70-764^{Q&As}

Administering a SQL Database Infrastructure

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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 that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while

others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have a data warehouse that stores sales data. One fact table has 100 million rows.

You must reduce storage needs for the data warehouse.

You need to implement a solution that uses column-based storage and provides real-time analytics for the operational workload.

Solution: You implement a columnstore index on the fact table.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Columnstore indexes are the standard for storing and querying large data warehousing fact tables. It uses column-based data storage and query processing to achieve up to 10x query performance gains in your data warehouse over traditional row-oriented storage, and up to 10x data compression over the uncompressed data size.

In SQL Server, rowstore refers to table where the underlying data storage format is a heap, a clustered index, or a memory-optimized table.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/columnstore-indexes-overview

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QUESTION 2

You have a database that stores information for a shipping company. You create a table named Customers by running the following Transact-SQL statement. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01   CREATE TABLE dbo.Customers (
02        customerId int,
03        customerName varchar(200),
04        salesPerson varchar(20)
05   )
06   CREATE FUNCTION fn_securitypredicateSalesPerson (@salesPerson sysname)
07
08   AS
09   RETURN SELECT 1 AS [fn_securityPredicateOrder_result]
10   FROM dbo.Customers
11   WHERE @salesPerson = user_name()
```

You need to ensure that salespeople can view data only for the customers that are assigned to them. Which Transact-SQL segment should you insert at line 07?

A. RETURNS varchar(20)WITH Schemabinding

B. RETURNS dbo.CustomersORDER BY @salesPerson

C. RETURNS tableORDER BY @salesPerson

D. RETURNS tableWITH Schemabinding

Correct Answer: D

The return value can either be a scalar (single) value or a table.

SELECT 1 just selects a 1 for every row, of course. What it\\'s used for in this case is testing whether any rows exist that match the criteria: if a row exists that matches the WHERE clause, then it returns 1, otherwise it returns nothing. Specify

the WITH SCHEMABINDING clause when you are creating the function. This ensures that the objects referenced in the function definition cannot be modified unless the function is also modified.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-function-transact-sql

QUESTION 3

You configure the Microsoft SQL Server Agent service to start automatically. You create a SQL Server Agent operator. You receive email notifications from other SQL Server Agent alerts that have been defined.

You have a SQL Server Agent that is set to notify you through email when error number 50010 occurs. You do not receive any email notifications related to this alert. You verify that the error occurred recently.

You need to determine why this alert is not sending you email notifications.

Why is the alert not sending email notifications?

A. The fail-safe operator is disabled

B. The alert is enabled

C. The event is not written to the Windows Application log

D. The operator is disabled

Correct Answer: D

The operator could be disabled. Incorrect Answers:

A: A fail-safe operator is a user who receives the alert if the designated operator cannot be reached.

References: https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/1523/how-to-setup-sql-server-alerts-and-email-operator-notifications/

QUESTION 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question in this series.

You maintain a Microsoft SQL Server instance that contains the following databases SalesDb1, SalesDb2, and SalesDb3. Each database has tabled named Products and Sales. The following table

shows the configuration of each database.

Option of configuration	SalesDb1	SalesDb2	SalesDb3
Recovery model	Full	Full	Simple
Query Store operation model	Read Write	Off	Off
Auto Update Statistics	True	False	False
Auto Update Statistics asynchronously	False	False	False
Sales data age	< 1 month	1 to 6 months	> 6 months

The backup strategies for each database are described in the following table.

Database	Strategy	Backup file names
SalesDb1	Full database backups occur daily at 00:00. Log backups occur every hour.	SalesDb1Full_*.bak SalesDb1Log.bak
SalesDb2	Full database backups occur every three months. Differential backups occur every month. Logs are not backed up.	SalesDb2Delta_*.bak SalesDb2Full_*.bak
SalesDb3	Full database backups occur every five years. Differential backups occur every six months.	SalesDb3Delta_*.bak SalesDb3Full_*.bak

Each full or differential backup operation writes into a new file and uses a different sequence number. You observe the following database corruption issues.

Database	Error	Description
SalesDb2	824	Some data pages that store table row data are torn. All backups for SalesDb2 are lost.
SalesDb3	823	You observe bad checksum issues for data pages that store table row data. All backups are available. No new data has been added to the table since the latest differential backup.

