70-765^{Q&As}

Provisioning SQL Databases

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QUESTION 1

Background

You are managing a multi-tenant environment hosted within Windows Azure. All changes to the database are pushed to a template database which is stored as a Microsoft Azure SQL database named ContosoTemplate which is stored on

the virtual SQL Server named SQL1. You also have a virtual SQL Server named SQL2.

You are provisioning an Azure SQL Database instance named DB1. No Azure firewall rules have been created.

You plan to deploy the following databases to an elastic pool: EDB2, EDB3, EDB4, EDB5, and EDB6. All of the databases in the pool have the same peak usage period.
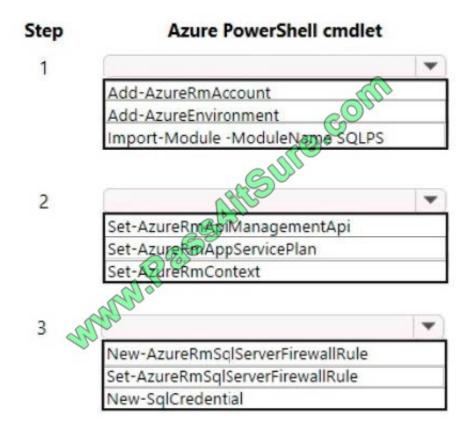
You migrate a SQL Server instance named SRV1 to an Azure DS-13 series virtual machine (VM). The VM has two premium disks that are allocated as a storage pool.

You plan to deploy a new Azure SQL Database named DB7 to support an application for your Human Resources (HR) department.

You need to create a server-level firewall rule for DB1.
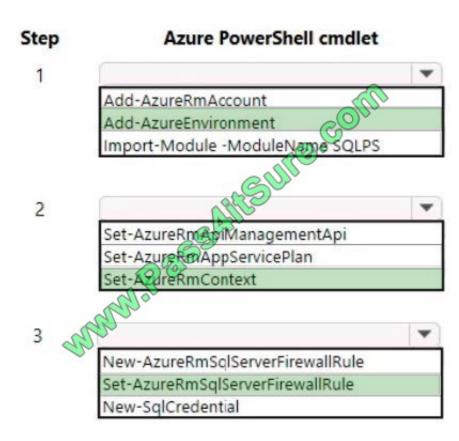
Which Azure PowerShell cmdlet should you run? To answer, select the appropriate Azure PowerShell cmdlet in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

Step	Azure PowerShell cmdlet
1	▼
	Add-AzureRmAccount
	Add-AzureEnvironment
	Import-Module -ModuleName SQLPS
2	▼
	Set-AzureRmApiManagementApi
	Set-AzureRmAppServicePlan
	Set-AzureRmContext
3	▼
	New-AzureRmSqlServerFirewallRule
	Set-AzureRmSqlServerFirewallRule
	New-SqlCredential

QUESTION 2

You are designing a Windows Azure SQL Database for an order fulfillment system. You create a table named Sales.Orders with the following script.

```
CREATE TABLE Sales.Orders
(
    OrderID int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    OrderDate datetimeoffset NOT NULL,
    CustomerID int NOT NULL
);
```

Each order is tracked by using one of the following statuses:

Fulfilled

Shipped

Ordered

Received

You need to design the database to ensure that that you can retrieve the following information:

The current status of an order

The previous status of an order.

The date when the status changed.

The solution must minimize storage.

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

A. To the Sales.Orders table, add three columns named Status, PreviousStatus and ChangeDate. Update rows as the order status changes.

B. Create a new table named Sales.OrderStatus that contains three columns named OrderID, StatusDate, and Status. Insert new rows into the table as the order status changes.

C. Implement change data capture on the Sales.Orders table.

D. To the Sales.Orders table, add three columns named FulfilledDate, ShippedDate, and ReceivedDate. Update the value of each column from null to the appropriate date as the order status changes.

Correct Answer: A

This stores only the minimal information required.

QUESTION 3

You have an on-premises SQL Server database named DB1 that contains a table named TB1. TB1 is stretched to Microsoft Azure.

A catastrophic hardware failure occurs on the on-premises SQL server.

You deploy a new on-premises server and restore all databases to the new server.

You need to resume Stretch Database operations to Azure.

Which statements should you execute?

```
A.   ALTER TABLE tb1
         SET (REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE ( MIGRATION_STATE = PAUSE ) ) ;
     GO
     sp_rda_get_rpo_duration

B.   EXEC sp_rda_reauthorize_db @credential = <credential>;
     GO
     ALTER TABLE tb1
         SET ( REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE = ON (
             FILTER_PREDICATE = dbo.fn_stretchpredicae(),
             MIGRATION_STATE = OUTBOUND) );

C.   sp_rda_deauthorize_db
     GO
     ALTER TABLE tb1
         SET ( REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE( MIGRATION_STATE = PAUSE ) ) ;
             FILTER PREDICATE = db
     GO
     EXEC sp_rda_reauthorize_db @credential = <credential>;
     GO

D.   GO
     EXEC sp_rda_reauthorize_db @credential = <credential>;
     GO
     CREATE TABLE tb1
         ...
         WITH ( REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE = ON ( MIGRATION_STATE = OUTBOUND) );
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

Use ALTER TABLE, not CREATE TABLE.

When you enable Stretch for a table by specifying ON, you also have to specify MIGRATION_STATE = OUTBOUND to begin migrating data immediately, or MIGRATION_STATE = PAUSED to postpone data migration.

Syntax:

::=

{

SET (

REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE

{

= ON ( )

| = OFF_WITHOUT_DATA_RECOVERY (MIGRATION_STATE = PAUSED)

| ([, ...n])

}

)

}

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/alter-table-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017

QUESTION 4

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

Correct Answer: A

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 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 are migrating an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server instance to SQL Server on a Microsoft Azure virtual machine. The instance has 30 databased that consume a total of 2 TB of disk space.

The instance sustains more than 30,000 transactions per second.

You need to provision storage for the virtual machine. The storage must be able to support the same load as the on-premises deployment. Solution: You create 30 storage accounts that each has one container. You create a VHD in each container.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Each Storage Account handles up to 20.000 IOPS, and 500TB of data.

References: https://www.tech-coffee.net/understand-microsoft-azure-storage-for-virtual-machines/

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