70-765 Q&As

Provisioning SQL Databases

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QUESTION 1

You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine.

You have two Windows accounts named serviceAccount1 and ServiceAccount2. The SQL Server Agent runs as ServiceAccount1.

You need to run SQL Server Agent job steps by using ServiceAccount2.

Which cmdlet should you run first?

A. Set-ADServiceAccount

B. Set-SqlCredential

C. New-ADServiceAccount

D. New-SqlCredential

Correct Answer: C

The New-ADServiceAccount command creates a new Active Directory managed service account or group managed service account object.

QUESTION 2

You have a SQL Server 2016 database named DB1.

You plan to import a large number of records from a SQL Azure database to DB1.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of space used in the transaction log during the import operation.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. The bulk-logged recovery model

B. The full recovery model

C. A new partitioned table

D. A new log file

E. A new file group

Correct Answer: A

Compared to the full recovery model, which fully logs all transactions, the bulk-logged recovery model minimally logs bulk operations, although fully logging other transactions. The bulk-logged recovery model protects against media failure

and, for bulk operations, provides the best performance and least log space usage.

Note: The bulk-logged recovery model is a special-purpose recovery model that should be used only intermittently to improve the performance of certain large-scale bulk operations, such as bulk imports of large amounts of data.

References: https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190692(v=sql.105).aspx

QUESTION 3

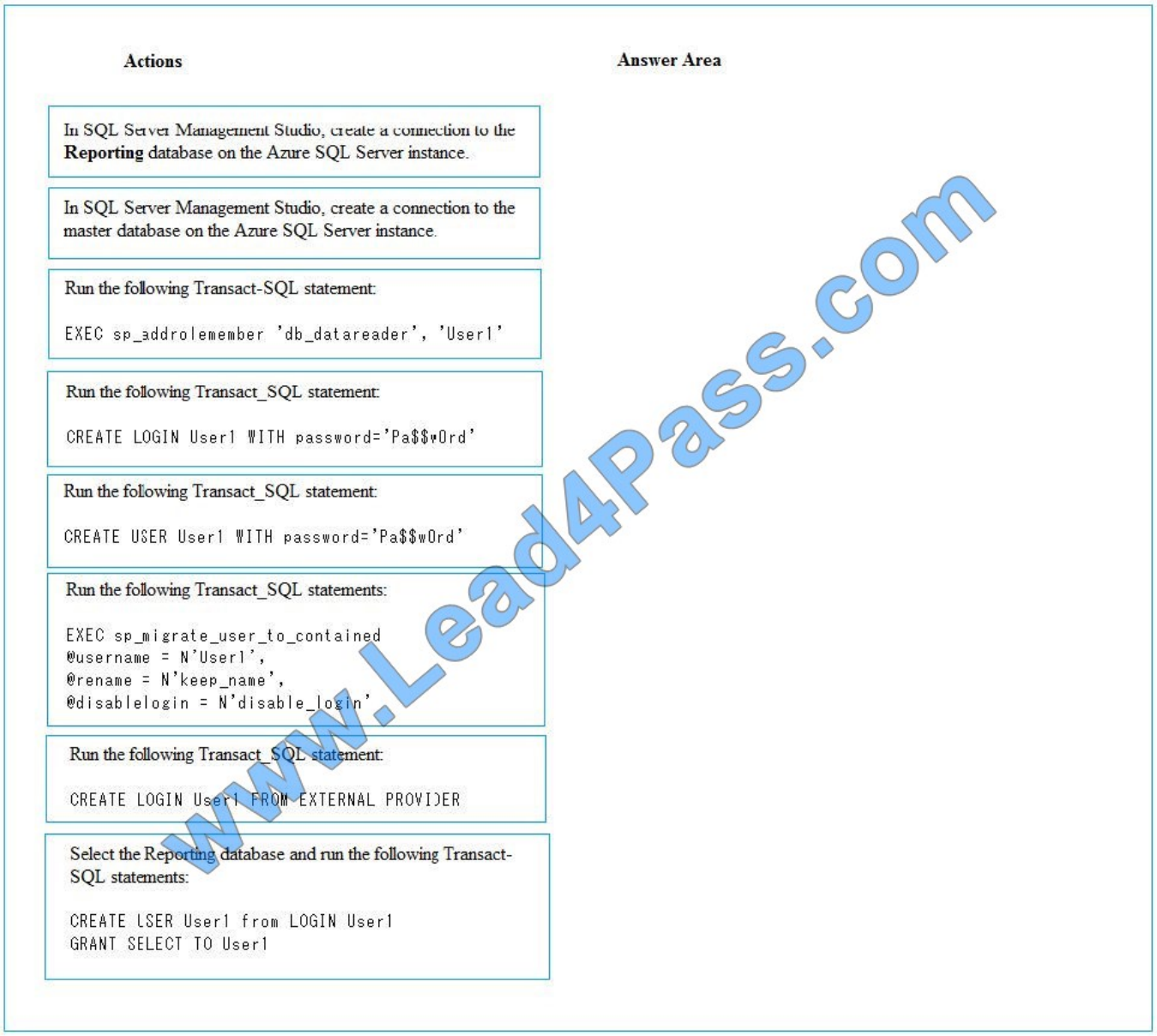
You deploy a new Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance to support a variety of mobile applications and public websites. You plan to create a new security principal named User1.

