

Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-765

Provisioning SQL Databases (beta)



NEW QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You plan to migrate a Microsoft SQL Server workload from an on-premises server to a Microsoft Azure virtual machine (VM). The current server contains 4 cores with an average CPU workload of 6 percent and a peak workload of 10 percent when using 2.4Ghz processors.

You gather the following metrics:

	Minimum IOPS	Average IOPS	Maximum IOPS
Data Drive	100	938	7253
Transaction Log Drive	12	145	350
TempDB Drive	300	900	1900

You need to design a SQL Server VM to support the migration while minimizing costs.

For each setting, which value should you use? To answer, select the appropriate storage option from each list in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

VM setting	Value ▼
Data drive	Local storage Premium storage Standard storage
Transaction log drive	Local storage Premium storage Standard storage
TempDB drive	Local storage Premium storage Standard storage
VM size	A3 D3 DS3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data drive: Premium Storage Transaction log drive: Standard Storage TempDB drive: Premium Storage

Note: A standard disk is expected to handle 500 IOPS or 60MB/s. A P10 Premium disk is expected to handle 500 IOPS.

A P20 Premium disk is expected to handle 2300 IOPS. A P30 Premium disk is expected to handle 5000 IOPS.

VM size: A3

Max data disk throughput is 8x500 IOPS

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (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?

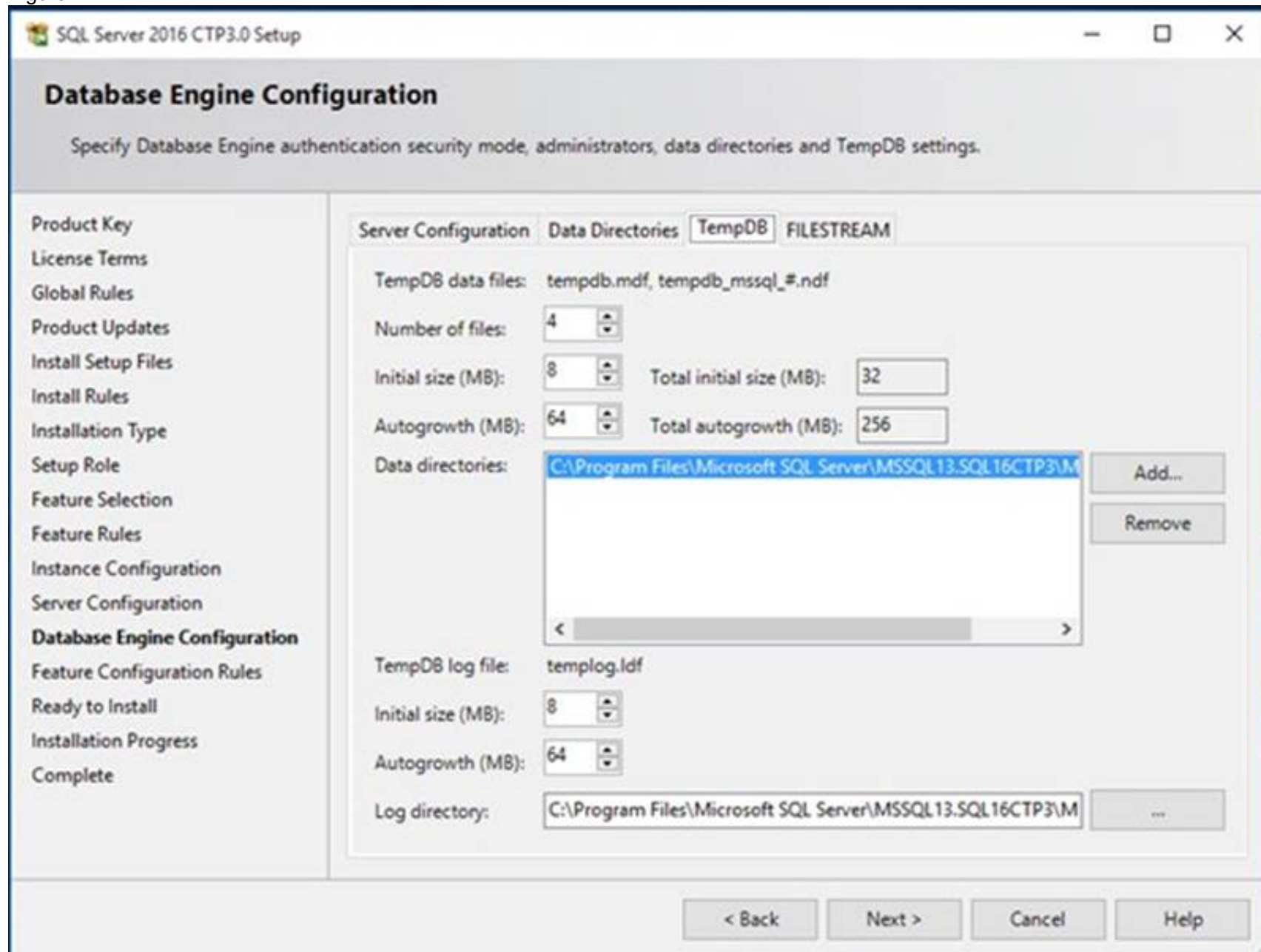
- A. Increase the size of the tempdb datafile to 8 G
- B. In the tempdb database, set the value of the MAXDOP property to8.
- C. Increase the size of the tempdb data files to1 GB.
- D. Add seven additional tempdb data file
- E. In the tempdb database, set the value of the MAXDOP property to8.
- F. Setthe value for the autogrowth setting for the tempdb data file to128megabytes (MB). Add seven additional tempdb data files and set the autogrowth value to128 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 3

