



70-764^{Q&As}

Administering a SQL Database Infrastructure

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QUESTION 1

You use SQL Server 2014 Enterprise Edition.

Your database contains a partitioned table named AuditData. AuditData is partitioned by year. Partition 1 contains data from the year 2010 and prior.

Management has decided to archive all AUDITDATA records from 2010 and prior.

Management wants the records to be removed from the database entirely and provided to the backup team as a zipped text file. The data must no longer reside in the database.

There is very little tolerance for performance degradation in your environment. You need to remove all 2010 and prior data from the AuditData table by using the least amount of system resources possible. Develop the solution by selecting and arranging the required SQL actions in the correct order.

You may not need all of the actions.

Select and Place:

SQL Actions

Answer Area

- Drop Table
- Select Into
- Switch Partition
- Move Partition
- Merge Range
- BCP
- Split Range
- Create Table
- Delete Partition
- Drop Partition

Correct Answer:



SQL Actions

Answer Area

	Create Table
	Split Range
Switch Partition	Select Into
Move Partition	BCP
Merge Range	Drop Table
	Delete Partition
Drop Partition	

Note:

- Create a new partitioned table with the partition function you want, and then insert the data from the old table into the new table by using an INSERT INTO...SELECT FROM statement.

-SPLIT RANGE (boundary_value)

Adds one partition to the partition function. boundary_value determines the range of the new partition, and must differ from the existing boundary ranges of the partition function.

Based on boundary_value, the Database Engine splits one of the existing ranges into two.

Of these two, the one where the new boundary_value resides is considered the new partition.

-BCP can be used to produce the zipped text file.

-Example: splitting a partition of a partitioned table or index into two partitions

The following example creates a partition function to partition a table or index into four partitions.

ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION splits one of the partitions into two to create a total of five partitions.

```
CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION myRangePF1 (int)
```

```
AS RANGE LEFT FOR VALUES ( 1, 100, 1000 );
```

```
GO
```



- Split the partition between boundary_values 100 and 1000
- to create two partitions between boundary_values 100 and 500
- and between boundary_values 500 and 1000.

ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION myRangePF1 ()

SPLIT RANGE (500);

QUESTION 2

You need to recommend a backup process for data warehouse database. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Ensure that if a hardware failure occurs, you can bring the database online without losing more than 24 hours of transactions.

Minimize the amount of administrative effort required to restore any lost data.

Minimize the space used by transaction logs.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions

- Perform a weekly full backup of the database
- Ship the logs to a secondary server
- Set the database to the simple recovery model
- Set the database to the full recovery model
- Create a database snapshot
- Perform a backup of the transaction log every hour
- Perform a differential backup of the database every night

Work Area

Correct Answer:



Actions	Work Area
Ship the logs to a secondary server	Set the database to the simple recovery model
Set the database to the full recovery model	Perform a weekly full backup of the database
Create a database snapshot	Perform a differential backup of the database every night
Perform a backup of the transaction log every hour	

Set the database to the simple recovery model;

Perform a weekly full backup of the database;

Perform a differential backup of the database every night

Note:

-Simple recovery model No log backups.

-Full recovery model Requires log backups

QUESTION 3

You manage database servers in a high security environment. Your company has the following auditing requirements:

SQL Server auditing must be enabled on all server instances.

Auditing results must be logged in the Windows Security event log.

A routine review shows that a SQL Server is writing auditing entries to Windows Application event log. You change the SQL Server audit target to Windows Security event log. SQL Server auditing stops working on the server.

You need to ensure that the server meets the auditing requirements.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. Grant the manage auditing and security log permission to the SQL Server service account.
- B. Grant the generate security audits permission on the SQL Server service account.
- C. Update Windows security policy to audit object access.
- D. Restart the SQL Server Agent service.



Correct Answer: BC

There are two key requirements for writing SQL Server server audits to the Windows Security log:

The audit object access setting must be configured to capture the events.

