



70-762^{Q&As}

Developing SQL Databases

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QUESTION 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 the stated goals.

You have a database that contains a table named Employees. The table stored information about the employees of your company. You need to implement the following auditing rules for the Employees table:

- Record any changes that are made to the data in the Employees table.

-

Customize the data recorded by the audit operations.

Solution: You implement a user-defined function on the Employees table.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A.

Yes

B.

No

Correct Answer: A

SQL Server 2016 provides two features that track changes to data in a database: change data capture and change tracking. These features enable applications to determine the DML changes (insert, update, and delete operations) that were

made to user tables in a database.

Change data is made available to change data capture consumers through table-valued functions (TVFs).

References:<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc645858.aspx>

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 the stated goals.

You need to identify the indexes that are not being used so that you can remove them from the database.

Solution: You run the sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats dynamic management view.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No



Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

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 independent of the other questions in this series.

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

You are a database developer for a company. The company has a server that has multiple physical disks. The disks are not part of a RAID array. The server hosts three SQL Server instances. There are many SQL jobs that run during off-peak hours.

You must monitor the SQL Server instances in real time and optimize the server to maximize throughput, response time, and overall SQL performance.

You need to create a baseline set of metrics to report how the computer running SQL Server operates under normal load. The baseline must include the resource usage associated with the server processes.

What should you do?

- A. Create a sys.dm_os_waiting_tasks query.
- B. Create a sys.dm_exec_sessions query.
- C. Create a Performance Monitor Data Collector Set.
- D. Create a sys.dm_os_memory_objects query.
- E. Create a sp_configure 'max server memory' query.
- F. Create a SQL Profiler trace.
- G. Create a sys.dm_os_wait_stats query.
- H. Create an Extended Event.

Correct Answer: D

sys.dm_os_memory_objects returns memory objects that are currently allocated by SQL Server. You can use sys.dm_os_memory_objects to analyze memory use and to identify possible memory leaks.

Example: The following example returns the amount of memory allocated by each memory object type. SELECT SUM (pages_in_bytes) as 'Bytes Used', type FROM sys.dm_os_memory_objects GROUP BY type ORDER BY 'Bytes Used' DESC; GO

QUESTION 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. As 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 a Microsoft SQL Server database named DB1 that contains the following tables:

Table name	Description
TBL1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Column1 is configured as the primary key.• The table will contain 20 million records.• The table will contain historical data.• Most queries of TBL1 return a high percentage of rows from the table with aggregates.
TBL2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Column1 is configured as the primary key.• The table will contain 25 million records.• The frequency of updates and deleted to records in TBL2 is low.• Most queries of TBL2 return a high percentage of rows from the table with aggregates.

There are no foreign key relationships between TBL1 and TBL2.

You need to minimize the amount of time required for queries that use data from TBL1 and TBL2 to return data.

What should you do?

- A. Create clustered indexes on TBL1 and TBL2.
- B. Create a clustered index on TBL1. Create a nonclustered index on TBL2 and add the most frequently queried column as included columns.
- C. Create a nonclustered index on TBL2 only.
- D. Create UNIQUE constraints on both TBL1 and TBL2. Create a partitioned view that combines columns from TBL1 and TBL2.
- E. Drop existing indexes on TBL1 and then create a clustered columnstore index. Create a nonclustered columnstore index on TBL1. Create a nonclustered index on TBL2.
- F. Drop existing indexes on TBL1 and then create a clustered columnstore index. Create a nonclustered columnstore index on TBL1. Make no changes to TBL2.
- G. Create CHECK constraints on both TBL1 and TBL2. Create a partitioned view that combines columns from TBL1 and TBL2.
- H. Create an indexed view that combines columns from TBL1 and TBL2.

Correct Answer: B

References: <http://www.sqlservergeeks.com/sql-server-indexing-for-aggregates-in-sql-server/>

QUESTION 5

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 independent of the other questions in this series.



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

You are a database developer for a company. The company has a server that has multiple physical disks. The disks are not part of a RAID array. The server hosts three SQL Server instances. There are many SQL jobs that run during off-peak hours.

You must monitor the SQL Server instances in real time and optimize the server to maximize throughput, response time, and overall SQL performance.

You need to collect query performance data while minimizing the performance impact on the SQL Server.

What should you do?

- A. Create a sys.dm_os_waiting_tasks query.
- B. Create a sys.dm_exec_sessions query.
- C. Create a Performance Monitor Data Collector Set.
- D. Create a sys.dm_os_memory_objects query.
- E. Create a sp_configure 'max server memory' query.
- F. Create a SQL Profiler trace.
- G. Create a sys.dm_os_wait_stats query.
- H. Create an Extended Event.

Correct Answer: C

SQL Server Data Collector is a feature for performance monitoring and tuning available in SQL Server Management Studio.

Integration Services packages transform and load the collected data into the Microsoft Data Warehouse database.

Collection sets are defined and deployed on a server instance and can be run independently of each other. Each collection set can be applied to a target that matches the target types of all the collector types that are part of a collection set.

The collection set is run by a SQL Server Agent job or jobs, and data is uploaded to the management data warehouse on a predefined schedule.

Predefined data collection sets include:

The Query Statistics data collection set collects information about query statistics, activity, execution plans and text on the SQL Server instance. It does not store all executed statements, only 10 worst performing ones.

Disk Usage data collection set collects information about disk space used by both data and log files for all databases on the SQL Server instance, growth trends, and average day growth.

Etc.

References:

<http://www.sqlshack.com/sql-server-performance-monitoring-data-collector/>



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