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https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-overview NEW QUESTION 302 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. Your company is developing a new business intelligence application that will access data in a Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance. All objects in the instance have the same owner. A new security principal named BI_User requires permission to run stored procedures in the database. The stored procedures read from and write to tables in the database. None of the stored procedures perform IDENTIFY_INSERT operations or dynamic SQL commands. The scope of permissions and authentication of BI_User should be limited to the database. When granting permissions, you should use the principle of least privilege. You need to create the required security principals and grant the appropriate permissions. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement in the database: CREATE USER BI_User WITH PASSWORD = 'Pa\$\$w ørd'

GRANT EXECUTE TO BI_User EXEC sp_addrolemember 'db_datawriter', 'BI_user'

Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation: One method of creating multiple lines of defense around your database is to implement all data access using stored procedures or user-defined functions. You revoke or deny all permissions to underlying objects, such as tables, and grant EXECUTE permissions on stored procedures. This effectively creates a security perimeter around your data and database objects. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/framework/data/adonet/sql/managing-permissions-with-stored-procedures-in-sql-server NEW QUESTION 303 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. Your company is developing a new business intelligence application that will access data in a Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance. All objects in the instance have the same owner. A new security principal named BI_User requires permission to run stored procedures in the database. The stored procedures read from and write to tables in the database. None of the stored procedures perform IDENTIFY INSERT operations or dynamic SQL commands. The scope of permissions and authentication of BI_User should be limited to the database. When granting permissions, you should use the principle of least privilege. You need to create the required security principals and grant the appropriate permissions. Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement: CREATE USER BI USER WITH PASSWORD = 'Pa\$\$wørd' Does the GRANT EXECUTE TO BI User www.passleades.com

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solution meet the goal? A. & #160; Yes B. & #160; No Answer: A Explanation: One method of creating multiple lines of defense around your database is to implement all data access using stored procedures or user-defined functions. You revoke or deny all permissions to underlying objects, such as tables, and grant EXECUTE permissions on stored procedures. This effectively creates a security perimeter around your data and database objects.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/framework/data/adonet/sql/managing-permissions-with-stored-procedures-in-sql-server NEW QUESTION 304 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 migrating a set of databases from an existing Microsoft SQL Server instance to a new instance. You need to complete the migration while minimizing administrative effort and downtime. Which should you implement? A. log shipping B. an Always On Availability Group with all replicas in synchronous-commit mode C. a file share witness D. a SQL Server failover cluster instance (FCI) E. a Windows Cluster with a shared-nothing architecture F. at Always On Availability Group with secondary replicas in asynchronous-commit mode Answer: A Explanation: SQL Server Log shipping allows you to automatically send transaction log backups from a primary database on a primary server instance to one or more secondary databases on separate secondary server instances. The transaction log backups are applied to each of the secondary databases individually. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/log-shipping/about-log-shipping-sql-server?view=sql-server-2017 NEW QUESTION 305 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 deploying a Microsoft SQL Server architecture to support a new mission-critical application. The application includes a dedicated reporting component that performs read-only operations against the application's databases. You need to implement a solution that meets the following requirements: ? Provide maximum uptime for the databases. ? Include automatic failover in the event of a hardware problem on the primary server. ?

Separate the reporting workload from the read/write transactional processing workload and contain real-time data. Modifications to the application to support the new architecture are not permitted. What should you implement? A. a Microsoft Azure Stretch Database B. log shipping C. an Always On Availability Group with all replicas in synchronous-commit mode D. a file share witness E. a SQL Server failover cluster instance (FCI) F. a Windows Cluster with a shared-nothing architecture G. a windows Cluster with a shared-nothing architecture G. a n Always On Availability group with secondary replicas in asynchronous-commit mode Answer: C Explanation: Synchronous-commit mode emphasizes high availability over performance, at the cost of increased transaction latency.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/availability-groups/windows/availability-modes-always-on-availability-groups ?view=sql-server-2017 NEW QUESTION 306 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. Start of repeated scenario. You are a database administrator for a company that has on-premises Microsoft SQL Server environment. There are two domains in separate forests. There are no trust relationships between the domains. The environment hosts several customer databases, and each customer uses a dedicated instance running SQL Server 2016 Standard edition. The customer environments are shown in the following table:

| Customer | Domain | Des |
|----------------|---------|-------|
| AdventureWorks | DomainB | The |
| Cycles | | that |
| | | imp |
| | | You |
| | | is co |
| Tailspin Toys | DomainA | Tail |
| | | requ |
| | | capt |
| | | are |
| Contoso, Ltd. | DomainB | The |
| | | rum |
| Wingtip Toys | DomainA | Win |
| | | data |
| | | slov |
| | | perf |
| | | Win |
| | | You |
| | | Win |
| | | loss |
| Wide World | DomainB | The |
| Importers | | Nei |
| 101 | | You |
| | | upd |

End of repeated scenario. You need to monitor WingDB and gather information for troubleshooting issues. Which two tools should you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.) A.

table by using the Always Encrypted feature. The solution must support groupings on encrypted columns. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.) A. Encrypt both columns by using deterministic encryption. B. Provision a symmetric key by using Transact-SQL.

