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<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B75b5xYLjSSNTnR6dFR2U3A5cFk?usp=sharing> QUESTION 1 Hotspot Question You use Resource Manager to deploy a new Microsoft SQL Server instance in a Microsoft Azure virtual machine (VM) that uses Premium storage. The combined initial size of the SQL Server user database files is expected to be over 200 gigabytes (GB). You must maximize performance for the database files and the log file. You add the following additional drive volumes to the VM:

Drive volume	File path
E:	Premi
F:	

You have the following requirements:- Maximize performance of the SQL Server instance.- Use Premium storage when possible. You need to deploy the SQL instance. In the table below, identify the drive where you must store each SQL Server file type. NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer area

Drive	Data files	Log files
C:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer: Answer area

Drive	Data files	Log files
C:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E:	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F:	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation: Enable read caching on the disk(s) hosting the data files and TempDB. Do not enable caching on disk(s) hosting the log file. Host caching is not used for log files. 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. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals. Your company plans to use Microsoft Azure Resource Manager templates for all future deployments of SQL Server on Azure virtual machines. You need to create the templates. Solution: You use Visual Studio to create a XAML template that defines the deployment and configuration settings for the SQL Server environment. Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation: Azure Resource Manager template consists of JSON, not XAML, and expressions that you can use to construct values for your deployment. A good JSON editor can simplify the task of creating templates. Note: In its simplest structure, an Azure Resource Manager template contains the following elements: {"\$schema": "<http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#>", "contentVersion": "", "parameters": { }, "variables": { }, "resources": [], "outputs": { } } <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-authoring-templates> QUESTION 3 Drag and Drop Question You are building a new Always On Availability Group in Microsoft Azure. The corporate domain controllers (DCs) are attached to a virtual network named ProductionNetwork. The DCs are part of an availability set named ProductionServers1. You create the first node of the availability group and add it to an availability set named ProductionServers2. The availability group node is a virtual machine (VM) that runs Microsoft SQL Server. You attach the node to ProductionNetwork. The servers in the availability group must be directly accessible only by other company VMs in Azure. You need to configure the second SQL Server VM for the availability group. How should you configure the VM? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration settings to the correct target locations. Each configuration setting 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. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation: Box 1: ProductionNetwork The virtual network is named ProductionNetwork. Box 2: None /Not Assigned As the servers in the availability group must be directly accessible only by other company VMs in Azure, there should be no Public IP address. Box 3: ProductionServer2 You create the first node of the availability group and add it to an availability set named ProductionServers2. The availability group node is a virtual machine (VM) that runs Microsoft SQL Server. QUESTION 4 You have a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 named SRV2014 that has a single tempdb database file. The tempdb database file is eight gigabytes (GB) in size. You install a SQL Server 2016 instance named SQL Server 2016 by using default settings. The new instance has eight logical processor cores. You plan to migrate the databases from SRV2014 to SRV2016. You need to configure the tempdb database on SRV2016. The

solution must minimize the number of future tempdb autogrowth events. What should you do? A. Increase the size of the tempdb datafile to 8 GB. In the tempdb database, set the value of the MAXDOP property to 8. B. Increase the size of the tempdb data files to 1 GB. C. Add seven additional tempdb data files. In the tempdb database, set the value of the MAXDOP property to 8. D. Set the value for the autogrowth setting for the tempdb data file to 128 megabytes (MB). Add seven additional tempdb data files and set the autogrowth value to 128 MB. Answer: B
 Explanation: In an effort to simplify the tempdb configuration experience, SQL Server 2016 setup has been extended to configure various properties for tempdb for multi-processor environments. 1. A new tab dedicated to tempdb has been added to the Database Engine Configuration step of setup workflow. 2. Configuration options: Data Files * Number of files - this will default to the lower value of 8 or number of logical cores as detected by setup. * Initial size - is specified in MB and applies to each tempdb data file. This makes it easier to configure all files of same size. Total initial size is the cumulative tempdb data file size (Number of files * Initial Size) that will be created. * Autogrowth - is specified in MB (fixed growth is preferred as opposed to a non-linear percentage based growth) and applies to each file. The default value of 64MB was chosen to cover one PFS interval. <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/psssql/2016/03/17/sql-2016-it-just-runs-faster-automatic-tempdb-configuration/>

QUESTION 5 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. You have a virtual machine (VM) in Microsoft Azure, which has a 2 terabyte (TB) database. Microsoft SQL Server backups are performed by using Backup to URL. You need to provision the storage account for the backups while minimizing costs. Which storage option should you use? A. Premium P10 disk storage B. Premium P20 disk storage C. Premium P30 disk storage D. Standard locally redundant disk storage E. Standard geo-redundant disk storage F. Standard zone redundant blob storage G. Standard locally redundant blob storage H. Standard geo-redundant blob storage Answer: G
 Explanation: A URL specifies a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) to a unique backup file. The URL is used to provide the location and name of the SQL Server backup file. The URL must point to an actual blob, not just a container. If the blob does not exist, it is created. If an existing blob is specified, BACKUP fails, unless the "WITH FORMAT" option is specified to overwrite the existing backup file in the blob. LOCALLY REDUNDANT STORAGE (LRS) makes multiple synchronous copies of your data within a single datacenter. QUESTION 6 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. You have deployed several GS-series virtual machines (VMs) in Microsoft Azure. You plan to deploy Microsoft SQL Server in a development environment. You need to provide storage to the environment that minimizes costs. Which storage option should you use? A. Premium P10 disk storage B. Premium P20 disk storage C. Premium P30 disk storage D. Standard locally redundant disk storage E. Standard geo-redundant disk storage F. Standard zone redundant blob storage G. Standard locally redundant blob storage H. Standard geo-redundant blob storage Answer: D