- (Topic 1)

You plan to migrate a database To Microsoft Azure SQL Database. The database requires 500 gigabytes (GB) of storage. The database must support 50 concurrent logins. You must minimize the cost associated with hosting the database. You need to create the database. Which pricing tier should you use?

- A. Standard S3 pricing tier
- B. Premium P2tier
- C. Standard S2 pricing tier
- D. Premium P1 tier

Answer: D

Explanation:

For a database size of 500 GB the Premium tier is required. Both P1 and P2 are adequate. P1 is preferred as it is cheaper.
 Note:

Premium service tier

Service tier	P1	P2	P4	P6	P11	P15
Max DTUs	125	250	500	1000	1750	4000
Max database size*	500 GB	500 GB	500 GB	500 GB	1 TB	1 TB
Max in-memory OLTP storage	1 GB	2 GB	4 GB	8 GB	14 GB	32 GB
Max concurrent workers	200	400	800	1600	2400	6400
Max concurrent logins	200	400	800	1600	2400	6400
Max concurrent sessions	30000	30000	30000	30000	30000	30000

NEW QUESTION 4

- (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 QUERY_OPTIMIZER_HOTFIXES option for the databases. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUERY_OPTIMIZER_HOTFIXES = { ON | OFF | PRIMARY } enables or disables query optimization hotfixes regardless of the compatibility level of the database. This is equivalent to Trace Flag 4199.

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt629158.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You need to ensure that a user named Admin2 can manage logins.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statements? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.

Answer Area

<div><div>▼</div><div>CREATE USER</div><div>ALTER SERVER ROLE</div><div>CREATE LOGIN</div></div>	Admin2 WITH password = 'Pa\$\$w0rd';		
<div><div>▼</div><div>CREATE USER</div><div>ALTER SERVER ROLE</div><div>CREATE LOGIN</div></div>	Admin2User FROM	<div><div>▼</div><div>WINDOWS</div><div>EXTERNAL PROVIDER</div><div>LOGIN</div></div>	Admin2
ALTER ROLE '	<div><div>▼</div><div>loginmanager</div><div>dbmanager</div><div>bd_ddladmin</div></div>		

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: CREATE LOGIN

First you need to create a login for SQL Azure, it's syntax is as follows: CREATE LOGIN username WITH password='password';

Step 2, CREATE USER Step 3: LOGIN

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; Step 4: loginmanager

Members of the loginmanager role can create new logins in the master database.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/adding-users-to-your-sql-azure-database/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-manage-logins>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 2)

You are deploying a Microsoft SQL Server database that will support a mixed OLTP and OLAP workload. The target virtual machine has four CPUs.

You need to ensure that reports do not use all available system resources. What should you do?

- A. Enable Auto Close.
- B. Increase the value for the Minimum System Memory setting.

- C. Set MAXDOP to half the number of CPUs available.
- D. Increase the value for the Minimum Memory per query setting.

Answer: C

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 option to limit the number of processors to use in parallel plan execution.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 2)

Note: This questions 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 deploy Microsoft SQL Server to a virtual machine in Azure. You distribute the database files and filegroups across multiple Azure storage disks.

You must be able to manage the databases as individual entities by using SQL Server Management Studio. All data in the databases must be stored encrypted.

Backups must be encrypted by using the same key as the live copy of the database.

You need to secure the data. What should you implement?

- A. transport-level encryption
- B. cell-level encryption
- C. Transparent Data Encryption
- D. Always Encrypted
- E. Encrypting File System
- F. BitLocker
- G. dynamic data masking

Answer: C

Explanation:

Transparent data encryption (TDE) encrypts your databases, associated backups, and transaction log files at rest without requiring changes to your applications.

TDE encrypts the storage of an entire database by using a symmetric key called the database encryption key. In SQL Database the database encryption key is protected by a built-in server certificate. The built-in server certificate is unique for each SQL Database server.

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn948096.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9

- (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 10

- (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 10

- (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 12

HOTSPOT - (Topic 6)

You need to open the firewall ports for use with SQL Server environment. In table below, identify the firewall port that you must use for each service.

NOTE: Make only one selection in each column.

Answer Area

Port number	Report Server	SQL Server Browser service for SSAS
80	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
135	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1433	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2382	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Report Server: 80

By default, the report server listens for HTTP requests on port 80.

NEW QUESTION 13

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.

