

## Exam Questions 70-462

Administering Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Databases

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/70-462/>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

You are the lead database administrator (DBA) of a Microsoft SQL Server environment.

All DBAs are members of the DOMAIN\JrDBAs Active Directory group. You grant DOMAIN\JrDBAs access to the SQL Server.

You need to create a server role named SpecialDBARole that can perform the following functions:

View all databases.

View the server state.

Assign GRANT, DENY, and REVOKE permissions on logins.

You need to add DOMAIN\JrDBAs to the server role. You also need to provide the least level of privileges necessary.

Which three SQL statements should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. GRANT VIEW ANY DATABASE TO [SpecialDBARole];
- B. GRANT VIEW SERVER STATE, VIEW ANY DATABASE TO [SpecialDBARole];
- C. CREATE SERVER ROLE [SpecialDBARole] AUTHORIZATION securityadmin;
- D. CREATE SERVER ROLE [SpecialDBARole] AUTHORIZATION sysadmin;
- E. ALTER SERVER ROLE [SpecialDBARole] ADD MEMBER [DOMAIN\JrDBAs];
- F. CREATE SERVER ROLE [SpecialDBARole];

**Answer:** BCE

#### NEW QUESTION 2

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance. After a routine shutdown, the drive that contains tempdb fails.

You need to be able to start the SQL Server. What should you do?

- A. Modify tempdb location in startup parameters.
- B. Start SQL Server in minimal configuration mode.
- C. Start SQL Server in single-user mode.
- D. Configure SQL Server to bypass Windows application logging.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186400.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms345408.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 3

You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company. A database contains a large product catalog that is updated periodically.

You need to be able to send the entire product catalog to all branch offices on a monthly basis. Which configuration should you use?

- A. Two servers configured in the same data centerA primary server configured to perform log-shipping every 10 minutesA backup server configured as a warm standby
- B. SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication
- C. Two servers configured in the same data centerSQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability ModeOne server configured as an Active Secondary
- D. Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data centerSQL Server configured as a clustered instance
- E. SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication
- F. Two servers configured in different data centersSQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability ModeOne server configured as an Active Secondary
- G. Two servers configured on the same subnetSQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- H. Two servers configured in different data centersSQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 4

You use a contained database named ContosoDb within a domain.

You need to create a user who can log on to the ContosoDb database. You also need to ensure that you can port the database to different database servers within the domain without additional user account configurations.

Which type of user should you create?

- A. User mapped to a certificate
- B. SQL user without login
- C. Domain user
- D. SQL user with login

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.

You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server in your company.

You need to ensure that an OLTP database that uses a storage area network (SAN) remains available if any of the servers fail.

You also need to minimize the amount of storage used by the database. Which configuration should you use?

- A. Two servers configured in different data centersSQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability ModeOne server configured as an Active Secondary
- B. SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication
- C. Two servers configured in the same data centerSQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability ModeOne server configured as an Active Secondary

- D. Two servers configured in different data centersSQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode  
 E. Two servers configured in the same data centerA primary server configured to perform log-shipping every 10 minutesA backup server configured as a warm standby  
 F. Two servers configured on the same subnetSQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode  
 G. SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication  
 H. Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data centerSQL Server configured as a clustered instance

Answer: H

#### NEW QUESTION 6

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 environment that contains a production SQL Server 2005 instance named SQL2005 and a development SQL Server 2012 instance named SQL2012.

The development team develops a new application that uses the SQL Server 2012 functionality. You are planning to migrate a database from SQL2005 to SQL2012 so that the development team can test their new application.

You need to migrate the database without affecting the production environment.

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.)

Perform a transaction log on SQL2005.	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>
Perform a full database on SQL2005.	
Perform a VSS backup on the database on SQL2005.	
Restore the VSS backup on SQL2012.	
Restore the database backup and transaction log backup on SQL2012.	
Change the compatibility level of the database to 120 on SQL2012.	
Change the compatibility level of the database to 110 on SQL2012.	

Answer:

Explanation:

Perform a transaction log on SQL2005.	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	
Perform a full database on SQL2005.		Perform a full database on SQL2005.
Perform a VSS backup on the database on SQL2005.		
Restore the VSS backup on SQL2012.		Restore the database backup and transaction log backup on SQL2012.
Restore the database backup and transaction log backup on SQL2012.		
Change the compatibility level of the database to 120 on SQL2012.		Change the compatibility level of the database to 110 on SQL2012.
Change the compatibility level of the database to 110 on SQL2012.		

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answers choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server server that hosts a transactional database and a reporting database. The transactional database is updated through a web application and is operational throughout the day. The reporting database is only updated from the transactional database.

The recovery model and backup schedule are configured as shown in the following table:



Database	Description
Transactional database	<p>Recovery model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full</li> </ul> <p>Backup schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full database backup: midnight, daily</li> <li>Differential database backup: on the hour, every two hours starting at 02:00 hours except at 00:00 hours</li> <li>Log backup: every half hour, except at the times of full and differential backups</li> </ul>
Reporting database	<p>Recovery model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple</li> </ul> <p>Backup schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily</li> <li>Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily</li> </ul> <p>Data updates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in data are updated from the transactional database to the reporting database at 00:30 hours and at 12:30 hours</li> <li>The update takes 15 minutes</li> </ul>

At 16:20 hours, you discover that pages 17, 137, and 205 on one of the database files are corrupted on the transactional database. You need to ensure that the transactional database is restored. You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal. What should you do?

- A. Perform a partial restore.
- B. Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backu
- C. Then, restore each log backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent differential backup.
- D. Perform a point-in-time restore.
- E. Restore the latest full backup.
- F. Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backu
- G. Then, restore the latest log backup.
- H. Perform a page restore.
- I. Restore the latest full backu
- J. Then, restore each differential backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent full backup.
- K. Restore the latest full backu
- L. Then, restore the latest differential backup.

**Answer:** F

**Explanation:** Requirements for Restoring Pages

A page restore is subject to the following requirements: Bulk-logged Recovery Model and Page Restore  
For a database that uses the bulk-logged recovery model, page restore has the following additional conditions:

