



70-764^{Q&As}

Administering a SQL Database Infrastructure

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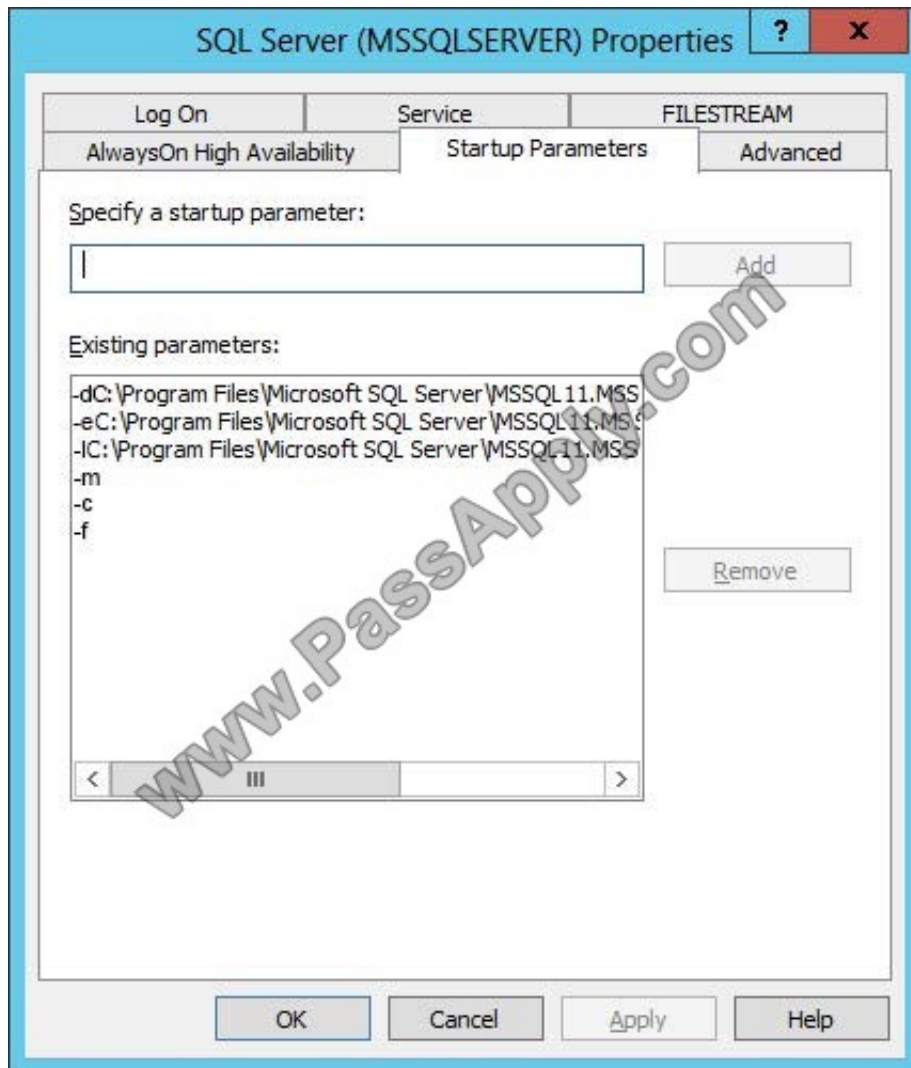


QUESTION 1

You manage a Microsoft SQL Server environment. A server fails and writes the following event to the application event log:

MSG_AUDIT_FORCED_SHUTDOWN

You configure the SQL Server startup parameters as shown in the following graphic:



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

In which user mode will the SQL Server instance start?

	▼
single-user	
multi-user	
restricted-user	

With which server role can a local Windows administrator connect to the database?

	▼
public	
serveradmin	
sysadmin	
setupadmin	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

In which user mode will the SQL Server instance start?

	▼
single-user	
multi-user	
restricted-user	

With which server role can a local Windows administrator connect to the database?

	▼
public	
serveradmin	
sysadmin	
setupadmin	

Box 1: single-user The startup option -m starts an instance of SQL Server in single-user mode. Box 2: sysadmin Starting SQL Server in single-user mode enables any member of the computer's local Administrators group to connect to the instance of SQL Server as a member of the sysadmin fixed server role.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/configurewindows/database-engine-service-startup-options>

QUESTION 2

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2016 database that has multiple tables in the Sales schema.



Some users must be prevented from deleting records in any of the tables in the Sales schema. You need to manage users who are prevented from deleting records in the Sales schema.