Code segments

Reporting
master
CREATE USER
ALTER LOGIN
ALTER USER
FOR LOGIN [BIAppUser]
FOR USER [BIAppUser]
WITH LOGIN = [BIAppUser]

Answer area

USE [Code segment]

GO

Code segment [BIAppUser] Code segment

GO

- 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 14

HOTSPOT - (Topic 6)
You need to set up the service accounts that the database engine and SQL Server Agent services will use.
How should you design the solution? To answer, select the appropriate configuration options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Design option	Configuration option
Account type	Domain account
	Local machine account
	Local system account
Group membership	Domain administrators
	Local administrators
	Domain users
Password management	Manually-managed passwords
	Managed Service accounts

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Domain Account
The service startup account defines the Microsoft Windows account in which SQL Server Agent runs and its network permissions. SQL Server Agent runs as a specified user account. You select an account for the SQL Server Agent service by using SQL Server Configuration Manager, where you can choose from the following options:
* Built-in account. You can choose from a list of the following built-in Windows service accounts: Local System account.
* This account. Lets you specify the Windows domain account in which the SQL Server Agent service runs.

Box2: Domain users

Microsoft recommends choosing a Windows user account that is not a member of the Windows Administrators group.

Box 3: Managed Service Accounts

When resources external to the SQL Server computer are needed, Microsoft recommends using a Managed Service Account (MSA), configured with the minimum privileges necessary.

Note: A Managed Service Account (MSA) can run services on a computer in a secure and easy to maintain manner, while maintaining the capability to connect to network resources as a specific user principal.

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191543.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have a server named server1-contoso.database.windows.net that has a Microsoft Azure SQL database.

You need to create a group of Azure SQL databases that share the resources on server1-contoso.database.windows.net.

Which cmdlet should you run before you create the database?

- 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:

The New-AzureRmSqlElasticPool cmdlet creates an elastic database pool for an Azure SQL Database.

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 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.

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 7)

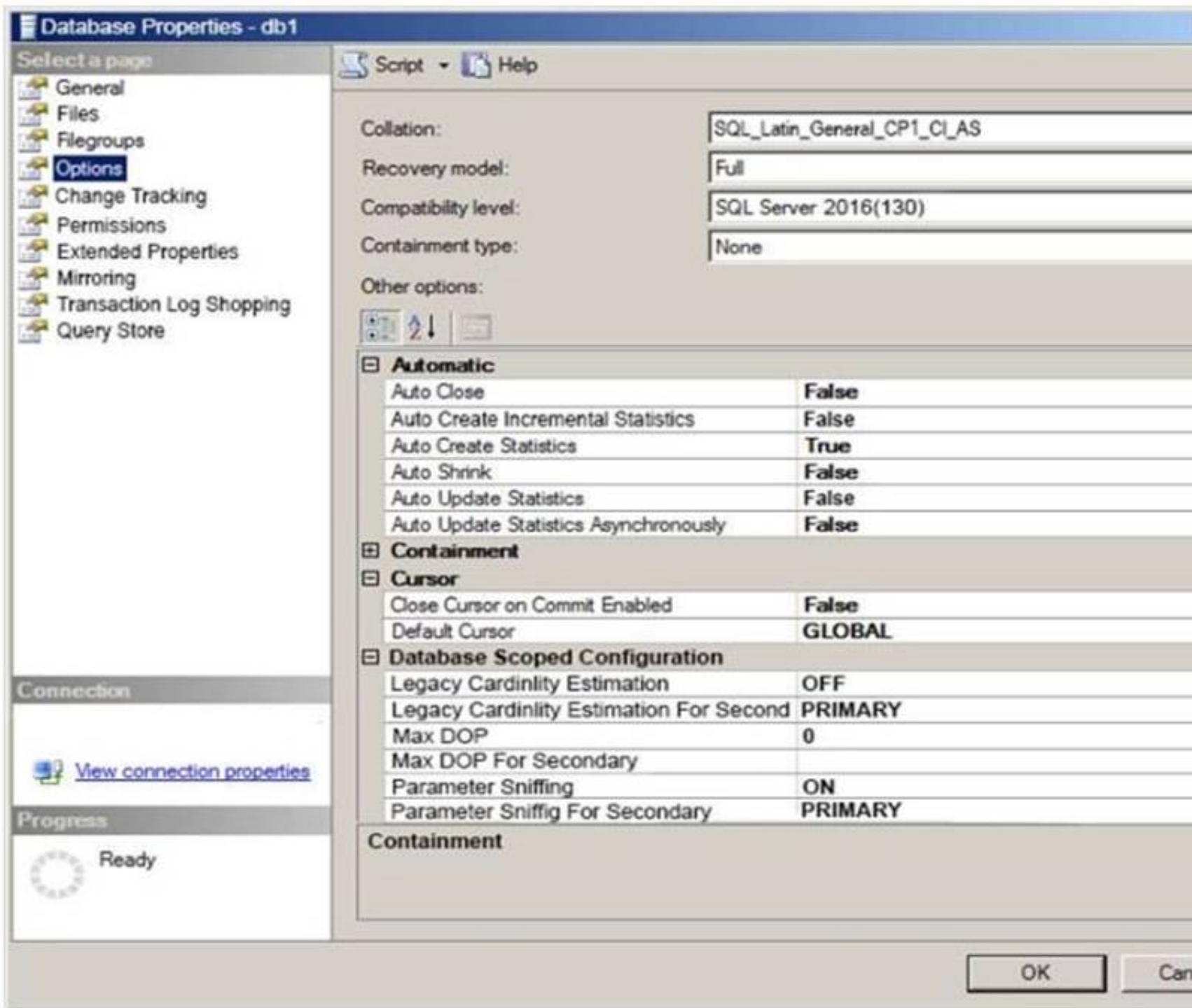
You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The virtual machine has a database named DB1. DB1 contains a table named Table1 that has 4 billion rows.