The account that the SQL Server service is running under must have the generate security audits permission to write to the Windows Security log.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/auditing/write-sql-server-audit-events-to-the-security-log>

QUESTION 4

Overview

General Overview

ADatum Corporation has offices in Miami and Montreal.

The network contains a single Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The offices connect to each other by using a WAN link that has 5-ms latency. A. Datum standardizes its database platform by using SQL Server 2014 Enterprise edition.

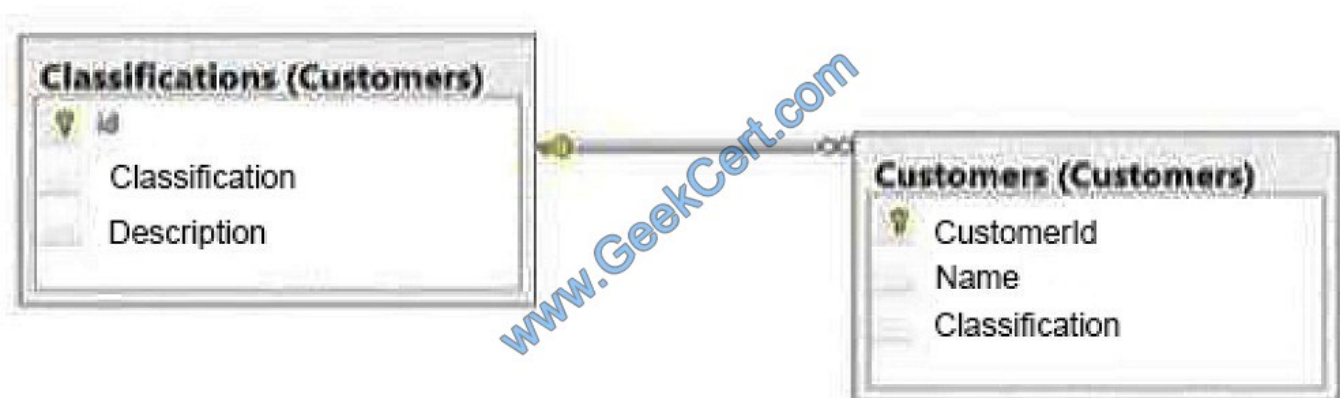
Databases

Each office contains databases named Sales, Inventory, Customers, Products, Personnel, and Dev.

Servers and databases are managed by a team of database administrators. Currently, all of the database administrators have the same level of permissions on all of the servers and all of the databases.

The Customers database contains two tables named Customers and Classifications.

The following graphic shows the relevant portions of the tables:



The following table shows the current data in the Classifications table:



ID	Classification	Description
1	Platinum	Yearly sales over 1,000,000
2	Gold	Yearly sales over 500,000
3	Silver	Yearly sales over 100,000

The Inventory database is updated frequently.

The database is often used for reporting.

A full backup of the database currently takes three hours to complete.

Stored Procedures

A stored procedure named USP_1 generates millions of rows of data for multiple reports. USP_1 combines data from five different tables from the Sales and Customers databases in a table named Table1. After Table1 is created, the

reporting process reads data from Table1 sequentially several times. After the process is complete, Table1 is deleted. A stored procedure named USP_2 is used to generate a product list. The product list contains the names of products grouped by category.

USP_2 takes several minutes to run due to locks on the tables the procedure accesses. The locks are caused by USP_1 and USP_3.

A stored procedure named USP_3 is used to update prices. USP_3 is composed of several UPDATE statements called in sequence from within a transaction. Currently, if one of the UPDATE statements fails, the stored procedure fails. A

stored procedure named USP_4 calls stored procedures in the Sales, Customers, and Inventory databases.

The nested stored procedures read tables from the Sales, Customers, and Inventory databases. USP_4 uses an EXECUTE AS clause.

All nested stored procedures handle errors by using structured exception handling. A stored procedure named USP_5 calls several stored procedures in the same database. Security checks are performed each time USP_5 calls a stored procedure.

