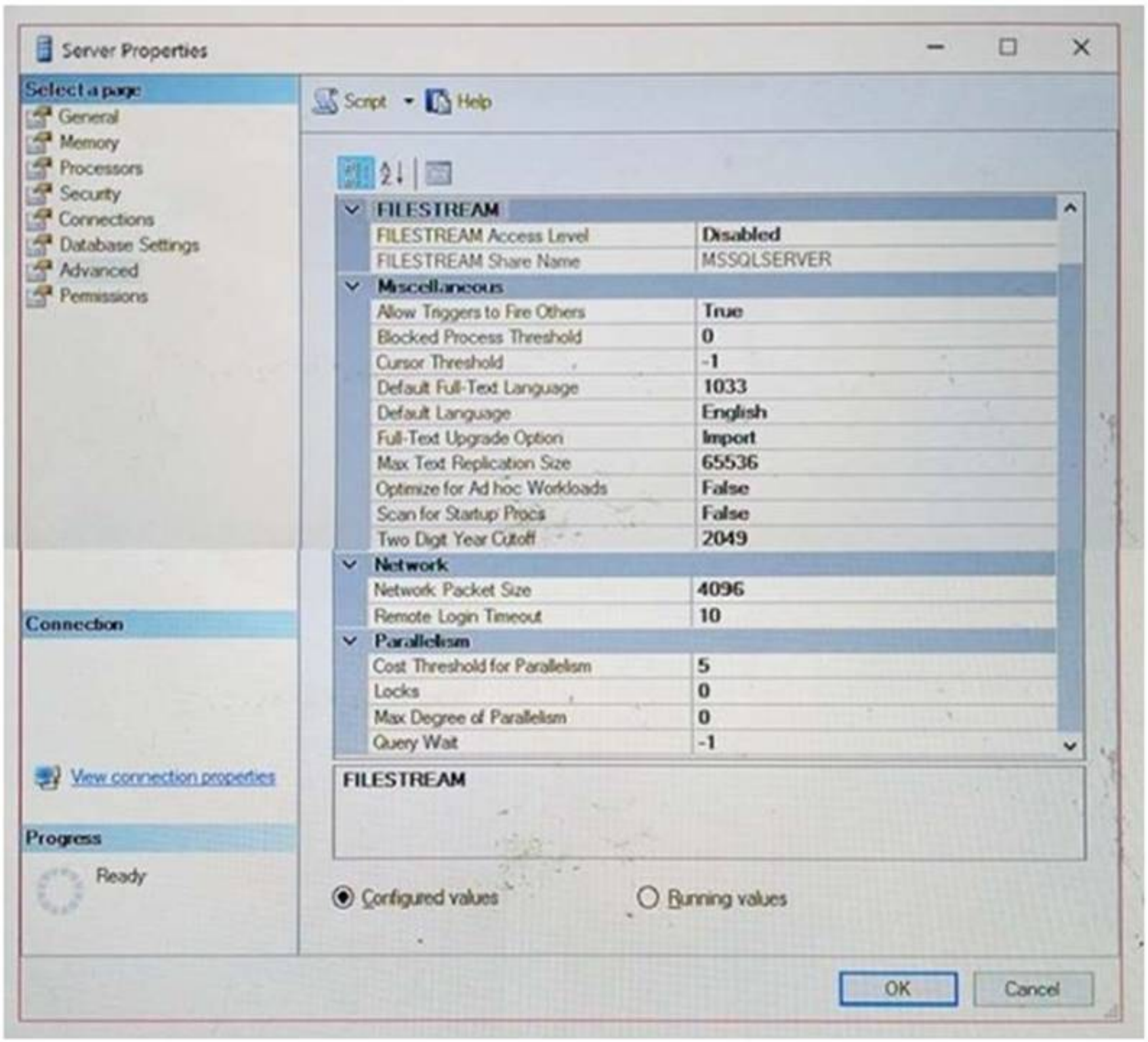
NEW QUESTION 104
- (Exam Topic 7)
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01.
You need to diagnose deadlocks that happen when executing a specific set of stored procedures by recording events and playing them back on a different test server.
What should 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