You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Create a custom database role that includes the users. Deny Delete permissions on the Sales schema for the custom database role.
- B. Include the Sales schema as an owned schema for the db_denydatawriter role. Add the users to the db_denydatawriter role.
- C. Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for each user.
- D. Create a custom database role that includes the users. Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for the custom database role.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

You have a database named DB1. You complete a full backup on January 1, 2018 to a backup set named DB1_Backup. You create a differential backup January 2, 2018 to the same backup set. You perform transaction log backups each day at 1:00 PM.

DB1 experiences a catastrophic failure.

You need to restore the database to January 3, 2018 at 11:00 AM.

Which three Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segment from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



Answer Area

Transact-SQL segments

```
RESTORE LOG DB1  
FROM DB1_Backup  
WITH FILE = 3, Recovery,  
STOPAT = 'Jan 3, 2018 11:00 AM';
```

```
RESTORE LOG DB1  
FROM DB1_Backup  
WITH FILE = 3,  
NONRECOVERY;
```

```
RESTORE DATABASE DB1  
FROM DB1_Backup  
WITH RECOVERY;
```

```
RESTORE DATABASE DB1  
FROM DB1_Backup  
WITH FILE = 1, NORECOVERY;
```

```
RESTORE DATABASE DB1  
FROM DB1_Backup  
WITH RECOVERY;
```

```
RESTORE DATABASE DB1  
FROM DB1_Backup  
WITH FILE = 2, NORECOVERY;
```

```
RESTORE LOG DB1  
FROM DB1_Backup  
WITH RECOVERY,  
STOPAT = 'Jan 3, 2018 11:00 AM';
```

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Correct Answer:



Answer Area

```

RESTORE LOG DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH FILE = 3,
NONRECOVERY;

```

```

RESTORE DATABASE DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH RECOVERY;

```

```

RESTORE LOG DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH FILE = 3, Recovery,
STOPAT = 'Jan 3, 2018 11:00 AM';

```

```

RESTORE DATABASE DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH RECOVERY;

```

```

RESTORE LOG DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH RECOVERY,
STOPAT = 'Jan 3, 2018 11:00 AM';

```

```

RESTORE DATABASE DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH FILE = 1, NORECOVERY;

```

```

RESTORE DATABASE DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH FILE = 2, NORECOVERY;

```

Transact-SQL segments

```

RESTORE LOG DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH FILE = 3, Recovery,
STOPAT = 'Jan 3, 2018 11:00 AM';

```

```

RESTORE DATABASE DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH FILE = 1, NORECOVERY;

```

```

RESTORE DATABASE DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH FILE = 2, NORECOVERY;

```

```

RESTORE DATABASE DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH RECOVERY;

```

```

RESTORE LOG DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH RECOVERY,
STOPAT = 'Jan 3, 2018 11:00 AM';

```

```

RESTORE LOG DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH FILE = 3, Recovery,
STOPAT = 'Jan 3, 2018 11:00 AM';

```

```

RESTORE DATABASE DB1
FROM DB1_Backup
WITH RECOVERY;

```

This example restores a database, differential database, and transaction log backup of the MyAdvWorks database.

Step 1:

- Assume the database is lost at this point. Now restore the full
- database. Specify the original full database backup and NORECOVERY.
- NORECOVERY allows subsequent restore operations to proceed.

```

RESTORE DATABASE MyAdvWorks
FROM MyAdvWorks_1
WITH NORECOVERY;
GO

```

Step 2:



-- Now restore the differential database backup, the second backup on
-- the MyAdvWorks_1 backup device.

```
RESTORE DATABASE MyAdvWorks  
FROM MyAdvWorks_1  
WITH FILE = 2,  
NORECOVERY;
```

Step 3:

-- Now restore each transaction log backup created after
-- the differential database backup.

```
RESTORE LOG MyAdvWorks  
FROM MyAdvWorks_log1  
WITH NORECOVERY; GO RESTORE LOG MyAdvWorks FROM MyAdvWorks_log2 WITH RECOVERY; GO
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/restore-a-differential-database-backup-sql-server>

QUESTION 4

You have the following Microsoft SQL Server instances:

Name	Role	Location
SQL1	primary	Main office
SQL2	monitoring	Main office
SQL3	secondary	Branch office

You have a database named DB1 that is hosted on SQL1.

Users in the branch office must be able to access DB1 from SQL3.

You need to configure an AlwaysOn Availability Group and limit latency on the secondary server.

Which settings should you configure?

- A. FAILOVER_MODE = AUTOMATIC
- B. AVAILABILITY MODE = SYNCHRONOUS_COMMIT
- C. FAILOVER_MODE = MANUAL
- D. AVAILABILITY MODE = ASYNCHRONOUS_COMMIT



Correct Answer: D

Asynchronous-commit mode is a disaster-recovery solution that works well when the availability replicas are distributed over considerable distances. If every secondary replica is running under asynchronous-commit mode, the primary replica does not wait for any of the secondary replicas to harden the log. Rather, immediately after writing the log record to the local log file, the primary replica sends the transaction confirmation to the client. The primary replica runs with minimum transaction latency in relation to a secondary replica that is configured for asynchronous-commit mode. If the current primary is configured for asynchronous commit availability mode, it will commit transactions asynchronously for all secondary replicas regardless of their individual availability mode settings.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Synchronous-commit mode emphasizes high availability over performance, at the cost of increased transaction latency.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/availability-groups/windows/availability-modes-always-on-availability-groups>

QUESTION 5

You need to ensure that a stored procedure fails if an INSERT statement within the stored procedure fails. What action should you take?

- A. THROW 51000, '\\Abort!\\'
- B. SET XACT_ABORT OFF
- C. SET XACT_ABORT ON
- D. TRY....CATCH

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

You manage Microsoft SQL Server databases for an organization.

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

Encrypt the data at rest.

Ensure that unencrypted values for specific columns can only be viewed by using a decryption key.

Ensure that decrypted columns are only accessible by using database views.

Which actions should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

Option

Action

Data at rest

- Configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) by using an asymmetric key based on a certificate in the master database.
- Configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) by using a symmetric key based on a certificate in the application database.
- In SQL Server Configuration Manager, set the value of the ForceEncryption option to Yes.
- Configure backup encryption using an asymmetric key.

Columns

- Configure column-level encryption by using the ENCRYPTIONBYKEY statement.
- Configure Dynamic Data Masking (DDM) for the columns by using the MASKED WITH statement.
- Configure column-level encryption by using Always Encrypted keys.

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

Option	Action
--------	--------

Option	Action
Data at rest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) by using an asymmetric key based on a certificate in the master database.Configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) by using a symmetric key based on a certificate in the application database.In SQL Server Configuration Manager, set the value of the ForceEncryption option to Yes.Configure backup encryption using an asymmetric key.

Option	Action
Columns	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Configure column-level encryption by using the ENCRYPTIONBYKEY statement.Configure Dynamic Data Masking (DDM) for the columns by using the MASKED WITH statement.Configure column-level encryption by using Always Encrypted keys.

To protect all databases use a certificate in the master database Note: TDE encrypts the storage of an entire database by using a symmetric key called the database encryption key. The database encryption key can also be protected using a certificate, which is protected by the database master key of the master database. The encryption uses a database encryption key (DEK), which is stored in the database boot record for availability during recovery. The DEK is a symmetric key secured by using a certificate stored in the master database of the server or an asymmetric key protected by an EKM module. Box 2: Configure DDM Dynamic data masking helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data by enabling customers to designate how much of the sensitive data to reveal with minimal impact on the application layer. DDM can be configured on the database to hide sensitive data in the result sets of queries over designated database fields, while the data in the database is not changed.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/enable-tde-on-sql-server-using-ekm?view=sql-server-2017> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/dynamic-data-masking>

QUESTION 7



You need to validate rows before they are added to a table every time a row is added using a user-defined function. What should you use? More than one answer may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. DML Trigger
- B. Default constraint
- C. Foreign key
- D. CHECK constraint

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series.

Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You need to deploy a new Microsoft SQL Server environment that meets the following requirements:

The SQL Server instance must be highly available.

There must be minimal downtime incurred during hardware failure or operating system maintenance.

All instance-level security settings and SQL Server Agent jobs must be available without additional synchronization tasks.

What should you implement?

- A. a Microsoft Azure Stretch Database
- B. log shipping