The principal must have access to select all current and future objects in a database named Reporting. The activity and authentication of the database user must be limited to the Reporting database.

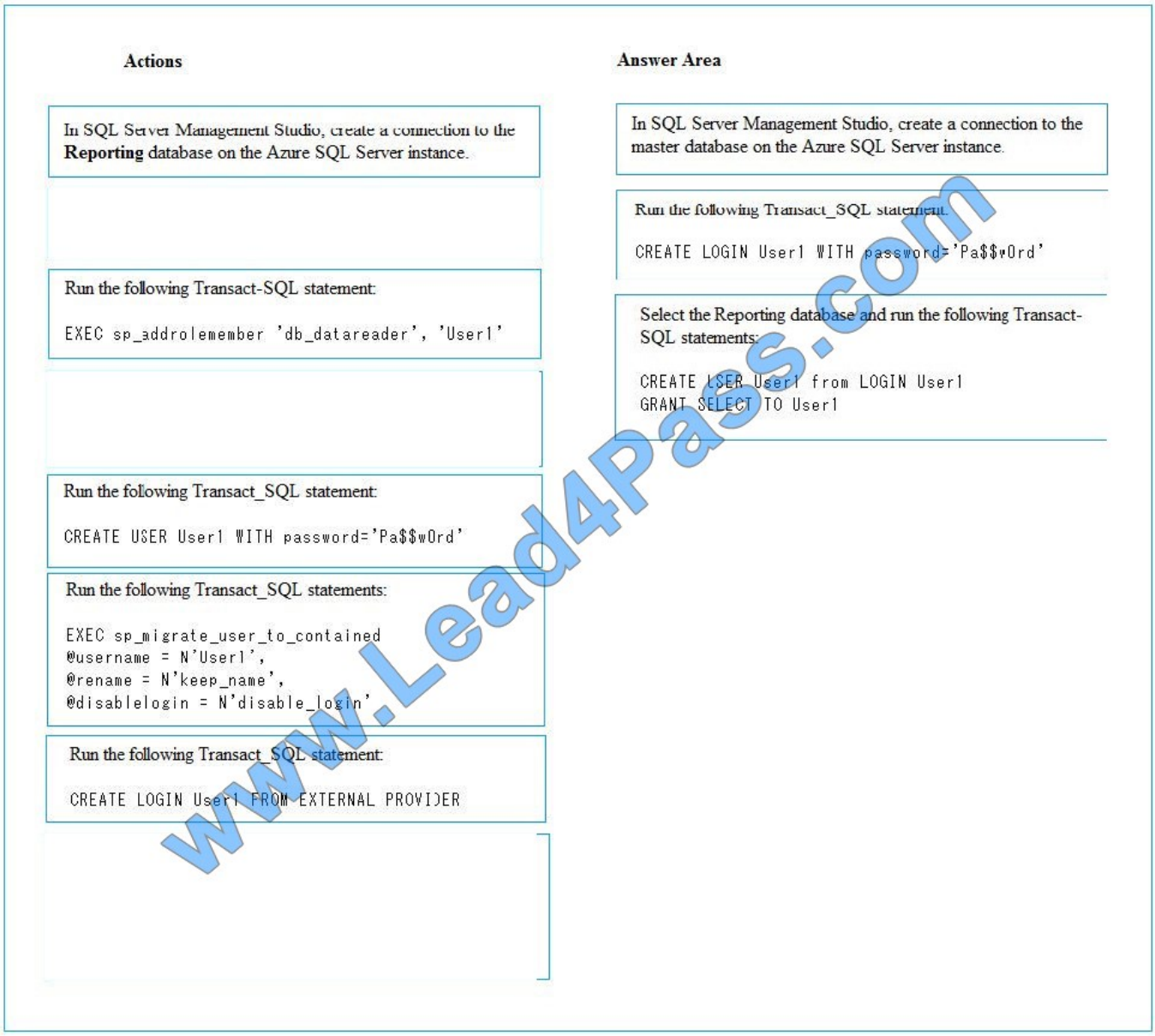
You need to create the new security principal.

