Vendor: Microsoft

Exam Code:70-764

Exam Name: Administering a SQL Database
Infrastructure

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

You administer two instances of Microsoft SQL Server 2016.

You deploy an application that uses a database on the named instance.

The application is unable to connect to the database on the named instance.

You need to ensure that the application can connect to the named instance.

What should you do?

A. Use the Data Quality Client to configure the application.

B. Start the SQL Server Browser Service.

C. Use the Master Data Services Configuration Manager to configure the application.

D. Start the SQL Server Integration Services Service.

Correct Answer: B

The SQL ServerBrowser program runs as a Windows service. SQL Server Browser listens for incoming requests for Microsoft SQL Server resources and provides information about SQL Server instances installed on the computer. SQL Server Browser contributes to the following actions: Browsing a list of available servers Connecting to the correct server instance Etc.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/tools/configuration-manager/sql-server-browser-service

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QUESTION 2

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2016 server that hosts a transactional database and a reporting database.

The transactional database is updated through a web application and is operational throughout the day.

The reporting database is only updated from the transactional database.

The recovery model and backup schedule are configured as shown in the following table:

Database	Description
Transactional database	Recovery model: • Full Backup schedule: • Full database backup: midnight, daily • Differential database backup: on the hour, every two hours starting at 02:00 hours except at 00:00 hours • Log backup: every half hour, except at the times of full and differential backups
Reporting database	Recovery model: • Simple Backup schedule: • Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily • Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily Data updates: • Changes in data are updated from the transactional database to the reporting database at 00:30 hours and at 12:30 hours • The update takes 15 minutes

The differential backup of the reporting database fails. Then, the reporting database fails at 14:00 hours.

You need to ensure that the reporting database is restored.

You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal.

What should you do?

A. Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backup. Then, restore the latest log backup.

B. Perform a point-in-time restore.

C. Restore the latest full backup.

D. Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backup. Then, restore each log backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent differential backup.

E. Restore the latest full backup. Then, restore the latest differential backup.

F. Restore the latest full backup. Then, restore each differential backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent full backup.

G. Perform a page restore.

H. Perform a partial restore.

Correct Answer: C

The differential backup of the reporting database has failed, so it can\\'t be used.

QUESTION 3

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2016 instance.

You discover that the SQL Agent Error Log file is rapidly growing in size.

You need to ensure that the SQL Agent Error Log file does not grow rapidly when SQL Server agent jobs execute.

What should you do?

A. Execute the sp_cycle_agent_errorlog stored procedure.

B. Configure event forwarding.

C. Enable the Auto Shrink option on the master database.

D. Enable the Auto Shrink option on the msdb database.

E. Disable the Include execution trace messages feature.

Correct Answer: E

Because the Include execution trace messages option can cause the error log to become large, only include execution trace messages in SQL Server Agent error logs when investigating a specific SQL Server Agent problem. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/ssms/agent/write-execution-trace-messages-to-sql-server-agent-log-ssms

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QUESTION 4

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 need to configure a Microsoft SQL Server instance to ensure that a user named Mail1 can send mail by using Database Mail.

Solution: You add the DatabaseMailUserRole to Mail1 in the master database.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Database Mail is guarded by the database role DatabaseMailUserRole in the msdb database, not the master database, in order to prevent anyone from sending arbitrary emails. Database users or roles must be created in the msdb database

and must also be a member of DatabaseMailUserRole in order to send emails with the exception of sysadmin who has all privileges.

Note: Database Mail was first introduced as a new feature in SQL Server 2005 and replaces the SQL Mail feature found in previous versions.

References: http://www.idevelopment.info/data/SQLServer/DBA_tips/Database_Administration/DBA_20.shtml

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QUESTION 5

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2016 instance.

After a routine shutdown, the drive that contains tempdb fails.

You need to be able to start the SQL Server.

What should you do?

