

## 70-765 Dumps

### Provisioning SQL Databases (beta)

<https://www.certleader.com/70-765-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Topic 1)

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

You have deployed several GS-series virtual machines (VMs) in Microsoft Azure. You plan to deploy Microsoft SQL Server in a development environment.

You need to provide storage to the environment that minimizes costs. Which storage option should you use?

- A. Premium P10 disk storage
- B. Premium P20 disk storage
- C. Premium P30 disk storage
- D. Standard locally redundant disk storage
- E. Standard geo-redundant disk storage
- F. Standard zone redundant blob storage
- G. Standard locally redundant blob storage
- H. Standard geo-redundant blob storage

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Topic 1)

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.

Your company plans to use Microsoft Azure Resource Manager templates for all future deployments of SQL Server on Azure virtual machines.

You need to create the templates.

Solution: You use Visual Studio to create a JSON template that defines the deployment and configuration settings for the SQL Server environment.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Azure Resource Manager template consists of JSON, not XAML, and expressions that you can use to construct values for your deployment.

A good JSON editor can simplify the task of creating templates.

Note: In its simplest structure, an Azure Resource Manager template contains the following elements:

```
{
"$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
"contentVersion": "", "parameters": { },
"variables": { },
"resources": [ ],
"outputs": { }
}
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-authoring-templates>

**NEW QUESTION 3**

- (Topic 1)

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.

Your company plans to use Microsoft Azure Resource Manager templates for all future deployments of SQL Server on Azure virtual machines.

You need to create the templates.

Solution: You create the desired SQL Server configuration in an Azure Resource Group, then export the Resource Group template and save it to the Templates Library.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure Resource Manager template consists of JSON, and expressions that you can use to construct values for your deployment.

A good JSON editor, not a Resource Group template, can simplify the task of creating templates.

Note: In its simplest structure, a Azure Resource Manager template contains the following elements:

```
{
"$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
"contentVersion": "", "parameters": { },
"variables": { },
"resources": [ ],
"outputs": { }
}
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-authoring-templates>

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (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 to 8.
- C. Increase the size of the tempdb data files to 1 GB.
- D. Add seven additional tempdb data file
- E. In the tempdb database, set the value of the MAXDOP property to 8.
- F. Set the value for the autogrowth setting for the tempdb data file to 128 megabytes (MB). Add seven additional tempdb data files and set the autogrowth value to 128 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.

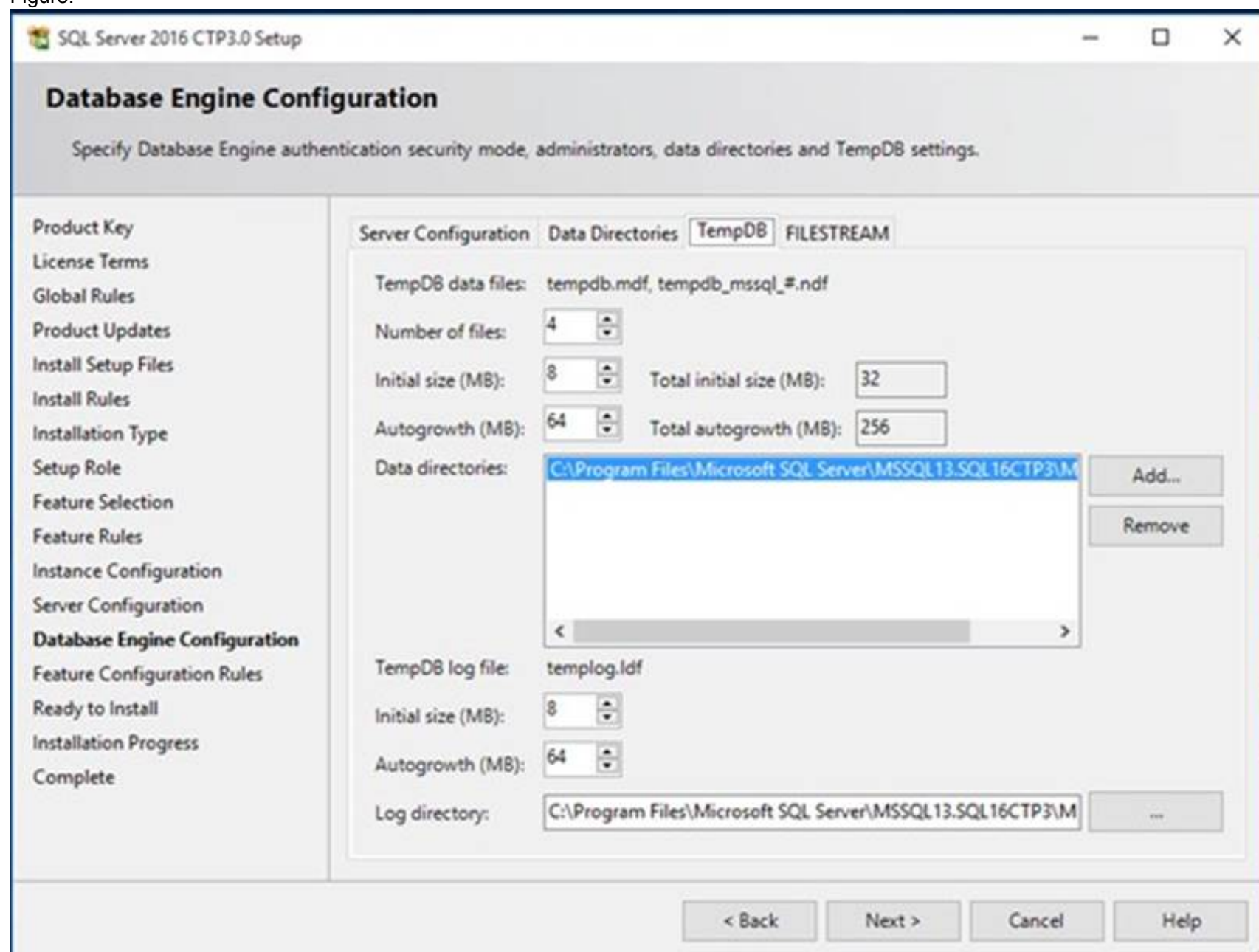
2. Configuration options: Data Files

\* 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 5**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 1)

You are building a new Always On Availability Group in Microsoft Azure. The corporate domain controllers (DCs) are attached to a virtual network named ProductionNetwork. The DCs are part of an availability set named ProductionServers1.

