

## [2018-March-NewHigh Quality Braindump2go 70-764 Exam VCE and PDF Dumps 332Q Free Share[194-197

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<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B75b5xYLjSSNdlF6dzFQVE9kUjA?usp=sharing> QUESTION 194Hotspot QuestionYou deploy a three node Windows Server Failover Clustering (WSFC) cluster. You configure a Microsoft SQL Server instance in failover cluster instance (FCI) mode.You need to identify the actions that will take place if the motherboard on one server fails and automatic failover occurs.For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point. Answer: Explanation:Unless a hardware or system failure occurs, all dirty pages in the buffer cache are written to disk.The FCI is online as long as its underlying WSFC cluster is in good quorum health (the majority of the quorum WSFC nodes are available as automatic failover targets). When the WSFC cluster loses its quorum, whether due to hardware, software, network failure, or improper quorum configuration, the entire WSFC cluster, along with the FCI, is brought offline.References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/sql-server/failover-clusters/windows/always-on-failover-cluster-instances-sql-server>

QUESTION 195Hotspot QuestionYou are configuring log shipping for a Microsoft SQL Server database named salesOrders. You run the following Transact-SQL script:You need to determine the changes that the script has on the environment.How does the script affect the environment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point. Answer: Explanation:Box 1: isNote: sp\_change\_log\_shipping\_primary\_database,Parameter: [ @backup\_share = ] 'backup\_share'Is the network path to the backup directory on the primary server. backup\_share is nvarchar(500), with no default, and cannot be NULL.Box 2: 72 hours4320 minutes is 72 hours.Note: sp\_change\_log\_shipping\_primary\_database, Backup\_retention\_period parameter @backup\_retention\_period = ] 'backup\_retention\_period'Is the length of time, in minutes, to retain the log backup file in the backup directory on the primary server. backup\_retention\_period is int, with no default, and cannot be NULL.Box 2:SP\_Add\_RetcodeBox 3: 24 hours sp\_add\_schedule@freq\_type (here 4, which is daily)A value indicating when a job is to be executed. freq\_type is int, with a default of 0, and can be one of these values. Value Description1 Once4 Daily8 Weekly16 Monthly32 Monthly, relative to freq\_interval64 Run when SQLServerAgent service starts128 Run when the computer is idle @freq\_interval = ] freq\_intervalThe days that a job is executed. freq\_interval is int, with a default of 1, and depends on the value of freq\_type. Value of freq\_type Effect on freq\_interval1 (once) freq\_interval is unused.References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-stored-procedures/sp-add-schedule-transact-sql>QUESTION 196 Hotspot QuestionA company has the following Microsoft SQL Server instances Instance1 and Instance2. You plan to enable Always Encrypted for both instances.You need to configure the instances to meet the following requirements:Instance1 must use an initialization vector that is different each time the instance is initiated. Instance2 must use an initialization vector that is derived from an algorithm.In the table below, identify the encryption type that must be used for each instance.NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point. Answer: Explanation:Always Encrypted supports two types of encryption: randomized encryption and deterministic encryption.Randomized encryption uses a method that encrypts data in a less predictable manner. Randomized encryption is more secure, but prevents searching, grouping, indexing, and joining on encrypted columns. Deterministic encryption always generates the same encrypted value for any given plain text value.Using deterministic encryption allows point lookups, equality joins, grouping and indexing on encrypted columns. However, but may also allow unauthorized users to guess information about encrypted values by examining patterns in the encrypted column, especially if there is a small set of possible encrypted values, such as True/False, or North/South/East/West region.References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted-database-engine>QUESTION 197

Drag and Drop QuestionYou have a database named DB1.You need to encrypt two columns in DB1 by using column-level encryption.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. Answer: Explanation:Step 1: You must have a database master key. If your database does not already have a database master key, create one.Step 2: Create a certificate.Step 3: Create a symmetric key.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/encrypt-a-column-of-data>

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