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 26

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database that contains a table named AccountTransaction. You discover that query performance on the table is poor due to fragmentation on the

IDX_AccountTransaction_AccountCode non-clustered index. You need to defragment the index. You also need to ensure that user queries are able to use the index during the defragmenting process.

Which Transact-SQL batch should you use?

- A. ALTER INDEX IDX_AccountTransaction_AccountCode ON AccountTransaction.AccountCode REORGANIZE
- B. ALTER INDEX ALL ON AccountTransaction REBUILD
- C. ALTER INDEX IDX_AccountTransaction_AccountCode ON AccountTransaction.AccountCode REBUILD
- D. CREATE INDEX IDXAccountTransactionAccountCode ON AccountTransaction.AccountCode WITH DROP EXISTING

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reorganize: This option is more lightweight compared to rebuild. It runs through the leaf level of the index, and as it goes it fixes physical ordering of pages and also compacts pages to apply any previously set fillfactor settings. This operation is always online, and if you cancel it then it's able to just stop where it is (it doesn't have a giant operation to rollback).

References: <https://www.brentozar.com/archive/2013/09/index-maintenance-sql-server-rebuild-reorganize/>

NEW QUESTION 29

- (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 31

- (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 30 containers. You create a VHD in each 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 35

- (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 40

- (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 43

- (Exam Topic 7)

A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server 2016 environment. All futures databases must meet the following requirements:

The recovery model must be set to simple.

The compatibility level must be set to SQL server 2014 (120).

You need to configure the SQL server 2016 environment.

In the table below, identify the database you must modify for each requirement.

Answer Area		
System database	Recovery model	Compatibility level
Master	simple	<input type="radio"/>
Msdb	simple	<input type="radio"/>
Model	full	<input type="radio"/>
Resource		<input type="radio"/>
Tempdb	simple	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Model: Change from full to simple Recovery Model

Newly created user databases use the same recovery model as the model database.

The model database is used as the template for all databases created on an instance of SQL Server. Because tempdb is created every time SQL Server is started, the model database must always exist on a SQL Server system. The entire contents of the model database, including database options, are copied to the new database.

Model: Set compatibility level to 120

For all installations of SQL Server, the default compatibility level is set to the version of the Database Engine. Databases are set to this level unless the model database has a lower compatibility level.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/model-database?view=sql-server-2017> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/alter-database-transact-sql-compatibility-level?view=sql-se>

NEW QUESTION 47

- (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 48

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have a Microsoft SQL Server that has a database named DB1. DB1 has a data files on drive E and transaction logs on drive L.

Drive L fails and is replaced.

You need to recover DB1. The solution must minimize data loss.

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

Statements, Select from these	Statements, place here
ALTER DATABASE DB1 SET EMERGENCY, SINGLE_USER	
ALTER DATABASE DB1 SET ONLINE, ROLLBACK IMMEDIATE	
DBCC CHECKED('DB1', REPAIR_REBUILD)	
ALTER DATABASE DB1 SET ONLINE, MULTI_USER	
ALTER DATABASE db1 SET EMERGENCY, ROLLBACK IMMEDIATE	
ALTER DATABASE db1 SET SINGLE_USER WITH ROLLBACK IMMEDIATE	
DBCC CHECKDB('DB1', REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS)	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

ALTER DATABASE '<your_database>' SET SINGLE_USER WITH ROLLBACK IMMEDIATE GO
 DBCC CHECKDB ('<your_database>', REPAIR_REBUILD) GO
 ALTER DATABASE '<your_database>' SET MULTI_USER GO

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 7)

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 rewrite the queries to use aggregates instead of PIVOT statements. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead you can add more files to the database.

References: <https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/3088/Explanation:-of-sql-server-io-and-latches/>

NEW QUESTION 52

- (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 55

- (Exam Topic 7)

A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server environment with a SQL-Server named SQL01. You need to create a local sysadmin account on SQL01 named Admin1.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statements? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.

Answer area

	▼	[Admin] WITH PASSWORD=N'Pa\$\$w0rd'
CREATE USER		
CREATE LOGIN		
	▼	[sysadmin] ADD MEMBER [Admin1]
ALTER DATABASE		
ALTER ROLE		
ALTER SERVER ROLE		
	▼	[Admin1] FOR LOGIN [Admin1]
CREATE LOGIN		
GRANT LOGIN		
CREATE USER		

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

B: First we create a login with the CREATE LOGIN command. E: Then we add it to the sysadmin role.

1. To add a member to a fixed server role
2. In Object Explorer, connect to an instance of Database Engine.
3. On the Standard bar, click New Query.