You suspect that the security checks are slowing down the performance of USP_5. All stored procedures accessed by user applications call nested stored procedures.

The nested stored procedures are never called directly.

Design Requirements

Data Recovery

You must be able to recover data from the Inventory database if a storage failure occurs. You have a Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of 5 minutes.

You must be able to recover data from the Dev database if data is lost accidentally. You have a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of one day.

Classification Changes



You plan to change the way customers are classified. The new classifications will have four levels based on the number of orders. Classifications may be removed or added in the future. Management requests that historical data be

maintained for the previous classifications. Security A group of junior database administrators must be able to manage security for the Sales database. The junior database administrators will not have any other administrative rights. A. Datum

wants to track which users run each stored procedure.

Storage

ADatum has limited storage. Whenever possible, all storage space should be minimized for all databases and all backups.

Error Handling

There is currently no error handling code in any stored procedure.

You plan to log errors in called stored procedures and nested stored procedures. Nested stored procedures are never called directly.

You need to recommend a solution to meet the security requirements of the junior database administrators. What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. A server role
- B. A database role
- C. A credential
- D. A shared login

Correct Answer: C

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Scenario: A group of junior database administrators must be able to view the server state of the SQL Server instance that hosts the Sales database. The junior database administrators will not have any other administrative rights.

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Credentials provide a way to allow SQL Server Authentication users to have an identity outside of SQL Server. Credentials can also be used when a SQL Server Authentication user needs access to a domain resource, such as a file location to store a backup.

QUESTION 5

You are the senior database administrator at Contoso, Ltd. You manage a SQL Server 2016 Instance, with multiple databases used for reporting.

You have recently hired a junior database administrator. You want this person to be able to view the database structures on the server, but you do not want him or her to be able to make changes or see the data in the tables.

The new hire's login credentials are as follows:



Login name: JFree

Password: Jx672\$qse

You want the new hire to be required to change his password on his next login.

The code that is produced should execute no matter the initial database context in which it is started.

You need to write the code required to give the new hire only the desired access, using the smallest number of steps. Develop the solution by selecting and arranging the required code blocks in the correct order. You may not need all of the

code blocks.

Select and Place:

Code Blocks	Answer Area
<pre>USE Tempdb; CREATE LOGIN [JFree] WITH PASSWORD = 'Jx672\$qse' MUST_CHANGE, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON;</pre>	
<pre>USE MASTER; CREATE LOGIN [JFree] WITH PASSWORD = 'Jx672\$qse' CHANGE ON LOGIN, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON;</pre>	
<pre>GRANT VIEW SERVER STATE TO [JFree];</pre>	
<pre>USE Master; CREATE LOGIN [JFree] WITH PASSWORD = 'Jx672\$qse' MUST_CHANGE, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON;</pre>	
<pre>ALTER SERVER ROLE [securityadmin] ADD MEMBER [JFree];</pre>	
<pre>GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [JFree]; GRANT SELECT ALL USER SECURABLES TO [JFree];</pre>	
<pre>GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [JFree]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [JFree];</pre>	

Correct Answer:



Code Blocks	Answer Area
<pre>USE Tempdb; CREATE LOGIN [JFree] WITH PASSWORD = 'Jx672\$qse' MUST_CHANGE, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON;</pre>	<pre>USE Master; CREATE LOGIN [JFree] WITH PASSWORD = 'Jx672\$qse' MUST_CHANGE, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON;</pre>
<pre>USE MASTER; CREATE LOGIN [JFree] WITH PASSWORD = 'Jx672\$qse' CHANGE ON LOGIN, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON;</pre>	<pre>GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [JFree]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [JFree];</pre>
<pre>GRANT VIEW SERVER STATE TO [JFree];</pre>	
<pre>ALTER SERVER ROLE [securityadmin] ADD MEMBER [JFree];</pre>	
<pre>GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [JFree]; GRANT SELECT ALL USER SECURABLES TO [JFree];</pre>	

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