You create the first node of the availability group and add it to an availability set named ProductionServers2. The availability group node is a virtual machine (VM) that runs Microsoft SQL Server. You attach the node to ProductionNetwork.

The servers in the availability group must be directly accessible only by other company VMs in Azure.

You need to configure the second SQL Server VM for the availability group.

How should you configure the VM? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration settings to the correct target locations. Each configuration setting may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Configuration settings

None/Not Assigned

ProductionServers1

ProductionNetwork

ProductionServers2

Create a new Object

### VM settings page

Settings — □ X

Storage

Disk type !

Standard Premium (SSD)

\* Storage account ! >

(new) sqlstorage3

Network

\* Virtual network !

setting >

\* Subnet ! >

ProductionServers (10.1.0.0/24)

\* Public IP address !

setting >

\* Network security group !

(new) SQLServers

Extensions

Extensions ! >

No extensions

Monitoring

Diagnostics !

Disabled Enabled

Availability

\* Availability set ! >

setting

OK

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

;  
Box 1: ProductionNetwork  
The virtual network is named ProductionNetwork.



Box 2: None /Not Assigned

As the servers in the availability group must be directly accessible only by other company VMs in Azure, there should be no Public IP address.

Box 3: ProductionServer2

You create the first node of the availability group and add it to an availability set named ProductionServers2. The availability group node is a virtual machine (VM) that runs Microsoft SQL Server.

#### NEW QUESTION 6

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You use Resource Manager to deploy a new Microsoft SQL Server instance in a Microsoft Azure virtual machine (VM) that uses Premium storage. The combined initial size of the SQL Server user database files is expected to be over 200 gigabytes (GB). You must maximize performance for the database files and the log file. You add the following additional drive volumes to the VM:

Drive volume	Storage	Host caching
E:	Premium storage	ReadOnly
F:	Premium storage	None

You have the following requirements:

You need to deploy the SQL instance.

In the table below, identify the drive where you must store each SQL Server file type. NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer area

Drive	Data files	Log files
C:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Enable read caching on the disk(s) hosting the data files and TempDB.

Do not enable caching on disk(s) hosting the log file. Host caching is not used for log files.

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 PARAMETER\_SNIFFING option for the databases. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

PARAMETER\_SNIFFING = { ON | OFF | PRIMARY} enables or disables parameter sniffing. This is equivalent to Trace Flag 4136.

SQL server uses a process called parameter sniffing when executing queries or stored procedures that use parameters. During compilation, the value passed into the parameter is evaluated and used to create an execution plan. That value is also stored with the execution plan in the plan cache. Future executions of the plan will re-use the plan that was compiled with that reference value.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 2)

You manage a Microsoft SQL Server environment in a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. You must enable Always Encrypted for columns in a database.

You need to configure the key store provider.

What should you do?

- A. Manually specify the column master key.
- B. Modify the connection string for applications.
- C. Auto-generate a column master key.
- D. Use theWindows certificate store.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Always Encrypted supports multiple key stores for storing Always Encrypted column master keys. A column master key can be a certificate stored in Windows Certificate Store.  
References:<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt723359.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

▼

CREATE USER

ALTER SERVER ROLE

CREATE LOGIN

Admin2 WITH password = 'Pa\$\$w0rd';

▼

CREATE USER

ALTER SERVER ROLE

CREATE LOGIN

Admin2User FROM

▼

WINDOWS

EXTERNAL PROVIDER

LOGIN

Admin2

ALTER ROLE '

▼

loginmanager

dbmanager

bd\_ddladmin

- 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 10**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

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	Answer Area
Create a connection to the <b>master</b> database on the Azure SQL Server instance by using your Active Directory authenticated account.	
Create a connection to the <b>Reporting</b> 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 statements:  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 <b>Reporting</b> database on the Azure SQL Server instance by using your SQL Server authenticated account.	

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**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 <Azure\_AD\_principal\_name> FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER;

Step 3:

Grant the proper reading permissions.

References:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-aad-authentication>

**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 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 that 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 14**

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 17**

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 20**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 6)

You need to maximize performance of writes to each database without requiring changes to existing database tables.

In the table below, identify the database setting that you must configure for each database. NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Each correct selection



is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Database setting	DB1	DB2
DELAYED_DURABILITY = FORCED	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DELAYED_DURABILITY = ALLOWED	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON and READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AUTO_UPDATE_STATISTICS_ASYNC ON	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

### Explanation:

DB1: DELAYED\_DURABILITY=FORCED

From scenario: Thousands of records are inserted into DB1 or updated each second. Inserts are made by many different external applications that your company's developers do not control. You observe that transaction log write latency is a bottleneck in performance. Because of the transient nature of all the data in this database, the business can tolerate some data loss in the event of a server shutdown.

With the DELAYED\_DURABILITY=FORCED setting, every transaction that commits on the database is delayed durable.

With the DELAYED\_DURABILITY= ALLOWED setting, each transaction's durability is determined at the transaction level.

Note: Delayed transaction durability reduces both latency and contention within the system because:

\* The transaction commit processing does not wait for log IO to finish and return control to the client.