Copy and paste the following example into the query window and click Execute. ALTER SERVER ROLE diskadmin ADD [Domain\Juan] ;
 GO

G: Finally we add a database user for the login we created.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa337562\(v=sql.110\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa337562(v=sql.110).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 56

- (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 58

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database that contains a table named OrderDetail.

You discover that the NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID non-clustered index is fragmented. You need to reduce fragmentation. You need to achieve this goal without taking the index offline.

Which Transact-SQL batch should you use?

- A. CREATE INDEX NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID WITH DROP EXISTING
- B. ALTER INDEX NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID REORGANIZE
- C. ALTER INDEX ALL ON OrderDetail REBUILD
- D. ALTER INDEX NCI_OrderDetail_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID REBUILD

Answer: B

Explanation:

REORGANIZE specifies to reorganize the index leaf level. The REORGANIZE operation is always performed online. This means long-term blocking table locks are not held and queries or updates to the underlying table can continue during the ALTER INDEX REORGANIZE transaction.

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

NEW QUESTION 59

- (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.

Actions, Select from these

Answer Area, Place here

Create a runbook
Create an Automation Account
Configure a schedule
Create a credential
Publish a runbook

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

- 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/azuresqldbssupport/2018/01/15/automating-azure-sql-db-index-and-statistic-m>

NEW QUESTION 62

- (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 65

- (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_subsystem 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 66

- (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 have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine that has a database named DB1. You discover that DB1 experiences WRITE_LOG waits that are longer than 50 ms.

You need to reduce the WRITE_LOG wait time. Solution: Add additional data files to DB1. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

In SQL Server, if we have a transactional based system and find a high WRITELOG wait type this is a performance bottleneck and can cause the transaction log file to grow rapidly and frequently.

It is being recommended to SQL server users that they must archive the log files on a separate disk for getting better performance.

References: <https://atdhebuja.wordpress.com/2016/06/20/resolving-sql-server-transaction-log-waits/>

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to migrate on-premises Microsoft SQL Server to SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. You need to ensure that the Azure virtual machine can handle the workload.

Which tool should you use for each environment? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct options. Each tool may be used once. More than once, or not at all.

Tools, Select from these.	Answer Area
Distributed Replay	Tool to use on-premises: <Place here>
Performance Monitor	Tool to use in Azure: <Place here>
SQL Server Profiler	
SQL Server Extended Events	
SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT)	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tools, Select from these.	Answer Area
Distributed Replay	Tool to use on-premises: SQL Server Profiler
Performance Monitor	Tool to use in Azure: SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT)
SQL Server Profiler	
SQL Server Extended Events	
SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT)	

NEW QUESTION 71

- (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 73

- (Exam Topic 7)

You use a Microsoft Azure SQL database as a data warehouse. The database is in the Standard service tier and has 400 elastic database throughput units (eDTUs).

You load data to the database by using Azure Data Factory. You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to load the data.

Solution: You move the database to a Basic database pool that has 1,600 eDTUs. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

We need the use of a Standard database pool.

NEW QUESTION 76

- (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 81

- (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 85

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 server. The MSSQLSERVER service uses a domain account named CONTOSO\SQLService.

You plan to configure Instant File Initialization.

You need to ensure that Data File Autogrow operations use Instant File Initialization. What should you do? Choose all that apply.

- A. Restart the SQL Server Agent Service.
- B. Disable snapshot isolation.
- C. Restart the SQL Server Service.
- D. Add the CONTOSO\SQLService account to the Perform Volume Maintenance Tasks local security policy.
- E. Add the CONTOSO\SQLService account to the Server Operators fixed server role.
- F. Enable snapshot isolation.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

How To Enable Instant File Initialization References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175935.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 86

- (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. A network administrator upgrades the hardware firewalls on the network. You need to verify whether data migration still runs successfully. Which stored procedure should you run?

- A. Sys_sp_testlinkedserver
- B. Sys_sp_rda_test_connection
- C. Sys_sp_rda_reauthorized_db
- D. Sp_set_firewall_rule

Answer: B

Explanation:

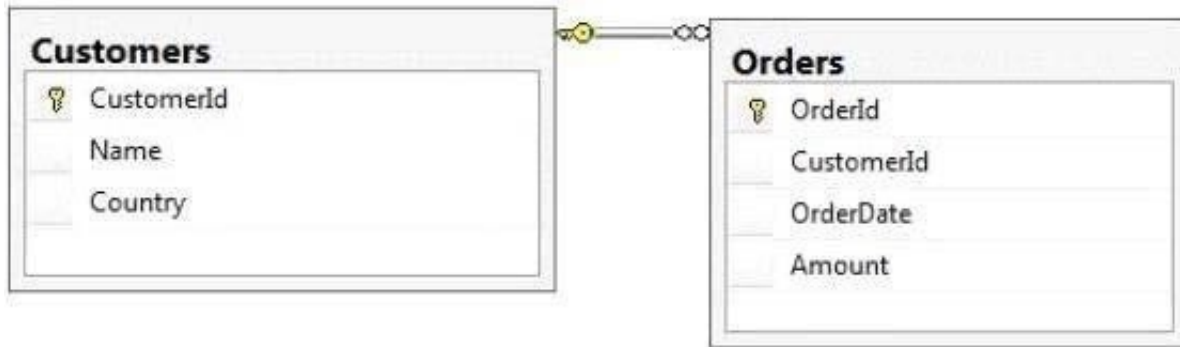
The Sys_sp_rda_test_connection cmdlet tests the connection from SQL Server to the remote Azure server and reports problems that may prevent data migration. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-stored-procedures/sys-sp-rda-test-connection-tr>

NEW QUESTION 90

- (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 OrdersINNER 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= 1FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
- 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`, CountryAS `@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: E

NEW QUESTION 93

- (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 96

- (Exam Topic 7)

You use a contained database named ContosoDb within a domain.