- C. an Always On Availability Group with all replicas in synchronous-commit mode
- D. a file share witness
- E. a Microsoft SQL Server failover cluster instance (FCI)
- F. a Windows cluster with a shared-nothing architecture
- G. an Always On Availability Group with secondary replicas in asynchronous-commit mode

Correct Answer: E

As part of the SQL Server Always On offering, Always On Failover Cluster Instances leverages Windows Server Failover Clustering (WSFC) functionality to provide local high availability through redundancy at the server-instance level--a failover cluster instance (FCI). An FCI is a single instance of SQL Server that is installed across Windows Server Failover Clustering (WSFC) nodes and, possibly, across multiple subnets.

When there is hardware or software failure of a server, the applications or clients connecting to the server will experience downtime. When a SQL Server instance is configured to be an FCI (instead of a standalone instance), the high availability of that SQL Server instance is protected by the presence of redundant nodes in the FCI.



References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/sql-server/failover-clusters/windows/always-on-failover-cluster-instances-sql-server>

QUESTION 9

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 are a database administrator for a company that has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server environment and Microsoft Azure SQL Database instances. The environment hosts several customer databases, and each customer uses a dedicated instance. The environments that you manage are shown in the following table.



Customer	Cloud Type	Description
AdventureWorks Cycles	Private	The environment includes a database named Adventureworks that contains a single schema named ADVSchema . You must implement auditing for all objects in the ADVSchema schema. You must also implement auditing to record access to data that is considered sensitive by the company.
Tailspin Toys	Private	Tailspin Toys has a custom application that accesses a hosted database named TSpinDB . The application will monitor TSpinDB and capture information over time about which database objects are accessed and how frequently they are accessed.
Contoso, Ltd.	Private	The environment has a database named ConDB that was recently upgraded to Microsoft SQL Server 2016. Contoso reports that ConDB is slow to return results when the server is busy. You must modify the startup parameters to ConDB to optimize performance.
Wingtip Toys	Private	Wingtip Toys has a database named WingDB . All tables in the database have indexes. Users report system response time is slow during peak activity periods. You observe that the performance issues are related to locking. Wingtip Toys receives data updates from suppliers each week. You must implement a process for importing the data into WingDB . You must use minimal logging and minimized data loss during import process.
Wide World Importers	Public	The environment includes a database named WDWDB . Neither auditing nor statistics are configured for WDWDB . You must log any deletion of views and all database record update operations.

You need to configure auditing for WDWDB.

In the table below, identify the event type that you must audit for each activity.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

Event type	View deletions	Update operations
Data changes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schema changes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SQL batch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Event type	View deletions	Update operations
Data changes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schema changes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SQL batch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

QUESTION 10

You are implementing a SQL Server 2016 five-node failover cluster.

You need to choose a quorum configuration.

Which configuration should you use?

- A. Distributed File System (DFS)
- B. Node Majority
- C. Cluster Shared Volume (CSV)
- D. Node and Disk Majority

Correct Answer: D



Node and Disk Majority (recommended for clusters with an even number of nodes) Incorrect Answers:

B: Node Majority (recommended for clusters with an odd number of nodes)

References: [https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/cc731739\(v=ws.11\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2008-R2-and-2008/cc731739(v=ws.11))

QUESTION 11

You have an application that queries a database.

Users report that the application is slower than expected.

You discover that several server process identifiers (SPIDs) have PAGELATCH_UP and PAGELATCH_EX waits. The resource descriptions of the SPIDs contains 2:1:1.

You need to resolve the issue.

What should you do?

- A. Reduce the number of table variables used in the application.
- B. Use identity integers as primary key fields in the tables.
- C. Reduce the fill factor of all the clustered indexes.
- D. Move the database files to SSD storage.

Correct Answer: D

Faster disks would reduce this problem.

QUESTION 12

HOTSPOT

You have a database named DB1.

Users report that queries that use a specific table take a long time to complete. You suspect an issue with how often checkpoints are issued.

You need to create an Extended Events session to monitor the database checkpoint activity on DB1.

Which settings should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Configuration

Setting

Event

	▼
sqlserver.checkpoint_begin	
sqlserver.database_name	
sqlserver.database_name=N'DB1'	

Action

	▼
sqlserver.checkpoint_begin	
sqlserver.database_name	
sqlserver.database_name=N'DB1'	

Where

	▼
sqlserver.checkpoint_begin	
sqlserver.database_name	
sqlserver.database_name=N'DB1'	

Correct Answer:



Configuration

Setting

Event

	▼
sqlserver.checkpoint_begin	
sqlserver.database_name	
sqlserver.database_name=N'DB1'	

Action

	▼
sqlserver.checkpoint_begin	
sqlserver.database_name	
sqlserver.database_name=N'DB1'	

Where

	▼
sqlserver.checkpoint_begin	
sqlserver.database_name	
sqlserver.database_name=N'DB1'	

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

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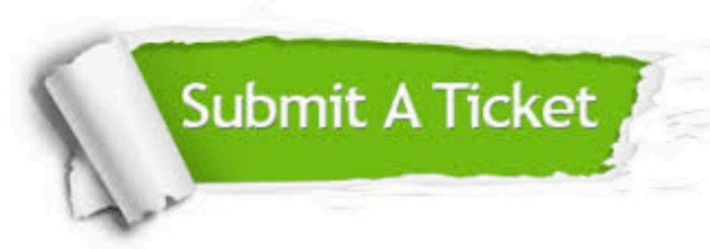
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