



70-764^{Q&As}

Administering a SQL Database Infrastructure

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QUESTION 1

You have a database named DB1.

Users report that a database application that updates the data in DB1 is unresponsive.

You need to identify which process prevents the application from responding.

What should you do?

- A. Run DBCC INPUTBUFFER.
- B. Query sys.dm_exec_session_wait_stats.
- C. Run sp_autostats.
- D. Run sp_who.
- E. Query sys.dm_db_resource_stats.

Correct Answer: B

sys.dm_exec_session_wait_stats returns information about all the waits encountered by threads that executed for each session. You can use this view to diagnose performance issues with the SQL Server session and also with specific queries and batches.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-dynamic-management-views/sys-dm-exec-session-wait-stats-transact-sql>

QUESTION 2

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.

A company has a Microsoft SQL Server environment in Microsoft Azure. The databases are stored directly in Azure blob storage. The company uses a complex backup process.

You need to simplify the backup process. Future restores should not require differential or multiple incremental logs to perform a restore.

You need to design a backup solution for the SQL Server instances.

Which option should you use?

- A. backup compression
- B. backup encryption
- C. file snapshot backup
- D. mirrored backup media sets



- E. SQL Server backup to URL
- F. SQL Server Managed Backup to Azure
- G. tail-log backup
- H. back up and truncate the transaction log

Correct Answer: C

SQL Server File-snapshot backup uses Azure snapshots to provide nearly instantaneous backups and quicker restores for database files stored using the Azure Blob storage service. This capability enables you to simplify your backup and restore policies.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/file-snapshot-backups-for-database-files-in-azure?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 3

You are designing an authentication strategy for a new server that has SQL Server 2014 installed. The strategy must meet the following business requirements:

The account used to generate reports must be allowed to make a connection during certain hours only.

Failed authentication requests must be logged.

You need to recommend a technology that meets each business requirement. The solution must minimize the amount of events that are logged.

Which technologies should you recommend? To answer, drag the appropriate solution to the correct business requirement in the answer area.

Select and Place:

Isolation Levels

- Login auditing
- Logon triggers
- C2 audit tracing
- Policy-Based Management

Answer area

The account used to generate reports must be allowed to make a connection during certain hours only.

Failed authentication requests must be logged.

Correct Answer:



Isolation Levels

C2 audit tracing
Policy-Based Management

Answer area

The account used to generate reports must be allowed to request a connection during certain hours only.

Logon triggers

Failed authentication requests must be logged.

Login auditing

1. Logon triggers fire stored procedures in response to a LOGON event. This event is raised when a user session is established with an instance of SQL Server. Logon triggers fire after the authentication phase of logging in finishes, but before the user session is actually established.

You can use logon triggers to audit and control server sessions, such as by tracking login activity, restricting logins to SQL Server, or limiting the number of sessions for a specific login.

2. Login auditing can be configured to write to the error log on the following events.

- Failed logins
- Successful logins
- Both failed and successful logins

QUESTION 4

Overview

You are a database administrator for a company named Litware, Inc.

Litware is a book publishing house. Litware has a main office and a branch office.

You are designing the database infrastructure to support a new web-based application that is being developed.

The web application will be accessed at www.litwareinc.com. Both internal employees and external partners will use the application.

You have an existing desktop application that uses a SQL Server 2008 database named App1_DB.

App1_DB will remain in production.

Requirements

Planned Changes

You plan to deploy a SQL Server 2014 instance that will contain two databases named Database1 and Database2.

All database files will be stored in a highly available SAN.

Database1 will contain two tables named Orders and OrderDetails.



Database1 will also contain a stored procedure named usp_UpdateOrderDetails.

The stored procedure is used to update order information. The stored procedure queries the Orders table twice each time the procedure executes. The rows returned from the first query must be returned on the second query unchanged along with any rows added to the table between the two read operations.

Database1 will contain several queries that access data in the Database2 tables.

Database2 will contain a table named Inventory.

Inventory will contain over 100 GB of data.

The Inventory table will have two indexes: a clustered index on the primary key and a nonclustered index.

The column that is used as the primary key will use the identity property.

Database2 will contain a stored procedure named usp_UpdateInventory. usp_UpdateInventory will manipulate a table that contains a self-join that has an unlimited number of hierarchies. All data in Database2 is recreated each day and does

not change until the next data creation process. Data from Database2 will be accessed periodically by an external application named Application1. The data from Database2 will be sent to a database named Appl_Db1 as soon as changes

occur to the data in Database2. Litware plans to use offsite storage for all SQL Server 2014 backups.

Business Requirements

You have the following requirements:

Costs for new licenses must be minimized.

Private information that is accessed by Application must be stored in a secure format.

Development effort must be minimized whenever possible.

