



70-764^{Q&As}

Administering a SQL Database Infrastructure

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QUESTION 1

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

Column	Data type
id	uniqueidentifier
lastModified	datetime
modifiedBy	Varchar(200)

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:

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 index fragmentation and index width issue. What should you include in the recommendation? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. Change the data type of the lastModified column to smalldatetime.
- B. Remove the lastModified column from the clustered index.
- C. Change the data type of the modifiedBy column to tinyint.
- D. Change the data type of the id column to bigint.
- E. Remove the modifiedBy column from the clustered index.
- F. Remove the id column from the clustered index.

Correct Answer: BE

Scenario: 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	uniquedentifier
lastModified	datetime
modifiedBy	Varchar(200)

QUESTION 2



You administer several Microsoft SQL Server 2016 database servers.

Merge replication has been configured for an application that is distributed across offices throughout a wide area network (WAN). Many of the tables involved in replication use the XML and varchar (max) data types.

Occasionally, merge replication fails due to timeout errors.

You need to reduce the occurrence of these timeout errors.

What should you do?

- A. Set the Merge agent on the problem subscribers to use the slow link agent profile.
- B. Create a snapshot publication, and reconfigure the problem subscribers to use the snapshot publication.
- C. Change the Merge agent on the problem subscribers to run continuously.
- D. Set the Remote Connection Timeout on the Publisher to 0.

Correct Answer: A

You might have different profiles for different instances of an agent. For example, a Merge Agent that connects to the Publisher and Distributor over a dialup connection could use a set of parameters that are better suited to the slower communications link by using the slow link profile.

Note: When replication is configured, a set of agent profiles is installed on the Distributor. An agent profile contains a set of parameters that are used each time an agent runs: each agent logs in to the Distributor during its startup process and queries for the parameters in its profile.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/replication/agents/replication-agent-profiles>

QUESTION 3

You maintain a Microsoft SQL Server database named DB1. You create a maintenance plan to run the DBCC CHECKDB command regularly to identify possible database corruption. DB1 has the following table:

Name	Object ID	Filegroup	Index count
Table1	885578193	FG1	4

Filegroup FG1 is read-only. You set FG1 to read-only and create a full backup.

The maintenance plan does not identify any errors after the backup. However, you observe the following error in the logs.

Msg 8979, Level 16, State 1, Line 1 Table error: Object ID 885578193, index ID 3, partition ID***, alloc unit ID *** (type In-row data). Page (***) is missing a reference from previous page (***). Possible chain linkage problem.

You need to resolve the database corruption issues.

What should you do?

- A. Change FG1 from read-only to read/write



- B. Update the statistics on index ID 3 in Table1
- C. Drop and rebuild index ID 3 in Table1
- D. Restore FG1 from the most recent backup
- E. Backup the tail-logs in DB1

Correct Answer: D

A full restore of the database is the safest bet in case of a chain linkage problem. References:
<http://sqlsoldier.net/wp/sqlserver/introductiontointegritychainlinkageproblems>

QUESTION 4

Background Corporate Information Fabrikam, Inc. is a retailer that sells electronics products on the Internet. The company has a headquarters site and one satellite sales office. You have been hired as the database administrator, and the company wants you to change the architecture of the Fabrikam ecommerce site to optimize performance and reduce downtime while keeping capital expenditures to a minimum. To help with the solution, Fabrikam has decided to use cloud resources as well as on-premise servers.

Physical Locations All of the corporate executives, product managers, and support staff are stationed at the headquarters office. Half of the sales force works at this location. There is also a satellite sales office. The other half of the sales force works at the satellite office in order to have sales people closer to clients in that area. Only sales people work at the satellite location.

Problem Statement To be successful, Fabrikam needs a website that is fast and has a high degree of system uptime. The current system operates on a single server and the company is not happy with the single point of failure this presents. The current nightly backups have been failing due to insufficient space on the available drives and manual drive cleanup often needing to happen to get past the errors. Additional space will not be made available for backups on the HQ or satellite servers. During your investigation, you discover that the sales force reports are causing significant contention. Configuration Windows Logins The network administrators have set up Windows groups to make it easier to manage security. Users may belong to more than one group depending on their role. The groups have been set up as shown in the following table:

Group	Members
OurDomain\Management	All corporate executives
OurDomain\SalesStaff	All sales people
OurDomain\ProductionStaff	All product managers and support staff
OurDomain\AllUsers	Everyone
OurDomain\CustomerSupport	Customer support representatives

Server Configuration The IT department has configured two physical servers with Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 and SQL Server 2014 Enterprise Edition and one Windows Azure Server. There are two tiers of storage available for use by database files only a fast tier and a slower tier. Currently the data and log files are stored on the fast tier of storage only. If a possible use case exists, management would like to utilize the slower tier storage for data files. The servers are configured as shown in the following table:



Location	Server
Company headquarters	HQ_Server
Satellite sales office	Satellite_Server
Microsoft Windows Azure (cloud)	Cloud_File Server

Database

Currently all information is stored in a single database called ProdDB, created with the following script:

```
CREATE DATABASE ProdDB  
GO  
ALTER DATABASE ProdDB SET RECOVERY SIMPLE  
GO
```

The Product table is in the Production schema owned by the ProductionStaff Windows group. It is the main table in the system so access to information in the Product table should be as fast as possible. The columns in the Product table are defined as shown in the following table:

Column	Data type
ProductID	INT
ProductName	VARCHAR(100)
ProductDescription	VARCHAR(MAX)
ProductPrice	SMALLMONEY
QuantityOnHand	INT
ProductCost	SMALLMONEY
ProductSupplierID	INT

The SalesOrderDetail table holds the details about each sale. It is in the Sales schema owned by the SalesStaff Windows group. This table is constantly being updated, inserted into, and read. The columns in the SalesOrderDetail table are defined as shown in the following table:

Column	Data type
SalesOrderDetailID	INT
ProductID	INT
SalePrice	SMALLMONEY
SaleQuantity	INT

Database Issues

The current database does not perform well. Additionally, a recent disk problem caused the system to go down, resulting in lost sales revenue. In reviewing the current system, you found that there are no automated maintenance procedures.

The database is severely fragmented, and everyone has read and write access.



Requirements

Database

The database should be configured to maximize uptime and to ensure that very little data is lost in the event of a server failure. To help with performance, the database needs to be modified so that it can support in-memory data, specifically

for the Product table, which the CIO has indicated should be a memory optimized table. The auto-update statistics option is set off on this database. Only product managers are allowed to add products or to make changes to the name, description, price, cost, and supplier. The changes are made in an internal database and pushed to the Product table in ProdDB during system maintenance time. Product managers and others working at the headquarters location also should be able to generate reports that include supplier and cost information.

Customer data access Customers access the company's website to order products, so they must be able to read product information such as name, description, and price from the Product table. When customers place orders, stored procedures called by the website update product quantity on-hand values. This means the product table is constantly updated at random times.

Customer support data access

Customer support representatives need to be able to view and not update or change product information. Management does not want the customer support representatives to be able to see the product cost or any supplier information.

Sales force data access

Sales people at both the headquarters office and the satellite office must generate reports that read from the Product and SalesOrderDetail tables. No updates or inserts are ever made by sales people. These reports are run at random times

and there can be no reporting downtime to refresh the data set except during the monthly maintenance window.

The reports that run from the satellite office are process intensive queries with large data sets. Regardless of which office runs a sales force report, the SalesOrderDetail table should only return valid, committed order data; any orders not yet committed should be ignored.

Historical Data

The system should keep historical information about customers who access the site so that sales people can see how frequently customers log in and how long they stay on the site.

The information should be stored in a table called Customer Access. Supporting this requirement should have minimal impact on production website performance.

Backups

The recovery strategy for Fabrikam needs to include the ability to do point in time restores and minimize the risk of data loss by performing transaction log backups every 15 minutes.

Database Maintenance

The company has defined a maintenance window every month when the server can be unavailable. Any maintenance functions that require exclusive access should be accomplished during that window.

Project milestones completed

Revoked all existing read and write access to the database, leaving the schema ownership in place.



Configured an Azure storage container secured with the storage account name MyStorageAccount with the primary access key StorageAccountKey on the cloud file server.

SQL Server 2014 has been configured on the satellite server and is ready for use.

On each database server, the fast storage has been assigned to drive letter F:,

and the slow storage has been assigned to drive letter D:.

You need to distribute functionality across the three servers. Which function should you assign to each server? To answer, drag the appropriate functions to the correct servers.

Each function 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.

Select and Place:

Functions

- AlwaysOn primary replica
- AlwaysOn secondary replica
- file backup server
- witness server
- mirroring primary
- mirroring secondary
- log shipping primary
- log shipping secondary

Answer Area

- HQ office server. Function
- Satellite office server. Function
- Cloud server. Function

Correct Answer:



Functions

witness server
mirroring primary
mirroring secondary
log shipping primary
log shipping secondary

Answer Area

HQ office server.	AlwaysOn primary replica
Satellite office server.	AlwaysOn secondary replica
Cloud server.	file backup server

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 sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You attempt to restore a database on a new SQL Server instance and receive the following error message:

"Msg 33111, Level 16, State 3, Line 2

Cannot find server certificate with thumbprint `0x7315277C70764B1F252DC7A5101F6F66EFB1069D."

You need to ensure that you can restore the database successfully. Solution: You add the backup set password to the restore command. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B



The error is related to the certificate.

References: <https://dba.stackexchange.com/questions/3388/restore-encrypted-database-to-another-server?rq=1>

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