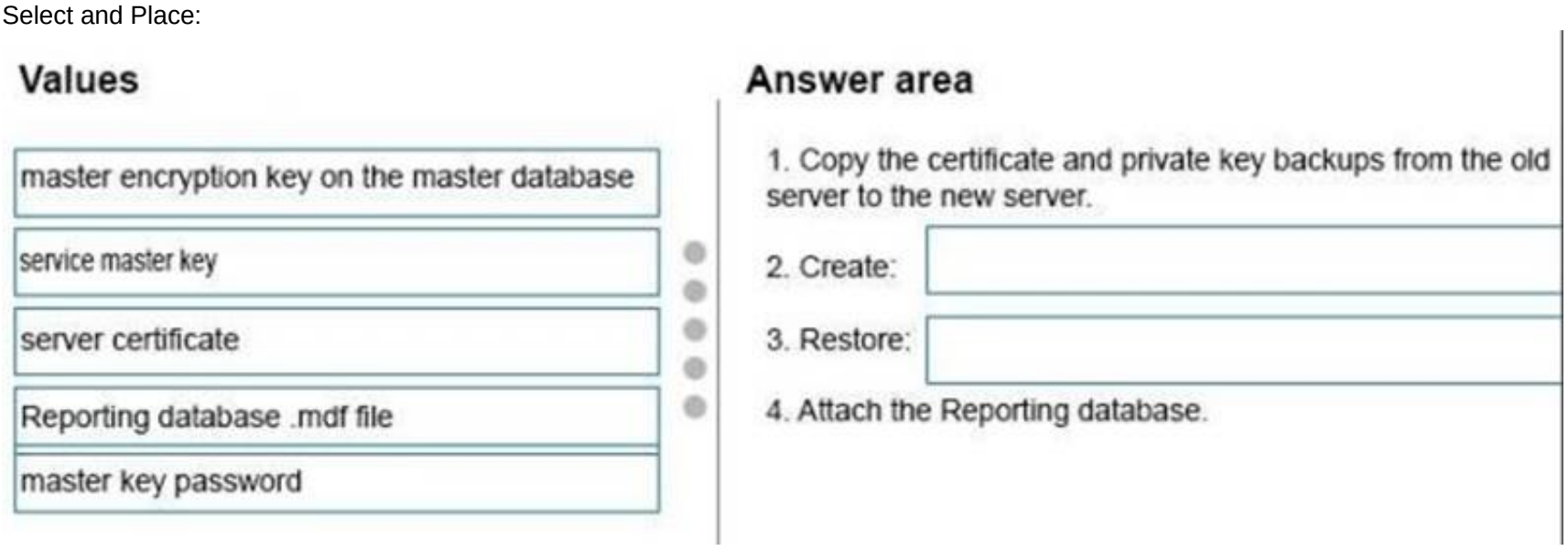
Answer: D

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 109
- (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 restore the Reporting database to SRV2. What should you do? To answer, drag the appropriate options to the correct locations. Each option 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.
Select and Place:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Step 2: Create: server certificate
Recreate the server certificate by using the original server certificate backup file.
Note: The password must be the same as the password that was used when the backup was created. Step 3: Restore: Reporting database .mdf file.
-- Attach the database that is being moved.
-- The path of the database files must be the location where you have stored the database files. Example:
CREATE DATABASE [CustRecords] ON
(FILENAME = N'C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL13.MSSQLSERVER\MSSQL\DATA
\CustRecords.mdf'),
(FILENAME = N'C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL13.MSSQLSERVER\MSSQL\DATA
\CustRecords_log.LDF') FOR ATTACH ;
GO

From scenario: 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.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/move-a-tdeprotected-database-to-a

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Exam Topic 7)
You are the administrator of a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 server.
Some applications consume significant resources. You need to manage the server workload by restricting resource-intensive applications
You need to dynamically limit resource consumption. What should you do?

A. Configure Resource Pools, Workload Groups, and Classifier Function, and then enable the Resource Governor
B. Set up Service Broker to ensure that application are not allowed to consume more than the specified amount of resource
C. Create a new rule for each application that sets the resource limit allowed
D. Create a new plan Guide with a Scope Type of sql and define the resource limits for each application

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the SQL Server Resource Governor, a resource pool represents a subset of the physical resources of an instance of the Database Engine. Resource Governor enables you to specify limits on the amount of CPU, physical IO, and memory that incoming application requests can use within the resource pool. Each resource pool can contain one or more workload groups. When a session is started, the Resource Governor classifier assigns the session to a specific workload group, and the session must run using the resources assigned to the workload group.
References:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/resource-governor/resource-governor-resou

