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 sections, 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 stored 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 generate a new certificate on new instance.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Certificates are of no use in this scenario. You should use a column-store index.

QUESTION 2

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You have a server named Server1 that has Microsoft SQL Server installed.

Server1 has SQL Server Adult configured to send audit event records to a file.

You need to ensure that a database user named User1 can review the audit data.

Solution: You grant the VIEW ANY DEFINITION permission to User1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Each feature and command for SQL Server Audit has individual permission requirements.

Unless otherwise specified, viewing catalog views requires a principal to have one of the following:

The VIEW SERVER STATE permission.

The VIEW AUDIT STATE permission (gives only the principal access to the sys.server_audits catalog view).

Membership in the sysadmin fixed server role.

The CONTROL SERVER permission.

The ALTER ANY AUDIT permission.

A principal must have the VIEW SERVER STATE or ALTER ANY AUDIT permission to use the Dynamic Management Views.

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280665(v=sql.105).aspx

QUESTION 3

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).

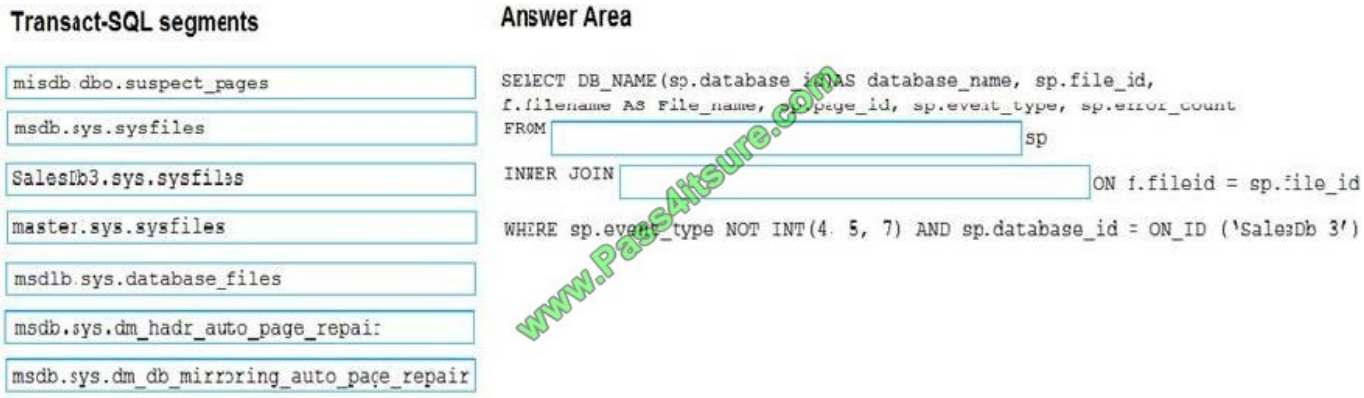
Capture queries based on resource consumption. Use a stale query threshold value of 60 days.

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.

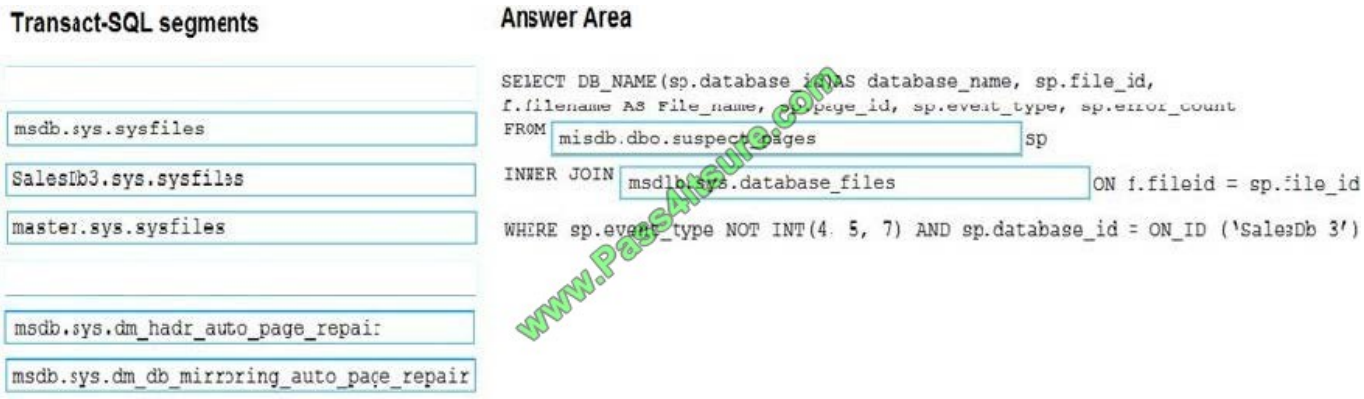
You need to view the information about the corrupted pages on SalesDb3.

