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Vendor:Microsoft

Exam Code:70-765

Exam Name:Provisioning SQL Databases

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

You administer a Windows Azure SQL Database database named Human_Resources. The database contains 2 tables named Employees and SalaryDetails. You add two Windows groups as logins for the server:

You need to grant users access according to the following requirements:

What should you do?

- A. Create a database role called Employees. Add CORP\Employees to the db_datareader role. Add all company employees except HR administrators to the Employees role. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the Employees role.
- B. Create a database role called HRAdmins. Add all company employees except HR administrators to the db_datareader role. Add all HR administrators to the HRAdmins role. Grant SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the HRAdmins role. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the db_datareader role.
- C. Create two database roles: Employees and HRAdmins. Add all company employees to the Employees role. Add HR administrators to the HRAdmins role. Grant SELECT access to all tables except SalaryDetails to the Employees role. Grant SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the HRAdmins role. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the Employees role.
- D. Create a database role called Employees. Add all HR administrators to the db_datareader role. Add all company employees to the Employees role. Grant SELECT access to all tables except the SalaryDetails table to the Employees role. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the Employees role.

Correct Answer: D

Members of the db_datareader fixed database role can run a SELECT statement against any table or view in the database. References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188629\(v=sql.90\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188629(v=sql.90).aspx)

QUESTION 2

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 are migrating an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server instance to SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The instance has 30 databases that consume a total of 2 TB of disk space.

The instance sustains more than 30,000 transactions per second.

You need to provision storage for the virtual machine. The storage must be able to support the same load as the on-premises deployment. Solution: You create 30 storage accounts that each has one container. You create a VHD in each container.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Each Storage Account handles up to 20,000 IOPS, and 500TB of data.

References: <https://www.tech-coffee.net/understand-microsoft-azure-storage-for-virtual-machines/>

QUESTION 3

You plan to migrate a Microsoft SQL server instance between physical servers.

You must migrate the metadata associated with the database instance.

You need to ensure that the new instance retains the existing jobs and alerts.

Solutions: You restore the master database.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The master database does not handle alerts and jobs. It records all the system-level information for a SQL Server system. This includes instance-wide metadata such as logon accounts, endpoints, linked servers, and system configuration settings.

The msdb database is used by SQL Server Agent for scheduling alerts and jobs and by other features such as SQL Server Management Studio, Service Broker and Database Mail.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/msdb-database?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 4

A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server environment with a SQL-Server named SQL01.

You need to create a local sysadmin account on SQL01 named Admin1.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statements? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer area

	▼	[Admin] WITH PASSWORD=N'Pa\$\$w0rd'
CREATE USER		
CREATE LOGIN		

	▼	[sysadmin] ADD MEMBER [Admin1]
ALTER DATABASE		
ALTER ROLE		
ALTER SERVER ROLE		

	▼	[Admin1] FOR LOGIN [Admin1]
CREATE LOGIN		
GRANT LOGIN		
CREATE USER		

Correct Answer:

Answer area

	▼	[Admin] WITH PASSWORD=N'Pa\$\$w0rd'
CREATE USER		
CREATE LOGIN		

	▼	[sysadmin] ADD MEMBER [Admin1]
ALTER DATABASE		
ALTER ROLE		
ALTER SERVER ROLE		

	▼	[Admin1] FOR LOGIN [Admin1]
CREATE LOGIN		
GRANT LOGIN		
CREATE USER		

B: First we create a login with the CREATE LOGIN command.

E: Then we add it to the sysadmin role.

1. To add a member to a fixed server role.
2. In Object Explorer, connect to an instance of Database Engine.
3. On the Standard bar, click New Query.

Copy and paste the following example into the query window and click Execute.

```
ALTER SERVER ROLE diskadmin ADD [Domain\Juan] ;
```

```
GO
```

G: Finally we add a database user for the login we created.

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa337562\(v=sql.110\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa337562(v=sql.110).aspx)

QUESTION 5

You plan to migrate a Microsoft sql server instance between physical servers.

You must migrate the metadata associated with the database instance.

You need to ensure that the new instance retains the existing jobs and alerts.

Solutions: You restore the model database.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

The model database does not handle alerts and jobs. It is used as the template for all databases created on an instance of SQL Server.

The msdb database is used by SQL Server Agent for scheduling alerts and jobs and by other features such as SQL Server Management Studio, Service Broker and Database Mail.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/msdb-database?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 6

A company uses several Microsoft Azure elastic pools with Azure SQL Database instances.

You have two pools named Pool1 and Pool2. Pool2 is near maximum capacity and cannot accommodate the database move.

You need to move the database from Pool1 to Pool2.

Which PowerShell cmdlets should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Step

Action

One

▼
Set-AzureRmSqlElasticPool
Set-AzureRmSqlDatabase
Set-AzureRmSqlServer
Set-AzureRmSqlDatabaseAuditing

Two

▼
Set-AzureRmSqlElasticPool
Set-AzureRmSqlDatabase
Set-AzureRmSqlServer
Set-AzureRmSqlDatabaseAuditing

Correct Answer:

Step

Action

One

▼
Set-AzureRmSqlElasticPool
Set-AzureRmSqlDatabase
Set-AzureRmSqlServer
Set-AzureRmSqlDatabaseAuditing

Two

▼
Set-AzureRmSqlElasticPool
Set-AzureRmSqlDatabase
Set-AzureRmSqlServer
Set-AzureRmSqlDatabaseAuditing

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database. You want to make a full backup of the database to a file on disk.

In doing so, you need to output the progress of the backup.

Which backup option should you use?

- A. STATS
- B. COMPRESSION
- C. CHECKSUM
- D. IN IT

Correct Answer: A

STATS is a monitoring option of the BACKUP command.