QUESTION 7 Hotspot Question You plan to migrate a Microsoft SQL Server workload from an on-premises server to a Microsoft Azure virtual machine (VM). The current server contains 4 cores with an average CPU workload of 6 percent and a peak workload of 10 percent when using 2.4Ghz processors. You gather the following metrics:

	Minimum
TempDB Drive	300

You need to design a SQL Server VM to support the migration while minimizing costs. For each setting, which value should you use? To answer, select the appropriate storage option from each list in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

VM setting	Value ▼
Data drive	Local storage Premium storage Standard storage
Transaction log drive	Local storage Premium storage Standard storage
TempDB drive	Local storage Premium storage Standard storage
VM size	A3 D3 DS3

Answer:

Answer Area

VM setting	Value
Data drive	Local storage Premium storage Standard storage
Transaction log drive	Local storage Premium storage Standard storage
TempDB drive	Local storage Premium storage Standard storage
VM size	A3 D3 DS3

Explanation: Data drive: Premium Storage
 Transaction log drive: Standard Storage
 TempDB drive: Premium Storage
 Note: A standard disk is expected to handle 500 IOPS or 60MB/s. A P10 Premium disk is expected to handle 500 IOPS. A P20 Premium disk is expected to handle 2300 IOPS. A P30 Premium disk is expected to handle 5000 IOPS.
 VM size: A3
 Max data disk throughput is 8x500 IOPS
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/virtual-machines-windows-sizes>
 QUESTION 8
 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets stated goals.
 You manage a Microsoft SQL Server environment with several databases. You need to ensure that queries use statistical data and do not initialize values for local variables.
 Solution: You enable the PARAMETER_SNIFFING option for the databases.
 Does the solution meet the goal?
 A. Yes
 B. No
 Answer: A
 Explanation: PARAMETER_SNIFFING = { ON | OFF | PRIMARY } enables or disables parameter sniffing. This is equivalent to Trace Flag 4136. SQL server uses a process called parameter sniffing when executing queries or stored procedures that use parameters. During compilation, the value passed into the parameter is evaluated and used to create an execution plan. That value is also stored with the execution plan in the plan cache. Future executions of the plan will re-use the plan that was compiled with that reference value.
<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/mt629158.aspx>
 QUESTION 9
 Hotspot Question
 You need to ensure that a user named Admin2 can manage logins. How should you complete the Transact-SQL statements? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.

The screenshot shows a configuration tool with the following Transact-SQL statements:

- Admin2 WITH password = 'Pa\$\$w0rd':
 - CREATE USER
 - ALTER SERVER ROLE
 - CREATE LOGIN
- Admin2User FROM Admin2:
 - CREATE USER
 - ALTER SERVER ROLE
 - CREATE LOGIN
- Admin2:
 - WINDOWS
 - EVENT SERVER PROVIDER
 - LOGIN
- ALTER ROLE:
 - loginmanager
 - dbmanager
 - bd_ddladmin

Answer:

The screenshot shows the same configuration tool as above, but with the following segments highlighted in green to indicate the correct answer:

- Admin2 WITH password = 'Pa\$\$w0rd':
 - CREATE LOGIN
- Admin2User FROM Admin2:
 - CREATE USER
- Admin2:
 - LOGIN
- ALTER ROLE:
 - loginmanager

Explanation:
 Step 1: CREATE LOGIN
 First you need to create a login for SQL Azure, it's syntax is as follows:
 CREATE LOGIN username WITH password='password';
 Step 2: CREATE USER
 Step 3: LOGIN
 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;
 Step 4: loginmanager
 Members of the loginmanager role can create new logins in the master database.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/adding-users-to-your-sql-azure-database/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-manage-logins> QUESTION 10 Note: This questions is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. You deploy Microsoft SQL Server to a virtual machine in Azure. You distribute the database files and filegroups across multiple Azure storage disks. You must be able to manage the databases as individual entities by using SQL Server Management Studio. All data in the databases must be stored encrypted. Backups must be encrypted by using the same key as the live copy of the database. You need to secure the data. What should you implement? A. transport-level encryption B. cell-level encryption C. Transparent Data Encryption D. Always Encrypted E. Encrypting File System F. BitLocker G. dynamic data masking Answer: C Explanation: Transparent data encryption (TDE) encrypts your databases, associated backups, and transaction log files at rest without requiring changes to your applications. TDE encrypts the storage of an entire database by using a symmetric key called the database encryption key. In SQL Database the database encryption key is protected by a built-in server certificate. The built-in server certificate is unique for each SQL Database server. <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn948096.aspx>

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