#### NEW QUESTION 8

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database.  
The database contains a table that has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [Sales].[Customer] (
    [CustomerID] int NOT NULL,
    [CustomerName] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
    [TerritoryID] int NULL,
    [LastContactDate] datetimeoffset NULL,
    [CustomerType] nchar(1) NOT NULL,
    [Notes] varchar(250) NULL
)
```

You want to export data from the table to a flat file by using the SQL Server Import and Export Wizard. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:  
? The first row of the file contains the first row of data.  
? Each record is of the same length.  
? The date follows the U.S. date format.  
? The file supports international characters.  
What should you do? (To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box in the answer area.)

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms178804.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187828.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 9

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDB. The database contains a table named Suppliers and a column named IsActive in the Purchases schema.

You create a new user named ContosoUser in ContosoDB. ContosoUser has no permissions to the Suppliers table.

You need to ensure that ContosoUser can delete rows that are not active from Suppliers. You also need to grant ContosoUser only the minimum required permissions.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. GRANT DELETE ON Purchase
- B. Suppliers TO ContosoUser
- C. CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers WITH EXECUTE AS USER = 'dbo' AS DELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0 GO GRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser
- D. GRANT SELECT ON Purchases.Suppliers TO ContosoUser

- E. CREATE PROCEDURE Purchase
- F. PurgeInactiveSuppliersASDELETEFROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0GOGRANT EXECUTE ON Purchase
- G. PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188354.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187926.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server instance that contains a financial database hosted on a storage area network (SAN).

The financial database has the following characteristics:

A data file of 2 terabytes is located on a dedicated LUN (drive D).

A transaction log of 10 GB is located on a dedicated LUN (drive E).

Drive D has 1 terabyte of free disk space.

Drive E has 5 GB of free disk space.

The database is continually modified by users during business hours from Monday through Friday between 09:00 hours and 17:00 hours. Five percent of the existing data is modified each day.

The Finance department loads large CSV files into a number of tables each business day at 11:15 hours and 15:15 hours by using the BCP or BULK INSERT commands. Each data load adds 3 GB of data to the database.

These data load operations must occur in the minimum amount of time.

A full database backup is performed every Sunday at 10:00 hours. Backup operations will be performed every two hours (11:00, 13:00, 15:00, and 17:00) during business hours.

On Wednesday at 10:00 hours, the development team requests you to refresh the database on a development server by using the most recent version.

You need to perform a full database backup that will be restored on the development server. Which backup option should you use?

- A. NORECOVERY
- B. FULL
- C. NO\_CHECKSUM
- D. CHECKSUM
- E. Differential
- F. BULK\_LOGGED
- G. STANDBY
- H. RESTART
- I. SKIP
- J. Transaction log
- K. DBO ONLY
- L. COPY\_ONLY
- M. SIMPLE
- N. CONTINUE AFTER ERROR

**Answer:** L

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answers choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server server that hosts a transactional database and a reporting database. The transactional database is updated through a web application and is operational throughout the day. The reporting database is only updated from the transactional database.

The recovery model and backup schedule are configured as shown in the following table:



Database	Description
Transactional database	<p>Recovery model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full</li> </ul> <p>Backup schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full database backup: midnight, daily</li> <li>Differential database backup: on the hour, every two hours starting at 02:00 hours except at 00:00 hours</li> <li>Log backup: every half hour, except at the times of full and differential backups</li> </ul>
Reporting database	<p>Recovery model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple</li> </ul> <p>Backup schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily</li> <li>Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily</li> </ul> <p>Data updates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in data are updated from the transactional database to the reporting database at 00:30 hours and at 12:30 hours</li> <li>The update takes 15 minutes</li> </ul>

The differential backup of the reporting database fails. Then, the reporting database fails at 14:00 hours. You need to ensure that the reporting database is restored. You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal. What should you do?

- A. Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backup
- B. Then, restore the latest log backup.
- C. Perform a point-in-time restore.
- D. Restore the latest full backup.
- E. Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backup
- F. Then, restore each log backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent differential backup.
- G. Restore the latest full backup
- H. Then, restore the latest differential backup.
- I. Restore the latest full backup
- J. Then, restore each differential backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent full backup.
- K. Perform a page restore.
- L. Perform a partial restore.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 14

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database server. One of the databases on the server supports a highly active OLTP application. Users report abnormally long wait times when they submit data into the application.

You need to identify which queries are taking longer than 1 second to run over an extended period of time. What should you do?

- A. use SQL Profiler to trace all queries that are processing on the server
- B. Filter queries that have a Duration value of more than 1,000.
- C. Use sp\_configure to set a value for blocked process threshold
- D. Create an extended event session.
- E. Use the Job Activity monitor to review all processes that are actively running
- F. Review the Job History to find out the duration of each step.
- G. Run the sp\_who command from a query window.
- H. Run the DBCC TRACEON 1222 command from a query window and review the SQL Server event log.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Use SQL Profiler to trace all queries that are processing on the server. Filter queries that have a Duration value of more than 1,000. Incorrect: Not B: The SQL Server lock monitor is responsible for implementing the logic to detect a blocking scenario if the 'blocked process threshold' value is greater than 0. However, the lock monitor only wakes up every 5 seconds to detect this condition (it is also looking for other conditions such as deadlocks). Therefore, if you set a 'blocked process threshold' value to 1, it will not detect a process that has been blocking for 1 second. The minimum time it can detect a blocked process is 5 seconds.

Not E: The Traceflag 1222 Shows Deadlocks, not the Duration of a query.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/tools/sql-server-profiler/sql-server-profiler>

#### NEW QUESTION 16

You administer two instances of Microsoft SQL Server 2012. You deploy an application that uses a database on the named instance. The application is unable to connect to the database on the named instance. You need to ensure that the application can connect to the named instance. What should you do?

- A. Use the Data Quality Client to configure the application.
- B. Start the SQL Server Browser Service.
- C. Use the Master Data Services Configuration Manager to configure the application.
- D. Start the SQL Server Integration Services Service.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 17

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance that contains a financial database hosted on a storage area network (SAN).

The financial database has the following characteristics:

A data file of 2 terabytes is located on a dedicated LUN (drive D).

A transaction log of 10 GB is located on a dedicated LUN (drive E).

Drive D has 1 terabyte of free disk space.

Drive E has 5 GB of free disk space.

The database is continually modified by users during business hours from Monday through Friday between 09:00 hours and 17:00 hours. Five percent of the existing data is modified each day.

The Finance department loads large CSV files into a number of tables each business day at 11:15 hours and 15:15 hours by using the BCP or BULK INSERT commands. Each data load adds 3 GB of data to the database.

These data load operations must occur in the minimum amount of time.

A full database backup is performed every Sunday at 10:00 hours. Backup operations will be performed every two hours (11:00, 13:00, 15:00, and 17:00) during business hours.

You need to ensure that the minimum amount of data is lost. Which recovery model should the database use?

- A. FULL
- B. DBO\_ONLY
- C. CONTINUE\_AFTER\_ERROR
- D. CHECKSUM
- E. NO\_CHECKSUM
- F. SIMPLE
- G. Transaction log
- H. SKIP
- I. RESTART
- J. COPY\_ONLY
- K. NORECOVERY
- L. BULK\_LOGGED
- M. Differential
- N. STANDBY

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 18

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance that contains a financial database hosted on a storage area network (SAN).

The financial database has the following characteristics:

A data file of 2 terabytes is located on a dedicated LUN (drive D).

A transaction log of 10 GB is located on a dedicated LUN (drive E).

Drive D has 1 terabyte of free disk space.

Drive E has 5 GB of free disk space.

The database is continually modified by users during business hours from Monday through Friday between 09:00 hours and 17:00 hours. Five percent of the existing data is modified each day.

The Finance department loads large CSV files into a number of tables each business day at 11:15 hours and 15:15 hours by using the BCP or BULK INSERT commands. Each data load adds 3 GB of data to the database.

These data load operations must occur in the minimum amount of time.

A full database backup is performed every Sunday at 10:00 hours. Backup operations will be performed every two hours (11:00, 13:00, 15:00, and 17:00) during business hours.

You need to ensure that your backup will continue if any invalid checksum is encountered. Which backup option should you use?

- A. STANDBY
- B. Differential
- C. FULL
- D. CHECKSUM
- E. BULK\_LOGGED
- F. CONTINUE\_AFTER\_ERROR
- G. SIMPLE
- H. DBO\_ONLY
- I. COPY\_ONLY
- J. SKIP
- K. RESTART
- L. Transaction log
- M. NO\_CHECKSUM
- N. NORECOVERY

**Answer:** F

**Explanation:** References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186865.aspx>

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/microsoft.sqlserver.management.smo.backuprestorebase.continueaftere>



### NEW QUESTION 21

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database server.

A variety of issues occur from time to time in the production environment. You need to identify the appropriate tool for each issue.

Which tool or tools should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate tool or tools to the correct issue or issues in the answer area. Each tool 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.)

Tool	Issue
DBCC CHECKDB	You want to verify network utilization.
Performance Monitor	You suspect that a process is being blocked.
sys.dm_exec_requests DMV	You need to validate the integrity of the database.
SQL Server error log	A SQL Agent job fails on a specific step, and you need the details of that step.
Job History	SQL Server will not start.

Answer:

Explanation:

Tool	Issue
DBCC CHECKDB	You want to verify network utilization.
Performance Monitor	You suspect that a process is being blocked.
sys.dm_exec_requests DMV	You need to validate the integrity of the database.
SQL Server error log	A SQL Agent job fails on a specific step, and you need the details of that step.
Job History	SQL Server will not start.

### NEW QUESTION 24

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answers choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server server that hosts a transactional database and a reporting database. The transactional database is updated through a web application and is operational throughout the day. The reporting database is only updated from the transactional database.

The recovery model and backup schedule are configured as shown in the following table:

Database	Description
Transactional database	<p>Recovery model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full</li> </ul> <p>Backup schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full database backup: midnight, daily</li> <li>Differential database backup: on the hour, every two hours starting at 02:00 hours except at 00:00 hours</li> <li>Log backup: every half hour, except at the times of full and differential backups</li> </ul>
Reporting database	<p>Recovery model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple</li> </ul> <p>Backup schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily</li> <li>Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily</li> </ul> <p>Data updates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in data are updated from the transactional database to the reporting database at 00:30 hours and at 12:30 hours</li> <li>The update takes 15 minutes</li> </ul>

At 14:00 hours, you discover that pages 71, 520, and 713 on one of the database files are corrupted on the reporting database. You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal. What should you do?

- A. Perform a partial restore.
- B. Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backu
- C. Then, restore each log backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent differential backup.
- D. Restore the latest full backup.
- E. Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backu
- F. Then, restore the latest log backup.
- G. Perform a page restore.
- H. Restore the latest full backu
- I. Then, restore each differential backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent full backup.
- J. Perform a point-in-time restore.
- K. Restore the latest full backu
- L. Then, restore the latest differential backup.

**Answer:** H

**Explanation:** Restores a file or filegroup in a multi-filegroup database. Note that under the simple recovery model, the file must belong to a read-only filegroup. After a full file restore, a differential file backup can be restored.

Page restore

Restores individual pages. Page restore is available only under the full and bulk-logged recovery models. Piecemeal restore

Restores the database in stages, beginning with the primary filegroup and one or more secondary filegroups. A piecemeal restore begins with a RESTORE DATABASE using the PARTIAL option and specifying one or more secondary filegroups to be restored.

#### NEW QUESTION 27

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server server. The MSSQLSERVER service uses a domain account named CONTOSO\SQLService.

You plan to configure Instant File Initialization.

You need to ensure that Data File Autogrow operations use Instant File Initialization. What should you do? Choose all that apply.

- A. Restart the SQL Server Agent Service.
- B. Disable snapshot isolation.
- C. Restart the SQL Server Service.
- D. Add the CONTOSO\SQLService account to the Perform Volume Maintenance Tasks local security policy.
- E. Add the CONTOSO\SQLService account to the Server Operators fixed server role.
- F. Enable snapshot isolation.

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:** How To Enable Instant File Initialization

References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175935.aspx> <http://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/2752/effect-of-instant-file-initialization-within-sql-server/>

#### NEW QUESTION 30

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server that has multiple databases.

You need to ensure that users are unable to create stored procedures that begin with sp\_.

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.)

The screenshot shows a list of steps for configuring the StoredProcNamingPolicy in SQL Server Enterprise Manager. The steps are as follows:

- Enable StoredProcNamingPolicy.
- Evaluate StoredProcNamingPolicy.
- Create a Database Audit named StoredProcNamingConvention. Set the Filter to '@Name LIKE 'sp[\_]%'.
- Create a Policy named StoredProcNamingPolicy. Set the Check condition to StoredProcNamingConvention and Evaluation Mode to On demand.
- Create a Policy named StoredProcNamingPolicy. Set the Check condition to StoredProcNamingConvention and Evaluation Mode to On change: prevent.
- Create a Condition named StoredProcNamingConvention by using the Stored Procedure facet that has a single expression. Set the Field to @Name, Operator to NOT LIKE, and Value to 'sp[\_]%'.
- Create a Condition named StoredProcNamingConvention by using the Stored Procedure facet that has a single expression. Set the Field to @Name, Operator to LIKE, and Value to 'sp[\_]%'.

A blue arrow on the right side of the list indicates the sequence of actions to be performed.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Step 1: Create a Condition named StoredProcNamingConvention by using the Stored Procedure facet that has a single expression. Set the Field to @Name, Operator to NOT LIKE, and Value to 'sp[\_]%'.

Step 2: Create a Policy named StoredProcNamingPolicy Set the Check condition to StoredProcNamingConvention and Evaluation Mode to On Change: Prevent

Step 3: Enable StoredProcNamingPolicy

Policies are created and managed by using Management Studio. The process includes the following steps:

Select a Policy-Based Management facet that contains the properties to be configured.

Define a condition that specifies the state of a management facet.

Define a policy that contains the condition, additional conditions that filter the target sets, and the evaluation mode.

Check whether an instance of SQL Server is in compliance with the policy. Evaluation modes

There are four evaluation modes, three of which can be automated:

On demand. This mode evaluates the policy when directly specified by the user.