Which three 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:



Correct Answer:



Step 1, Step 2:

First you need to create a login for SQL Azure, it\\'s syntax is as follows:

CREATE LOGIN username WITH password=\\'password\\';

This command needs to run in master db. Only afterwards can you run commands to create a user in the database.

Step 3:

Users are created per database and are associated with logins. You must be connected to the database in where you want to create the user. In most cases, this is not the master database. Here is some sample Transact-SQL that creates a

user:

CREATE USER readonlyuser FROM LOGIN readonlylogin;

References:https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/adding-users-to-your-sql-azuredatabase/

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	○	○
DELAYED_DURABILITY = ALLOWED	○	○
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON	○	○
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON and READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON	○	○
AUTO_UPDATE_STATISTICS_ASYNC ON	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Database setting	DB1	DB2
DELAYED_DURABILITY = FORCED	○	○
DELAYED_DURABILITY = ALLOWED	○	○
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON	○	○
ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON and READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON	○	○
AUTO_UPDATE_STATISTICS_ASYNC ON	○	○

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

QUESTION 5

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instance that contains a financial database hosted on a storage area network (SAN).

The financial database has the following characteristics:

The database is continually modified by users during business hours from Monday through Friday between

09:00 hours and 17:00 hours. Five percent of the existing data is modified each day.

The Finance department loads large CSV files into a number of tables each business day at 11:15 hours and

15:15

hours by using the BCP or BULK INSERT commands. Each data load adds 3 GB of data to the database.

These data load operations must occur in the minimum amount of time.

A full database backup is performed every Sunday at 10:00 hours. Backup operations will be performed every two hours (11:00, 13:00, 15:00, and 17:00) during business hours.

On Wednesday at 10:00 hours, the development team requests you to refresh the database on a development server by using the most recent version.

You need to perform a full database backup that will be restored on the development server.

Which backup option should you use?

A.

NORECOVERY

B.

FULL

C.

NO_CHECKSUM

D.

CHECKSUM

E.

Differential

F.

BULK_LOGGED

G.

STANDBY

H.

RESTART

I.

SKIP

J.

Transaction log

K.

DBO ONLY

L.

COPY_ONLY

M.

SIMPLE

N.

CONTINUE AFTER ERROR

Correct Answer: L

COPY_ONLY specifies that the backup is a copy-only backup, which does not affect the normal sequence of backups. A copy-only backup is created independently of your regularly scheduled, conventional backups. A copy-only backup does not affect your overall backup and restore procedures for the database.

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