Exam Questions 70-765
Provisioning SQL Databases (beta)

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NEW QUESTION 1
DRAG DROP
A new Azure Active Directory security principal named ReportUser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com should have access to select all current and future objects in the Reporting database. You should not grant the principal any other permissions. You should use your Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) account to authenticate to the Azure SQL database. You need to create the new security principal.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Create a connection to the master database on the Azure SQL Server instance by using your Active Directory authenticated account.

Create a connection to the Reporting database on the Azure SQL Server instance by using your Active Directory authenticated account.

Run the following Transact-SQL statement:
EXEC sp_addrolemember 'db_datareader', 'reportuser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com'

Run the following Transact-SQL statement:
CREATE USER [reportUser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com] FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER

Run the following Transact-SQL statement:
USE Reporting
CREATE USER [reportUser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com] FOR LOGIN [reportUser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com]
GRANT SELECT TO [reportUser@contoso.onmicrosoft.com]

Create a connection to the Reporting database on the Azure SQL Server instance by using your SQL Server authenticated account.

Answer Area

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1:
To provision an Azure AD-based contained database user (other than the server administrator that owns the database), connect to the database (here the Reporting database) with an Azure AD identity (not with a SQL Server account) that has access to the database.

Step 2: CREATE USER ... FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER
To create an Azure AD-based contained database user (other than the server administrator that owns the database), connect to the database with an Azure AD identity, as a user with at least the ALTER ANY USER permission. Then use the following Transact-SQL syntax:
CREATE USER &lt;Azure_AD_principal_name&gt; FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER;

Step 3:
Grant the proper reading permissions.


NEW QUESTION 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 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.
NEW QUESTION 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 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 section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are tuning the performance of a virtual machine that hosts a Microsoft SQL Server instance. The virtual machine originally had four CPU cores and now has 32 CPU cores.

The SQL Server instance uses the default settings and has an OLTP database named db1. The largest table in db1 is a key value store table named table1.

Several reports use the PIVOT statement and access more than 100 million rows in table1.

You discover that when the reports run, there are PAGELATCH_IO waits on PFS pages 2:1:1, 2:2:1, 2:3:1, and 2:4:1 within the tempdb database.

You need to prevent the PAGELATCH_IO waits from occurring. Solution: You add more tempdb databases.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 4
You need to create an Elastic Database job to rebuild indexes across 10 Microsoft Azure SQL databases. Which powershell cmdlet should you run?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The New-AzureSqlJob cmdlet, in the ElasticDatabaseJobs module, creates a job definition to be used for subsequent job runs.

References:

NEW QUESTION 5
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 server
B. Filter queries that have a Duration value of more than 1,000.
C. Use sp_configure to set a value for blocked process threshold
D. Create an extended event session.
E. Use the Job Activity monitor to review all processes that are actively running
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 6
You administer a Windows 2008 server hosting an instance of Microsoft SQL Server 2014 Standard Edition. The server hosts a database named Orders. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales. UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema. You need to ensure that UserA is disallowed to select from any of the tables in the Customers schema. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

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

Answer: G

Explanation: Use SQL Data Warehouse or Parallel Data WarehouseGRANT and DENY statements to grant or deny a permission (such as UPDATE) on a securable (such as a database, table, view, etc.) to a security principal (a login, a database user, or a database role).

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/permissions-grant-deny-revoke-azure-sql-data-
NEW QUESTION 8
You plan to deploy a Microsoft SQL Server database that will use FILESTREAM. The database will store 4 TB of FILESTREAM data on a single Windows partition.
You need to configure the hard disk that will support the FILESTREAM data. The solution must provide the fastest read and write access to the data.
How should you configure the disk? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Explanation: File System: NTFS
8.3 filename support: Disabled
Indexing: Disabled
- NTFS is required.
- Disable generation of 8.3 names on all NTFS volumes used for FILESTREAM data storage.
- Check that search indexing is not enabled on FILESTREAM volumes, under the Volume Properties window, unchecking the “Allow files on this drive to have contents indexed in addition to file properties” box.
References:

NEW QUESTION 9
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance that contains a financial database hosted on a storage area network (SAN).
The financial database has the following characteristics:
The database is continually modified by users during business hours from Monday through Friday between 09:00 hours and 17:00 hours. Five percent of the existing data is modified each day.
The Finance department loads large CSV files into a number of tables each business day at 11:15 hours and 15:15 hours by using the BCP or BULK INSERT commands. Each data load adds 3 GB of data to the database.
These data load operations must occur in the minimum amount of time.
A full database backup is performed every Sunday at 10:00 hours. Backup operations will be performed every two hours (11:00, 13:00, 15:00, and 17:00) during business hours.
You need to ensure that the backup size is as small as possible. Which backup should you perform every two hours?