On change: prevent. This automated mode uses DDL triggers to prevent policy violations. Important: If the nested triggers server configuration option is disabled,

On change: prevent will not work correctly. Policy-Based Management relies on DDL triggers to detect and roll back DDL operations that do not comply with policies that use this evaluation mode. Removing the Policy-Based Management DDL triggers or disabling nest triggers, will cause this evaluation mode to fail or perform unexpectedly.

On change: log only. This automated mode uses event notification to evaluate a policy when a relevant change is made.

On schedule. This automated mode uses a SQL Server Agent job to periodically evaluate a policy.

#### NEW QUESTION 34

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.

You need to ensure that the size of the transaction log file does not exceed 2 GB. What should you do?

- A. Execute sp\_configure 'max log size', 2G.
- B. use the ALTER DATABASE...SET LOGFILE command along with the maxsize parameter.
- C. In SQL Server Management Studio, right-click the instance and select Database Setting
- D. Set the maximum size of the file for the transaction log.
- E. In SQL Server Management Studio, right-click the database, select Properties, and then click Files. Open the Transaction log Autogrowth window and set the maximum size of the file.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 35

You administer three Microsoft SQL Server 2012 servers named ServerA, ServerB, and ServerC. ServerA is the acting principal and ServerB is the mirror.

You need to add ServerC as a witness to the existing mirroring session between ServerA and ServerB. You need to achieve this goal without delaying synchronization.

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.)



On ServerC, create an endpoint for use by the witness.

Ensure that the same Windows Login exists on each server and grant Connect permissions to each server's endpoint.

On ServerA, alter the principal database to use the endpoint on ServerC as the witness.

On ServerA, pause the mirroring session between ServerA and ServerB.

On ServerB, alter the principal database to use the endpoint on ServerC as the witness.

Ensure that the same Proxy exists on each server and grant Connect permissions to each server's endpoint.

On ServerA, resume the mirroring session between ServerA and ServerB.

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Answer:

Explanation:

On ServerC, create an endpoint for use by the witness.

Ensure that the same Windows Login exists on each server and grant Connect permissions to each server's endpoint.

On ServerA, alter the principal database to use the endpoint on ServerC as the witness.

On ServerA, pause the mirroring session between ServerA and ServerB.

On ServerB, alter the principal database to use the endpoint on ServerC as the witness.

Ensure that the same Proxy exists on each server and grant Connect permissions to each server's endpoint.

On ServerA, resume the mirroring session between ServerA and ServerB.

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On ServerC, create an endpoint for use by the witness.

Ensure that the same Windows Login exists on each server and grant Connect permissions to each server's endpoint.

On ServerA, alter the principal database to use the endpoint on ServerC as the witness.

### NEW QUESTION 38

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that is used by an application. Users of the application report performance issues.

You need to choose the appropriate tool for performance-tuning of SQL Server databases.

Which tool or tools should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate tool or tools to their corresponding task or tasks in the answer area. Each tool 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.)

Tool	Task
SQL Profiler	Generating alerts
System Monitor	Capturing and replaying trace activity
XEvents	Identifying cause of high page splits
	Troubleshooting cause of high page_io latch

Answer:

Explanation: References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb630282.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191246.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181091.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 41

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that has Trustworthy set to On. You create a stored procedure that returns database-level information from Dynamic Management Views.

You grant User1 access to execute the stored procedure.

You need to ensure that the stored procedure returns the required information when User1 executes the stored procedure. You need to achieve this goal by granting the minimum permissions required.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. Grant the VIEW SERVER STATE permission to User1.
- B. Move the stored procedure to the User1 schema.
- C. Modify the stored procedure to include the EXECUTE AS OWNER statement.
- D. Grant VIEW SERVER STATE permissions to the owner of the stored procedure.
- E. Grant the db\_datareader role on the database to User1.
- F. Create a SQL Server login that has VIEW SERVER STATE permission.
- G. Modify the stored procedure to include the EXECUTE AS (newlogin) statement.

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:** References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187861.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191291.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 46

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that has multiple tables in the Sales schema. Some users must be prevented from deleting records in any of the tables in the Sales schema.

You need to manage users who are prevented from deleting records in the Sales schema. You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Create a custom database role that includes the user.
- B. Deny Delete permissions on the Sales schema for the custom database role.
- C. Include the Sales schema as an owned schema for the db\_denydatawriter role.
- D. Add the users to the db\_denydatawriter role.
- E. Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for each user.
- F. Create a custom database role that includes the user.
- G. Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for the custom database role.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 49

You administer several Microsoft SQL Server database servers. Merge replication has been configured for an application that is distributed across offices throughout a wide area network (WAN).

Many of the tables involved in replication use the XML and varchar (max) data types. Occasionally, merge replication fails due to timeout errors.

You need to reduce the occurrence of these timeout errors. What should you do?

- A. Set the Merge agent on the problem subscribers to use the slow link agent profile.
- B. Create a snapshot publication, and reconfigure the problem subscribers to use the snapshot publication.
- C. Change the Merge agent on the problem subscribers to run continuously.
- D. Set the Remote Connection Timeout on the Publisher to 0.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** When replication is configured, a set of agent profiles is installed on the Distributor. An agent profile contains a set of parameters that are used each time an agent runs: each agent logs in to the Distributor during its startup process and queries for the parameters in its profile.

For merge subscriptions that use Web synchronization, profiles are downloaded and stored at the Subscriber. If the profile is changed, the profile at the Subscriber is updated the next time the Merge Agent runs. For more information about Web synchronization, see Web Synchronization for Merge Replication.

Replication provides a default profile for each agent and additional predefined profiles for the

Log Reader Agent, Distribution Agent, and Merge Agent. In addition to the profiles provided, you can create profiles suited to your application requirements. An agent profile allows you to change key parameters easily for all agents associated with that profile. For example, if you have 20 Snapshot Agents and need to change the query timeout value (the - QueryTimeout parameter), you can update the profile used by the Snapshot Agents and all agents of that type will begin using the new value automatically the next time they run.

You might also have different profiles for different instances of an agent. For example, a

Merge Agent that connects to the Publisher and Distributor over a dialup connection could use a set of parameters that are better suited to the slower communications link by using the slow link profile.

#### NEW QUESTION 51

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server instance that contains a financial database hosted on a storage area network (SAN).

The financial database has the following characteristics:

A data file of 2 terabytes is located on a dedicated LUN (drive D).

A transaction log of 10 GB is located on a dedicated LUN (drive E).

Drive D has 1 terabyte of free disk space.

Drive E has 5 GB of free disk space.

The database is continually modified by users during business hours from Monday through Friday between 09:00 hours and 17:00 hours. Five percent of the existing data is modified each day.

The Finance department loads large CSV files into a number of tables each business day at 11:15 hours and 15:15 hours by using the BCP or BULK INSERT commands. Each data load adds 3 GB of data to the database.

These data load operations must occur in the minimum amount of time.

A full database backup is performed every Sunday at 10:00 hours. Backup operations will be performed every two hours (11:00, 13:00, 15:00, and 17:00) during business hours.

You need to ensure that the backup size is as small as possible. Which backup should you perform every two hours?

- A. BULK\_LOGGED
- B. NO\_CHECKSUM
- C. FULL
- D. RESTART
- E. CHECKSUM
- F. STANDBY
- G. DBO\_ONLY
- H. NORECOVERY
- I. SIMPLE
- J. SKIP
- K. Transaction log
- L. COPY\_ONLY
- M. Differential
- N. CONTINUE\_AFTER\_ERROR

**Answer:** K

**Explanation:** References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186865.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms191429.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms179478.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 56

You create an availability group named HaContoso that has replicas named Server01/HA, Server02/HA, and Server03/HA.

Currently, Server01/HA is the primary replica.

You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

Backup operations occur on Server02/HA.

If Server02/HA is unavailable, backup operations occur on Server03/HA.

Backup operations do not occur on Server01/HA.

How should you configure HaContoso?

- A. Set the backup preference of HaContoso to Prefer Secondary. Set the backup priority of Server02/HA to 20. Set the backup priority of Server03/HA to 10.
- B. Set the backup preference of HaContoso to Secondary only. Set the backup priority of Server02/HA to 20. Set the backup priority of Server03/HA to 10.
- C. Set the backup preference of HaContoso to Secondary only. Set the backup priority of Server02/HA to 10. Set the backup priority of Server03/HA to 20.
- D. Set the exclude replica of Server01/HA to true. Set the backup priority of Server02/HA to 10. Set the backup priority of Server03/HA to 20.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 59

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answers choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server server that hosts a transactional database and a reporting database. The transactional database is updated through a web application and is operational throughout the day. The reporting database is only updated from the transactional database.

The recovery model and backup schedule are configured as shown in the following table:



Database	Description
Transactional database	<p>Recovery model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full</li> </ul> <p>Backup schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full database backup: midnight, daily</li> <li>Differential database backup: on the hour, every two hours starting at 02:00 hours except at 00:00 hours</li> <li>Log backup: every half hour, except at the times of full and differential backups</li> </ul>
Reporting database	<p>Recovery model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple</li> </ul> <p>Backup schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily</li> <li>Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily</li> </ul> <p>Data updates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in data are updated from the transactional database to the reporting database at 00:30 hours and at 12:30 hours</li> <li>The update takes 15 minutes</li> </ul>

One of the hard disk drives that stores the reporting database fails at 16:40 hours. You need to ensure that the reporting database is restored. You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal. What should you do?

- Restore the latest full backup
- Then, restore each differential backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent full backup.
- Perform a partial restore.
- Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backup
- Then, restore the latest log backup.
- Perform a point-in-time restore.
- Restore the latest full backup.
- Perform a page restore.
- Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backup
- Then, restore each log backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent differential backup.
- Restore the latest full backup
- Then, restore the latest differential backup.

Answer: H

#### NEW QUESTION 62

You administer several Microsoft SQL Server servers. Your company has a number of offices across the world connected by using a wide area network (WAN). Connections between offices vary significantly in both bandwidth and reliability. You need to identify the correct replication method for each scenario. What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate replication method or methods to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Each replication method may be used once, more than once, or not at all.)

Replication Method	Scenario
Transactional Replication	Multiple databases on the same low-latency subnet must allow applications to write changes locally, and these changes must be replicated to all related databases.
Peer-to-Peer Replication	An order summary table is repopulated once a week. This table must be replicated to all databases.
Snapshot Replication	Field offices using unreliable connections keep a local copy of the product catalog and process orders locally. These orders must be periodically replicated to all other offices.
Merge Replication	Information in an order-tracking database must be replicated across a low-latency connection as changes occur to multiple reporting databases.

Answer:

Explanation:



Replication Method	Scenario	
Transactional Replication	Multiple databases on the same low-latency subnet must allow applications to write changes locally, and these changes must be replicated to all related databas	Peer-to-Peer Replication
Peer-to-Peer Replication	An order summary table is repopulated once a week. This table must be replicated to all databases.	Snapshot Replication
Snapshot Replication	Field offices using unreliable connections keep a local copy of the product catalog and process orders locally. These orders must be periodically replicated to all other	Merge Replication
Merge Replication	Information in an order-tracking database must be replicated across a low-latency connection as changes occur to multiple reporting databases.	Transactional Replication

#### NEW QUESTION 66

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.

All database traffic to the SQL Server must be encrypted by using secure socket layer (SSL) certificates or the connection must be refused.

Network administrators have deployed server certificates to the Windows store of all Windows servers on the network from a trusted Certificate Authority. This is the only Certificate Authority allowed to distribute certificates on the network.

You enable the Force Encryption flag for the MSSQLServer protocols, but client computers are unable to connect. They receive the following error message:

"A connection was successfully established with the server, but then an error occurred during the pre-login handshake. (provider: SSL Provider, error: 0 - The certificate chain was issued by an authority that is not trusted.) (Microsoft SQL Server)"

You notice the following entry in the SQL Server log:

"A self-generated certificate was successfully loaded for encryption."

You need to configure SQL Server to encrypt all client traffic across the network.

You also need to ensure that client computers are able to connect to the server by using a trusted certificate. 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.)

Restart the SQL Server.

Leave the certificate blank in the drop-down list on the **Certificates** tab.

Choose the new root-level certificate from the drop-down list on the **Certificates** tab.

Install Certificate Services on the SQL Server, and create a new root-level certificate.

From the SQL Configuration Manager on the SQL Server, open the **Protocols** properties for the SQL instance.

Choose the server certificate provided by the network administrators from the drop-down list on the **Certificates** tab.

From the SQL Configuration Manager on every client computer that will be connecting to SQL Server, open the **Protocols** properties for the SQL instance.

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Answer:

Explanation:

Restart the SQL Server.

Leave the certificate blank in the drop-down list on the **Certificates** tab.

Choose the new root-level certificate from the drop-down list on the **Certificates** tab.

Install Certificate Services on the SQL Server, and create a new root-level certificate.

From the SQL Configuration Manager on the SQL Server, open the **Protocols** properties for the SQL instance.

Choose the server certificate provided by the network administrators from the drop-down list on the **Certificates** tab.

From the SQL Configuration Manager on every client computer that will be connecting to SQL Server, open the **Protocols** properties for the SQL instance.

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From the SQL Configuration Manager on the SQL Server, open the **Protocols** properties for the SQL instance.

Choose the server certificate provided by the network administrators from the drop-down list on the **Certificates** tab.

Restart the SQL Server.



**NEW QUESTION 70**

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.

You configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the Orders database by using the following statements:

```
CREATE MASTER KEY ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!';
CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate';

BACKUP CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate TO FILE = 'd:\TDE_Certificate.cer'
WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'd:\TDE_Certificate.key', ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!');

CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY
WITH ALGORITHM = AES_256
ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate;

ALTER DATABASE Orders SET ENCRYPTION ON;
```

You attempt to restore the Orders database and the restore fails. You copy the encryption file to the original location.

A hardware failure occurs and so a new server must be installed and configured.

After installing SQL Server to the new server, you restore the Orders database and copy the encryption files to their original location. However, you are unable to access the database.

You need to be able to restore the database.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use before attempting the restore?

- ☐ A. 

```
CREATE ASSEMBLY TDE_Assembly
FROM 'd:\TDE_Certificate.cer'
WITH PERMISSION_SET = SAFE;
GO
CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate FROM ASSEMBLY TDE_Assembly;
```
- ☐ B. 

```
CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate FROM EXECUTABLE FILE = 'd:\TDE_Certificate.cer'
```
- ☐ C. 

```
CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE_Certificate.cer'
WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'd:\TDE_Certificate.key', DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!');
```
- ☐ D. 

```
DECLARE @startdate date
SET @startdate = GETDATE()
CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE_Certificate.cer'
WITH START_DATE = @startdate;
```

- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 75**

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance.

You need to stop a blocking process that has an SPID of 64 without stopping other processes. What should you do?

- A. Execute the following Transact-SQL statement: EXECUTE sp\_KillSPID 64  
B. Restart the SQL Server service.  
C. Execute the following Transact-SQL statement: KILL 64  
D. Execute the following Transact-SQL statement: ALTER SESSION KILL '64'

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 78**

You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company.

You need to ensure that data changes are sent to a non-SQL Server database server in near real time. You also need to ensure that data on the primary server is unaffected.

Which configuration should you use?

- A. SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication  
B. Two servers configured in different data centers SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode  
C. Two servers configured in different data centers SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode One server configured as an Active Secondary  
D. SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication  
E. Two servers configured in the same data center SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode One server configured as an Active Secondary  
F. Two servers configured on the same subnet SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode  
G. Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data center SQL Server configured as a clustered instance  
H. Two servers configured in the same data center A primary server configured to perform log-shipping every 10 minutes A backup server configured as a warm standby

**Answer: A**



#### NEW QUESTION 80

You administer three Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 instances.

Database mirroring is configured in High-Safety mode with Automatic Failover between the following three servers:

SQL1 is the Principal server.

SQL2 is the mirror server.

SQL3 is the witness server.

You need to upgrade SQL1 and SQL2 to SQL Server 2012. You need to ensure that downtime is minimized during the upgrade.

Which six 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.)

Configure log shipping between SQL1 and SQL2.	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>
Upgrade SQL1 to SQL Server 2012.	
Upgrade SQL2 to SQL Server 2012.	
Disable log shipping between SQL1 and SQL2.	
Manually failover the database from SQL1 to SQL2.	
Manually failover the database from SQL2 to SQL1.	
Add SQL3 back to the database mirroring solution.	
Remove SQL3 from the database mirroring solution.	

Answer:

Explanation:

Configure log shipping between SQL1 and SQL2.	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	Remove SQL3 from the database mirroring solution.
Upgrade SQL1 to SQL Server 2012.		Upgrade SQL2 to SQL Server 2012.
Upgrade SQL2 to SQL Server 2012.		Manually failover the database from SQL1 to SQL2.
Disable log shipping between SQL1 and SQL2.		Upgrade SQL1 to SQL Server 2012.
Manually failover the database from SQL1 to SQL2.		Manually failover the database from SQL2 to SQL1.
Manually failover the database from SQL2 to SQL1.		Add SQL3 back to the database mirroring solution.
Add SQL3 back to the database mirroring solution.		
Remove SQL3 from the database mirroring solution.		

#### NEW QUESTION 85

You are migrating a database named Orders to a new server that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2012.

You attempt to add the [Corpnet\User1] login to the database. However, you receive the following error message:

"User already exists in current database."

You need to configure the [Corpnet\User1] login to be able to access the Orders database and retain the original permissions. You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum required permissions.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. DROP USER [User1];CREATE USER [Corpnet\User1] FOR LOGIN [Corpnet\User1];ALTER ROLE [db\_owner] ADD MEMBER [Corpnet\User1];
- B. ALTER SERVER RCLs [sysadmin] ADD MEMBER [Corpnet\User1];
- C. ALTER USER [Corpnet\User1] WITH LOGIN [Corpnet\User1];
- D. ALTER ROLE [db owner] ADD MEMBBR [Corpnet\User1];

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 87

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database. The database has a table named Customers owned by UserA and another table named Orders owned by UserB. You also have a stored procedure named GetCustomerOrderInfo owned by UserB. GetCustomerOrderInfo selects data from both tables.

You create a new user named UserC.

You need to ensure that UserC can call the GetCustomerOrderInfo stored procedure. You also need to assign only the minimum required permissions to UserC.

Which two permission or permissions should you assign to UserC? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. The Select permission on Customers
- B. The Execute permission on GetCustomerOrderInfo
- C. The Take Ownership permission on Customers
- D. The Control permission on GetCustomerOrderInfo
- E. The Take Ownership permission on Orders
- F. The Select permission on Orders

Answer: AB

**Explanation:** Execute permission on the Stored procedure is the minimal permission that is required. Select permission is not necessary.

References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188676.aspx> <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2212044/sql-server-how-to-permission-schemas>  
[http://sqlservercentral.com/blogs/steve\\_jones/2012/03/14/ownership-chains-in-sql-server](http://sqlservercentral.com/blogs/steve_jones/2012/03/14/ownership-chains-in-sql-server)

### NEW QUESTION 88

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database.

You use an OrderDetail table that has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[OrderDetail]
(
    [SalesOrderID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [SalesOrderDetailID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [CarrierTrackingNumber] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
    [OrderQty] [smallint] NOT NULL,
    [ProductID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [SpecialOfferID] [int] NULL,
    [UnitPrice] [money] NOT NULL);
```

You need to create a non-clustered index on the SalesOrderID column in the OrderDetail table to include only rows that contain a value in the SpecialOfferID column.

Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

WHERE	
FILTER ON	
SpecialOfferID IS NOT NULL;	
ON dbo.OrderDetail (SalesOrderID)	
ON dbo.OrderDetail (SalesOrderID) AS FILTERED_INDEX	
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX FIndx_SpecialOfferID	
CREATE NONCLUSTERED FILTERED INDEX FIndx_SpecialOfferID	

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** According to these references, this answer looks correct.

References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188783.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189280.aspx>

### NEW QUESTION 93

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named OrderDetail. You discover that the NCI\_OrderDetail\_CustomerID non-clustered index is fragmented.

You need to reduce fragmentation. You need to achieve this goal without taking the index offline. Which Transact-SQL batch should you use?

- A. CREATE INDEX NCI\_OrderDetail\_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID WITH DROP EXISTING
- B. ALTER INDEX NCI\_OrderDetail\_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID REORGANIZE
- C. ALTER INDEX ALL ON OrderDetail REBUILD
- D. ALTER INDEX NCI\_OrderDetail\_CustomerID ON OrderDetail.CustomerID REBUILD

**Answer:** B

### NEW QUESTION 95

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named Contoso on a server named Server01. You need to prevent users from disabling server audits in Server01.

What should you create?

- A. An Alert
- B. A Resource Pool
- C. An Extended Event session
- D. A Policy
- E. A Database Audit Specification
- F. A SQL Profiler Trace
- G. A Server Audit Specification

**Answer:** D

### NEW QUESTION 98

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.

You configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the Orders database by using the following statements: CREATE MASTER KEY ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!'

CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate';

BACKUP CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate TO FILE = 'd:\TDE\_Certificate.cer'

WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'D:\TDE\_Certificate.key', ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD =



'MyPassword1!');  
CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY WITH ALGORITHM = AES\_256  
ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate; ALTER DATABASE Orders SET ENCRYPTION ON;  
You attempt to restore the Orders database and the restore fails. You copy the encryption file to the original location.  
A hardware failure occurs and so a new server must be installed and configured.  
After installing SQL Server to the new server, you restore the Orders database and copy the encryption files to their original location. However, you are unable to access the database.  
You need to be able to restore the database.  
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use before attempting the restore?

- A. ALTER DATABASE Master SET ENCRYPTION OFF;
- B. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE\_Certificate.cer' WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'D:\TDE\_Certificate.key', DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!');
- C. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate'; USE Orders; CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY WITH ALGORITHM = AES\_256 ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate;
- D. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE\_Certificate.cer';

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 101

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named Contoso on a server named Server01.  
You need to write messages to the Application Log when users are added to or removed from a fixed server role in Server01.  
What should you create?

- A. A Database Audit Specification
- B. A Policy
- C. An Alert
- D. A SQL Profiler Trace
- E. A Resource Pool
- F. An Extended Event session
- G. A Server Audit Specification

**Answer:** G

#### NEW QUESTION 103

You maintain several databases on a 32-bit Microsoft SQL Server 2005 instance on a Windows Server 2008 R2 64-bit server.  
You need to migrate the databases to a 64-bit SQL Server 2012 instance on the same server. You also need to ensure that the new Transact-SQL functionality in SQL Server 2012 can be used in the database after the migration.  
What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. Perform a side-by-side installation of a 32-bit SQL Server 2012 instance.
- B. Perform a side-by-side installation of a 64-bit SQL Server 2012 instance.
- C. Perform an in-place upgrade to 64-bit SQL Server 2012.
- D. Detach the database from the old instance and attach it to the new instance.
- E. Change the compatibility level of the database.

**Answer:** BDE

**Explanation:** Use detach and attach operations to upgrade a SQL Server 2005, SQL Server 2008 or SQL Server 2008 R2 database in SQL Server 2012. After being attached to SQL Server 2012, the database is available immediately and is automatically upgraded.

#### NEW QUESTION 104

You are the administrator of a Microsoft SQL Server database server.  
Some applications consume significant resources. You need to manage the server workload by restricting resource-intensive applications.  
You need to dynamically limit resource consumption. What should you do?

- A. Create a new Plan Guide with a Scope Type of sql and define the resource limits for each application.
- B. Enable the Resource Governor, and then configure Resource Pools, Workload Groups, and Classifier Function.
- C. Configure SQL Activity Monitor to define resource limits for each application type.
- D. Configure Extended Events to monitor and restrict resource limits allowed by each application type.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** SQL Server Resource Governor is a feature that you can use to manage SQL Server workload and system resource consumption. Resource Governor enables you to specify limits on the amount of CPU, physical IO, and memory that incoming application requests can use.  
The following three concepts are fundamental to understanding and using Resource Governor:  
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/resource-governor/resource-governor>

#### NEW QUESTION 107

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.  
You administer a SQL Server 2012 server that contains a database named SalesDB. SalesDB contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales.  
UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema.  
You need to ensure that the Sales role, including UserA, is disallowed to select from any of the tables in the Customers schema.  
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?



- A. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
- B. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- C. EXEC sp\_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'
- D. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- E. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- F. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales
- G. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
- H. EXEC sp\_droprolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'
- I. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- J. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales

**Answer:** F

**Explanation:** References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188369.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187750.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff848791.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187728.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 111

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance that has several SQL Server Agent jobs configured.

When SQL Server Agent jobs fail, the error messages returned by the job steps do not provide the required detail.

The following error message is an example error message:

"The job failed. The Job was invoked by User CONTOSO\ServiceAccount. The last step to run was step 1 (Subplan\_1)."

You need to ensure that all available details of the job step failures for SQL Server Agent jobs are retained. What should you do?

- A. Configure output files.
- B. Expand agent logging to include information from all events.
- C. Disable the Limit size of job history log feature.
- D. Configure event forwarding.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 112

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.

You have a SQL Server Agent job instance that runs using the service account. You have a job step within the job that requires elevated permissions.

You need to ensure that the job step can run using a different user account.

What should you use?

- A. A notification
- B. A schedule
- C. A job category
- D. A proxy

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 117

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server server. You plan to deploy new features to an application. You need to evaluate existing and potential clustered and non-clustered indexes that will improve performance.

What should you do?

- A. Query the sys.dm\_db\_index\_usage\_stats DMV.
- B. Query the sys.dm\_db\_missing\_index\_details DMV.
- C. Use the Database Engine Tuning Advisor.
- D. Query the sys.dm\_db\_missing\_index\_columns DMV.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 118

You administer a Windows 2008 server hosting an instance of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Standard Edition. The server hosts a database named Orders.

Users report that a query that filters on OrderDate is taking an exceptionally long time. You discover that an index named IX\_OrderDate on the CustomerOrder table is heavily fragmented.

You need to improve the performance of the IX\_OrderDate index. The index should remain online during the operation.

Which Transact-SQL command should you use?

