



70-764^{Q&As}

Administering a SQL Database Infrastructure

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QUESTION 1

You work as a Database Administrator (DBA) for a company named ABC.com.

The company uses a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 infrastructure.

You have a database named CorpDB.

You plan to create a stored procedure to access data in CorpDB.

You need to ensure that the stored procedure supports dirty reads. What should you do?

- A. You should configure the stored procedure to use the READ UNCOMMITTED isolation level.
- B. You should configure the stored procedure to use the READ COMMITTED isolation level.
- C. You should configure the stored procedure to use the READ SERIALIZABLE isolation level.
- D. You should configure the stored procedure to use the REPEATABLE READ isolation level.
- E. You should configure the stored procedure to use the SNAPSHOT isolation level.

Correct Answer: A

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 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 add the KEEPFIXED PLAN query hint to the query.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A



PLAN forces the query optimizer not to recompile a query due to changes in statistics. Specifying KEEPFIXED PLAN makes sure that a query will be recompiled only if the schema of the underlying tables is changed or if sp_recompile is executed against those tables.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/hints-transact-sql-query?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 3

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2016 server.

The MSSQLSERVER service uses a domain account named CONTOSO\SQLService.

You plan to configure Instant File Initialization.

You need to ensure that Data File Autogrow operations use Instant File Initialization.

What should you do? Choose all that apply.

- A. Restart the SQL Server Agent Service.
- B. Disable snapshot isolation.
- C. Restart the SQL Server Service.
- D. Add the CONTOSO\SQLService account to the Perform Volume Maintenance Tasks local security policy.
- E. Add the CONTOSO\SQLService account to the Server Operators fixed server role.
- F. Enable snapshot isolation.

Correct Answer: CD

How To Enable Instant File Initialization

1.
Open Local Security Policy and go to Local Policies > User Rights Assignment.
2.
Double click Perform Volume Maintenance Tasks and add your SQL Server database engine service account.
3.
Restart the SQL Server service using SQL Server Configuration Manager and this setting should now be enabled.

References: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175935.aspx>

QUESTION 4

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.

You are a database administrator for a company that has an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server environment and Microsoft Azure SQL Database instances. The environment hosts several customer databases, and each customer uses a

dedicated instance. The environments that you manage are shown in the following table.

Customer	Cloud Type	Description
AdventureWorks Cycles	Private	The environment includes a database named Adventureworks that contains a single schema named ADVSchema . You must implement auditing for all objects in the ADVSchema schema. You must also implement auditing to record access to data that is considered sensitive by the company.
Tailspin Toys	Private	Tailspin Toys has a custom application that accesses a hosted database named TSpinDB . The application will monitor TSpinDB and capture information over time about which database objects are accessed and how frequently they are accessed.
Contoso, Ltd.	Private	The environment has a database named ConDB that was recently upgraded to Microsoft SQL Server 2016. Contoso reports that ConDB is slow to return results when the server is busy. You must modify the startup parameters to ConDB to optimize performance.
Wingtip Toys	Private	Wingtip Toys has a database named WingDB . All tables in the database have indexes. Users report system response time is slow during peak activity periods. You observe that the performance issues are related to locking. Wingtip Toys receives data updates from suppliers each week. You must implement a process for importing the data into WingDB . You must use minimal logging and minimized data loss during import process.
Wide World Importers	Public	The environment includes a database named WDWDB . Neither auditing nor statistics are configured for WDWDB . You must log any deletion of views and all database record update operations.

You need to configure auditing for the Adventure Works environment.