A. Modify tempdb location in startup parameters.

B. Start SQL Server in minimal configuration mode.

C. Start SQL Server in single-user mode.

D. Configure SQL Server to bypass Windows application logging.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

You have an SQL Server 2014 server. You plan to create four stored procedures that will use transactions. The stored procedures will be configured as shown in the following table.

Stored procedure name	Concurrency strategy
SP1	A transaction will only recognize data changes made before the start of the transaction. Other transactions are allowed to modify data.
SP2	A transaction can read data made from another transaction that has not been committed.
SP3	A transaction can only read data made from another transaction that has been committed.
SP4	During a transaction, no other transactions can modify data.

You need to recommend an isolation level for each stored procedure. The solution must support the concurrency strategy of each stored procedure and must minimize locks.

What should you recommend?

To answer, drag the appropriate isolation levels to the correct stored procedures. Each isolation level 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:

Isolation Levels

| READ COMMITTED |
| READ UNCOMMITTED |
| REPEATABLE READ |
| SERIALIZABLE |
| SNAPSHOT |

Answer Area

SP1: [Isolation level]

SP2: [Isolation level]

SP3: [Isolation level]

SP4: [Isolation level]

Correct Answer:

Isolation Levels

| |
| READ UNCOMMITTED |
| |
| |
| |

Answer Area

SP1: SNAPSHOT

SP2: REPEATABLE READ

SP3: READ COMMITTED

SP4: SERIALIZABLE

References: SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL (Transact-SQL) https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms173763.aspx

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QUESTION 7

Which feature should you enable and configure so session requests addressed to a specific instance can be allocated different processor resources based on session request properties?

A. Resource Governor

B. Windows System Resource Manager

C. Processor affinity

D. I/O affinity

Correct Answer: A

Resource Governor enables you to allocate session requests to different resources based on the characteristics of the session request properties. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/resource-governor/resource-governor

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QUESTION 8

You have a database named DB1 that is configured to use the full recovery model. You have a full daily backup job that runs at 02:00. The job backs up data from DB1 to the file B:\DB1.bak.

You need to restore the DB1 database to the point in time of May 25, 2016 at 02:23 and ensure that the database is functional and starts to accept connections.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you run?

A.
```
BACKUP LOG [DB1] TO DISK = N'B:\DB1Log.bak' WITH RECOVERY
RESTORE DATABASE [DB1] FROM DISK = N'B:\DB1.bak' WITH NORECOVERY
RESTORE LOG [DB1] FROM DISK = N'B:\DB1Log.bak' WITH STOPAT = N'2016-05-25T02:23:00'
```

B.
```
BACKUP LOG [DB1] TO DISK = N'B:\DB1Log.bak' WITH NORECOVERY
RESTORE DATABASE [DB1] FROM DISK = N'B:\DB1.bak' WITH NORECOVERY
RESTORE LOG [DB1] FROM DISK = N'B:\DB1Log.bak' WITH STOPAT = N'2016-05-25T02:23:00'
```

C.
```
BACKUP LOG [DB1] TO DISK = N'B:\DB1Log.bak' WITH NORECOVERY
RESTORE DATABASE [Db1] FROM DISK = N'B:\DB1.bak' WITH NORECOVERY
RESTORE LOG [DB1] FROM DISK = N'B:\DB1Log.bak' WITH STOPAT = N'2016-05-25T02:23:00', NORECOVERY
```