C. Encrypt both columns by using randomized encryption. D. Provision column master keys and column encryption keys by using Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS). Answer: AD Explanation: A: Use deterministic encryption for columns that will be used as search or grouping parameters, for example a government ID number. Deterministic encryption always generates the same encrypted value for any given plain text value. Using deterministic encryption allows point lookups, equality joins, grouping and indexing on encrypted columns. D: Always Encrypted uses two types of keys: column encryption keys and column master keys. A column encryption key is used to encrypt data in an encrypted column. A column master key is a key-protecting key that encrypts one or more column encryption keys. Incorrect: Not B: A column encryption key (CEK), is a content encryption key (i.e. a key used to protect data) that is protected by a CMK. All Microsoft CMK store providers encrypt CEKs by using RSA with Optimal Asymmetric Encryption Padding (RSA-OAEP) with the default parameters specified by RFC 8017 in Section A.2.1. Not C: Randomized encryption uses a method that encrypts data in a less predictable manner. Randomized encryption is more secure, but prevents searching, grouping, indexing, and joining on encrypted columns.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted-database-engine?view=sql-server-20 17 NEW QUESTION 308 You manage a Microsoft SQL Server environment. You plan to encrypt data when you create backups. You need to configure the encryption options for backups. What should you configure? A. a certificate B. an MD5 hash C. an SHA-256 hash D. an AES 256-bit key Answer: D Explanation: To encrypt a backup we need to configure an encryption algorithm (supported encryption algorithms are: AES 128, AES 192, AES 256, and Triple DES) and an encryptor (a certificate or asymmetric key). https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/3145/sql-server-2014-backup-encryption/ NEW QUESTION 309 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. A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server environment. SQL Server backups should be stored as Microsoft Azure blob pages. The connection process from the SQL Server instances to Azure should be encrypted. You need to store backups as Azure blob pages. Which option should you use? A. backup compression B. backup encryption C. file snapshot backup D. w#160; mirrored backup media sets E. SQL Server backup to URL F. SQL Server Managed Backup to Azure G. tail-log backup H. back up and truncate the transaction log Answer: F Explanation: SQL Server Managed Backup to Microsoft Azure manages and automates SQL Server backups to Microsoft Azure Blob storage. You can choose to allow SQL Server to determine the backup schedule based on the transaction workload of your database. Or you can use advanced options to define a schedule. The retention settings determine how long the backups are stored in Azure Blob storage. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/sql-server-managed-backup-to-microsoft-azure?view=sql-s erver-2017 NEW QUESTION 310 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. A company has several Microsoft SQL Server database in Microsoft Azure. One database experiences a storage failure, and pages that store critical database metadata are corrupted. You need to perform an offline restore of the database's pages. Which option should you use first? A. backup compression B. backup encryption C. file snapshot backup D. mirrored backup media sets E. SQL Server backup to URL F. SQL Server Managed Backup to Azure G. tail-log backup H. back up and truncate the transaction log Answer: G Explanation: An unbroken chain of log backups must be available, up to the current log file, and they must all be applied to bring the page up to date with the current log file. A tail-log backup captures any log records that have not vet been backed up (the tail of the log) to prevent work loss and to keep the log chain intact. Before you can recover a SQL Server database to its latest point in time, you must back up the tail of its transaction log. The tail-log backup will be the last backup of interest in the recovery plan for the database. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/tail-log-backups-sql-server?view=sql-server-2017#TailLog **Scenarios**

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/restore-pages-sql-server?view=sql-server-2017#Restriction

<u>s</u> NEW QUESTION 311 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. A company has a Microsoft SQL Server environment that has multiple databases. A database named DB1 has multiple online file groups. It is configured to use the full recovery model. A full backup is preformed nightly and transaction logs are performed on the hour. A large number of records are accidentally deleted at 17:20. You need to perform a point-in-time recovery. Which option should you use first?
A. &

beginning to restore the database, or when failing over to a secondary database. Selecting this option is equivalent to specifying the NORECOVERY option in the BACKUP LOG statement of Transact-SQL.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/back-up-a-transaction-log-sql-server?view=sql-server-2017 NEW QUESTION 312 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. A company has a Microsoft SQL Server environment in Microsoft Azure. The databases are stored directly in Azure blob storage. You need to ensure that you can restore a database to a specific point in time between backups while minimizing the number of Azure storage containers required. Which option should you use? A. backup compression B. backup encryption C. mirrored backup media sets E. sQL Server backup to URL F. SQL Server Managed Backup to Azure G. tail-log backup H. back up and truncate the transaction log Answer: F Explanation: SQL Server Managed Backup to Microsoft Azure supports point in time restore for the retention time period specified.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/sql-server-managed-backup-to-microsoft-azure?view=sql-s erver-2017 NEW QUESTION 313 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. A company has a Microsoft SQL Server environment in Microsoft Azure. The databases are stored directly in Azure blob storage. The company uses a complex backup process. You need to simplify the backup process. Future restores should not require differential or multiple incremental logs to perform a restore. You need to design a backup solution for the SQL Server instances. Which option should you use? A. backup compression B. backup encryption C. SQL Server backup to URL F. SQL Server Managed Backup to Azure G. tail-log backup

