



# 70-764<sup>Q&As</sup>

Administering a SQL Database Infrastructure

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### QUESTION 1

You plan to install Microsoft SQL Server 2016 for a web hosting company.

The company plans to host multiple web sites, each supported by a SQL Server database.

You need to select an edition of SQL Server that features backup compression of databases, basic data integration features, and low total cost of ownership.

Which edition should you choose?

- A. Express Edition with Tools
- B. Standard Edition
- C. Web Edition
- D. Express Edition with Advanced Services

Correct Answer: B

Backup compression is supported on SQL Server 2016 editions: Enterprise, Standard, and Developer. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/sql-server/editions-and-components-of-sql-server-2016>

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### QUESTION 2

You have a database named SalesHistory that records sales transactions for your organization. You create indexes in the database.

The database has grown over time and now contains hundreds of indexes.

You need to identify the indexes that are not being used.

Which dynamic management object should you use?

- A. sys.dm\_os\_sys\_info
- B. sys.dm\_db\_index\_usage\_stats
- C. sys.dm\_db\_index\_operational\_stats
- D. sys.dm\_db\_stats\_properties

Correct Answer: B

The sys.dm\_db\_index\_usage\_stats returns counts of different types of index operations and the time each type of operation was last performed.

The user\_updates counter indicates the level of maintenance on the index caused by insert, update, or delete operations on the underlying table or view. You can use this view to determine which indexes are used only lightly by your applications. You can also use the view to determine which indexes are incurring maintenance overhead. You may want to consider dropping indexes that incur maintenance overhead, but are not used for queries, or are only infrequently used for queries.



Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-dynamic-management-views/sys-dm-db-index-usage-stats-transact-sql>

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### QUESTION 3

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 database named DB1 that contains a table named Table1.

You need to audit all updates to Table1.

Solution: You create an UPDATE trigger on Table1 that inserts modified data into an audit table.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

References: <https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/4055/create-a-simple-sql-server-trigger-to-build-an-audit-trail/>

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### QUESTION 4

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	uniqueidentifier
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 addresses the file storage requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. FileStream



- B. FileTable
- C. The varbinary data type
- D. The image data type

Correct Answer: B

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Scenario: 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.

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FileTables remove a significant barrier to the use of SQL Server for the storage and management of unstructured data that is currently residing as files on file servers. Enterprises can move this data from file servers into FileTables to take advantage of integrated administration and services provided by SQL Server. At the same time, they can maintain Windows application compatibility for their existing Windows applications that see this data as files in the file system.

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## QUESTION 5

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>

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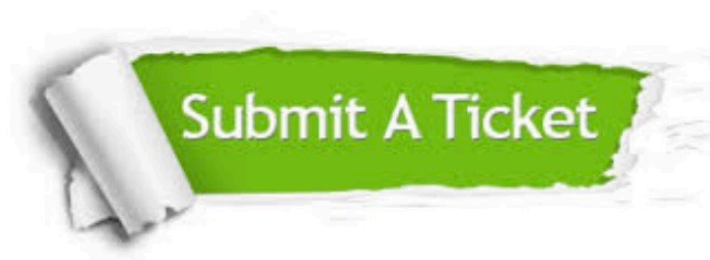
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