You need to create a user who can log on to the ContosoDb database. You also need to ensure that you can port the database to different database servers within the domain without additional user account configurations.

Which type of user should you create?

- A. SQL user without login
- B. User mapped to an asymmetric key
- C. Domain user
- D. login mapped to a virtual account

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the service must interact with network services, access domain resources like file shares or if it uses linked server connections to other computers running SQL Server, you might use a minimally-privileged domain account. Many server-to-server activities can be performed only with a domain user account.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/configure-windows/configure-windows-servic>

NEW QUESTION 101

- (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 102

- (Exam Topic 7)

You manage an on-premises Microsoft SQL server that has a database named DB1. An application named App1 retrieves customer information for DB1.

Users report that App1 takes an unacceptably long time to retrieve customer records. You need to find queries that take longer than 400 ms to run.

Which statement should you execute?

A)

```
SELECT      qp.query_plan,
            qs.*
FROM        (
            SELECT TOP 50 *
            FROM sys.dm_exec_query_stats
            ORDER BY total_worker_time DESC
            ) AS qs
CROSS APPLY sys.dm_exec_query_plan(qs.plan_handle) AS qp
WHERE (qs.max_worker_time > 400
       OR qs.max_elapsed_time > 400)
```

B)

```
SELECT pa.DatabaseID, SUM(qs.total_worker_time/100) AS [CPU_Time_Ms]
FROM sys.dm_exec_query_stats AS qs
CROSS APPLY (SELECT CONVERT(int, value) AS [DatabaseID]
             FROM sys.dm_exec_plan_attributes(qs.plan_handle)
             WHERE attribute = N'dbid') AS pa
GROUP BY pa.DatabaseID
HAVING SUM(qs.total_worker_time/1000) > 400
ORDER BY 2 DESC
```

C)

```
SELECT      qp.query_plan,
            qs.*
FROM        (
            SELECT TOP 50 *
            FROM sys.dm_exec_query_stats
            ORDER BY total_worker_time DESC
            ) AS qs
CROSS APPLY sys.dm_exec_query_plan(qs.plan_handle) AS qp
WHERE (qs.max_logical_reads > 400
       OR qs.max_logical_reads > 400)
```