D.
```
RESTORE DATABASE [DB1] FROM DISK = N'B:\DB1.bak' WITH STOPAT = N'2016-05-25T02:23:00', RECOVERY
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

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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QUESTION 10

You plan to deploy SQL Server 2014.

Your company identifies the following monitoring requirements for the database:

An e-mail message must be sent when a user logs in.

An e-mail message must be sent if CPU utilization exceeds 90 percent

You need to identify which feature meets each monitoring requirement.

Which features should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate feature to the correct monitoring requirement in the answer area.

Select and Place:

Policy-Based Management		An e-mail message must be sent when a user logs in.	Feature
A SQL Server Agent alert			
SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS)		An e-mail message must be sent if CPU utilization exceeds 90 percent.	Feature
trace flags			
triggers			

Correct Answer:

	An e-mail message must be sent when a user logs in.	Policy-Based Management
SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS)	An e-mail message must be sent if CPU utilization exceeds 90 percent.	A SQL Server Agent alert
trace flags		
triggers		

QUESTION 11

You are a database administrator at Contoso, Ltd. You are preparing to move a global sales application from a development environment to a production environment. You have a database named Contoso that has a schema named Sales. All objects in the database have the same owner. The schema has a large number of views and stored procedures. None of the stored procedures perform IDENTITY_INSERT operations or dynamic SQL commands. You create all views by using the WITH SCHEMABINDING option.

All employees in the sales division are members of an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) security group named Contoso\Sales.

The following database objects are the only objects queried when a user from Contoso\Sales is using the application.

Views SalesReport SalesInvoice Stored procedures InvoiceExecute -performs read/write operations InvoiceSearch -performs read-only operations

When granting permissions to the database, you should use the principle of least privilege.

You create a new user-defined database role named SalesRole and add Contoso\Sales as a member of SalesRole.

You need to grant all employees in the Sales division permission to use the views and stored procedures.

Which two solutions will meet the requirements? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

A. Grant the SELECT permission on the Sales schema to SalesRole. Grant the EXECUTE permission on the Sales.InvoiceExecute and Sales.InvoiceSearch to SalesRole.

B. Grant the SELECT permission on Sales.SalesReport and Sales.SalesInvoice to Contoro\Sales. Grant the EXECUTE permission on Sales.InvoiceExecute and Sales.InvoiceSearch to Contoso\Sales.

C. Grant the SELECT permission on Sales.SalesReport and Sales.SalesInvoice to SalesRole. Grant the EXECUTE permission on Sales.InvoiceExecute and Sales.InvoiceSearch to SalesRole.

D. Grant the SELECT permission on Sales.SalesReport and Sales.SalesInvoice to SalesRole. Grant the EXECUTE permission on Sales.InvoiceExecute and Sales.InvoiceSearch to SalesRole. Grant the SELECT permission on all tables referenced by Sales.SalesReport, Sales.SalesInvoice, and Sales.InvoiceSearch to SalesRole. Grant the SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE permissions on all tables referenced by Sales.InvoiceExecute to SalesRole.

Correct Answer: BC

Incorrect Answers:

A: There is no Sales Schema.

D: No need for DELETE permissions.

QUESTION 12

You manage a Microsoft SQL Server environment. You plan to encrypt data when you create backups.

You need to configure the encryption options for backups.

What should you configure?

A. a certificate

B. an MD5 hash

C. an SHA-256 hash

D. an AES 256-bit key

Correct Answer: D

To encrypt a backup we need to configure an encryption algorithm (supported encryption algorithms are: AES 128, AES 192, AES 256, and Triple DES) and an encryptor (a certificate or asymmetric key).

Example: in order to create an encrypted backup we must create a Database Master Key.

USE SampleDB

GO

CREATE MASTER KEY ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = \\'MSSQLTips.com\\';

GO

We must create a certificate to act as an encryptor.

Use SampleDB GO CREATE CERTIFICATE SampleDB_Backup_Certificate

WITH SUBJECT = \\'SQL Server 2014\\';

GO

Now we are ready to create encrypted backups.

References: https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/3145/sql-server-2014-backup-encryption/

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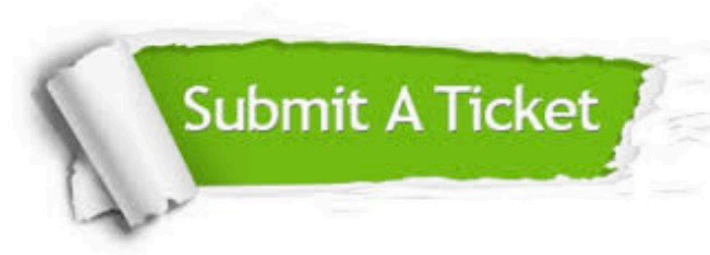
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