H. back up and truncate the transaction log Answer: C Explanation: SQL Server File-snapshot backup uses Azure snapshots to provide nearly instantaneous backups and quicker restores for database files stored using the Azure Blob storage service. This capability enables you to simplify your backup and restore policies.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/file-snapshot-backups-for-database-files-in-azure?view=sql -server-2017 NEW QUESTION 314 You have an application that queries a database. Users report that the application is slower than expected. You discover that several server process identifiers (SPIDs) have PAGELATCH_UP and PAGELATCH_EX waits. The resource descriptions of the SPIDs contains 2:1:1. You need to resolve the issue. What should you do?

A. Allocate additional processor cores to the server. B. Add files to the file group of the application database. C.

company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server environment and Microsoft Azure SQL Database instances. The environment hosts several customer databases. A customer that uses an on-premises instance reports that queries take a long time to complete. You need to reconfigure table statistics so that the query optimizer can use the optimal query execution plans available. Which Transact-SQL segment should you use? A. sys.index_columns B. UPDATE STATISTICS C. CREATE STATISTICS D. SET AUTO_CREATE_STATISTICS ON Answer: D Explanation:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/alter-database-transact-sql-set-options?view=sql-server-2017#auto_update_stat istics NEW QUESTION 316 Hotspot A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server environment and Microsoft Azure SQL Database instances. The environments host several customer databases. You configure an Always On Availability Group for a customer. You must create log reports for the customer that detail when the log is flushed to disk on the primary and secondary replica. You need to develop a report containing the requested information. In the table below, identify the log type that you should use for each replica. (NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.)

| Log type |
|---------------------|
| Log capture |
| Log hardened |
| Log receive/Log cac |
| Log flush |

| Answer: | Log type | Flush on primary | Flush on secondary |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | Log capture | 0 | 0 |
| | Log hardened | 0 | 0 |
| | Log receive/Log cache | 0 | 0 |
| | Log flush | 0 | www.par f &ader.com |

Explanation: ? Flush on primary: Log flush Log flush. Log data is generated and flushed to disk on the primary replica in preparation for replication to the secondary replica. It then enters the send queue. ? Flush on secondary: Log hardened The log is flushed on the secondary replica, and then a notification is sent to the primary replica to acknowledge completion of the transaction. Incorrect: ? Not Log capture Log capture. Logs for each database are captured on the primary replica, compressed, and sent to the corresponding queue on the secondary replica. This process runs continuously as long as database replicas are connecting. If this process is not able to scan and enqueue the messages quickly enough, the log send queue continues to grow. ? Not Log receive/Log cache Log receive/Log cache. Each secondary replica gets messages from the primary replica and then caches the messages. <u>http://www.futas.net/ora/doc/SQL Server 2016 Higher availability eBook EN US.pdf</u> NEW QUESTION 317 Drag and Drop You are designing a high availability (HA) environment for a company that has three office locations. Details of the services deployed at each office are shown in the table below:

| Location | SQL Server edition | Number of databases | Number of node |
|----------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Seattle | Enterprise | 200 | 4 |
| New York | Standard | 50 | 2 |
| Atlanta | Enterprise | 120 നന്നനം രാദ | #leader.o |

You need to maximize availability, minimize data loss, and minimize downtime in the event of a failure. Which solution should you implement for each location? (To answer, drag the appropriate solutions to the correct locations. Each solution 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.)

Answer Area



Explanation: The Always On availability groups feature is a high-availability and disaster-recovery solution that provides an enterprise-level alternative to database mirroring.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/availability-groups/windows/always-on-availability-groups-sql-server?view=s <u>ql-server-2017</u> NEW QUESTION 318 ?? Download the newest PassLeader 70-764 dumps from passleader.com now! 100% Pass Guarantee! 70-764 PDF dumps & 70-764 VCE dumps: http://www.passleader.com/70-764.html (365 Q&As) (New Questions Are 100% Available and Wrong Answers Have Been Corrected! Free VCE simulator!) P.S. New 70-764 dumps PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpN3N6eHJ6Z2EzZWc >> New 70-761 dumps PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpaEZzRVFnOE9OenM >> New 70-762 dumps PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpN3RVQ25sVUM5dkU >> New 70-765 dumps PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpZHIHSG5KM09xUms >> New 70-767 dumps PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L_QjGLpcXZXWUl4dHhIUVk >> New 70-768 dumps PDF: https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B-ob6L QjGLpeXAxaUJkWEZnVIU