- A. ALTER INDEX IX\_OrderDate ON CustomerOrder DISABLE
- B. ALTER INDEX IX\_OrderDate ON CustomerOrder ENABLE
- C. ALTER INDEX IX\_OrderDate ON CustomerOrder REORGANIZE
- D. ALTER INDEX IX\_OrderDate ON CustomerOrder REBUILD

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 120

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named Contoso on a server named Server01.

You need to diagnose deadlocks that happen when executing a specific set of stored procedures by recording events and playing them back on a different test server.

What should you create?

- A. An Extended Event session
- B. A Policy
- C. A Database Audit Specification
- D. An Alert
- E. A Server Audit Specification
- F. A SQL Profiler Trace
- G. A Resource Pool

**Answer:** F

#### NEW QUESTION 123

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.

The database contains a customer table created by using the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Customer
(
    CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    CustomerName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    CustomerAddress1 CHAR(200) NOT NULL,
    CustomerAddress2 CHAR(200) NULL,
    CustomerCity VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    CustomerPostalCode CHAR(5) NOT NULL);
```

You need to ensure that the minimum amount of disk space is used to store the data in the customer table. What should you do?

- A. Implement row-level compression.
- B. Implement page-level compression.
- C. Convert all indexes to Column Store indexes.
- D. Implement Unicode compression.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 125

You use a contained database named ContosoDb within a domain.

You need to create a user who can log on to the ContosoDb database. You also need to ensure that you can port the database to different database servers within the domain without additional user account configurations.

Which type of user should you create?

- A. SQL user without login
- B. User mapped to an asymmetric key
- C. Domain user
- D. login mapped to a virtual account

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 129

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named Orders.

Users report that during peak usage periods, certain operations are taking more time than expected. Your initial analysis suggests that blocking is the cause.

You need to gather more data to be able to determine which processes are being blocked and to identify the root cause.

What should you do?

- A. Schedule a SQL Agent job to run every 60 seconds and insert the results of executing the sp\_who2 stored procedure into a table.
- B. Use System Monitor to catch the Lock Wait Time event.
- C. Start a trace using SQL Server Profiler to catch the Lock: Timeout event.
- D. Use sp\_configure to set the blocked process threshold.
- E. Start a trace using SQL Server Profiler to catch the Blocked Process Report event.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 133

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server instance.

You need to configure a new database to support FILETABLES.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. Disable FILESTREAM on the Database.
- B. Enable FILESTREAM on the Server Instance.
- C. Configure the Database for Partial Containment.
- D. Create a non-empty FILESTREAM file group.
- E. Enable Contained Databases on the Server Instance.
- F. Set the FILESTREAM directory name on the Database.

**Answer:** BDF

#### NEW QUESTION 135

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named AccountTransaction. You discover that query performance on the table is poor due to fragmentation on the

IDX\_AccountTransaction\_AccountCode non-clustered index.

You need to defragment the index. You also need to ensure that user queries are able to use the index during the defragmenting process.

Which Transact-SQL batch should you use?

- A. ALTER INDEX IDX\_AccountTransaction\_AccountCodeON AccountTransaction.AccountCode REORGANIZE
- B. ALTER INDEX ALL ON AccountTransaction REBUILD
- C. ALTER INDEX IDX\_AccountTransaction\_AccountCodeON AccountTransaction.AccountCode REBUILD
- D. CREATE INDEX IDXAccountTransactionAccountCodeON AccountTransaction.AccountCode WITH DROP EXISTING

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 140

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance.

The instance contains a database that supports a retail sales application. The application generates hundreds of transactions per second and is online 24 hours per day and 7 days per week.

You plan to define a backup strategy for the database. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

No more than 5 minutes worth of transactions are lost.

Data can be recovered by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do? Choose three.

- A. Configure the database to use the SIMPLE recovery model.
- B. Create a DIFFERENTIAL database backup every 4 hours.
- C. Create a LOG backup every 5 minutes.
- D. Configure the database to use the FULL recovery model.
- E. Create a FULL database backup every 24 hours.
- F. Create a DIFFERENTIAL database backup every 24 hours.

**Answer:** CDE

#### NEW QUESTION 141

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.

You administer a SQL 2012 server that contains a database named SalesDB. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales.

UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema.

You need to remove the Select permission for UserA on the Regions table. You also need to ensure that UserA can still access all the tables in the Customers schema, including the Regions table, through the Sales role permissions.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- B. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
- C. EXEC sp\_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'
- D. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- E. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- F. EXEC sp\_droprolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'
- G. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
- H. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- I. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales
- J. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188369.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187750.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff848791.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 146

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database.

The database is backed up according to the following schedule:

? Daily full backup at 23:00 hours.

? Differential backups on the hour, except at 23:00 hours.

? Log backups every 10 minutes from the hour, except on the hour.

The database uses the Full recovery model.

A developer accidentally drops a number of tables and stored procedures from the database between 22:40 hours and 23:10 hours. You perform a database restore at 23:30 hours to recover the dropped table.

You need to restore the database by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. You also need to ensure minimal data loss.

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.)



Restore the most recent full backup.
Restore the full backup taken the previous night.
Restore the differential backup taken at 22:00 hours.
Restore the transaction log backup taken at 22:40 hours.
Restore each transaction log backup taken from 22:00 hours till 22:40 hours.
Restore each transaction log backup taken from the most recent full backup.
Restore each differential database backup taken from the previous night's full backup.
Restore each transaction log backup taken from the previous night's full backup till 22:40 hours.

Answer:

Explanation:

Restore the most recent full backup.
Restore the full backup taken the previous night.
Restore the differential backup taken at 22:00 hours.
Restore the transaction log backup taken at 22:40 hours.
Restore each transaction log backup taken from 22:00 hours till 22:40 hours.
Restore each transaction log backup taken from the most recent full backup.
Restore each differential database backup taken from the previous night's full backup.
Restore each transaction log backup taken from the previous night's full backup till 22:40 hours.

#### NEW QUESTION 147

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server failover cluster.

You need to ensure that a failover occurs when the server diagnostics returns query\_processing error. Which server configuration property should you set?

- A. SqlDumperDumpFlags
- B. FailureConditionLevel
- C. HealthCheckTimeout
- D. SqlDumperDumpPath

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 150

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database server that has a database named Contoso. The Contoso database has a table named EmployeeSalary in a schema named HumanResources.

You need to create a script that writes audit events into the application log whenever data in the EmployeeSalary table is modified by the public principal.

Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Statements

Use Contoso

CREATE SERVER AUDIT C\_Audit to APPLICATION\_LOG  
AFTER SERVER AUDIT C\_Audit WITH (STATE=ON)

CREATE DATABASE AUDIT SPECIFICATION C\_AuditSpec FOR SERVER AUDIT C\_Audit  
ADD (INSERT ON HumanResources.EmployeeSalary BY public),  
ADD (UPDATE ON HumanResources.EmployeeSalary BY public),  
ADD (DELETE ON HumanResources.EmployeeSalary BY public)  
ALTER DATABASE AUDIT SPECIFICATION C\_AuditSpec WITH (STATE=ON)

CREATE SERVER AUDIT SPECIFICATION C\_AuditSpec FOR SERVER AUDIT C\_Audit  
ADD (SCHEMA\_OBJECT\_ACCESS\_GROUP)  
ALTER SERVER AUDIT SPECIFICATION C\_AuditSpec WITH (STATE=ON)

CREATE SERVER AUDIT C\_Audit TO FILE (FILEPATH='ApplicationLog')  
ALTER SERVER AUDIT C\_Audit WITH (STATE=ON)

Use Master

CREATE DATABASE AUDIT SPECIFICATION C\_AuditSpec FOR SERVER AUDIT C\_Audit  
ADD (INSERT ON HumanResources.EmployeeSalary BY dbo),  
ADD (UPDATE ON HumanResources.EmployeeSalary BY dbo),  
ADD (DELETE ON HumanResources.EmployeeSalary BY dbo)  
ALTER DATABASE AUDIT SPECIFICATION C\_AuditSpec WITH (STATE=ON)

Answer:

**Explanation:** References:  
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280386.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280448.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280404.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 155

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.  
 The database uses SQL Server Agent jobs to perform regular FULL and LOG backups. The database uses the FULL recovery model.  
 You plan to perform a bulk import of a very large text file.  
 You need to ensure that the following requirements are met during the bulk operation:  
 ? The database transaction log is minimally affected.  
 ? The database is online and all user transactions are recoverable.  
 ? All transactions are fully recoverable prior to the import.  
 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.)

Execute the BCP tool.

Perform a FULL database backup.

Perform a database LOG backup.

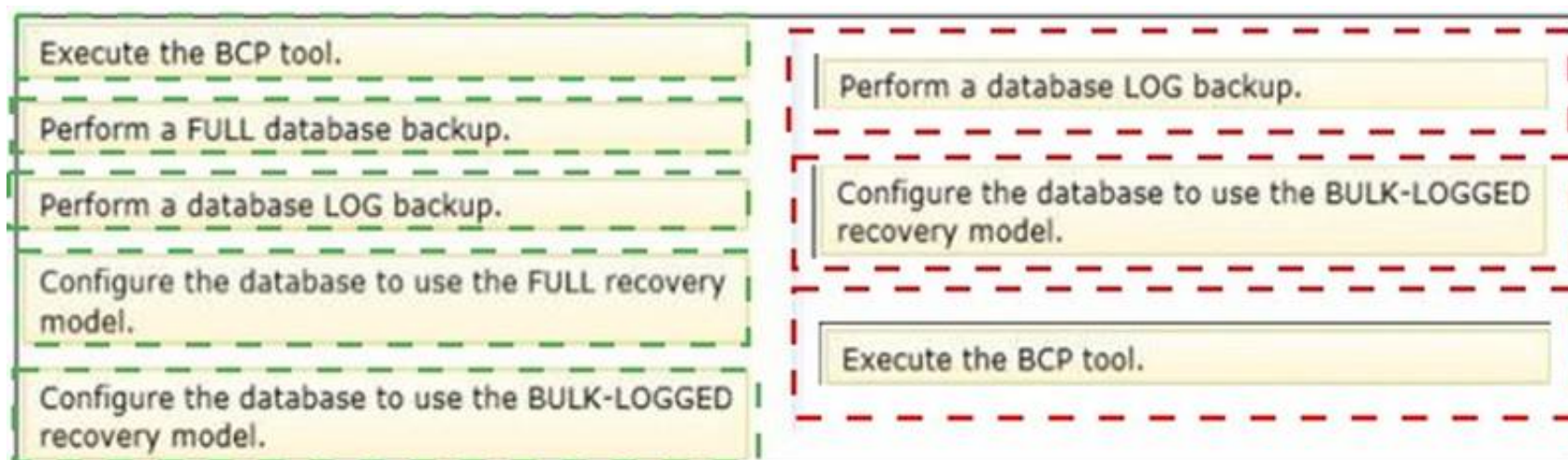
Configure the database to use the FULL recovery model.

Configure the database to use the BULK-LOGGED recovery model.

Answer:

Explanation:





#### NEW QUESTION 159

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named Sales. The database is 3 terabytes in size. The Sales database is configured as shown in the following table.

Filegroup	File
PRIMARY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales.mdf</li> </ul>
XACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales_1.ndf</li> <li>Sales_2.ndf</li> <li>Sales_3.ndf</li> </ul>
ARCHIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SalesArch_1.ndf</li> <li>SalesArch_2.ndf</li> </ul>

You discover that all files except Sales\_2.ndf are corrupt.

You need to recover the corrupted data in the minimum amount of time. What should you do?

- A. Perform a file restore.
- B. Perform a transaction log restore.
- C. Perform a restore from a full backup.
- D. Perform a filegroup restore.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Under the simple recovery model, the file must belong to a read-only filegroup.