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

USE master

GO

	▼ AuditADUAccess
CREATE DATABASE AUDIT	
ALTER DATABASE AUDIT	
CREATE SERVER AUDIT	
ALTER SERVER AUDIT	

TO FILE (FILEPATH = 'C:\ADVAudit\')
WHERE object_name = 'SensitiveData'

GO

	▼ AuditADUAccess WITH (STATE = ON)
CREATE DATABASE AUDIT	
ALTER DATABASE AUDIT	
CREATE SERVER AUDIT	
ALTER SERVER AUDIT	

GO

Use Adventureworks

	▼ SPECIFICATION [FilterForSensitiveData]
CREATE DATABASE AUDIT	
ALTER DATABASE AUDIT	
CREATE SERVER AUDIT	
ALTER SERVER AUDIT	

	▼ [AuditADUAccess]
FOR SERVER AUDIT	
FOR DATABASE AUDIT	
USE [AuditDataAcces]	
SELECT ID	

ADD (SELECT ON SCHEMA::[ADUSchema] BY [public])
WITH (STATE = ON)
GO

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

```
USE master
```

```
GO
```

	▼ AuditADUAccess
CREATE DATABASE AUDIT	
ALTER DATABASE AUDIT	
CREATE SERVER AUDIT	
ALTER SERVER AUDIT	

```
    TO FILE ( FILEPATH = 'C:\ADUVAudit\' )
    WHERE object_name = 'SensitiveData'
```

```
GO
```

	▼ AuditADUAccess WITH (STATE = ON)
CREATE DATABASE AUDIT	
ALTER DATABASE AUDIT	
CREATE SERVER AUDIT	
ALTER SERVER AUDIT	

```
GO
```

```
Use Adventureworks
```

	▼ SPECIFICATION [FilterForSensitiveData]
CREATE DATABASE AUDIT	
ALTER DATABASE AUDIT	
CREATE SERVER AUDIT	
ALTER SERVER AUDIT	

	▼ [AuditADUAccess]
FOR SERVER AUDIT	
FOR DATABASE AUDIT	
USE [AuditDataAcces]	
SELECT ID	

```
ADD (SELECT ON SCHEMA::[ADUSchema] BY [public])
WITH (STATE = ON)
```

```
GO
```

Box 1: CREATE SERVER AUDIT

Create the server audit.

You must implement auditing to record access to data that is considered sensitive by the company.

Create database audit

Box 2: ALTER SERVER AUDIT



Enable the server audit.

Box 3: CREATE DATABASE AUDIT

Create the database audit specification.

Box 4: FOR SERVER AUDIT

You must implement auditing for all objects in the ADVSchema.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relationaldatabases/security/auditing/create-a-server-audit-and-database-audit-specification>

QUESTION 5

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 master database:

```
CREATE LOGIN BI_User WITH PASSWORD = 'Pa$$w ?d\'
```

You run the following Transact-SQL statement in the business intelligence database:

```
CREATE USER BI_User FROM LOGIN BI_User  
GRANT EXECUTE TO BI_User  
EXEC sp_addrolemember 'db_datareader', 'BI_user'  
EXEC sp_addrolemember 'db_datawriter', 'BI_user'
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No



Correct Answer: B

It is enough to grant EXECUTE permissions on the stored procedures for database roles you want to be able to access the data. We do not need to add roles to this user.

Note:

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.

Best Practices

Simply writing stored procedures isn't enough to adequately secure your application. You should also consider the following potential security holes.

Grant EXECUTE permissions on the stored procedures for database roles you want to be able to access the data.

Revoke or deny all permissions to the underlying tables for all roles and users in the database, including the public role. All users inherit permissions from public. Therefore denying permissions to public means that only owners and sysadmin

members have access; all other users will be unable to inherit permissions from membership in other roles.

Do not add users or roles to the sysadmin or db_owner roles. System administrators and database owners can access all database objects.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/framework/data/adonet/sql/managing-permissions-with-stored-procedures-in-sql-server>

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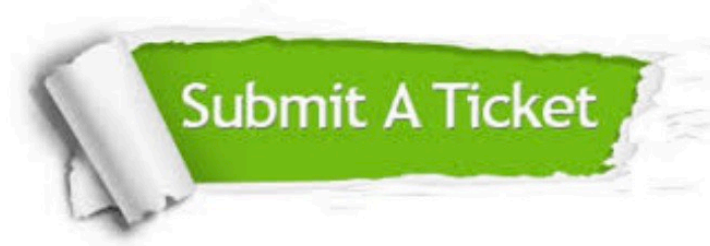
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