STATS [=percentage]

Displays a message each time another percentage completes, and is used to gauge progress. If percentage is omitted, SQL Server displays a message after each 10 percent is completed.

The STATS option reports the percentage complete as of the threshold for reporting the next interval. This is at approximately the specified percentage; for example, with STATS=10, if the amount completed is 40 percent, the option might

display 43 percent. For large backup sets, this is not a problem, because the percentage complete moves very slowly between completed I/O calls.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/backup-transact-sql>

QUESTION 8

You have a Microsoft SQL Server instance that has a database named DB1. DB1 has data files on drive E and transaction logs on drive L.

You perform full backups of DB1 daily and transaction log backups hourly.

Drive E fails and is replaced.

You need to recover DB1 and prevent any data loss.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? 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:

Select and Place:

Actions

- Restore the tail-log backup.
- Restore a full backup.
- Perform a tail-log backup.
- Restore the log backups.
- Truncate the log of DB1.
- Delete DB1.

Answer Area

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Correct Answer:

Select and Place:

Actions

-
-
-
-
- Truncate the log of DB1.
- Delete DB1.

Answer Area

- 1 Perform a tail-log backup.
- 2 Restore a full backup.
- 3 Restore the log backups.
- 4 Restore the tail-log backup.

Section: Deploy and migrate applications

Step 1: Perform a tail-log backup.

A tail-log backup captures any log records that have not yet 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.

Step 2: Restore a full backup.

Backups must be restored in the order in which they were created. Before you can restore a particular transaction log backup, you must first restore the following previous backups without rolling back uncommitted transactions, that is WITH

NORECOVERY:

The full database backup and the last differential backup, if any, taken before the particular transaction log backup.

Step 3: Restore the log backups.

Log backups must be applied in the sequence in which they were created, without any gaps in the log chain.

Step 4: Restore the tail-log backups.

QUESTION 9

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 use a Microsoft Azure SQL database as a data warehouse. The database is in the Standard service tier and has 400 elastic database throughput units (eDTUs).

You load data to the database by using Azure Data Factory.

You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to load the data.

Solution: You move the database to a Standard elastic pool that has 800 eDTUs.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.

Your company plans to use Microsoft Azure Resource Manager templates for all future deployments of SQL Server on Azure virtual machines.

You need to create the templates.

Solution: You create the desired SQL Server configuration in an Azure Resource Group, then export the Resource Group template and save it to the Templates Library.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Azure Resource Manager template consists of JSON, and expressions that you can use to construct values for your deployment.

A good JSON editor, not a Resource Group template, can simplify the task of creating templates.

Note: In its simplest structure, a Azure Resource Manager template contains the following elements:

```
{  
"$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
"contentVersion": "",  
"parameters": {},  
"variables": {},  
"resources": [],  
"outputs": {}  
}
```

References:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resourcegroup-authoring-templates>

QUESTION 11

A company has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server 2016 environment. All futures databases must meet the following requirements:

The recovery model must be set to simple.

The compatibility level must be set to SQL server 2014 (120).

Your need to configure the SQL server 2016 environment.

In the table below, identify the database you must modify for each requirement.

Hot Area:

Answer Area
System database

- Master
- MsdB
- Model
- Resource
- Tempdb

Recovery model

- simple
- simple
- full
- simple

Compatibility level

-
-
-
-
-

Correct Answer:

Answer Area
System database

- Master
- MsdB
- Model
- Resource
- Tempdb

Recovery model

- simple
- simple
- full
- simple

Compatibility level

-
-
-
-
-

QUESTION 12

You are building a new Always On Availability Group in Microsoft Azure. The corporate domain controllers (DCs) are attached to a virtual network named ProductionNetwork. The DCs are part of an availability set named ProductionServers1.

You create the first node of the availability group and add it to an availability set named ProductionServers2. The availability group node is a virtual machine (VM) that runs Microsoft SQL Server. You attach the node to ProductionNetwork.

The servers in the availability group must be directly accessible only by other company VMs in Azure.

You need to configure the second SQL Server VM for the availability group.

How should you configure the VM? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration settings to the correct target locations. Each configuration setting 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:


Configuration settings

None/Not Assigned
ProductionServers1
ProductionNetwork
ProductionServers2
Create a new Object

VM settings page

Settings — □ X

Storage

Disk type 

Standard Premium (SSD)

* Storage account  >

(new) sqlstorage3


Network

* Virtual network  >

setting

* Subnet  >

ProductionServers (10.1.0.0/24)

* Public IP address  >

setting

* Network security group  >

(new) SQLServers

Extensions

Extensions  >

No extensions

Monitoring

Diagnostics 

Disabled Enabled

Availability

* Availability set  >

setting

OK

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Correct Answer:

Configuration settings

ProductionServers1

Create a new Object

VM settings page

Settings

Storage

Disk type

Standard Premium (SSD)

* Storage account

(new) sqlstorage3

Network

* Virtual network

ProductionNetwork

* Subnet

ProductionServers (10.1.0.0/24)

* Public IP address

None/Not Assigned

* Network security group

(new) SQLServers

Extensions

Extensions

No extensions

Monitoring

Diagnostics

Disabled

Enabled

Availability

* Availability set

ProductionServers2

OK

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Box 1: ProductionNetwork

The virtual network is named ProductionNetwork.

Box 2: None /Not Assigned

As the servers in the availability group must be directly accessible only by other company VMs in Azure, there should be no Public IP address.

Box 3: ProductionServer2

You create the first node of the availability group and add it to an availability set named ProductionServers2. The availability group node is a virtual machine (VM) that runs Microsoft SQL Server.

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