NEW QUESTION 114
- (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 116
- (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
);
```

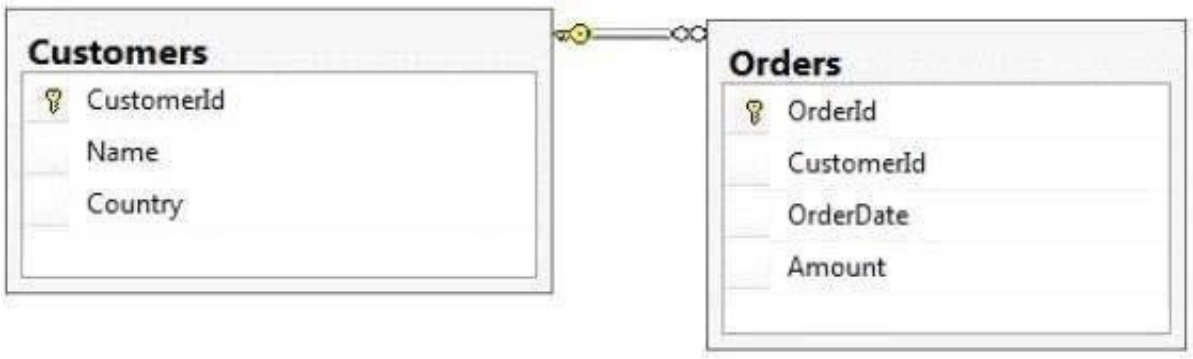
Each order is tracked by using one of the following statuses:
Fulfilled
Shipped
Ordered
Received
You need to design the database to ensure that that you can retrieve the following information:
The current status of an order
The previous status of an order.
The date when the status changed.
The solution 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 118
- (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, CrderId, 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 123
- (Exam Topic 7)
You administer a SQL 2012 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 remove the Select permission for UserA on the Regions table. You also need to ensure that UserA can still access all the tables in the Customers schema, including the Regions table, through the Sales role permissions.
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: E

Explanation:
Use REVOKE to remove the grant or deny of a permission.
References:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/permissions-grant-deny-revoke-azure-sql-data-

NEW QUESTION 126
- (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 the minimum amount of data is lost. Which recovery model should the database use?

A. NORECOVERY
B. FULL
C. NO_CHECKSUM
D. CHECKSUM
E. Differential
F. BULK_LOGGED
G. STANDBY
H. RESTART
I. SKIP
J. Transaction log
K. DBO ONLY
L. COPY_ONLY
M. SIMPLE
N. CONTINUE AFTER ERROR

Answer: B

Explanation:
The full recovery model requires log backups. No work is lost due to a lost or damaged data file. Can recover to a specific point in time, assuming that your backups are complete up to that point in time.

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Exam Topic 7)
You use Microsoft Azure Resource Manager to deploy two new Microsoft SQL Server instances in an Azure virtual machine (VM). VM has 28 gigabytes (GB) of memory. The instances are named Instance1 and Instance2, respectively.
The various databases on the instances have the following characteristics:

Instance name	Aggregate database size	Daily working set	Concurrent users
Instance1	200 GB	25 GB	2,000
Instance2	300 GB	10 GB	2,000

You run the following Transact-SQL statements:

```
sp_configure 'show advanced options', 1;
GO
RECONFIGURE;
GO
```

You need to configure each SQL Server instance to correctly allocate memory. What should you do?

A. On Instance1, run the following Transact-SQL code: On Instance2, run the following Transact-SQL code:
B. On Instance1, run the following Transact-SQL code: On Instance2, run the following Transact-SQL code:
C. On Instance1, run the following Transact-SQL code: On Instance2, run the following Transact-SQL code:
D. On Instance1, run the following Transact-SQL code: On Instance2, run the following Transact-SQL code:

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 135
- (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 140
- (Exam Topic 7)
A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server 2017 infrastructure. The storage area network (SAN) that supports the SQL infrastructure has reached maximum capacity.
You need to recommend a solution to reduce on-premises storage use without changing the application. What should you do?

A. Configure an Express Route connection to Microsoft Azure.
B. Configure a Microsoft Azure Key Vault.
C. Configure geo-replication on the SAN.
D. Configure SQL Server Stretch Database in Microsoft Azure.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Stretch warm and cold transactional data dynamically from SQL Server to Microsoft Azure with SQL Server Stretch Database. Unlike typical cold data storage, your data is always online and available to query. Benefit from the low cost of Azure rather than scaling expensive, on-premises storage.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/sql-server/stretch-database/stretch-database?view=sql-server-2017

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Exam Topic 7)
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 server. You plan to deploy new features to an application. You need to evaluate existing and potential clustered and non-clustered indexes that will improve
performance.
What should you do?

A. Query the sys.dm_db_index_usage_stats DMV.
B. Query the sys.dm_db_missing_index_details DMV.
C. Use the Database Engine Tuning Advisor.
D. Query the sys.dm_db_missing_index_columns DMV.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Microsoft Database Engine Tuning Advisor (DTA) analyzes databases and makes recommendations that you can use to optimize query performance. You can use the Database Engine Tuning Advisor to select and create an optimal set of indexes, indexed views, or table partitions without having an expert understanding of the database structure or the internals of SQL Server.

NEW QUESTION 146
- (Exam Topic 7)
You have a database named DB1 that contains a table named Table1. Tabe1 has a non-clustered index named index1.
You discover that index1 is corrupt. You need to repair index1.
Which statement should you execute?

A. DBCC CHECKDB ('db1', REPAIR_FAST)
B. ALTER INDEX indx1 ON table1 REBUILD WITH (ONLINE-ON)
C. ALTER INDEX index1 ON table1 REORGANIZE
D. DBCC CHECKDB ('db1', DATA_PURITY)

Answer: B

Explanation:
If REBUILD is performed online (ON) the data in this table is available for queries and data modification during the index operation.

NEW QUESTION 149
- (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 153
- (Exam Topic 7)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are migrating an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server instance to SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The instance has 30 databased that consume a total of 2 TB of disk space.

The instance sustains more than 30,000 transactions per second.
You need to provision storage for the virtual machine. The storage must be able to support the same load as the on-premises deployment.
Solution: You create 30 storage accounts that each has one container. You create a VHD in each container. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Each Storage Account handles up to 20.000 IOPS, and 500TB of data.
References: https://www.tech-coffee.net/understand-microsoft-azure-storage-for-virtual-machines/

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Exam Topic 7)
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance named SQL2012 that hosts an OLTP database of 1 terabyte in size.
The database is modified by users only from Monday through Friday from 09:00 hours to 17:00 hours. Users modify more than 30 percent of the data in the database during the week.
Backups are performed as shown in the following schedule:

Type	Frequency
Full	Sunday at 20:00 hours
Differential	Monday through Friday at 20:00 hours
Log	Monday through Friday between 08:00 hours and 18:00 hours

The Finance department plans to execute a batch process every Saturday at 09:00 hours. This batch process will take a maximum of 8 hours to complete.
The batch process will update three tables that are 10 GB in size. The batch process will update these tables multiple times.
When the batch process completes, the Finance department runs a report to find out whether the batch process has completed correctly.
You need to ensure that if the Finance department disapproves the batch process, the batch operation can be rolled back in the minimum amount of time. What should you do on Saturday?

A. Perform a differential backup at 08:59 hours.
B. Record the LSN of the transaction log at 08:59 hour
C. Perform a transaction log backup at17:01 hours.
D. Create a database snapshot at 08:59 hours.
E. Record the LSN of the transaction log at 08:59 hour
F. Perform a transaction log backup at08:59 hours.
G. Create a marked transaction in the transaction log at 08:59 hour
H. Perform a transaction log backup at 17:01 hours.
I. Create a marked transaction in the transaction log at 08:59 hour
J. Perform a transaction log backup at 08:59 hours.

Answer: C

Explanation:
References:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/database-snapshots-sql-server

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 tembdb 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 167
- (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 have Microsoft SQL Server on a DS-series Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The virtual machine has 28 GB of memory.
You discover the following performance statistics on the server:
The average Page life expectancy is 30.
The server has excessive PAGELATCH_IO waits.
You need to decrease the PAGELATCH_IO waits. What should you do?

A. Enable large-page support.
B. Enable lock pages in memory.
C. Configure buffer pool extensions.
D. Add more tempdb files.

Answer: DExplanation:References:

NEW QUESTION 170
- (Exam Topic 7)
User report that a query takes a long time to execute. The query has the following wait statistics.

```
<WaitStats>
    <Wait WaitType="MEMORY_ALLOCATION_EXT" WaitTimeMs="186" WaitCount="112046" />

