**Data Corruption and Deletion Process**

**Step 1: Simulating Data Loss**

Execute the following SQL commands to deliberately introduce data corruption and deletion:

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM HumanResources.EmployeePayHistory

-- returns 316

-- Intentional Deletion

DELETE TOP (100)

FROM HumanResources.EmployeePayHistory;

-- Data Corruption

UPDATE TOP (100) HumanResources.EmployeePayHistory

SET Rate = 1

**Step 2: Restoring the Database**

* Access the Azure portal and navigate to the Azure SQL Database dashboard. Select the target database that requires restoration.
* On the SQL Database Home Page, click on the "Restore" option located at the top bar.
* In the "Restore database" window, choose a restore point representing a time before the data loss occurred. Select a point close to the incident time to minimize data loss. For example, choose a restore point two hours prior to the data loss incident.
* Specify a new database name for the restored database, such as "AdventureWorks2022\_2023-11-26T13-31Z".
* Click on "Review + create" and then "Create" to start the restoration process. Azure will initiate the restore operation, which may take a few minutes to complete.

**Step 3: Verification**

Once the restoration is complete, the newly restored database will appear in the resource list on the Azure SQL Database page. To verify the database's correctness and ensure it's restored to a point before the data loss, establish a connection to it using Azure Data Studio.