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.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: msdb.dbo.suspect_pages

suspect_pages contains one row per page that failed with a minor 823 error or an 824 error. Pages are listed in this table because they are suspected of being bad, but they might actually be fine. When a suspect page is repaired, its status is

updated in the event_type column.

The suspect_pages table resides in the msdb database.

SalesDb3 has pages with checksum errors.

Box 2: msdb.sys.database_files

We want to identify these pages and which database they are in, this is easy enough to do when we join out to sys.databases and sys.master_files, as seen here:

SELECT d.name AS databaseName,

mf.name AS logicalFileName,

mf.physical_name AS physicalFileName,

sp.page_id,

case sp.event_type

when 1 then N\\'823 or 824 error\\'

when 2 then N\\'Bad Checksum\\'

when 3 then N\\'Torn Page\\'

when 4 then N\\'Restored\\'

when 5 then N\\'Repaired\\'

when 7 then N\\'Deallocated\\'

end AS eventType,

sp.error_count,

sp.last_update_date

from msdb.dbo.suspect_pages as sp

join sys.databases as d ON sp.database_id = d.database_id

join sys.master_files as mf on sp.[file_id] = mf.[file_id]

and d.database_id = mf.database_id;

The result of this query will give you a high level view of where you have potential corruption in your databases, from here it is important to use tools such as DBCC CHECKDB and your backups to recover from in line with your RPO and RTO.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/manage-the-suspect-pages-table-sql-server

https://blogs.sentryone.com/johnmartin/monitoring-for-suspect-pages/

QUESTION 4

You have the following Microsoft SQL Server instances. The instances are members of a cluster.

Instance name	Server	Min_server_memory	Max_server_memory
Instance1	Server1	24576	32768
Instance2	Server2	20480	49152

Server1 has 42 gigabytes (GB) of memory and Server 2 has 48 GB of memory. The operating system and other processes on each server require 4 GB of memory.

Instance2 does not failover successfully to Server1.

You need to resolve the issue.

What should you do?

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Set the value of the Maximum server memory option for Instance1 to 24576

B. Set the value of the Minimum server memory option for Instance2 to 0

C. Set the value of the Maximum server memory option for Instance2 to 32768

D. Set the value of the Minimum server memory option for Instance1 to 16384

Correct Answer: C

References: https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/pamitt/2010/11/06/sql-server-2008-and-r2-cluster-best-practices/

QUESTION 5

You work as a Database Administrator (DBA) at ABC.com.

You are in the process of deploying new servers running SQL Server 2012.

You need to deploy a SQL Server 2012 server to host databases used to host databases used by Research and Development department.

The databases used by the Research and Development department will store sensitive data.

A company security policy states that if Research and Development department database files are moved to another server, the files must be encrypted.

Which of the following solutions would meet the encryption requirement?

A. Encrypting File System (EFS).

B. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE).

C. Windows Bitlocker Drive Encryption.

D. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

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 a Microsoft Azure SQL database that has Blob Auditing configured.

You need to review the audit logs.