\* Concurrent transactions are less likely to contend for log IO; instead, the log buffer can be flushed to disk in larger chunks, reducing contention, and increasing throughput.

DB2: ALLOW\_SNAPSHOT\_ISOLATION ON and READ\_COMMITTED\_SNAPSHOT ON

Snapshot isolation enhances concurrency for OLTP applications.

Snapshot isolation must be enabled by setting the ALLOW\_SNAPSHOT\_ISOLATION ON database option before it is used in transactions.

The following statements activate snapshot isolation and replace the default READ COMMITTED behavior with SNAPSHOT:

```
ALTER DATABASE MyDatabase
```

```
SET ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON
```

```
ALTER DATABASE MyDatabase
```

```
SET READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON
```

Setting the READ\_COMMITTED\_SNAPSHOT ON option allows access to versioned rows under the default READ COMMITTED isolation level.

From scenario: The DB2 database was migrated from SQLServer 2012 to SQL Server 2016. Thousands of records are updated or inserted per second. You observe that the WRITELOG wait type is the highest aggregated wait type. Most writes must have no tolerance for data loss in the event of a server shutdown. The business has identified certain write queries where data loss is tolerable in the event of a server shutdown.

References:

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn449490.aspx> [https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/tcbchxcb\(v=vs.110\).aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/tcbchxcb(v=vs.110).aspx)

### NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 7)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

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

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

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

You need to prevent the PAGELATCH\_IO waits from occurring. Solution: You add more tempdb databases.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 28**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You plan to migrate a Microsoft SQL server instance between physical servers.

You must migrate the metadata associated with the database instance.

You need to ensure that the new instance retains the existing jobs and alerts. Solutions: You restore the msdb database.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The msdb database is used by SQL Server Agent for scheduling alerts and jobs and by other features such as SQL Server Management Studio, Service Broker and Database Mail.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/msdb-database?view=sql-server-2017>

**NEW QUESTION 29**

- (Exam Topic 7)

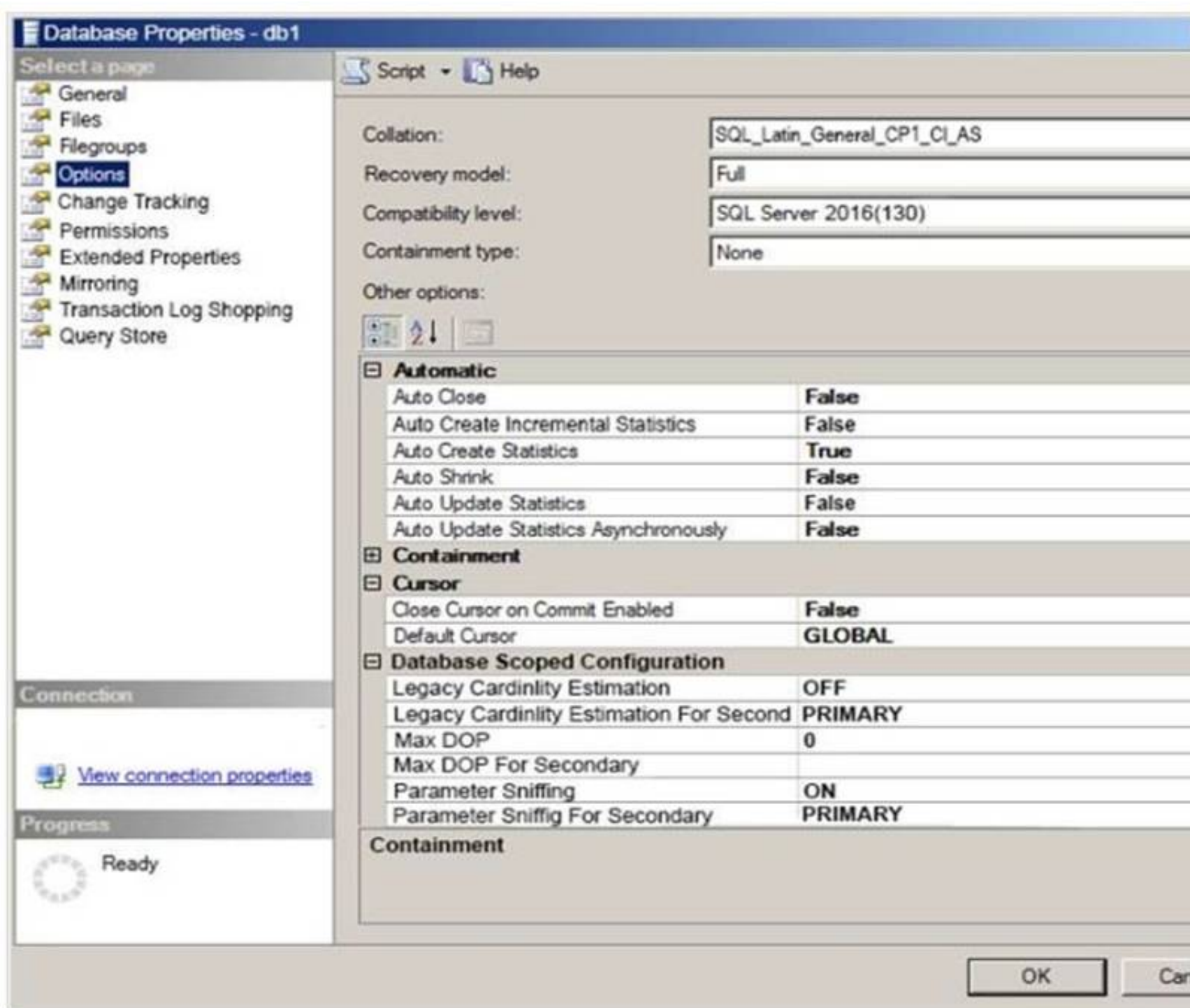
You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The virtual machine has a database named DB1. DB1 contains a table named Table1 that has 4 billion rows.

