



70-765^{Q&As}

Provisioning SQL Databases

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**QUESTION 1**

You administer a SQL Server 2014 server that contains a database named SalesDB. SalesDB contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales.

UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema.

You need to ensure that the Sales role, including UserA, is disallowed to select from any of the tables in the Customers schema.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
- B. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- C. EXEC sp_addrolemember '\\Sales\\', '\\UserA\\'
- D. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- E. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- F. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales
- G. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
- H. EXEC sp_droprolemember '\\Sales\\', '\\UserA\\'
- I. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- J. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales

Correct Answer: F

Use SQL Data Warehouse or Parallel Data Warehouse GRANT and DENY statements to grant or deny a permission (such as UPDATE) on a securable (such as a database, table, view, etc.) to a security principal (a login, a database user, or a database role).

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/permissions-grant-deny-revoke-azure-sql-data-warehouse-parallel-data-warehouse>

QUESTION 2

You plan to deploy an on-premises SQL Server 2014 database to Azure SQL Database. You have the following requirements:

Maximum database size of 500 GB
A point-in-time-restore of 35 days
Maximum database transaction units (DTUs) of 500
You need to choose the correct service tier and performance level. Which service tier should you choose?

- A. Standard S3
- B. Premium P4



C. Standard SO

D. Basic

Correct Answer: B

You should choose Premium P4. The Premium tier is the highest Azure SQL Database tier offered. This tier is used for databases and application that require the highest level of performance and recovery. The P4 level supports a maximum of 500 DTUs, a maximum database size of 500 GB, and a point-in-time-restore to anypoint in the last 35 days.

QUESTION 3

You manage an on-premises, multi-tier application that has the following configuration:

Two SQL Server 2012 databases named SQL1 and SQL2

Two application servers named AppServer1 and AppServer2 that run IIS

You plan to move your application to Azure.

You need to ensure that during an Azure update cycle or a hardware failure, the application remains available.

Which two deployment configurations should you implement? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. Deploy AppServer1 and AppServer2 in a single availability set.

B. Deploy all servers in a single availability set.

C. Deploy SQL1 and AppServer1 in a single availability set.

D. Deploy SQL2 and AppServer2 in a single availability set.

E. Deploy SQL1 and SQL2 in a single availability set.

Correct Answer: AE

You should deploy AppServer1 and AppServer2 in a single availability set.

You should deploy SQL1 and SQL2 in a single availability set.

Note: Using availability sets allows you to build in redundancy for your Azure services. By grouping related virtual machines and services (tiers) into an availability set (in this case, deploying both of your databases into an availability set), you ensure that if there is a planned or unplanned outage, your services will remain available. At the most basic level, virtual machines in an availability set are put into a different fault domain and update domain. An update domain allows virtual machines to have updates installed and then the virtual machines are rebooted together.

If you have two virtual machines in an availability set, each in its own update domain, a rebooting of one server does not bring down all of the servers in a given tier. A fault domain operates in the same manner, so if there is a physical problem with a server, rack, network, or other service, both machines are separated, and services will continue.

QUESTION 4



You need to maximize performance of writes to each database without requiring changes to existing database tables.

In the table below, identify the database setting that you must configure for each database.

NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Database setting	DB1	DB2
DELAYED_DURABILITY = FORCED	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DELAYED_DURABILITY = ALLOWED	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON and READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
AUTO_UPDATE_STATISTICS_ASYNC ON	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

Database setting	DB1	DB2
DELAYED_DURABILITY = FORCED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DELAYED_DURABILITY = ALLOWED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON and READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AUTO_UPDATE_STATISTICS_ASYNC ON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DB1: DELAYED_DURABILITY=FORCED

From scenario: Thousands of records are inserted into DB1 or updated each second.

Inserts are made by many different external applications that your company's developers do not control. You observe that transaction log write latency is a bottleneck in performance. Because of the transient nature of all the data in this

database, the business can tolerate some data loss in the event of a server shutdown.

With the DELAYED_DURABILITY=FORCED setting, every transaction that commits on the database is delayed durable.

With the DELAYED_DURABILITY= ALLOWED setting, each transaction's durability is determined at the transaction level.

Note: Delayed transaction durability reduces both latency and contention within the system because:

* The transaction commit processing does not wait for log IO to finish and return control to the client.

* Concurrent transactions are less likely to contend for log IO; instead, the log buffer can be flushed to disk in larger chunks, reducing contention, and increasing throughput.

DB2: ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON and READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON Snapshot isolation enhances concurrency for OLTP applications.

Snapshot isolation must be enabled by setting the ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON database option before it is used in transactions.