Solution: From Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, you connect to the database, and then you execute the following statement.

```
SELECT*
FROM sys.fn_get_audit_file ('c:\program files\mssql\Server1\2016-
12-17/07_38_23_00_0.xe1', default, default);
```

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The audit files are references with the help of an HTTP URL, not referencing a file on your local hard drive.

Note: fn_get_audit_file returns information from an audit file created by a server audit in SQL Server.

This example reads from a file that is named ShiraServer/MayaDB/SqlDbAuditing_Audit/2017-07-14/10_45_22_173_1.xel:

SELECT * FROM sys.fn_get_audit_file (\\'https://mystorage.blob.core.windows.net/sqldbauditlogs/ShiraServer/MayaDB/SqlDbAuditing_Audit/2017-07-14/10_45_22_173_1.xel\\',default,default);

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-functions/sys-fn-get-audit-file-transact-sql

QUESTION 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 are the database administrator for a company that hosts Microsoft SQL Server. You manage both on-premises and Microsoft Azure SQL Database environments.

You plan to delegate encryption operations to a user.

You need to grant the user permission to implement cell-level encryption while following the principle of least privilege.

Which permission should you grant?

A. DDLAdmin

B. db_datawriter

C. dbcreator

D. dbo

E. View Database State

F. View ServerState

G. View Definition

H. sysadmin

Correct Answer: G

The following permissions are necessary to perform column-level encryption, or cell-level encryption.

CONTROL permission on the database.

CREATE CERTIFICATE permission on the database. Only Windows logins, SQL Server logins, and application roles can own certificates. Groups and roles cannot own certificates.

ALTER permission on the table.

Some permission on the key and must not have been denied VIEW DEFINITION permission.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/encrypt-a-column-of-data

QUESTION 8

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 a Microsoft Azure SQL database that has Blob Auditing configured.

You need to review the audit logs.

Solution: From Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, you connect to the database, and then you execute the following statement.

```
select
FROM sys.dm_db_audit_file
('http://Server1.blob.core.windows.net/sqldbauditlogs/ Server1Audits/2016-12-
17/07_38_23_00_0.xel',default,default);
```

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The fn_get_audit_file, not dm_db_audit_file, the returns information from an audit file created by a server audit in SQL Server.

This example reads from a file that is named ShiraServer/MayaDB/SqlDbAuditing_Audit/2017-07-14/10_45_22_173_1.xel:

SELECT * FROM sys.fn_get_audit_file (\\'https://mystorage.blob.core.windows.net/sqldbauditlogs/ShiraServer/MayaDB/SqlDbAuditing_Audit/2017-07-14/10_45_22_173_1.xel\\',default,default);

Note: Blob auditing logs are saved as a collection of blob files within a container named sqldbauditlogs.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-functions/sys-fn-get-audit-file-transact-sql

QUESTION 9

You have a SQL Server 2012 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. a new log file

B. a new filegroup

C. the full recovery model

D. a new partitioned table

E. the bulk-logged recovery model

Correct Answer: E

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. Recovery Models

(SQL Server)

QUESTION 10

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.

