

70-765^{Q&As}

Provisioning SQL Databases

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QUESTION 1

Background

You are managing a multi-tenant environment hosted within Microsoft Azure. All changes to the database are pushed to a template database which is stored as a Microsoft Azure SQL database named contosoTempiate which is stored on the

virtual SQL Server named SQL1. You also have a virtual SQL Server named SQL2.

You are provisioning an Azure SQL Database instance named DB1. No Azure firewall rules have been created.

You plan to deploy the following databases to an elastic pool: EDB2, EDB3, EDB4, EDB5, and EDB6. All of the databases in the pool have the same peak usage period.

You migrate a SQL Server instance named srvi to an Azure DS-13 series virtual machine (VM). The VM has two premium disks that are allocated as a storage pool.

You plan to deploy a new Azure SQL Database named DB7 to support an application for your Human Resources (HR) department.

You should prevent users that are not administrators from viewing sensitive data that is stored in DB7. You should accomplish this without any code changes to the various applications that will be reading the data.

Corporate goals for data masking require the following formats:

Field	Requirement	Example
Email addresses	Must display the first letter of the email address, the @ sign, and the top-level domain specified as .com.	Holly.Holt@contoso.com must be displayed as HXXX@XXXX.com
Government identification number	Must display only the first two numbers, the last two numbers, and the dashes must be stored in the database by using the char(11) data type.	123-45-6789 must be displayed as 12X-XX- XX89

You need to implement dynamic data masking for each field type.

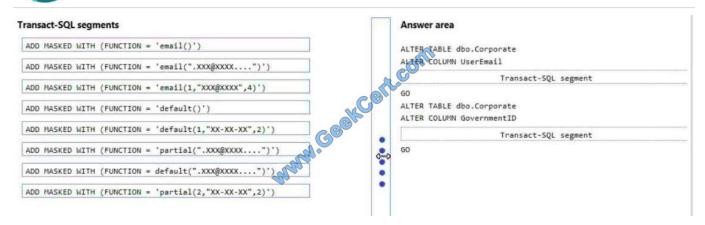
How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag

the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

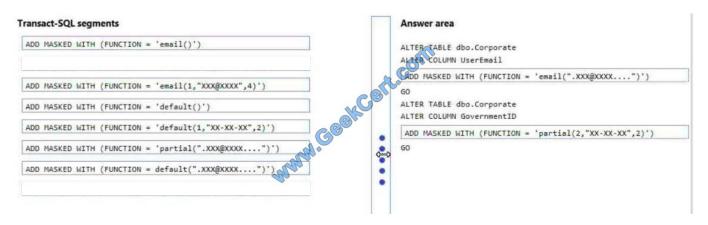
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Correct Answer:



QUESTION 2

You plan to deploy Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The virtual machine will have two databases. Each database will reside on a separate VHD and will be between 600 and 800 GB. Each database will have the I/O requirements shown in the following table.

Database name		Maximum IOPS	
DB1	- All Car	4,000	
DB2	Sept. Sept.	1,200	

You are evaluating whether to use the P30 storage disk type.

What is the minimum number of disks required for each database when using P30 storage disk type? (Select two.)

A. DB1: 0

B. DB1: 1

C. DB1:2

D. DB1: 3

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F. DB2: 0

G. DB2: 1

H. DB221

I. DB2: 3

J. DB24

Correct Answer: CG

P30 stats: Disk size is 1024 GB (1 TB), IOPS per disk is 5000.

Recommendation: Use a minimum of 2 P30 disks (1 for log files and 1 for data files and TempDB; or stripe two or more disks and store all files in a single volume).

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/premium-storage#scalability-and-performance-targets

QUESTION 3

You plan to deploy an on-premises SQL Server 2014 database to Azure SQL Database. You have the following requirements:

Maximum database size of 500 GB A point-in-time-restore of 35 days Maximum database transaction units (DTUs) of 500 You need to choose the correct service tier and performance level. Which service tier should you choose?

- A. Standard S3
- B. Premium P4
- C. Standard SO
- D. Basic

Correct Answer: B

You should choose Premium P4. The Premium tier is the highest Azure SQL Database tier offered. This tier is used for databases and application that require the highest level of performance and recovery. The P4 level supports a maximum of 500 DTUs, a maximum database size of 500 GB, and a point-in-time-restore to anypoint in the last 35 days.

QUESTION 4

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?



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- 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.

Correct Answer: B

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-configuration

QUESTION 5

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Database setting	DB1	DB2
DELAYED_DURABILITY = FORCED	A.C.	0
DELAYED_DURABILITY = ALLOWED	0	0
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON	0	0
ALLOW SNAPSHOT ISOLATION ON and READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON	0	O
AUTO_UPDATE_STATISTICS_ASYNC ON	0	0

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Database setting	DB1	DB2
DELAYED_DURABILITY = FORCED	7.60	0
DELAYED_DURABILITY = ALLOWED	0	0
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON	0	0
ALLOW SNAPSHOT ISOLATION ON and READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON	0	0
AUTO_UPDATE_STATISTICS_ASYNC ON	0	0

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

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