Under the full or bulk-logged recovery model, before you can restore files, you must back up the active transaction log (known as the tail of the log). For more information, see [Back Up a Transaction Log \(SQL Server\)](#).

To restore a database that is encrypted, you must have access to the certificate or asymmetric key that was used to encrypt the database. Without the certificate or asymmetric key, the database cannot be restored. As a result, the certificate that is used to encrypt the database encryption key must be retained as long as the backup is needed. For more information, see [SQL Server Certificates and Asymmetric Keys](#).

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187048.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa337540.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 161

You are a database administrator of a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 environment. The environment contains two servers named SQLServer01 and SQLServer02. The database Contoso exists on SQLServer01.

You plan to mirror the Contoso database between SQLServer01 and SQLServer02 by using database mirroring.

You need to prepare the Contoso database for database mirroring.

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.)



Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a full backup.
Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a full backup followed by a transaction log backup by using the **NORECOVERY** option.
Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a transaction log backup. Restore the transaction log backup by using the **RECOVERY** option on SQLServer02.
Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a transaction log backup. Restore the transaction log backup by using the **NORECOVERY** option on SQLServer02.
Restore the full database backup of Contoso by using the **NORECOVERY** option on SQLServer02 as Contoso.
Restore the full database backup of Contoso by using the **RECOVERY** option on SQLServer02 as Contoso\_Mirror.

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Answer:

Explanation:

Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a full backup.
Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a full backup followed by a transaction log backup by using the **NORECOVERY** option.
Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a transaction log backup. Restore the transaction log backup by using the **RECOVERY** option on SQLServer02.
Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a transaction log backup. Restore the transaction log backup by using the **NORECOVERY** option on SQLServer02.
Restore the full database backup of Contoso by using the **NORECOVERY** option on SQLServer02 as Contoso.
Restore the full database backup of Contoso by using the **RECOVERY** option on SQLServer02 as Contoso\_Mirror.

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Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a full backup.
Restore the full database backup of Contoso by using the **NORECOVERY** option on SQLServer02 as Contoso.
Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a transaction log backup. Restore the transaction log backup by using the **NORECOVERY** option on SQLServer02.

#### NEW QUESTION 164

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server instance.  
You discover that the SQL Agent Error Log file is rapidly growing in size.  
You need to ensure that the SQL Agent Error Log file does not grow rapidly when SQL Server agent jobs execute.  
What should you do?

- A. Execute the sp\_cycle\_agent\_errorlog stored procedure.
- B. Configure event forwarding.
- C. Enable the Auto Shrink option on the master database.
- D. Enable the Auto Shrink option on the msdb database.
- E. Disable the Include execution trace messages feature.

Answer: E

#### NEW QUESTION 166

You create an availability group that has replicas named HA/Server01 and HA/Server02. Currently, HA/Server01 is the primary replica.  
You have multiple queries that read data and produce reports from the database.  
You need to offload the reporting workload to the secondary replica when HA/Server01 is the primary replica. What should you do?

- A. Set the Availability Mode property of HA/Server02 to Asynchronous commit.
- B. Set the Readable Secondary property of HA/Server02 to Read-intent only.
- C. Set the Connections in Primary Role property of HA/Server01 to Allow read/write connections.
- D. Set the Availability Mode property of HA/Server01 to Asynchronous commit.

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 168

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 default instance.

The instance is hosted by a server that has a local firewall configured. The firewall only allows inbound connections on port 1433. The server only hosts a single instance of SQL Server. You need to ensure that the instance is configured to allow remote connections even if the SQL Server is unresponsive to client connections. Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. Enable inbound connections on TCP port 1434 in the Windows Firewall on the server.
- B. Execute the following Transact-SQL command: `sp_configure 'remote admin connections',1`
- C. Execute the Reconfigure command.
- D. Execute the following Transact-SQL command: `sp_configure 'remote access', 1`
- E. Restart the SQL Server Agent Service.
- F. Enable inbound connections on TCP port 135 in the Windows Firewall on the server.

**Answer:** ABC

#### NEW QUESTION 172

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database. Users report that a billing application becomes unresponsive during busy times of the day. While investigating, you notice large number of processes taking or waiting for table locks. You suspect that SQL Server is assigning stronger locks to queries. You start a SQL Profiler trace. Which event should you select?

- A. Deadlock graph
- B. Lock: Escalation
- C. Lock: Timeout
- D. Lock: Deadlock

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 174

You administer two instances of Microsoft SQL Server. You deploy an application that uses a database on the named instance. The application is unable to connect to the database on the named instance. You need to ensure that the application can connect to the named instance. What should you do?

- A. Configure the application as data-tiered.
- B. Open port 1433 on the Windows firewall on the server.
- C. Configure the named SQL Server instance to use an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group.
- D. Start the SQL Server Browser Service.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 178

You are creating an application that will connect to the AgentPortal database by using a SQL login named AgentPortalUser. Stored procedures in the database will use `sp_send_dbmail` to send email messages. You create a user account in the msdb database for the AgentPortalUser login. You use the Database Mail Configuration Wizard to create a Database Mail profile. Security has not been configured for the Database Mail profile. You need to ensure that AgentPortalUser can send email messages. What should you do?

- A. In the Database Mail Configuration Wizard, configure the Database Mail profile as a private profile for the AgentPortalUser account.
- B. Disable the guest user in the msdb database.
- C. Use the `sysmail_help_profileaccount_sp` stored procedure to add accounts to the Database Mail profile.
- D. In the Database Mail Configuration Wizard, create an email account for each recipient's email address in the Database Mail profile.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 183

You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company. You have two servers in the same data center that hosts your production database. You need to ensure that the database remains available if a catastrophic server failure or a disk failure occurs. You also need to maintain transactional consistency of the data across both servers. You need to achieve these goals without manual intervention. Which configuration should you use?

- A. Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data centerSQL Server configured as a clustered instance
- B. SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication
- C. Two servers configured in the same data centerA primary server configured to perform log-shipping every 10 minutesA backup server configured as a warm standby
- D. Two servers configured in different data centersSQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability ModeOne server configured as an Active Secondary
- E. Two servers configured in the same data centerSQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability ModeOne server configured as an Active Secondary
- F. Two servers configured in different data centersSQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- G. SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication
- H. Two servers configured on the same subnetSQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode

**Answer:** H

#### NEW QUESTION 188

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database. Service accounts for SQL Agent are configured to use a local user. A Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) job step has been created within a SQL Server Agent job. The SSIS package accesses a network share when exporting data from a SQL Server database.



When you execute the SQL Server Agent job, it fails due to a permissions failure on a share on a remote server. You need to ensure that the SQL Server Agent job can execute the SSIS package.

Which four 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.)

### Actions

Create a certificate encrypted by using a password.

Assign the proxy to the SSIS package execution subsystem.

Create a credential that references the domain user.

Create a login that references the credential.

Add a proxy that references the login.

Add a proxy that references the credential.

Create a domain user account and grant permissions to the domain user account to access the network share.

Assign the proxy to the Operating System subsystem.

### Answer Area

⬅

➡

⬆

⬇

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** SQL Server Agent allows creating a proxy account which defines the security context for the job step. We need to do is to create a credential to be used by the proxy account.

The created proxy need to have access to the SSIS subsystem

References:

<https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/2163/running-a-ssis-package-from-sql-server-agent-using-a-proxy-acco>

#### NEW QUESTION 191

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database.

You want to import data from a text file to the database. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

? Data import is performed by using a stored procedure.

? Data is loaded as a unit and is minimally logged.

Which data import command and recovery model should you choose? (To answer, drag the appropriate data import command or recovery model to the appropriate location or locations in the answer area. Each data import command or recovery model 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.)

Command/Recovery Model Name	Command/Recovery Model
BCP	Data import command
BULK INSERT	Recovery model
Bulk-logged	
OPENDATASOURCE	
Full	

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

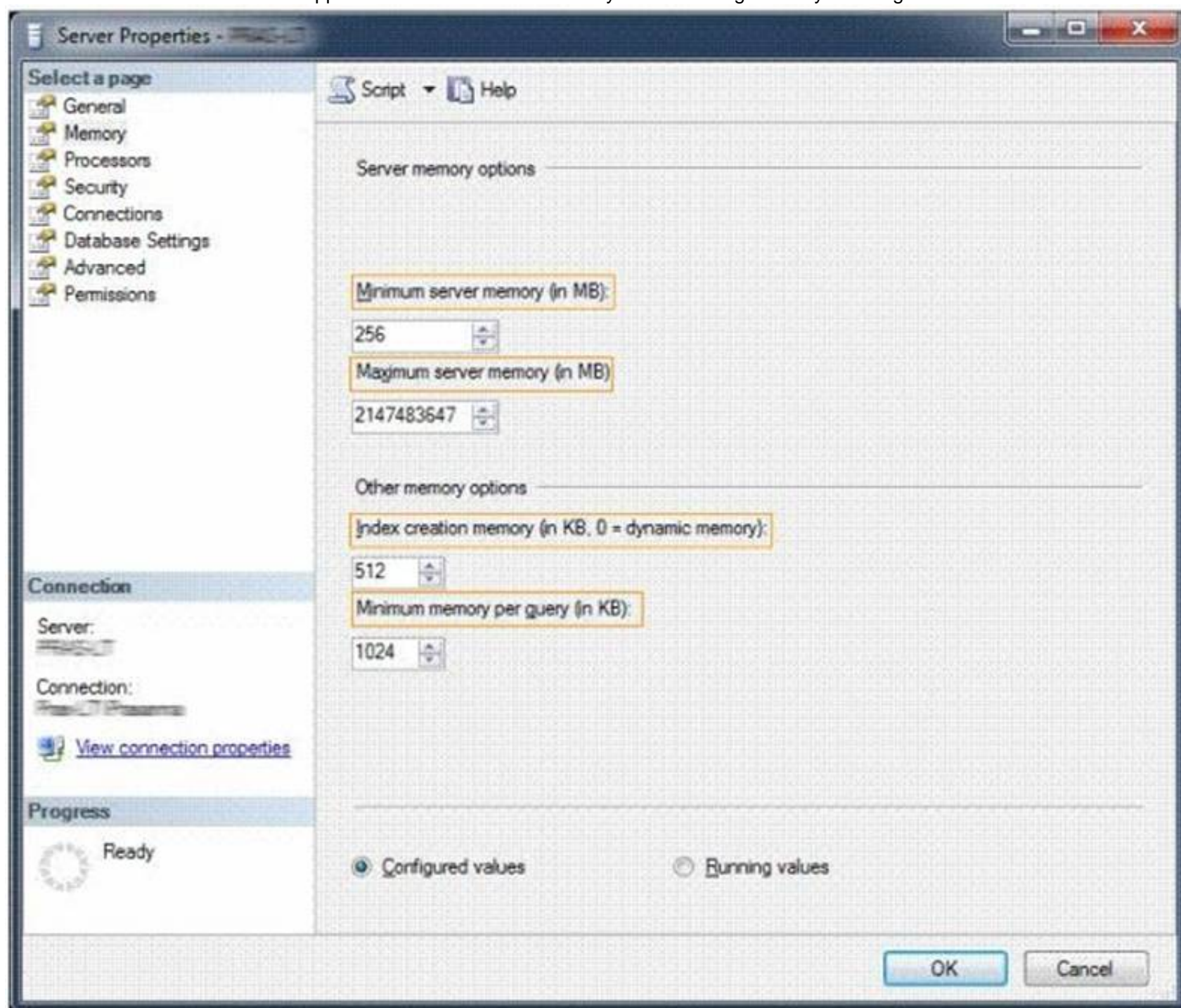


Command/Recovery Model Name	Command/Recovery Model
BCP	Data import command
BULK INSERT	Recovery model
Bulk-logged	
OPENDATASOURCE	
Full	

#### NEW QUESTION 193

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database instance. Other applications run on the server. Some of the applications are throwing errors because of insufficient memory.

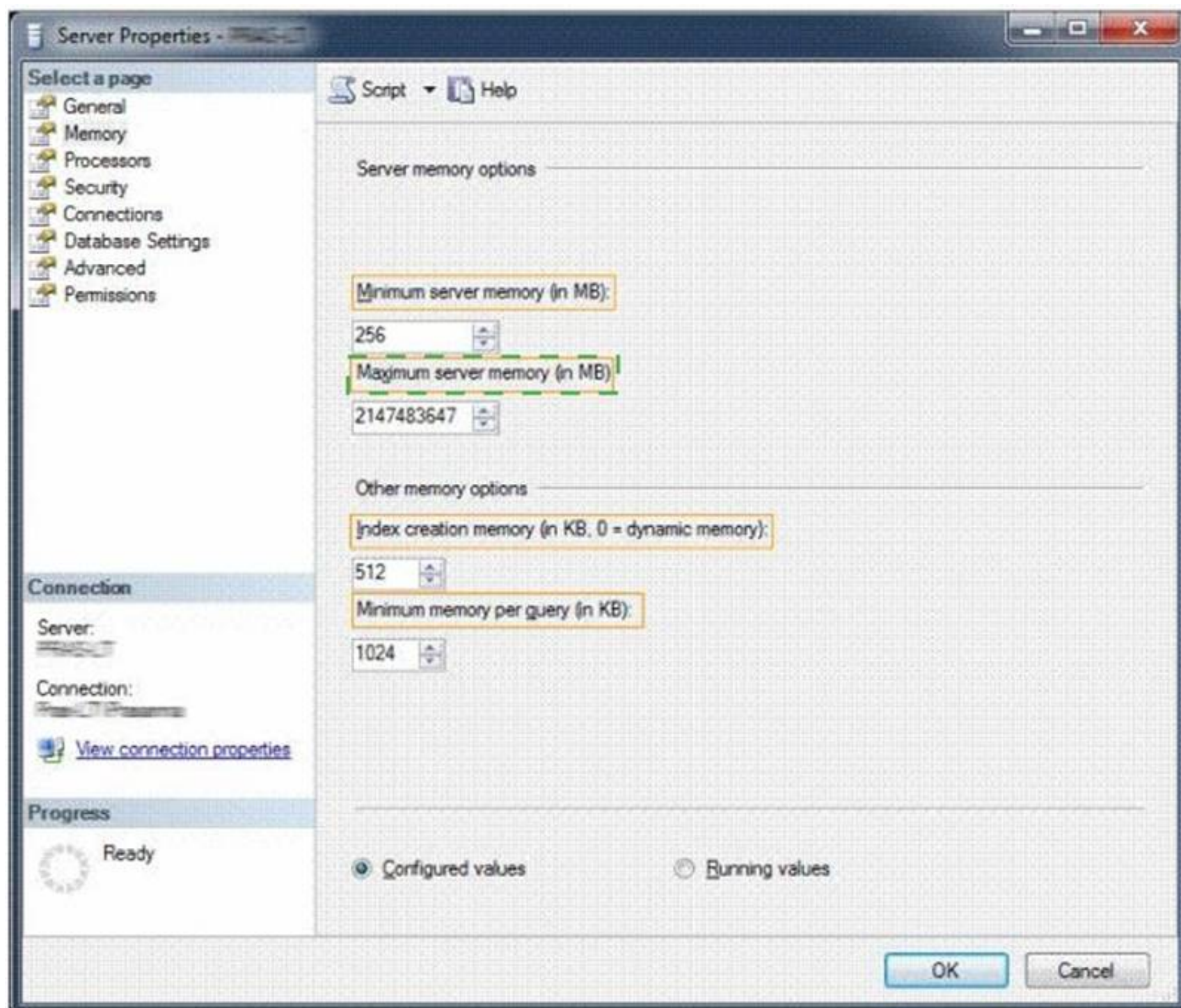
You need to ensure that the other applications have sufficient memory. Which setting should you configure?



Answer:

Explanation:

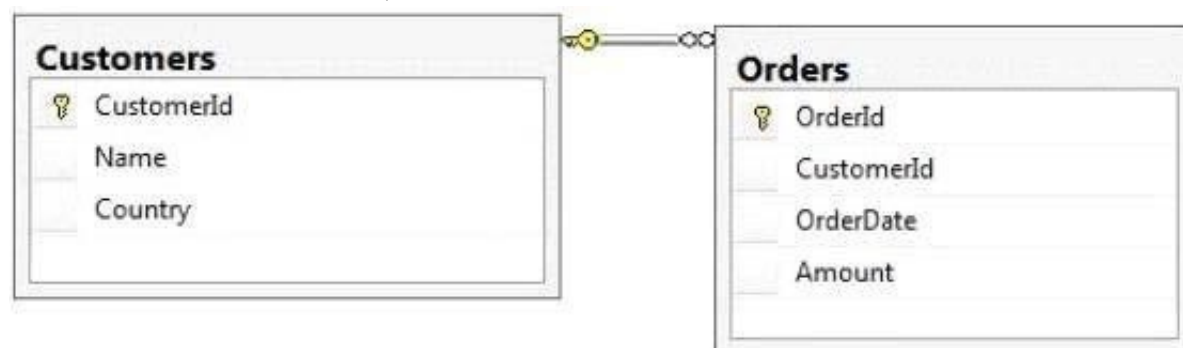




Topic 3, Exam Pool C

#### NEW QUESTION 196

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. Tables are defined as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to display rows from the Orders table for the Customers row having the CustomerId value set to 1 in the following XML format.