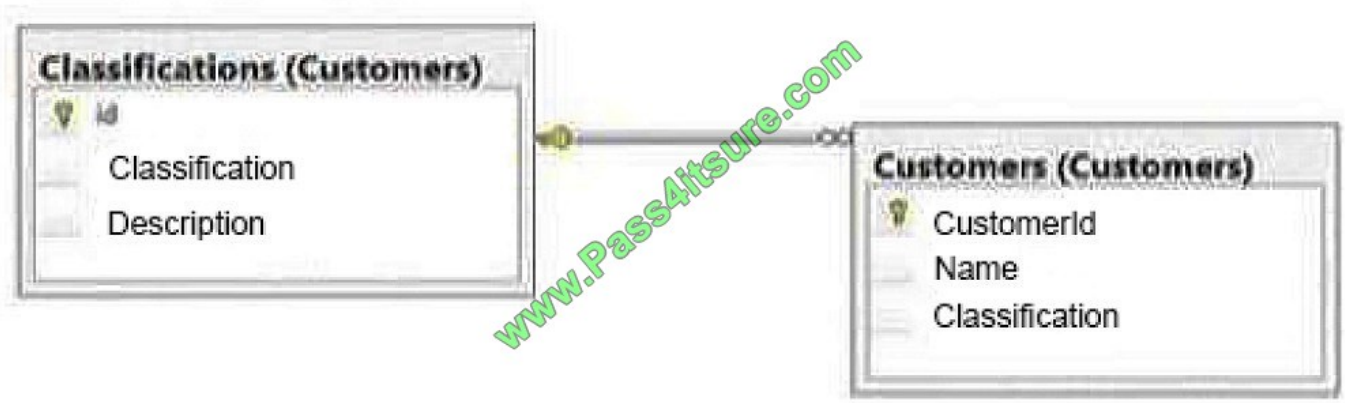
Databases

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

-

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.

-

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 11

Overview

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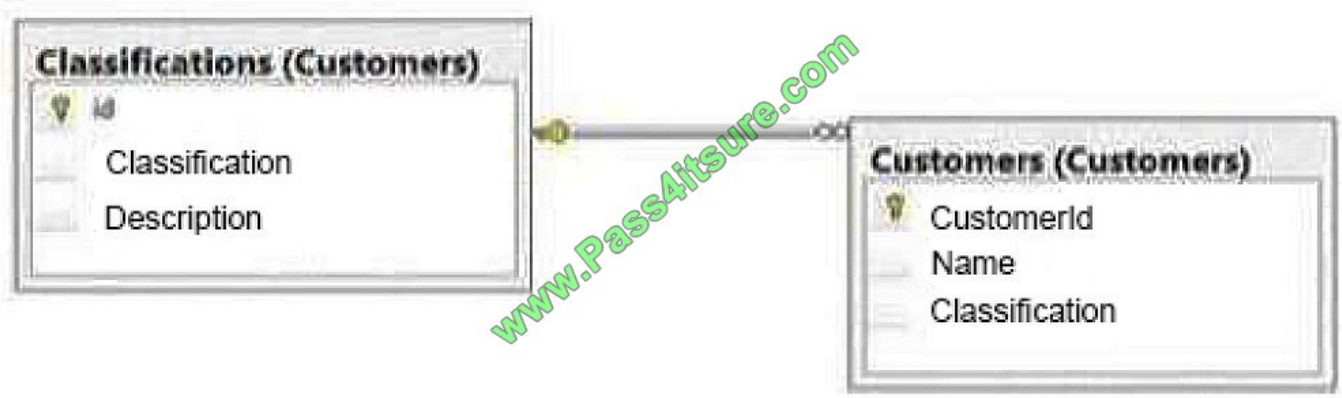

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wants to track which users run each stored procedure.

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 for the planned changes to the customer classifications. What should you recommend? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

A. Add a row to the Customers table each time a classification changes.

B. Add columns for each classification to the Customers table.

C. Add a table to track any changes made to the classification of each customer.

D. Add a column to the Classifications table to track the status of each classification.

E. Implement change data capture.

Correct Answer: CD

Scenario:

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.

Incorrect Answers:

E: Change data capture provides information about DML changes on a table and a database. By using change data capture, you eliminate expensive techniques such as user triggers, timestamp columns, and join queries.

QUESTION 12

Overview

Application Overview

Contoso, Ltd., is the developer of an enterprise resource planning (ERP) application.

Contoso is designing a new version of the ERP application. The previous version of the ERP application used SQL Server 2008 R2.

The new version will use SQL Server 2014.

The ERP application relies on an import process to load supplier data. The import process updates thousands of rows simultaneously, requires exclusive access to the database, and runs daily. You receive several support calls reporting

unexpected behavior in the ERP application. After analyzing the calls, you conclude that users made changes directly to the tables in the database.

Tables

The current database schema contains a table named OrderDetails.