D)

```
SELECT TOP 50 *
FROM sys.dm_exec_query_stats as qs
WHERE (qs.max_physical)_reads > 400
       OR qs.max_physical_reads > 400)
ORDER BY total_worker_time DESC
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Total_worker_time: Total amount of CPU time, reported in microseconds (but only accurate to milliseconds), that was consumed by executions of this plan since it was compiled.

NEW QUESTION 103

- (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 107

- (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 111

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer two instances of Microsoft SQL Server 2014. You deploy an application that uses a database on the named instance.

The application is unable to connect to the database on the named instance. You need to ensure that the application can connect to the named instance. What should you do?

- A. Configure the application as data-tiered.
- B. Open port 1433 on the Windows firewall on the server.
- C. Configure the named SQL Server instance to use an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group.
- D. Start the SQL Server Browser Service.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The SQL Server Browser program runs as a Windows service. SQL Server Browser listens for incoming requests for Microsoft SQL Server resources and provides information about SQL Server instances installed on the computer. SQL Server Browser contributes to the following actions:

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181087\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181087(v=sql.105).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 115

- (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 119

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Windows Azure SQL Database database named Inventory that contains a stored procedure named p_AddInventory.

Users need to be able to SELECT from all tables in the database and execute the stored procedure. You need to grant only the necessary permissions.

What should you do?

- A. Grant EXECUTE permission on p_AddInventory to all user
- B. Grant VIEW DEFINITION to all users.
- C. Grant EXECUTE permission on p_AddInventory to all user
- D. Add all users to the db_datawriter role.
- E. Add all users to the db_owner role.
- F. Grant EXECUTE permission on p_AddInventory to all user
- G. Add all users to the db_datareader role.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Members of the db_datareader fixed database role can run a SELECT statement against any table or view in the database.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188629\(v=sql.90\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188629(v=sql.90).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Windows Azure SQL Database database named Human_Resources. The database contains 2 tables named Employees and SalaryDetails. You add two Windows groups as logins for the server:

You need to grant users access according to the following requirements: What should you do?

- A. Create a database role called Employees. Add CORP\Employees to the db_datareader rol
- B. Add all company employees except HR administrators to the Employees rol
- C. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the Employees role.
- D. Create a database role called HRAdmins. Add all company employees except HR administrators to the db_datareader rol
- E. Add all HR administrators to the HRAdmins rol
- F. Grant SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the HRAdmins role. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the db_datareader role.
- G. Create two database roles: Employees and HRAdmin
- H. Add all company employees to the Employees role. Add HR administrators to the HRAdmins rol
- I. Grant SELECT access to all tables except SalaryDetails to the Employees rol

- J. Grant SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the HRAdmins rol
- K. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the Employees role.
- L. Create a database role called Employees.Add all HR administrators to the db_datareader rol
- M. Add all company employees to the Employees rol
- N. Grant SELECT access to all tables except the SalaryDetails table to the Employees rol
- O. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the Employees role.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Members of the db_datareader fixed database role can run a SELECT statement against any table or view in the database.
References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188629\(v=sql.90\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188629(v=sql.90).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure Virtual machine that has a 4-TB database.
You plan to configure daily backups for the database. A single full backup will be approximately 1.5 TB of compressed data.
You need to ensure that the last backups are retained. Where should you store the daily backups?

- A. Local storage
- B. Page blob storage
- C. Virtual disks
- D. Block blob storage.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When backing up to Microsoft Azure blob storage, SQL Server 2016 supports backing up to multiple blobs to enable backing up large databases, up to a maximum of 12.8 TB. This is done through Block Blobs.
References:

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance that has several SQL Server Agent jobs configured. When SQL Server Agent jobs fail, the error messages returned by the job steps do not provide the required detail.

The following error message is an example error message:

"The job failed. The Job was invoked by User CONTOSO\ServiceAccount. The last step to run was step 1 (Subplan_1)."

You need to ensure that all available details of the job step failures for SQL Server Agent jobs are retained. What should you do?

- A. Configure output files.
- B. Expand agent logging to include information from all events.
- C. Disable the Limit size of job history log feature.
- D. Configure event forwarding.

Answer: B

Explanation:

References:
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175488.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 7)

You use a Microsoft Azure SQL database as a data warehouse. The database is in the Standard service tier and has 400 elastic database throughput units (eDTUs).

You load data to the database by using Azure Data Factory. You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to load the data.

Solution: You move the database to a Standard database pool that has 800 eDTUs. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

We need at least 400 eDTUs and the use of a Standard database pool.
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-dtu-resource-limits>

NEW QUESTION 136

- (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 141

- (Exam Topic 7)

You manage an on-premises, multi-tier application that has the following configuration:

Two SQL Server 2012 databases named SQL1 and SQL2

Two application servers named AppServer1 and AppServer2 that run IIS You plan to move your application to Azure.

You need to ensure that during an Azure update cycle or a hardware failure, the application remains available.

Which two deployment configurations should you implement? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. Deploy AppServer1 and AppServer2 in a single availability set.
- B. Deploy all servers in a single availability set.
- C. Deploy SQL1 and AppServer1 in a single availability set.
- D. Deploy SQL2 and AppServer2 in a single availability set.
- E. Deploy SQL1 and SQL2 in a single availability set.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

You should deploy AppServer1 and AppServer2 in a single availability set. You should deploy SQL1 and SQL2 in a single availability set.

Note: Using availability sets allows you to build in redundancy for your Azure services. By grouping related virtual machines and services (tiers) into an availability set (in this case, deploying both of your databases into an availability set), you ensure that if there is a planned or unplanned outage, your services will remain available. At the most basic level, virtual machines in an availability set are put into a different fault domain and update domain. An update domain allows virtual machines to have updates installed and then the virtual machines are rebooted together.

If you have two virtual machines in an availability set, each in its own update domain, a rebooting of one server does not bring down all of the servers in a given tier. A fault domain operates in the same manner, so if there is a physical problem with a server, rack, network, or other service, both machines are separated, and services will continue.

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Exam Topic 7)

You are a database developer of a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database. You are designing a table that will store Customer data from different sources. The table will include a column that contains the CustomerID from the source system and a column that contains the SourceID. A sample of this data is as shown in the following table.

SourceID	CustomerID	Customer Name
1	234	John Smith