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 32**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 failover cluster that contains two nodes named Node A and Node B. A single instance of SQL Server is installed on the cluster.

An additional node named Node C has been added to the existing cluster.

You need to ensure that the SQL Server instance can use all nodes of the cluster. What should you do?

- A. Run the New SQL Server stand-alone installation Wizard on Node C.
- B. Run the Add Node to SQL Server Failover Cluster Wizard on Node C.
- C. Use Node B to install SQL Server on Node C.
- D. Use Node A to install SQL Server on Node C.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To add a node to an existing SQL Server failover cluster, you must run SQL Server Setup on the node that is to be added to the SQL Server failover cluster instance. Do not run Setup on the active node.

The Installation Wizard will launch the SQL Server Installation Center. To add a node to an existing failover cluster instance, click Installation in the left-hand pane. Then, select Add node to a SQL Server failover cluster.

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191545.aspx>

**NEW QUESTION 37**

- (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 40**

- (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 42**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 environment. One of the SQL Server 2014 instances contains a database named Sales.

You plan to migrate Sales to Windows Azure SQL Database. To do so, you need to implement a contained database.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. Set database containment to AZURE.
- B. Enable server property contained database authentication.
- C. Disable server property cross db ownership chaining.
- D. Set database containment to PARTIAL.
- E. Disable server property contained database authentication.
- F. database containment to FULL.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

A contained database is a database that is isolated from other databases and from the instance of SQL Server that hosts the database.

B: In the contained database user model, the login in the master database is not present. Instead, the authentication process occurs at the user database, and the database user in the user database does not have an associated login in the master database.

SQL Database and SQL Data Warehouse support Azure Active Directory identities as contained database users.

D: The contained database feature is currently available only in a partially contained state. A partially contained database is a contained database that allows the use of uncontained features.

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

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You deploy a new Microsoft Azure SQL database instance to support a variety of mobile application and public websites. You configure geo-replication with regions in Brazil and Japan.

You need to implement real-time encryption of the database and all backups.

Solution: You use the always Encrypted wizard to encrypt all possible for the tables in the primary instance. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Always Encrypted does not support geo replication. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) would provide a solution.

Note: Use the Always Encrypted Wizard to help protect sensitive data stored in a SQL Server database. Always Encrypted allows clients to encrypt sensitive data inside client applications and never reveal the encryption keys to SQL Server.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-configure-azure-sql-database-geo-dr-with-azure-key-vault/>

<http://blog.pragmaticworks.com/sql-server-2016-data-masking-and-always-encrypted>

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (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 52**

- (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 a D- Series VM and store the tempdb database on drive D. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**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 55

- (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 56

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have been hired as a Database Consultant by ABC.com to design a SQL Server 2014 database solution. You are tasked with designing a scale-out and high-availability SQL Server 2014 Online Transaction

Processing (OLTP) database solution that will maintain copies of data across two server instances.

Your solution must provide scale-out of read operations by distributing the reads from clients across two SQL Server 2014 nodes. The data in both SQL Server nodes needs to be indexed.

What should you include in your solution?

A. You should include a primary database with scheduled log shipping to the secondary database configured.

B. You should include two servers configured in an Active-Passive SQL Server 2014 Cluster.

C. You should include a primary SQL Server 2014 database that uses transactional replication to replicate data to the secondary database.

D. You should include two servers in an Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode Availability Group.

E. You should include two servers in a Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode Availability Group.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Peer-to-peer replication provides a scale-out and high-availability solution by maintaining copies of data across multiple server instances, also referred to as nodes.

Built on the foundation of transactional replication, peer-to-peer replication propagates transactionally consistent changes in near real-time. This enables applications that require scale-out of read operations to distribute the reads from clients across multiple nodes. Because data is maintained across the nodes in near real-time, peer-to-peer replication provides data redundancy, which increases the availability of data.

References:[https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms151196\(v=sql.110\)](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms151196(v=sql.110))

#### NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a single server that contains a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 default instance. You plan to install a new application that requires the deployment of a database on the server. The application login requires sysadmin permissions.

You need to ensure that the application login is unable to access other production databases. What should you do?