The OrderDetails table contains information about the items sold for each purchase order. OrderDetails stores the product ID, quantities, and discounts applied to each product in a purchase order. The product price is stored in a table named

Products. The Products table was defined by using the SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS collation.

A column named ProductName was created by using the varchar data type. The database contains a table named Orders.

Orders contains all of the purchase orders from the last 12 months. Purchase orders that are older than 12 months are stored in a table named OrdersOld.

The previous version of the ERP application relied on table-level security.

Stored Procedures

The current version of the database contains stored procedures that change two tables. The following shows the relevant portions of the two stored procedures:

```
CREATE PROC Sales.Proc1
AS
BEGIN TRAN
UPDATE Sales.Table1 …
UPDATE Sales.Table2 …
COMMIT TRAN
GO

CREATE PROC Sales.Proc2
AS
BEGIN TRAN
UPDATE Sales.Table2 …
UPDATE Sales.Table1 …
COMMIT TRAN
GO
```


Customer Problems

Installation Issues

The current version of the ERP application requires that several SQL Server logins be set up to function correctly. Most customers set up the ERP application in multiple locations and must create logins multiple times.

Index Fragmentation Issues

Customers discover that clustered indexes often are fragmented. To resolve this issue, the customers defragment the indexes more frequently. All of the tables affected by fragmentation have the following columns that are used as the

clustered index key:

Column	Data type
id	uniquedentifier
lastModified	datetime
modifiedBy	Varchar(200)

Backup Issues

Customers who have large amounts of historical purchase order data report that backup time is unacceptable.

Search Issues

Users report that when they search product names, the search results exclude product names that contain accents, unless the search string includes the accent.

Missing Data Issues

Customers report that when they make a price change in the Products table, they cannot retrieve the price that the item

was sold for in previous orders.

Query Performance Issues

Customers report that query performance degrades very quickly. Additionally, the customers report that users cannot run queries when SQL Server runs maintenance tasks. Import Issues During the monthly import process, database

administrators receive many supports call from users who report that they cannot access the supplier data. The database administrators want to reduce the amount of time required to import the data.

Design Requirements

File Storage Requirements

The ERP database stores scanned documents that are larger than 2 MB. These files must only be accessed through the ERP application. File access must have the best possible read and write performance.

Data Recovery Requirements

If the import process fails, the database must be returned to its prior state immediately.

Security Requirements

You must provide users with the ability to execute functions within the ERP application, without having direct access to the underlying tables.

Concurrency Requirements

You must reduce the likelihood of deadlocks occurring when Sales.Prod and Sales.Proc2 execute.

You need to recommend a solution that reduces the time it takes to import the supplier data. What should you include in the recommendation?

A. Enable instant file initialization.

B. Reorganize the indexes.

C. Disable Resource Governor.

D. Enable Auto Update Statistics.

Correct Answer: C

- The ERP application relies on an import process to load supplier data. The import process updates thousands of rows simultaneously, requires exclusive access to the database, and runs daily.

QUESTION 13

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 support an application that stores data in a Microsoft SQL Server database. You have a query that returns data for a report that users run frequently.

The query optimizer sometimes generates a poorly-performing plan for the query when certain parameters are used. You observe that this is due to the distribution of data within a specific table that the query uses.

You need to ensure that the query optimizer always uses the query plan that you prefer.

Solution: You create a plan guide for the query by using the desired query plan and the sp_create_plan_guide stored procedure.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The KEEPFIXED PLAN should be used as it forces the query optimizer not to recompile a query due to changes in statistics. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/hints-transact-sql-query?view=sql-server-2017