3	7345	Jason Warren
3	4402	Susan Burk
2	866	Michael Allen

You need to ensure that the table has no duplicate CustomerID within a SourceID. You also need to ensure that the data in the table is in the order of SourceID and then CustomerID. Which Transact- SQL statement should you use?

- A. CREATE TABLE Customer(SourceID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,CustomerID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
- B. CREATE TABLE Customer(SourceID int NOT NULL,CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
- C. CREATE TABLE Customer(SourceID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,CustomerID int NOT NULL UNIQUE,CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
- D. CREATE TABLE Customer(SourceID int NOT NULL,CustomerID int NOT NULL,CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL,CONSTRAINT PK_Customer PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED(SourceID,CustomerID));

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 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:

B: FileTables extend the capabilities of the FILESTREAM feature of SQL Server. Therefore you have to enable FILESTREAM for file I/O access at the Windows level and on the instance of SQL Server before you can create and use FileTables.

D: Before you can create FileTables in a database, the database must have a FILESTREAM filegroup. F: Specifying a Directory for FileTables at the Database Level

When you enable non-transactional access to files at the database level, you can optionally provide a directory name at the same time by using the DIRECTORY_NAME option. If you do not provide a directory name when you enable non-transactional access, then you have to provide it later before you can create FileTables in the database.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 149

- (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 152

- (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 155

- (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 156

- (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 160

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance.

The instance contains a database that supports a retail sales application. The application generates hundreds of transactions per second and is online 24 hours per day and 7 days per week.

You plan to define a backup strategy for the database. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

No more than 5 minutes worth of transactions are lost. Data can be recovered by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do? Choose all that apply.

- A. Configure the database to use the SIMPLE recovery model.
- B. Create a DIFFERENTIAL database backup every 4 hours.
- C. Create a LOG backup every 5 minutes.
- D. Configure the database to use the FULL recovery model.
- E. Create a FULL database backup every 24 hours.
- F. Create a DIFFERENTIAL database backup every 24 hours.

Answer: BCDE

Explanation:

The full recovery model uses log backups to prevent data loss in the broadest range of failure scenarios, and backing and restoring the transaction log (log backups) is required. The advantage of using log backups is that they let you restore a database to any point of time that is contained within a log backup (point-in-time

recovery). You can use a series of log backups to roll a database forward to any point in time that is contained in one of the log backups. Be aware that to minimize your restore time, you can supplement each full backup with a series of differential backups of the same data.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190217\(v=sql.105\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190217(v=sql.105).aspx)

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 7)

You are using dynamic management views to monitor an SQL Server server named SQL1. A database administrator named Dbal must monitor the health of SQL1.

You need to ensure that Dbal can access dynamic management views for SQL1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which permissions should you assign to Dbal?

- 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 163

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to install a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance.

The instance will support a database that has the following requirements: Store Excel workbooks on the file system.

Access the workbooks through Transact-SQL.

Include the workbooks in database backups.

During installation, you need to ensure that the requirements will be met. Which feature should you use?

- A. Excel Services
- B. FILESTREAM
- C. SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS)
- D. OpenXML

Answer: B

Explanation:

FILESTREAM enables SQL Server-based applications to store unstructured data, such as documents and images, on the file system. Applications can leverage the rich streaming APIs and performance of the file system and at the same time maintain transactional consistency between the unstructured data and corresponding structured data.

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

NEW QUESTION 164

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance that has multiple databases. You have a two-node SQL Server failover cluster. The cluster uses a storage area network (SAN). You discover I/O issues. The SAN is at capacity and additional disks cannot be added.

You need to reduce the I/O workload on the SAN at a minimal cost. What should you do?

- A. Move user databases to a local disk.
- B. Expand the tempdb data and log files
- C. Modify application code to use table variables
- D. Move the tempdb files to a local disk

Answer: D

Explanation:

The use of local disks for TempDB allows us to have more flexibility when configuring for optimal performance. It is a common performance recommendation to create the TempDB database on the fastest storage available. With the capability to utilize local disk for TempDB placement we can easily utilize disks that are larger, have a higher rotational speed or use SSD disks.

References: <https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/2817/sql-server-2012-cluster-with-tempdb-on-local-disk/>

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database. The database is currently configured to log ship to a secondary server.

You are preparing to cut over to the secondary server by stopping log-shipping and bringing the secondary database online. You want to perform a tail-log backup.

You need to leave the primary database in a restoring state.

Which option of the BACKUP LOG command should you use?

- A. NO_TRUNCATE
- B. NORECOVERY
- C. STANDBY
- D. FORMAT

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is recommended that you take a tail-log backup in the following scenarios:

* If the database is online and you plan to perform a restore operation on the database, begin by backing up the tail of the log. To avoid an error for an online database, you must use the ... WITH NORECOVERY option of the BACKUP Transact-SQL statement.

Note: A tail-log backup captures any log records that have not yet been backed up (the tail of the log) to prevent work loss and to keep the log chain intact. Before you can recover a SQL Server database to its latest point in time, you must back up the tail of its transaction log. The tail-log backup will be the last backup of interest in the recovery plan for the database.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/tail-log-backups-sql-server>

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have an on-premises server that runs Windows Server 2012 R2. The server has a Microsoft SQL Server 2016 instance that has one user database. The database is 2 TB.

Your company has a Win32 application installed on 1,000 computers. The application connects to the database by using a network name of server1.contoso.local.

You need to migrate the database to SQL Server 2016 on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016. The solution must minimize outages to the application.

What should you do?

- A. Copy the database files and update the records in DNS.
- B. Implement an availability group and update the records in DNS.
- C. Implement database mirroring and update the records in DNS.
- D. Implement database mirroring and change the connection string.

Answer: B

Explanation:

SQL Server high availability and disaster recovery (HADR) technologies that are supported in Azure include: References:

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 7)

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2014 to develop a database application. You need to create an object that meets the following requirements:

Which object should you use?

- A. Scalar-valued function
- B. Inline function
- C. User-defined data type
- D. Stored procedure

Answer: D

Explanation:

Stored procedures accept input parameters and return multiple values in the form of output parameters to the calling program. They cannot be used in views.

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

NEW QUESTION 175

- (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 178

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