```
<Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia">
  <OrderId>1</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2000-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>3400.00</Amount>
</Customers>
<Customers Name="Customer A" Country="Australia">
  <OrderId>2</OrderId>
  <OrderDate>2001-01-01T00:00:00</OrderDate>
  <Amount>4300.00</Amount>
</Customers>
```

Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

- A. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW
- B. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
- C. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, Country FROM Orders INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerId WHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1 FOR XML AUTO



D. SELECT OrderId, OrderDate, Amount, Name, CountryFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId – Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId= 1FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS  
 E. SELECT Name, Country, OrderId, OrderDate, AmountFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersONOrders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId=FOR XML AUTO  
 F. SELECT Name, Country, CrderId, OrderDate, AmountFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId= Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId=FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS  
 G. SELECT Name AS '@Name', Country AS '@Country', OrderId, OrderDate, AmountFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML PATH ('Customers')  
 H. SELECT Name AS 'Customers/Name', Country AS 'Customers/Country', OrderId,OrderDate, AmountFROM OrdersINNER JOIN CustomersON Orders.CustomerId = Customers.CustomerIdWHERE Customers.CustomerId = 1FOR XML PATH ('Customers')

Answer: G

#### NEW QUESTION 201

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance.

You need to configure an existing SQL Authenticated Login that meets the following requirements:

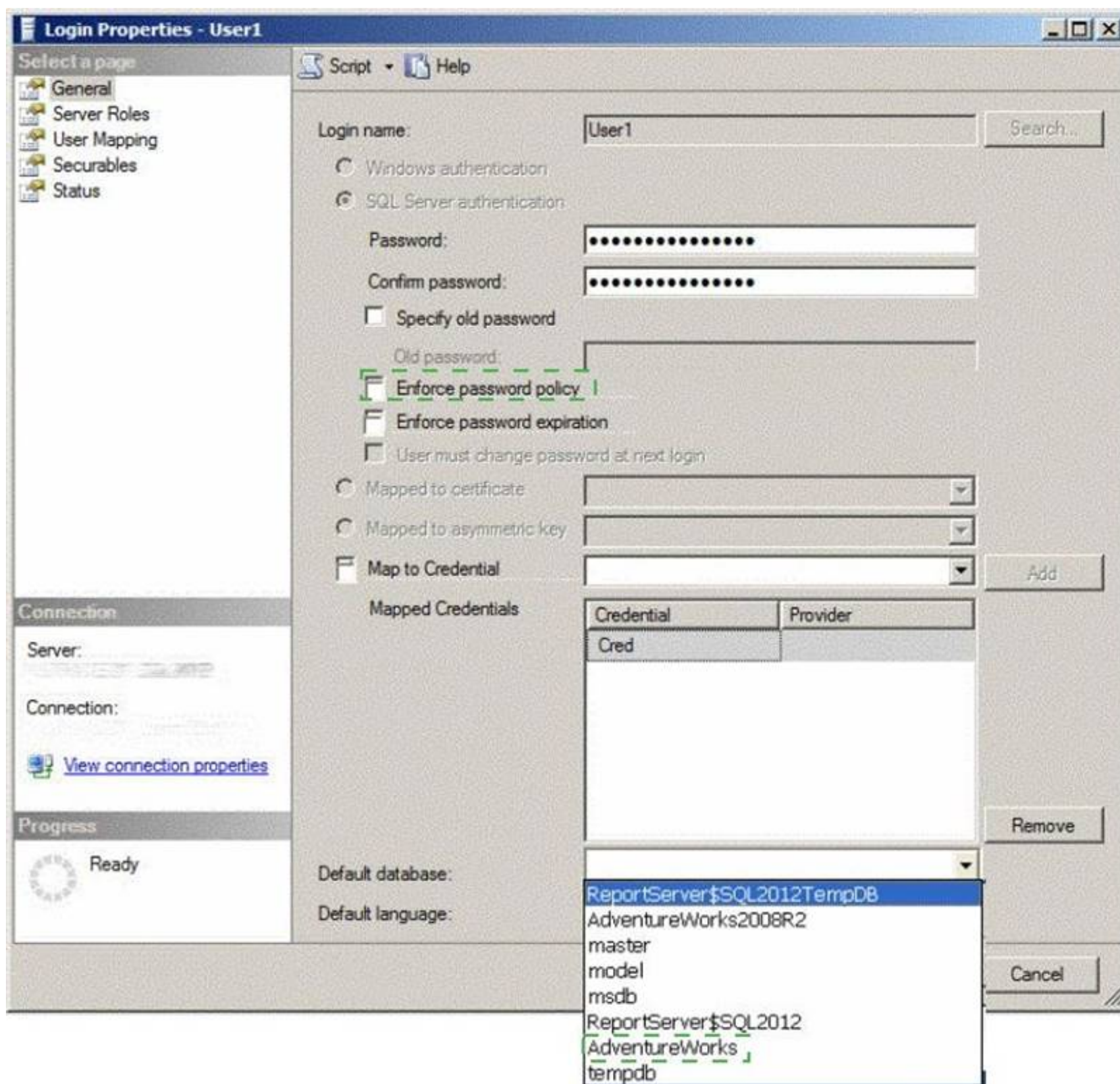
- ? Enforces password policy
- ? No password expiration enforcement
- ? Resets the default database to AdventureWorks database

Which option or options should you choose in the Login Properties of the login for User1? To answer, configure the appropriate option or options in the dialog box in the answer area.

Answer:

Explanation:





#### NEW QUESTION 202

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database called Human\_Resources. The database contains a table named dbo.Salary.

You need to ensure that all read activity against dbo.Salary is audited and written to the Windows Security Log.

What should you do? (To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Enable the Audit and the Audit Specification.

Create a new Audit. For destination, choose **File**.

Create a new Audit. For destination, choose **Security Log**.

Create a new Server Audit Specification. For Audit Action Type, choose **DATABASE\_OBJECT\_ACCESS\_GROUP**.

Create a new Database Audit Specification on Human\_Resources. For Audit Action Type, choose **Select**, and for Object Class, choose **Database**.

Create a new Database Audit Specification on Human\_Resources. For Audit Action Type, choose **References**, and for Object Class, choose **Database**.

Create a new Database Audit Specification on Human\_Resources. For Audit Action Type, choose **Select**; for Object Class, choose **Object**; and for Object Name, choose **Salary**.

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**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Note:

Example (step 2) (we should audit SELECT on the Salary table): USE AdventureWorks2012 ;  
GO

-- Create the database audit specification.

CREATE DATABASE AUDIT SPECIFICATION Audit\_Pay\_Tables

FOR SERVER AUDIT Payrole\_Security\_Audit ADD (SELECT, INSERT

ON HumanResources.EmployeePayHistory BY dbo ) WITH (STATE = ON);

GO

References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280386.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280448.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280404.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 206

You install a Microsoft SQL Server instance.

The instance will store data extracted from two databases running on Microsoft Azure SQL Database.

You hire a data steward to perform interactive data cleansing and ad hoc querying and updating of the data. You need to ensure that the data steward is given the correct client tools to perform these tasks.

Which set of tools should you install?

- A. SQL Server DATA Tools and Distributed Replay Client
- B. Data Quality Client and SQL Server DATA Tools
- C. Master Data Services and SQL Server Data Tools
- D. Data Quality Client and Distributed Replay Client

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Data Quality Client is a standalone application that enables you to perform knowledge management, data quality projects, and administration in one user interface. The application is designed for both data stewards and DQS administrators. It is a stand-alone executable file that performs knowledge discovery, domain management, matching policy creation, data cleansing, matching, profiling, monitoring, and server administration.

SQL Server Data Tools is a modern development tool that you can download for free to build SQL Server relational databases, Azure SQL databases, Integration Services packages, Analysis Services data models, and Reporting Services reports. With SSDT, you can design and deploy any SQL Server content type with the same ease as you would develop an application in Visual Studio.

Incorrect Answers:

A, D: The SQL Server Distributed Replay feature helps you assess the impact of future SQL Server upgrades. You can also use it to help assess the impact of hardware and operating system upgrades, and SQL Server tuning.

C: Master Data Services enables you to manage a master set of your organization's data. You can organize the data into models, create rules for updating the data, and control who updates the data.

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff877917\(v=sql.110\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff877917(v=sql.110).aspx) <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/ssdt/download-sql-server-data-tools-ssdt>

#### NEW QUESTION 207

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server along with a Microsoft Azure SQL Database database. For both servers, you need to grant users the ability to create logins and create databases.

You need to determine which permission to grant users in each instance.

Which permission or permissions should you choose? (To answer, drag the appropriate permission or permissions to their corresponding instance type or types in the answer area.

Answer choices may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Answer targets may be used once or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Instance Type	Permissions
local instance	dbmanager
Azure instance	dbcreator
	db_accessadmin
	loginmanager
	securityadmin

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**



Instance Type	Permissions	
local instance	dbmanager	Azure instance
Azure instance	dbcreator	local instance
	db_accessadmin	local instance
	loginmanager	Azure instance
	securityadmin	local instance