QUESTION 14

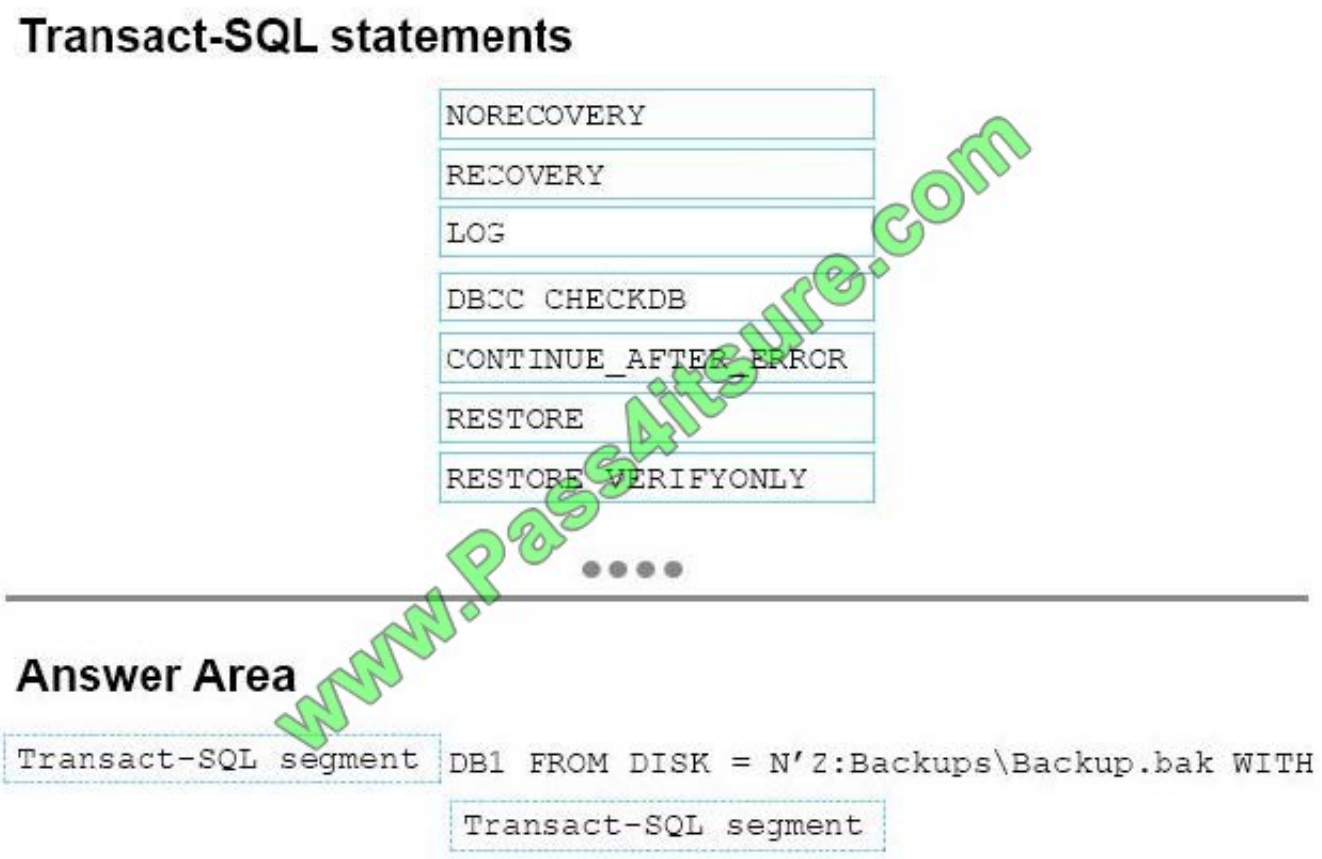
You have a test server that contains a database named DB1. Backups of the database are written to a single backup device. The backup device has a full, differential, and transaction log backup.

You discover that the database is damaged. You restore the database to the point at which the differential backup was taken.