A. Use the SQL Server default instance and configure an affinity mask.

B. Install a new named SQL Server instance on the server.

C. Use the SQL Server default instance and enable Contained Databases.

D. Install a new default SQL Server instance on the server.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

**NEW QUESTION 64**

- (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

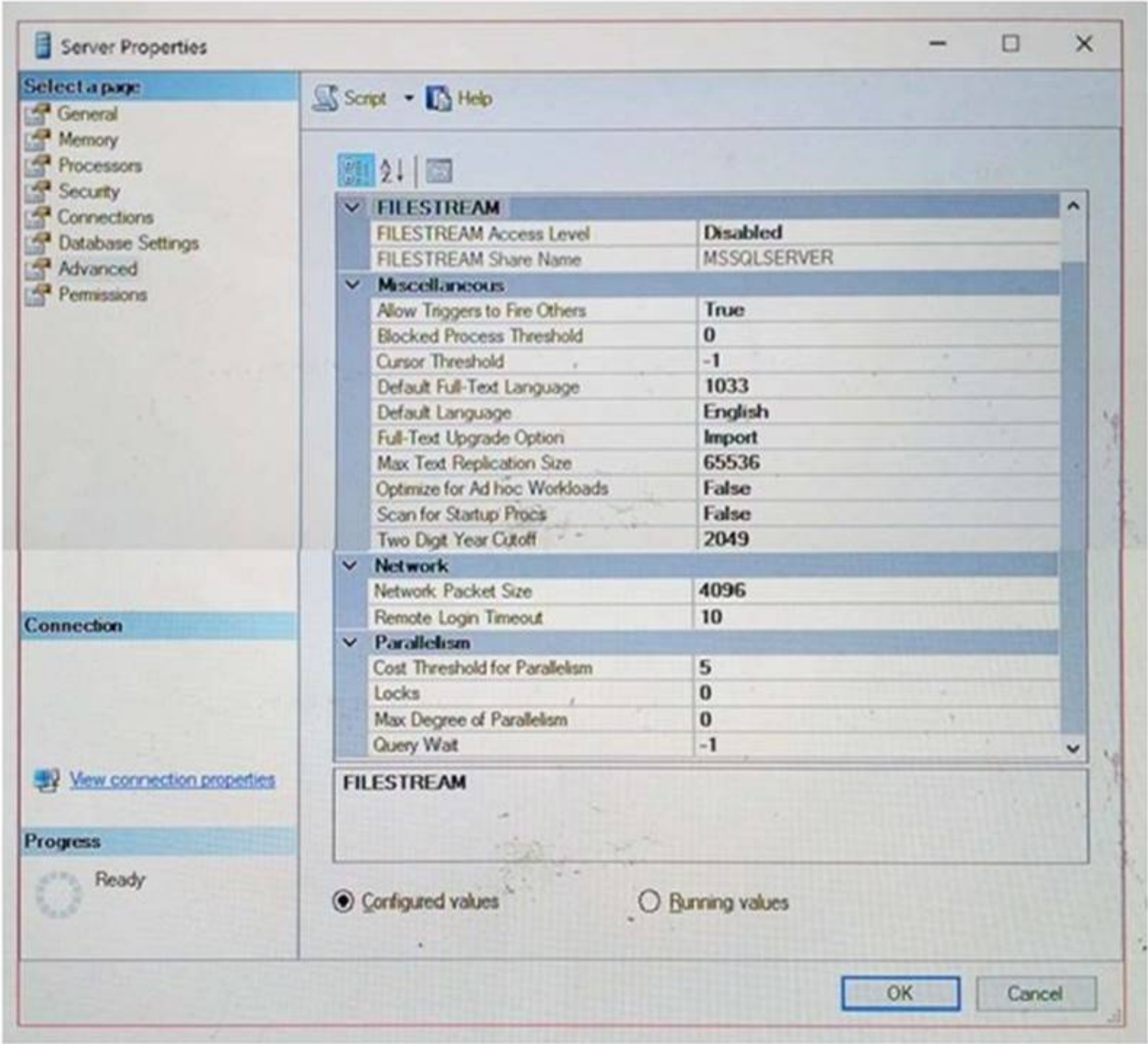
**Answer:** A

**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 66**

- (Exam Topic 7)  
Background  
You manage the Microsoft SQL Server environment for a company that manufactures and sells automobile parts. The environment includes the following servers: SRV1 and SRV2. SRV1 has 16 logical cores and hosts a SQL Server instance that supports a mission-critical application. The application has approximately 30,000 concurrent users and relies heavily on the use of temporary tables. The environment also includes the following databases: DB1, DB2, and Reporting. The Reporting database is protected with Transparent Data Encryption (TDE). You plan to migrate this database to a new server. You detach the database and copy it to the new server. You are performing tuning on a SQL Server database instance. The application which uses the database was written using an object relationship mapping (ORM) tool which maps tables as objects within the application code. There are 30 stored procedures that are regularly used by the application. After reviewing the plan cache you have identified that a large number of simple queries are using parallelism, and that execution plans are not being kept in the plan cache for very long. You review the properties of the instance (Click the Exhibit button). Exhibit:



You need to set the size of the log files for the tempdb database on SRV1.  
How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.  
Hot Area:

Answer Area

UPDATE

ALTER

[tempdb]

MODIFY FILE

UPDATE FILE

(NAME =N'templog', SIZE = 6553

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ALTER DATABASE with MODIFY FILE command can make a file size bigger (but not smaller). Example:  
ALTER DATABASE AdventureWorks2012 MODIFY FILE  
(NAME = test1dat3, SIZE = 200MB); Note: MODIFY FILE  
Specifies the file that should be modified. Only one <filespec> property can be changed at a time. NAME must always be specified in the <filespec> to identify the  
file to be modified. If SIZE is specified, the new size must be larger than the current file size.  
References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/move-a-tdeprotected-database-to-a>

NEW QUESTION 69

- (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

1.

Create an Automation Account

2.

Configure a schedule

3.

Create a credential

4.

Publish a runbook

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 72**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database.

You configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the Orders database by using the following statements: CREATE MASTER KEY ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!'

```
CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate'; BACKUP CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate TO FILE = "d:\TDE_Certificate.cer" WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'D:\TDE_Certificate.key', ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!'); CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY WITH ALGORITHM = AES_256
```

```
ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate;
```

```
ALTER DATABASE Orders SET ENCRYPTION ON;
```

You attempt to restore the Orders database and the restore fails. You copy the encryption file to the original location.

A hardware failure occurs and so a new server must be installed and configured.

After installing SQL Server to the new server, you restore the Orders database and copy the encryption files to their original location. However, you are unable to access the database.

You need to be able to restore the database.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use before attempting the restore?