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

Answer: J

Explanation: Minimally, you must have created at least one full backup before you can create any log backups. After that, the transaction log can be backed up at any time unless the log is already being backed up.
References:

NEW QUESTION 10
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NEW QUESTION 11
You have a database that contains a 400-GB table that is read-only. You need to enable the Stretch Database feature. How should you complete the statement? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point. Select and Place:

Answer:

Explanation: To configure an existing table for Stretch Database, run the ALTER TABLE command. Here's an example that migrates the entire table and begins data migration immediately. USE [Stretch-enabled database name];
GO
ALTER TABLE [table name]
SET ( REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE = ON ( MIGRATION_STATE = OUTBOUND ) ) ; GO
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/sql-server/stretch-database/enable-stretch-database-for-atable

NEW QUESTION 12
You manage a Microsoft SQL Server instance named SQL1 that has 32 gigabytes (GB) of total memory. The instance supports an app named App1 that only uses a single thread. App1 frequently queries the database using the same index. The operating system and App1 combined require 8 GB of memory to function. You need to ensure that the SQL Server does not limit the performance of App1. What configuration option should you set?

A. min memory per query to 4 GB
B. index create memory to 16 GB
C. max worker threads to 1
D. max server memory to 16 GB

Answer:

Explanation: The index creates memory option controls the maximum amount of memory initially allocated for sort operations when creating indexes. The default value for this option is 0 (self-configuring). If more memory is later needed for index creation and the memory is available, the server will use it; thereby, exceeding the setting of this option. If additional memory is not available, the index creation will continue using the memory already allocated. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/configure-windows/configure-the-indexcreate-memory-server

NEW QUESTION 13
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2016 instance. You need to configure a new database to support FILETABLES. What should you do? Choose all that apply.

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

Answer: BDF

Explanation: References:

NEW QUESTION 14
You administer two Microsoft SQL Server 2014 servers. Each server resides in a different, untrusted domain. You plan to configure database mirroring. You need to be able to create database mirroring endpoints on both servers. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: To enable certificate authentication for database mirroring on a given server instance, the system administrator must configure each server instance to use certificates on both outbound and inbound connections.
References:

NEW QUESTION 15
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:

NEW QUESTION 16
You are migrating an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server instance to SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The instance has 30 databases that consume a total of 2 TB of disk space. The instance sustains more than 30,000 transactions per second. You need to provision storage for the virtual machine. The storage must be able to support the same load as the on-premises deployment. Solution: You use drive D on the virtual machine to store the database files. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 17
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database instance. You create a new user named UserA. You need to ensure that UserA is able to create SQL Server Agent jobs and execute SQL Server agent jobs owned by UserA. To which role should you add UserA?

A. DatabaseMailUserRole
B. ServerGroupAdministratorGroup
C. SQLAgentUserRole
D. Securityadmin

Answer: C

Explanation: SQLAgentUserRole is the least privileged of the SQL Server Agent fixed database roles. It has permissions on only operators, local jobs, and job schedules. Members of SQLAgentUserRole have permissions on only local jobs and job schedules that they own. Members can create local jobs.
References:

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NEW QUESTION 18
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.
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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: Move the transaction logs to a faster disk. Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation: Section: Deploy and migrate applications
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 19
You use Microsoft SQL Server 2014 to develop a database application. You need to implement a computed column that references a lookup table by using an INNER JOIN against another table.
What should you do?
A. Reference a user-defined function within the computed column.
B. Create a BEFORE trigger that maintains the state of the computed column.
C. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded values.
D. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded CASE statements.

Answer: A

Explanation: A common way to define a computed column is by using a user-defined function (UDF) to encapsulate the calculation logic.

NEW QUESTION 20
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.

NEW QUESTION 21
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