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Download: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B75b5xYLjSSNTnR6dFR2U3A5cFk?usp=sharing> QUESTION 167 You plan to migrate a Microsoft SQL server instance between physical servers. You must migrate the metadata associated with the database instance. You need to ensure that the new instance retains the existing jobs and alerts. Solutions: You restore the master database. Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation: The master database does not handle alerts and jobs. It records all the system-level information for a SQL Server system. This includes instance-wide metadata such as logon accounts, endpoints, linked servers, and system configuration settings. The msdb database is used by SQL Server Agent for scheduling alerts and jobs and by other features such as SQL Server Management Studio, Service Broker and Database Mail. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/msdb-database?view=sql-server-2017> QUESTION 168

You plan to migrate a Microsoft sql server instance between physical servers. You must migrate the metadata associated with the database instance. You need to ensure that the new instance retains the existing jobs and alerts. Solutions: You restore the model database. Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation: The model database does not handle alerts and jobs. It is used as the template for all databases created on an instance of SQL Server. The msdb database is used by SQL Server Agent for scheduling alerts and jobs and by other features such as SQL Server Management Studio, Service Broker and Database Mail. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/msdb-database?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 169 You plan to migrate a Microsoft SQL server instance between physical servers. You must migrate the metadata associated with the database instance. You need to ensure that the new instance retains the existing jobs and alerts. Solutions: You restore the msdb database. Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: A Explanation: The msdb database is used by SQL Server Agent for scheduling alerts and jobs and by other features such as SQL Server Management Studio, Service Broker and Database Mail. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/msdb-database?view=sql-server-2017> QUESTION 170

You deploy a new Microsoft Azure SQL database instance to support a variety of mobile application and public websites. You configure geo-replication with regions in Brazil and Japan. You need to implement real-time encryption of the database and all backups. Solution: you enable Dynamic Data Masking on the primary replica. Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation: SQL Database dynamic data masking does not encrypt the data. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) would provide a solution. Note: SQL Database dynamic data masking limits sensitive data exposure by masking it to non-privileged users. Dynamic data masking helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data by enabling customers to designate how much of the sensitive data to reveal with minimal impact on the application layer. References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-configure-azure-sql-database-geo-dr-with-azure-key-vault/> QUESTION 171

You deploy a new Microsoft Azure SQL database instance to support a variety of mobile application and public websites. You configure geo-replication with regions in Brazil and Japan. You need to implement real-time encryption of the database and all backups. Solution: You enable Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the primary instance. Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: A Explanation: Azure SQL Database and Data Warehouse offer encryption-at-rest by providing Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) for all data written to disk, including databases, log files and backups. This protects data in case of unauthorized access to hardware. TDE provides a TDE Protector that is used to encrypt the Database Encryption Key (DEK), which in turn is used to encrypt the data. With the TDE and Bring Your Own Key (BYOK) offering currently in preview, customers can take control of the TDE Protector in Azure Key Vault. Taking advantage of TDE with BYOK for databases that are geo-replicated to maintain high availability requires to configure and test the scenario carefully. References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-configure-azure-sql-database-geo-dr-with-azure-key-vault/> QUESTION 172

You deploy a new Microsoft Azure SQL database instance to support a variety of mobile application and public websites. You configure geo-replication with regions in Brazil and Japan. You need to implement real-time encryption of the database and all backups. Solution: You password protect all azure SQL backups and enable azure active directory authentication for all azure SQL server instances. Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation: Password protection does not encrypt the data. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) would provide a solution. References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-configure-azure-sql-database-geo-dr-with-azure-key-vault/> QUESTION 173

You deploy a new Microsoft Azure SQL database instance to support a variety of mobile application and public websites. You configure geo-replication with regions in Brazil and Japan. You need to implement real-time encryption of the database and all backups. Solution: You use the Always Encrypted wizard to encrypt all possible for the tables in the primary instance. Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation: Always Encrypted does not support geo replication. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) would provide a solution. Note: Use the Always Encrypted Wizard to help protect sensitive data stored in a SQL Server database. Always Encrypted allows clients to encrypt sensitive data inside client applications and never reveal the encryption keys to SQL Server. References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-configure-azure-sql-database-geo-dr-with-azure-key-vault/>

<http://blog.pragmaticworks.com/sql-server-2016-data-masking-and-always-encrypted> QUESTION 174 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 set the value of the MAXDOP parameter to 2. Does the solution meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation: When an instance of SQL Server runs on a computer that has more than one microprocessor or CPU, it detects the best degree of parallelism, that is, the number of processors employed to run a single statement, for each parallel plan execution. You can use the max degree of parallelism (MAXDOP) option to limit the number of processors to use in parallel plan execution. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/configure-windows/configure-the-max-degree-of-parallelism-server-configuration-option?view=sql-server-2017> QUESTION 175

You have Microsoft SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine that has a database named DB1. You discover that DB1 experiences WRITE_LOG waits that are longer than 50 ms. You need to reduce the WRITE_LOG wait time. Solution: Add additional log files to DB1. Does this meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation: This problem is related to the disk response time, not to the number of log files. References:

<https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/4131/troubleshooting-sql-server-transaction-log-related-wait-types/> QUESTION 176

Settings Value VM size D3 Storage Location Drive E Storage type Standard Tempdb location Drive C The workload on this instance has of the tempdb load. You need to maximize the performance of the tempdb database. Solution: You use a D-Series VM and store the tempdb database on drive D. Does this meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: A Explanation: For D-series, Dv2-series, and G-series VMs, the temporary drive on these VMs is SSD-based. If your workload makes heavy use of TempDB (such as temporary objects or complex joins), storing TempDB on the D drive could result in higher TempDB throughput and lower TempDB latency. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-sql-performance>

QUESTION 177 Settings Value VM size D3 Storage Location Drive E Storage type Standard Tempdb location Drive C The workload on this instance has of the tempdb load. You need to maximize the performance of the tempdb database. Solution: You use an AB compute-intensive instance and store the tempdb database in Standard storage. Does this meet the goal? A. Yes B. No Answer: B Explanation: For D-series, Dv2-series, and G-series VMs, the temporary drive on these VMs is SSD-based. If your workload makes heavy use of TempDB (such as temporary objects or complex joins), storing TempDB on the D drive could result in higher TempDB throughput and lower TempDB latency. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-sql-performance>

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