- A. ALTER DATABASE Master SET ENCRYPTION OFF;  
B. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE\_Certificate.cer' WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'D:\TDE\_Certificate.key', DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!');  
C. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate'; USE Orders; CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY WITH ALGORITHM = AES\_256 ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate;  
D. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE\_Certificate.cer';

**Answer:** B**Explanation:**

The CREATE CERTIFICATE command adds a certificate to a database in SQL Server. Creating a certificate from a file

The following example creates a certificate in the database, loading the key pair from files. Code

Copy

```
USE AdventureWorks2012; CREATE CERTIFICATE Shipping11
```

```
FROM FILE = 'c:\Shipping\Certs\Shipping11.cer'
```

```
WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'c:\Shipping\Certs\Shipping11.pvk', DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'sldkflk34et6gs%53#v00');
```

```
GO
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-certificate-transact-sql>**NEW QUESTION 73**

- (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]
(
    (
        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 78**

- (Exam Topic 7)

A company runs Microsoft SQL Server 2017 in an on-premises environment. The databases are memory-optimized.

An integrity check of a database has failed.

You need to ensure that the data is healthy and passes an integrity check. What should you do?

- A. Run the checktable Transact-SQL statement.
- B. Clear the buffer of the database.
- C. Restore from a verified backup.
- D. Run the cleantable Transact-SQL statement.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To verify the integrity of the on-disk checkpoint files, perform a backup of the MEMORY\_OPTIMIZED\_DATA filegroup.

**NEW QUESTION 80**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance that contains a financial database hosted on a storage area network (SAN).

The financial database has the following characteristics:

The database is continually modified by users during business hours from Monday through Friday between 09:00 hours and 17:00 hours. Five percent of the existing data is modified each day.

The Finance department loads large CSV files into a number of tables each business day at 11:15 hours and 15:15 hours by using the BCP or BULK INSERT commands. Each data load adds 3 GB of data to the database.

These data load operations must occur in the minimum amount of time.

A full database backup is performed every Sunday at 10:00 hours. Backup operations will be performed every two hours (11:00, 13:00, 15:00, and 17:00) during business hours.

On Wednesday at 10:00 hours, the development team requests you to refresh the database on a development server by using the most recent version.

You need to perform a full database backup that will be restored on the development server. Which backup option should you use?

- A. NORECOVERY
- B. FULL
- C. NO\_CHECKSUM
- D. CHECKSUM
- E. Differential
- F. BULK\_LOGGED
- G. STANDBY
- H. RESTART
- I. SKIP
- J. Transaction log
- K. DBO ONLY
- L. COPY\_ONLY
- M. SIMPLE
- N. CONTINUE AFTER ERROR

**Answer:** L

**Explanation:**

COPY\_ONLY specifies that the backup is a copy-only backup, which does not affect the normal sequence of backups. A copy-only backup is created independently of your regularly scheduled, conventional backups. A copy-only backup does not affect your overall backup and restore procedures for the database.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 83**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have a Microsoft Azure SQL database in the US West region. You need to create a replica in the US East region. Which cmdlet should you run first?

- A. New-AzureRmAvailabilitySet
- B. New-AzureRmLoadBalancer
- C. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseSecondary
- D. New-AzureRmSqlElasticPool
- E. New-AzureRmVM
- F. New-AzureRmSqlServer
- G. New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseCopy
- H. New-AzureRmSqlServerCommunicationLink

**Answer:** G

**Explanation:**

The New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseCopy command creates a copy of a SQL Database that uses the snapshot at the current time.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurermsql/new-azurermsqldatabasecopy?view=azurermp>

**NEW QUESTION 84**

- (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 88**

- (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 93**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You manage a Microsoft SQL Server environment with several databases.

You need to ensure that queries use statistical data and do not initialize values for local variables. Solution: you set the value of the MAXDOP parameter to 2.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

When an instance of SQL Server runs on a computer that has more than one microprocessor or CPU, it detects the best degree of parallelism, that is, the number of processors employed to run a single statement, for each parallel plan execution. You can use the max degree of parallelism (MAXDOP) option to limit the number of processors to use in parallel plan execution.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/configure-windows/configure-the-max-degree-of-parallelism>

**NEW QUESTION 96**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You are the database administrator in your company. You plan to create 10 identical environments that use SQL Server 2016 as a database engine. Each environment has the following custom requirements:

Three user databases must be preinstalled.

The tempdb database must contain eight data files that are 1024 MB each.

Trace flag 2371 must be turned at the instance level.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

The instance must be preconfigured.

No other database features are required in the future.

The solution must use the minimum administrative effort.

You need to prepare the environments. What should you do?

- A. Provision 10 Azure virtual machines that each contain SQL Server 2016, installed by using the default settings.
- B. Create an installation configuration file and perform unattended installations of SQL Server 2016.
- C. Create a virtual machine template by using a prepared instance of SQL Server 2016.
- D. Create a virtual machine template by using a complete instance of SQL Server 2016.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

You should create a virtual machine template by using a complete instance of SQL Server 2016. You use the sysprep tool to prepare a complete instance of SQL Server 2016. By using a complete instance, SQL Server, the network, and the users are all created, and the system cannot be reconfigured during the installation process.

**NEW QUESTION 101**

- (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 106**

- (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 107**

- (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 111**

- (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 113**

- (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 116**

- (Exam Topic 7)

Database DB1 must use two CPU cores.

Queries that were running on database DB2 prior to migration do not complete. You need to configure the databases.

In the table below, identify the parameter that must be configured for each databases. Select one option for DB1, and one option for DB2. Select one option for each column.

Parameter	DB1	DB2
MAXDOP	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LEGACY_CARDINALITY_ESTIMATION	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
PARAMETER_SNIFFING	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
QUERY_OPTIMIZER_HOTFIXES	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CLEAR PROCEDURE_CACHE	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**



**Explanation:**

Query\_optimizer\_hotfixes DB1: MAXDOP

You can use the max degree of parallelism (MAXDOP) option to limit the number of processors to use in parallel plan execution.

DB2: LEGACY\_CARDINALITY\_ESTIMATION

The CE (Cardinality Estimation) predicts how many rows your query will likely return. The cardinality prediction is used by the Query Optimizer to generate the optimal query plan. With more accurate estimations, the Query Optimizer can usually do a better job of producing a more optimal query plan.

Legacy CE: For a SQL Server database set at compatibility level 120 and above, the CE version 70 can be activated by using the at the database level by using the ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION.

Example:

ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION SET LEGACY\_CARDINALITY\_ESTIMATION = ON; GO

**NEW QUESTION 118**

- (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 119**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You are the administrator of a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 server.

Some applications consume significant resources. You need to manage the server workload by restricting resource-intensive applications

You need to dynamically limit resource consumption. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In the SQL Server Resource Governor, a resource pool represents a subset of the physical resources of an instance of the Database Engine. Resource Governor enables you to specify limits on the amount of CPU, physical IO, and memory that incoming application requests can use within the resource pool. Each resource pool can contain one or more workload groups. When a session is started, the Resource Governor classifier assigns the session to a specific workload group, and the session must run using the resources assigned to the workload group.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/resource-governor/resource-governor-resou>

**NEW QUESTION 124**

- (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 128**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You are designing a Windows Azure SQL Database for an order fulfillment system. You create a table named Sales.Orders with the following script.