    <Wait WaitType="PAGEIOLATCH_SH" WaitTimeMs="37001" WaitCount="183" />
    <Wait WaitType="SOS_SCHEDULER_YIELD" WaitTimeMs="399" WaitCount="12321" />
    <Wait WaitType="WRITELOG" WaitTimeMs="1632" WaitCount="627" />
    <Wait WaitType="IO_COMPLETION" WaitTimeMs="100287" WaitCount="5300" />
    <Wait WaitType="PAGEIOLATCH_UP" WaitTimeMs="59652" WaitCount="21027" />
    <Wait WaitType="PAGEIOLATCH_EX" WaitTimeMs="1116329" WaitCount="1840528" />
</WaitStats>
```

Which resource causes the issue?

A. processor
B. disk
C. blocking
D. network

Answer: B

Explanation:
PAGEIOLATCH Wait time and WaitCount are both high.
One of the most common wait type seen on SQL Server and definitely one that causes a lot of troubles to less experienced database administrators is the PAGEIOLATCH_SH wait type. This is one of those wait types that clearly indicates one thing, but which background and potential causes are much subtler and may lead to erroneous conclusions and worse, incorrect solutions
The Microsoft definition of this wait type is:
Occurs when a task is waiting on a latch for a buffer that is in an I/O request. The latch request is in Shared mode. Long waits may indicate problems with the disk subsystem.
References: https://www.sqlshack.com/handling-excessive-sql-server-pageiolatch_sh-wait-types/

NEW QUESTION 175
- (Exam Topic 7)
You administer two Microsoft SQL Server 2014 servers. Each server resides in a different, untrusted domain. You plan to configure database mirroring.
You need to be able to create database mirroring endpoints on both servers. What should you do?

A. Configure the SQL Server service account to use Network Service.
B. Use a server certificate.
C. Use a database certificate.
D. Configure the SQL Server service account to use Local System.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To enable certificate authentication for database mirroring on a given server instance, the system administrator must configure each server instance to use certificates on both outbound and inbound connections.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/database-mirroring/use-certificates-for-a-database-mirrorin

NEW QUESTION 178
- (Exam Topic 7)
You are using dynamic management views to monitor an SQL Server server named SQL1. A database administrator named Dba1 must monitor the health of SQL1.
You need to ensure that Dba1 can access dynamic management views for SQL1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which permissions should you assign to Dba1?

A. VIEW ANY DEFINITION
B. VIEW SERVER STATE
C. VIEW DEFINITION
D. CONTROL SERVER

Answer: B

Explanation:
To query a dynamic management view or function requires SELECT permission on object and VIEW SERVER STATE or VIEW DATABASE STATE permission.
There are two types of dynamic management views and functions:
Server-scoped dynamic management views and functions. These require VIEW SERVER STATE permission on the server.
Database-scoped dynamic management views and functions. These require VIEW DATABASE STATE permission on the database.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-dynamic-management-views/system-dynamic-

NEW QUESTION 182
- (Exam Topic 7)
You are migrating an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server instance to SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The instance has 30 databased that consume a total of 2 TB of disk space. The instance sustains more than 30,000 transactions per second.
You need to provision storage for the virtual machine. The storage must be able to support the same load as the on-premises deployment.
Solution: You use drive D on the virtual machine to store the database files. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
The D drive should only be used for temporary data.

NEW QUESTION 185
- (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 190
- (Exam Topic 7)
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database. You want to make a full backup of the database to a file on disk.
In doing so, you need to output the progress of the backup. Which backup option should you use?

A. STATS
B. COMPRESSION
C. CHECKSUM
D. IN IT

Answer: A

Explanation:
STATS is a monitoring option of the BACKUP command. STATS [=percentage]
Displays a message each time another percentage completes, and is used to gauge progress. If percentage is omitted, SQL Server displays a message after each 10 percent is completed.
The STATS option reports the percentage complete as of the threshold for reporting the next interval. This is at approximately the specified percentage; for example, with STATS=10, if the amount completed is 40 percent, the option might display 43 percent. For large backup sets, this is not a problem, because the percentage complete moves very slowly between completed I/O calls.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/backup-transact-sql

NEW QUESTION 193
- (Exam Topic 7)
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named Sales. The database is 3 terabytes in size. The Sales database is configured as shown in the following table.

Filegroup	File
PRIMARY	• Sales.mdf
XACTIONS	• Sales_1.ndf • Sales_2.ndf • Sales_3.ndf
ARCHIVES	• SalesArch_1.ndf • SalesArch_2.ndf

You discover that all files except Sales_2.ndf are corrupt.
You need to recover the corrupted data in the minimum amount of time. What should you do?

A. Perform a file restore.
B. Perform a transaction log restore.
C. Perform a restore from a full backup.
D. Perform a filegroup restore.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a file restore, the goal is to restore one or more damaged files without restoring the whole database. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/file-restores-simple-recovery-model

NEW QUESTION 196
- (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 198
- (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 service master key.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Service Master Key is the root of the SQL Server encryption hierarchy. It does not handle alerts and jobs. 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 199
.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questons and Answers in PDF Format

70-765 Practice Exam Features:

* 70-765 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* 70-765 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* 70-765 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* 70-765 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year