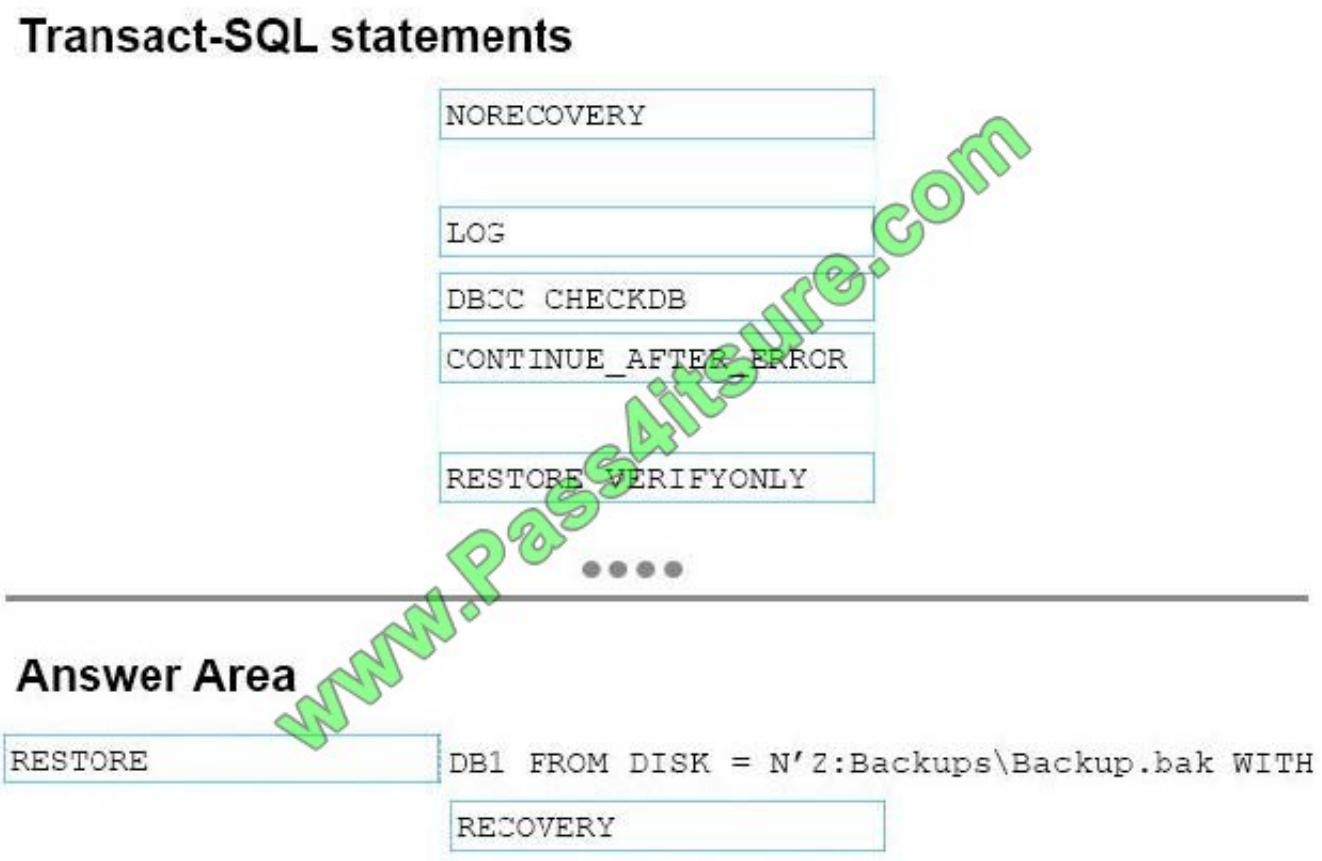
You need to rebuild the database with data stored in the latest transaction logs.

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.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: RESTORE Box 2: RECOVERY The RESTORE ... WITH RECOVERY option puts the database into a useable state, so users can access a restored database.

References: https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertutorial/112/recovering-a-database-that-isin-the-restoring-state/

QUESTION 15

You want to reproduce the same SQL Server 2016 installation configuration across five servers. Which of the following files will you generate by using SQL Server Setup to accomplish this goal?

A. Configuration.xml

B. Setup.ini

C. Setup.xml

D. ConfigurationFile.ini

Correct Answer: D