SalesDb3 reports a number of database corruption issues related to error 823 and 824 when reading data pages. You must display the following information about the corrupted pages:

database name

impacted file id

impacted file physical name

impacted page id

event type that identifies the error type

error count

Users report performance issues when they run queries against SalesDb2. You plan to monitor query statistics and execution plans for SalesDb2 by using Query Store. The monitoring strategy must

meet the following requirements:

Perform automatic data cleanup when query store disk usage reaches 500 megabyte (MB).

Capture queries based on resource consumption.

Use a stale query threshold value of 60 days.

The query optimizer generates suboptimal execution plans for a number of queries on the Sales table in SalesDb2. You will create a maintenance plan that updates statistics for the table. The plan

should only update statistics that were automatically created and have not been updated for 30 days. The update should be based on all data in the table.

You need to monitor query statistics and execution plans for SalesDb2.

Which options should you set for the Query Store configuration? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Select the events you want to capture from the event library

Event library:
deadlock   **Select events**

in Event names only

Name	Category ▼	Channel
xml_deadlock report	deadlock_monitor	Admin
scheduler_monitor_deadlock_ring_buffer_recorded	scheduling	Operational
lock_deadlock_chain	lock	Analytic
lock_deadlock	lock	Analytic
database_xml_deadlock_report	deadlock_monitor	Admin

Name		
lock_timeout	2	✓
lock_escalation	2	✓
lock-cancel	2	✓
blocked_process_report	4	✓

Event Fields   Description

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Query Store configuration	Option
Operation Mode	▼
	Off
	READ_ONLY
	Read-Write
Query Store Capture Mode	▼
	Auto
	All
	None
Size Based Cleanup Mode	▼
	Off
	AUTO

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Query Store configuration	Option

Operation Mode ▼

| Off |
| READ_ONLY |
| Read-Write |

Query Store Capture Mode ▼

| Auto |
| All |
| None |

Size Based Cleanup Mode ▼

| Off |
| AUTO |

Operation Mode: Read-Write

Query Store Capture Mode: Auto

Size Based Cleanup Mode: AUTO

Operation Mode: Read-Write

It is strongly recommended to activate size-based cleanup to makes sure that Query Store always runs in read-write mode and collects the latest data.

Query Store Capture Mode: Auto

Auto – Infrequent queries and queries with insignificant compile and execution duration are ignored. Thresholds for execution count, compile and runtime duration are internally determined.

Size Based Cleanup Mode: AUTO

It is strongly recommended to activate size-based cleanup to makes sure that Query Store always runs in read-write mode and collects the latest data.

OFF – size based cleanup won't be automatically activated.

AUTO - size based cleanup will be automatically activated when size on disk reaches 90% of max_storage_size_mb. This is the default configuration value.

Size based cleanup removes the least expensive and oldest queries first. It stops at approximately 80% of max_storage_size_mb.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-catalog-views/sysdatabase-query-store-options-transact-sql

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/best-practice-withthe-query-store#set-the-optimal-query-capture-mode

QUESTION 5

You create a Management Data Warehouse instance and enable data collection. You have an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) group named SQLDevelopers.

Members of the SQLDevelopers group must be able to run reports that show information about Microsoft SQL Server waits and SQL Server activity.

You need to grant the developers permissions to run the reports by using the principle of least privilege.

What should you do?

A. In the msdb database, add SQLDevelopers to the mdw_admin role.

B. In the msdb database, add SQLDevelopers to the mdw_reader role.

C. In the MDW database, add SQLDevelopers to the db_datareader role.

D. In the MDW database, add SQLDevelopers to the mdw_admin role.

Correct Answer: C

Members of the mdw_reader role have Read access to the management data warehouse. Because the purpose of this role is to support troubleshooting by providing access to historical data, members of this role cannot view other elements

of the management data warehouse schema.

Note: The Server Activity data collection set collects information about resources used by the SQL Server instance (processor, memory, disk I/O, and network usage), SQL Server instance activity (batch requests, logouts, SQL compilations

and recompilations, transactions, user connections, and logins) and waits

Incorrect:

Members of the mdw_admin role have Read, Write, Update, and Delete access to the management data warehouse.

Members of this role can perform the following operations:

Change the management data warehouse schema when required (for example, adding a new table when a new collection type is installed).

Run maintenance jobs on the management data warehouse, such as archive or cleanup.

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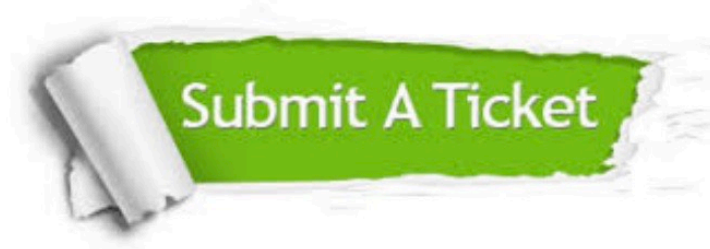Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

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