```
CREATE TABLE Sales.Orders
(
    OrderID int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    OrderDate datetimeoffset NOT NULL,
    CustomerID int NOT NULL
);
```

Each order is tracked by using one of the following statuses:

Fulfilled  
Shipped  
Ordered  
Received

You need to design the database to ensure that that you can retrieve the following information:

The current status of an order  
The previous status of an order.  
The date when the status changed.  
The solution must minimize storage.

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. To the Sales.Orders table, add three columns named Status, PreviousStatus and ChangeDat
- B. Update rows as the order status changes.
- C. Create a new table named Sales.OrderStatus that contains three columns named OrderID, StatusDate, and Statu
- D. Insert new rows into the table as the order status changes.
- E. Implement change data capture on the Sales.Orders table.
- F. To the Sales.Orders table, add three columns named FulfilledDate, ShippedDate, and ReceivedDate. Update the value of each column from null to the appropriate date as the order status changes.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

This stores only the minimal information required.

#### NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam Topic 7)

You are a database developer for an application hosted on a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 server. The database contains two tables that have the following definitions:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer
(CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerName varchar(50) NOT NULL)

CREATE TABLE Orders
(OrderID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerID int NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Customer (CustomerID),
 OrderAmount money NOT NULL,
 ShippingCountry varchar(50) NOT NULL)
```

Global customers place orders from several countries. You need to view the country from which each customer has placed the most orders. Which Transact-SQL query do you use?

- A. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry FROM Customer c INNER JOIN (SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID ORDER BY COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS Rnk FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID WHERE o.Rnk = 1
- B. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry FROM (SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID ORDER BY COUNT(o.OrderAmount) ASC) AS Rnk FROM Customer c INNER JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry) cs WHERE Rnk = 1
- C. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry FROM Customer c INNER JOIN (SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID ORDER BY OrderAmount DESC) AS Rnk FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID WHERE o.Rnk = 1
- D. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry FROM Customer c INNER JOIN (SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry, COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS OrderAmount FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID ORDER BY OrderAmount DESC

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Use descending (DESC) ordering.

To order by the number of orders we use ORDER BY COUNT(OrderAmount). Finally a WHERE clause is needed: WHERE o.Rnk = 1

#### 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 144**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance that contains a financial database hosted on a storage area network (SAN).

The financial database has the following characteristics:

The database is continually modified by users during business hours from Monday through Friday between 09:00 hours and 17:00 hours. Five percent of the existing data is modified each day.

The Finance department loads large CSV files into a number of tables each business day at 11:15 hours and 15:15 hours by using the BCP or BULK INSERT commands. Each data load adds 3 GB of data to the database.

These data load operations must occur in the minimum amount of time.

A full database backup is performed every Sunday at 10:00 hours. Backup operations will be performed every two hours (11:00, 13:00, 15:00, and 17:00) during business hours.

You need to ensure that the minimum amount of data is lost. Which recovery model should the database use?

- A. NORECOVERY
- B. FULL
- C. NO\_CHECKSUM
- D. CHECKSUM
- E. Differential
- F. BULK\_LOGGED
- G. STANDBY
- H. RESTART
- I. SKIP
- J. Transaction log
- K. DBO ONLY
- L. COPY\_ONLY
- M. SIMPLE
- N. CONTINUE AFTER ERROR

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 148**

- (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 151**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You have a database named DB1 that contains a table named Table1. Table1 has a non-clustered index named index1.

You discover that index1 is corrupt. You need to repair index1.

Which statement should you execute?

- A. DBCC CHECKDB ('db1', REPAIR\_FAST)
- B. ALTER INDEX index1 ON table1 REBUILD WITH (ONLINE=ON)
- C. ALTER INDEX index1 ON table1 REORGANIZE
- D. DBCC CHECKDB ('db1', DATA\_PURITY)

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 154**

- (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 log files to tempdb. 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 155**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2016 instance.

You need to configure a new database to support FILETABLES. What should you do? Choose all that apply.

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

**Answer:** BDF

**Explanation:**

References:

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



**NEW QUESTION 157**

- (Exam Topic 7)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are migrating an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server instance to SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The instance has 30 databased that consume a total of 2 TB of disk space.

The instance sustains more than 30,000 transactions per second.

You need to provision storage for the virtual machine. The storage must be able to support the same load as the on-premises deployment.

Solution: You create 30 storage accounts that each has one container. You create a VHD in each container. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Each Storage Account handles up to 20,000 IOPS, and 500TB of data.

References: <https://www.tech-coffee.net/understand-microsoft-azure-storage-for-virtual-machines/>

**NEW QUESTION 160**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance named SQL2012 that hosts an OLTP database of 1 terabyte in size.

The database is modified by users only from Monday through Friday from 09:00 hours to 17:00 hours. Users modify more than 30 percent of the data in the database during the week.

Backups are performed as shown in the following schedule:

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

The Finance department plans to execute a batch process every Saturday at 09:00 hours. This batch process will take a maximum of 8 hours to complete.