The following statements activate snapshot isolation and replace the default READ COMMITTED behavior with SNAPSHOT:

```
ALTER DATABASE MyDatabase
```

```
SET ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON
```

```
ALTER DATABASE MyDatabase
```

```
SET READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON
```

Setting the READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON option allows access to versioned rows under the default READ COMMITTED isolation level.

From scenario: The DB2 database was migrated from SQLServer 2012 to SQL Server 2016. Thousands of records are updated or inserted per second. You observe that the WRITELOG wait type is the highest aggregated wait type. Most

writes must have no tolerance for data loss in the event of a server shutdown. The business has identified certain write queries where data loss is tolerable in the event of a server shutdown.

References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn449490.aspx> [https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/tcbchxcb\(v=vs.110\).aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/tcbchxcb(v=vs.110).aspx)

QUESTION 5

You have a Microsoft SQL Server instance which hosts all of your corporate databases. A database named Sales stores information about customers and their contact information.

You use the following processes for backing up the database:

All databases are configured for full recovery model.

Full backups are performed every morning at 2:00 AM.

Log backups are performed every hour starting at 9:00 AM.

At 9:35 AM, a member of the sales team mistakenly updates all customer records.

You need to recover the database to a stable state and recover as much data as possible without recovering the changes that the sales team member made.

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:



Actions

Answer Area

Restore the sales database from the last full backup. Specify the RECOVERY option.

Restore the 9:45 AM sales tail log backup. Specify the STOP and RECOVERY options.

Restore the sales tail log backup. Specify the stopatmark and RECOVERY options.

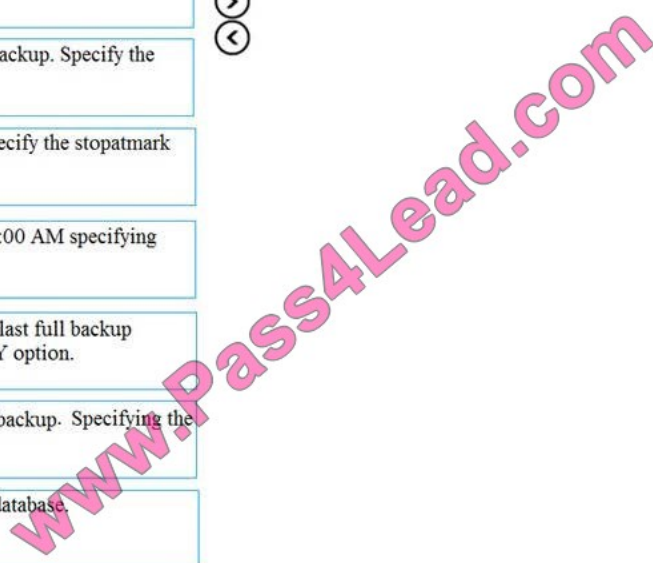
Restore the sales log backup from 9:00 AM specifying with the NORECOVERY option.

Restore the sales database from the last full backup specifying with the NORECOVERY option.

Restore the 9:00 AM sales log files backup. Specifying the RECOVERY option.

Perform a full backup of the sales database.

Back up the tail log of the sales database.



Correct Answer:

Actions

Answer Area

Restore the sales database from the last full backup. Specify the RECOVERY option.

Restore the 9:45 AM sales tail log backup. Specify the STOP and RECOVERY options.

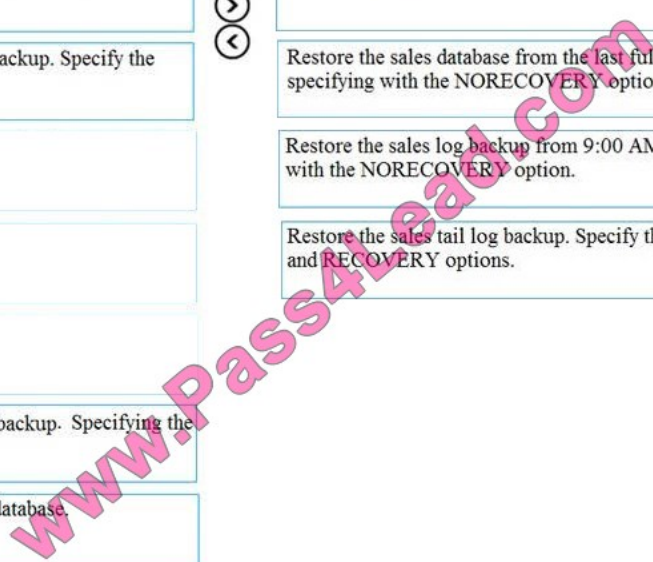
Restore the sales log backup from 9:00 AM specifying with the NORECOVERY option.

Restore the sales tail log backup. Specify the stopatmark and RECOVERY options.

Restore the 9:00 AM sales log files backup. Specifying the RECOVERY option.

Perform a full backup of the sales database.

Back up the tail log of the sales database.





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