The storage requirements for databases must be minimized.

System administrators must be able to run real-time reports on disk usage.

The databases must be available if the SQL Server service fails.

Database administrators must receive a detailed report that contains allocation errors and data corruption.

Application developers must be denied direct access to the database tables. Applications must be denied direct access to the tables.

You must encrypt the backup files to meet regulatory compliance requirements.

The encryption strategy must minimize changes to the databases and to the applications.

You need to recommend a solution to synchronize Database2 to Appl_Db1. What should you recommend?

A. Change data capture

B. Snapshot replication



- C. Master Data Services
- D. Transactional replication

Correct Answer: D

Scenario:

-Data from Database2 will be accessed periodically by an external application named

Application1. The data from Database2 will be sent to a database named App1_Db1 as soon as changes occur to the data in Database2.

-All data in Database2 is recreated each day and does not change until the next data creation process.

QUESTION 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer

choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question in this series.

You maintain a Microsoft SQL Server instance that contains the following databases SalesDb1, SalesDb2, and SalesDb3. Each database has table named Products and Sales. The following table

shows the configuration of each database.

Option of configuration	SalesDb1	SalesDb2	SalesDb3
Recovery model	Full	Full	Simple
Query Store operation model	Read Write	Off	Off
Auto Update Statistics	True	False	False
Auto Update Statistics asynchronously	False	False	False
Sales data age	< 1 month	1 to 6 months	> 6 months

The backup strategies for each database are described in the following table.



Database	Strategy	Backup file names
SalesDb1	Full database backups occur daily at 00:00. Log backups occur every hour.	SalesDb1Full_*.bak SalesDb1Log.bak
SalesDb2	Full database backups occur every three months. Differential backups occur every month. Logs are not backed up.	SalesDb2Delta_*.bak SalesDb2Full_*.bak
SalesDb3	Full database backups occur every five years. Differential backups occur every six months.	SalesDb3Delta_*.bak SalesDb3Full_*.bak

Each full or differential backup operation writes into a new file and uses a different sequence number. You observe the following database corruption issues.

Database	Error	Description
SalesDb2	824	Some data pages that store table row data are torn. All backups for SalesDb2 are lost.
SalesDb3	823	You observe bad checksum issues for data pages that store table row data. All backups are available. No new data has been added to the table since the latest differential backup.

SalesDb3 reports a number of database corruption issues related to error 823 and 824 when reading data pages. You must display the following information about the corrupted pages: database name impacted file id impacted file physical name impacted page id event type that identifies the error type error count

Users report performance issues when they run queries against SalesDb2. You plan to monitor query statistics and execution plans for SalesDb2 by using Query Store. The monitoring strategy must

meet the following requirements:

Perform automatic data cleanup when query store disk usage reaches 500 megabyte (MB).

Capture queries based on resource consumption.

Use a stale query threshold value of 60 days.

The query optimizer generates suboptimal execution plans for a number of queries on the Sales table in SalesDb2. You will create a maintenance plan that updates statistics for the table. The plan

should only update statistics that were automatically created and have not been updated for 30 days. The update should be based on all data in the table.

You need to write the query the maintenance plan will use to update the statistics.

Which four Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and

arrange them in the correct order.



Select the events you want to capture from the event library

Event library:

deadlock

in Event names only

Select events

Name	Category ▼	Channel
xml_deadlock_report	deadlock_monitor	Admin
scheduler_monitor_deadlock_ring_buffer_recorded	scheduling	Operational
lock_deadlock_chain	lock	Analytic
lock_deadlock	lock	Analytic
database_xml_deadlock_report	deadlock_monitor	Admin

Name		
lock_timeout	2	✓
lock_escalation	2	✓
lock-cancel	2	✓
blocked_process_report	4	✓

Event Fields

Description

Select and Place:



Transact-SQL segments

```
SELECT name FROM sys.stats
WHERE auto_created = 1 and object_id
= OBJECT_ID('Sales')
AND STATS_DATE(object_id, stats_id) <=
DATEADD (DAY, -30,CAST(GETDATE() AS
DATE))
```

```
DECLARE statsCursor CURSOR FOR
SELECT 'UPDATE STATISTICS Sales ' +
StatisticsName + ' WITH SAMPLE 10 PER-
CENT' FROM @saleStatistics
OPEN statsCursor
FETCH NEXT FROM statsCursor INTO @sql
WHILE (@@FETCH_STATUS <> -1)
BEGIN
EXEC sp_executesql @sql
FETCH NEXT FROM statsCursor INTO @sql
END
CLOSE statsCursor
DEALLOCATE statsCursor
```

```
SELECT name FROM sys.sysindexes
WHERE id = OBJECT_ID('Sales')
AND STATS_DATE(id, indid) > DATEADD
(DAY, -30,CAST(GETDATE() AS DATE))
```

```
USE master
GO
DECLARE @saleStatistics TABLE (Statis-
ticsName varchar(256))
DECLARE @sql nvarchar(max)
```

```
USE SalesDb2
GO
DECLARE @saleStatistics TABLE (Statis-
ticsName varchar(256))
DECLARE @sql nvarchar(max)
```

```
DECLARE statsCursor CURSOR FOR
SELECT 'UPDATE STATISTICS Sales ' +
StatisticsName + ' WITH FULLSCAN' FROM
@saleStatistics;
OPEN statsCursor
FETCH NEXT FROM statsCursor INTO @sql
WHILE (@@FETCH_STATUS <> -1)
BEGIN
EXEC sp_executesql @sql
FETCH NEXT FROM statsCursor INTO @sql
END
CLOSE statsCursor
DEALLOCATE statsCursor
```

```
INSERT INTO @saleStatistics
```

Answer Area



Correct Answer:



Transact-SQL segments

```
DECLARE statsCursor CURSOR FOR
SELECT 'UPDATE STATISTICS Sales ' +
StatisticsName + ' WITH SAMPLE 10 PER-
CENT' FROM @saleStatistics
OPEN statsCursor
FETCH NEXT FROM statsCursor INTO @sql
WHILE (@@FETCH_STATUS <> -1)
BEGIN
EXEC sp_executesql @sql
FETCH NEXT FROM statsCursor INTO @sql
END
CLOSE statsCursor
DEALLOCATE statsCursor
```

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WHERE id = OBJECT_ID('Sales')
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(DAY, -30, CAST(GETDATE() AS DATE))
```

```
USE master
GO
DECLARE @saleStatistics TABLE (Statis-
ticsName varchar(256))
DECLARE @sql nvarchar(max)
```

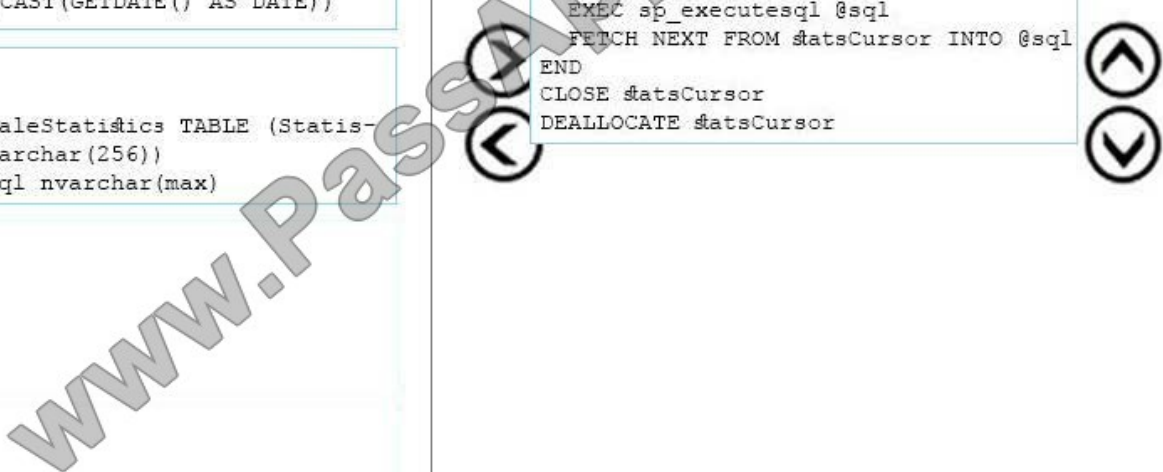
Answer Area

```
USE SalesDb2
GO
DECLARE @saleStatistics TABLE (Statis-
ticsName varchar(256))
DECLARE @sql nvarchar(max)
```

```
INSERT INTO @saleStatistics
```

```
SELECT name FROM sys.stats
WHERE auto_created = 1 and object_id
= OBJECT_ID('Sales')
AND STATS_DATE(object_id, stats_id) <=
DATEADD (DAY, -30, CAST(GETDATE() AS
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```





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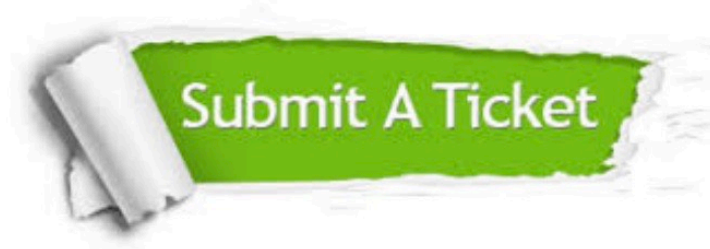
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