The batch process will update three tables that are 10 GB in size. The batch process will update these tables multiple times.

When the batch process completes, the Finance department runs a report to find out whether the batch process has completed correctly.

You need to ensure that if the Finance department disapproves the batch process, the batch operation can be rolled back in the minimum amount of time. What should you do on Saturday?

A. Perform a differential backup at 08:59 hours.

B. Record the LSN of the transaction log at 08:59 hour

C. Perform a transaction log backup at 17:01 hours.

D. Create a database snapshot at 08:59 hours.

E. Record the LSN of the transaction log at 08:59 hour

F. Perform a transaction log backup at 08:59 hours.

G. Create a marked transaction in the transaction log at 08:59 hour

H. Perform a transaction log backup at 17:01 hours.

I. Create a marked transaction in the transaction log at 08:59 hour

J. Perform a transaction log backup at 08:59 hours.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 164**

- (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 167**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01.

You need to collect data for a long period of time to troubleshoot wait statistics when querying Contoso. You also need to ensure minimum impact to the server.

What should you create?

- A. An Alert
- B. A Resource Pool
- C. An Extended Event session
- D. A Server Audit Specification
- E. A SQL Profiler Trace
- F. A Database Audit Specification
- G. A Policy
- H. A Data Collector Set

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

SQL Server Extended Events has a highly scalable and highly configurable architecture that allows users to collect as much or as little information as is necessary to troubleshoot or identify a performance problem.

Extended Events is a light weight performance monitoring system that uses very few performance resources. A SQL Server Extended Events session is created in the SQL Server process hosting the Extended Events engine.

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

**NEW QUESTION 170**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01.

You need to track all SELECT statements issued in the Contoso database only by users in a role named Sales. What should you create?

- A. An Alert
- B. A Resource Pool
- C. An Extended Event session
- D. A Server Audit Specification
- E. A SQL Profiler Trace
- F. A Database Audit Specification
- G. A Policy
- H. A Data Collector Set

**Answer:** F

**Explanation:**

To audit users in a role use a Database Audit Specification.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-database-audit-specification-transact-sql>

**NEW QUESTION 172**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer two Microsoft SQL Server 2014 servers. Each server resides in a different, untrusted domain. You plan to configure database mirroring.

You need to be able to create database mirroring endpoints on both servers. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/database-mirroring/use-certificates-for-a-database-mirrorin>

**NEW QUESTION 177**

- (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 178**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance. After a routine shutdown, the drive that contains tempdb fails. You need to be able to start the SQL Server. What should you do?

- A. Modify tempdb location in startup parameters.
- B. Start SQL Server in minimal configuration mode.
- C. Start SQL Server in single-user mode.
- D. Configure SQL Server to bypass Windows application logging.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

If you have configuration problems that prevent the server from starting, you can start an instance of Microsoft SQL Server by using the minimal configuration startup option.

When you start an instance of SQL Server in minimal configuration mode, note the following: Only a single user can connect, and the CHECKPOINT process is not executed.

Remote access and read-ahead are disabled. Startup stored procedures do not run.

tempdb is configured at the smallest possible size.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/configure-windows/start-sql-server-with-minimal-configur>

**NEW QUESTION 181**

- (Exam Topic 7)

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

You have deployed several GS-series virtual machines (VMs) in Microsoft Azure. You plan to deploy Microsoft SQL Server in an Always On Availability Group.

You expect to have less than 1 million IO transaction per month.

You need to recommend a storage solution for the SQL Servers. The solution must minimize costs. Which storage option should you use?

- A. Premium P10 disk storage
- B. Premium P20 disk storage
- C. Premium P30 disk storage
- D. Standard locally redundant disk storage
- E. Standard geo-redundant disk storage
- F. Standard zone redundant blob storage
- G. Standard locally redundant blob storage
- H. Standard geo-redundant blob storage

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

P10 has 500 IOPS per disk, which provides for more than 1 million IOPS per month.

Note:  $3600 \times 30 \times 500$  is 54 million IOPS/month.

References: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/managed-disks/>

**NEW QUESTION 184**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database named Contoso on a server named Server01.

You need to write messages to the Application Log when users are added to or removed from a fixed server role in Server01.

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: G**

**Explanation:**

The SQL Server Audit feature enables you to audit server-level and database-level groups of events and individual events.

Audits can have the following categories of actions:

Server-level. These actions include server operations, such as management changes, such as in this question, and logon and logoff operations.

Database-level. These actions encompass data manipulation languages (DML) and data definition language (DDL) operations.

Audit-level. These actions include actions in the auditing process.

References:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280663\(v=sql.105\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280663(v=sql.105).aspx)

**NEW QUESTION 189**

- (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 193**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You are migrating an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server instance to SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The instance has 30 databased that consume a total of 2 TB of disk space. The instance sustains more than 30,000 transactions per second.

You need to provision storage for the virtual machine. The storage must be able to support the same load as the on-premises deployment.

Solution: You use drive D on the virtual machine to store the database files. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The D drive should only be used for temporary data.

**NEW QUESTION 197**

- (Exam Topic 7)

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database. You want to make a full backup of the database to a file on disk.

In doing so, you need to output the progress of the backup. Which backup option should you use?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

STATS is a monitoring option of the BACKUP command. STATS [ =percentage ]

Displays a message each time another percentage completes, and is used to gauge progress. If percentage is omitted, SQL Server displays a message after each 10 percent is completed.

The STATS option reports the percentage complete as of the threshold for reporting the next interval. This is at approximately the specified percentage; for example, with STATS=10, if the amount completed is 40 percent, the option might display 43 percent. For large backup sets, this is not a problem, because the percentage complete moves very slowly between completed I/O calls.

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

**NEW QUESTION 201**

- (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 205**

- (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 210**

- (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 214**

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