#### NEW QUESTION 211

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server environment. You purchase a new server and plan to migrate your database from SQL Server 2008 to SQL Server 2012. You want to evaluate to prepare for possible conflicts and issues that may arise during or after the migration. Which SQL Server tool should you use?

- A. Distributed Replay
- B. Migration Assistant
- C. Data Tools
- D. Upgrade Advisor

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 216

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named Contoso on a server named Server01.

You need to track all SELECT statements issued in the Contoso database only by users in a role named Sales. What should you create?

- A. An Alert
- B. A Resource Pool
- C. An Extended Event session
- D. A Server Audit Specification
- E. A SQL Profiler Trace
- F. A Database Audit Specification
- G. A Policy
- H. A Data Collector Set

**Answer: F**

#### NEW QUESTION 217

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to implement a computed column that references a lookup table by using an INNER JOIN against another table.

What should you do?

- A. Reference a user-defined function within the computed column.
- B. Create a BEFORE trigger that maintains the state of the computed column.
- C. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded values.
- D. Add a default constraint to the computed column that implements hard-coded CASE statements.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 219

You administer a SQL Server 2012 database instance.

You need to configure the SQL Server Database Engine service on a failover cluster. Which user account should you use?

- A. The BUILTIN\LocalService account
- B. A domain user
- C. A local administrative user
- D. The BUILTIN\NetworkService account

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 223

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.

You administer a SQL Server server that contains a database named SalesDb. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales. UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema.

You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:



The Sales role does not have the Select permission on the Customers schema.  
UserA has the Select permission on the Regions table.  
Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- B. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales
- C. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales
- D. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales
- E. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- F. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA
- G. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA
- H. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FOR UserA
- I. EXEC sp\_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'
- J. EXEC sp\_droprolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188369.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187750.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff848791.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 227

You administer a Microsoft Azure SQL Database database named Inventory that contains a stored procedure named p\_AddInventory.  
Users need to be able to SELECT from all tables in the database and execute the stored procedure. You need to grant only the necessary permissions.  
What should you do?

- A. Create a new database rol
- B. Grant EXECUTE permission on p\_AddInventory to the new rol
- C. Grant VIEW DEFINITION to the rol
- D. Add all users to the role.
- E. Add all users to the db\_datawriter rol
- F. Add all users to the db\_datareader role.
- G. Grant EXECUTE permission on p\_AddInventory to all user
- H. Grant VIEW DEFINITION to all users.
- I. Create a new database rol
- J. Grant EXECUTE permission on p\_AddInventory to the new rol
- K. Add all users to the rol
- L. Add all users to the db\_datareader role.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 230

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You need to create an object that meets the following requirements:  
Takes an input variable  
Returns a table of values  
Cannot be referenced within a view Which object should you use?

- A. Scalar-valued function
- B. Inline function
- C. User-defined data type
- D. Stored procedure

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 231

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named Contoso that contains a single user-defined database role named BillingUsers.  
All objects in Contoso are in the dbo schema.  
You need to grant EXECUTE permissions for all stored procedures in Contoso to BillingUsers. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. GRANT EXECUTE ON Schema::dbo TO BillingUsers
- B. EXEC sp\_addrolemember 'db\_procexecutor', 'BillingUsers'
- C. GRANT EXECUTE ON INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.ROUTINES TO BillingUsers
- D. GRANT EXECUTE ON Schema::Contoso TO BillingUsers

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** If you want to do it on schema level: GRANT EXECUTE ON SCHEMA ::dbo TO

Incorrect:

Not B: DB\_Executor is none of the predefined SQL Server database role Not C, Not D: Incorrect schema.

References:

<http://www.sqlservercentral.com/articles/Permissions/107472/>

#### NEW QUESTION 234

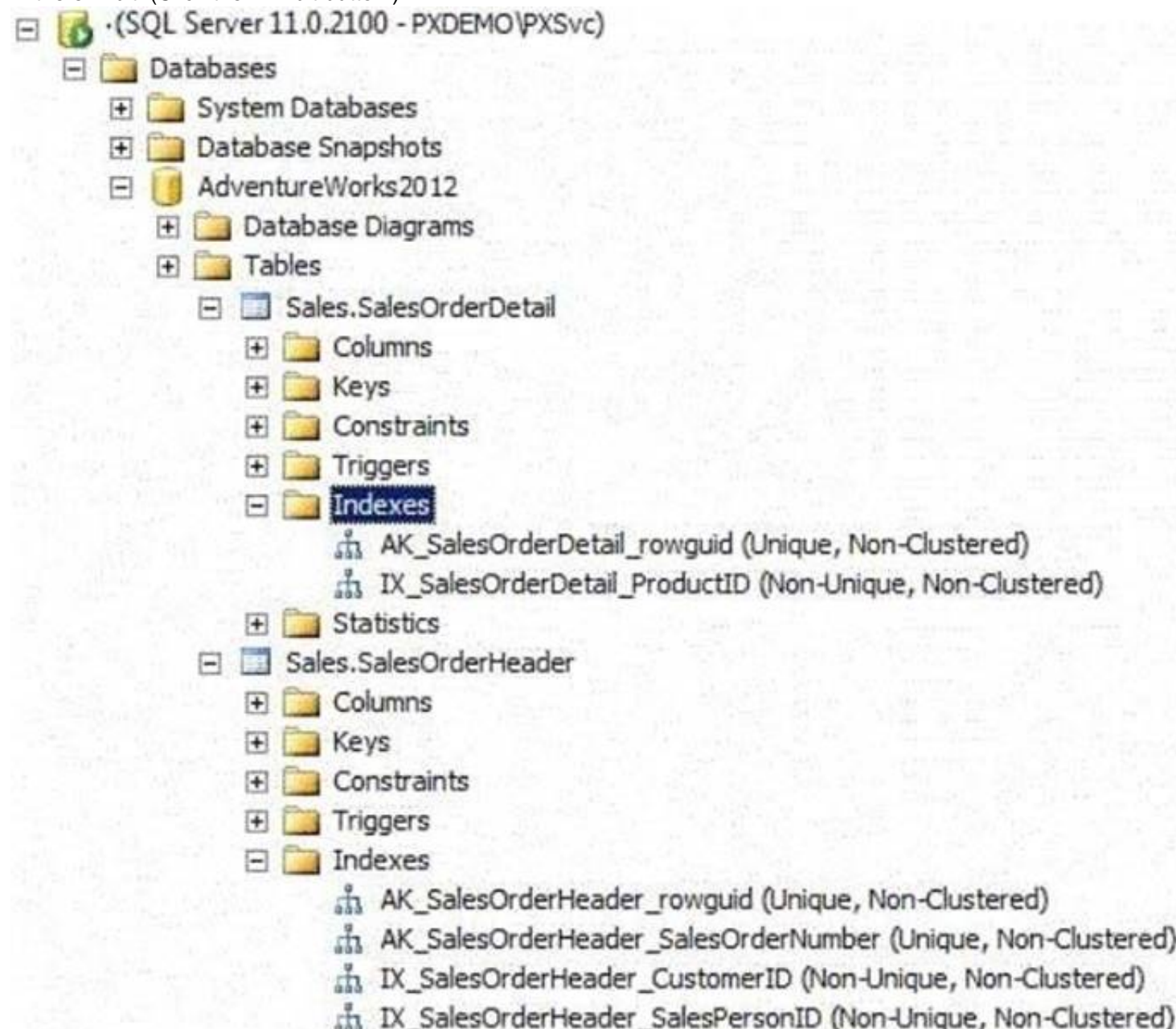
You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database named Contoso on a server named Server01.  
You need to collect data for a long period of time to troubleshoot wait statistics when querying Contoso. You also need to ensure minimum impact to the server.  
What should you create?

- A. An Alert
- B. A Resource Pool
- C. An Extended Event session
- D. A Server Audit Specification
- E. A SQL Profiler Trace
- F. A Database Audit Specification
- G. A Policy

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 239

You use a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains two tables named SalesOrderHeader and SalesOrderDetail. The indexes on the tables are as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You write the following Transact-SQL query:

```
SELECT h.SalesOrderID, h.TotalDue, d.OrderQty
FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS h
INNER JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS d
ON h.SalesOrderID = d.SalesOrderID
WHERE h.TotalDue > 100
AND (d.OrderQty > 5 OR d.LineTotal < 1000.00);
```

You discover that the performance of the query is slow. Analysis of the query plan shows table scans where the estimated rows do not match the actual rows for SalesOrderHeader by using an unexpected index on SalesOrderDetail. You need to improve the performance of the query. What should you do?

- A. Use a FORCESCAN hint in the query.
- B. Add a clustered index on SalesOrderID in SalesOrderHeader.
- C. Use a FORCESEEK hint in the query.
- D. Update statistics on SalesOrderID on both tables.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 241

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database instance. The instance is running on a server with the following configuration:

- ? 1 TB RAM
- ? SAN storage for database and log files
- ? 4 quad-core processors
- ? 64-Bit Windows 2008 R2 operating system

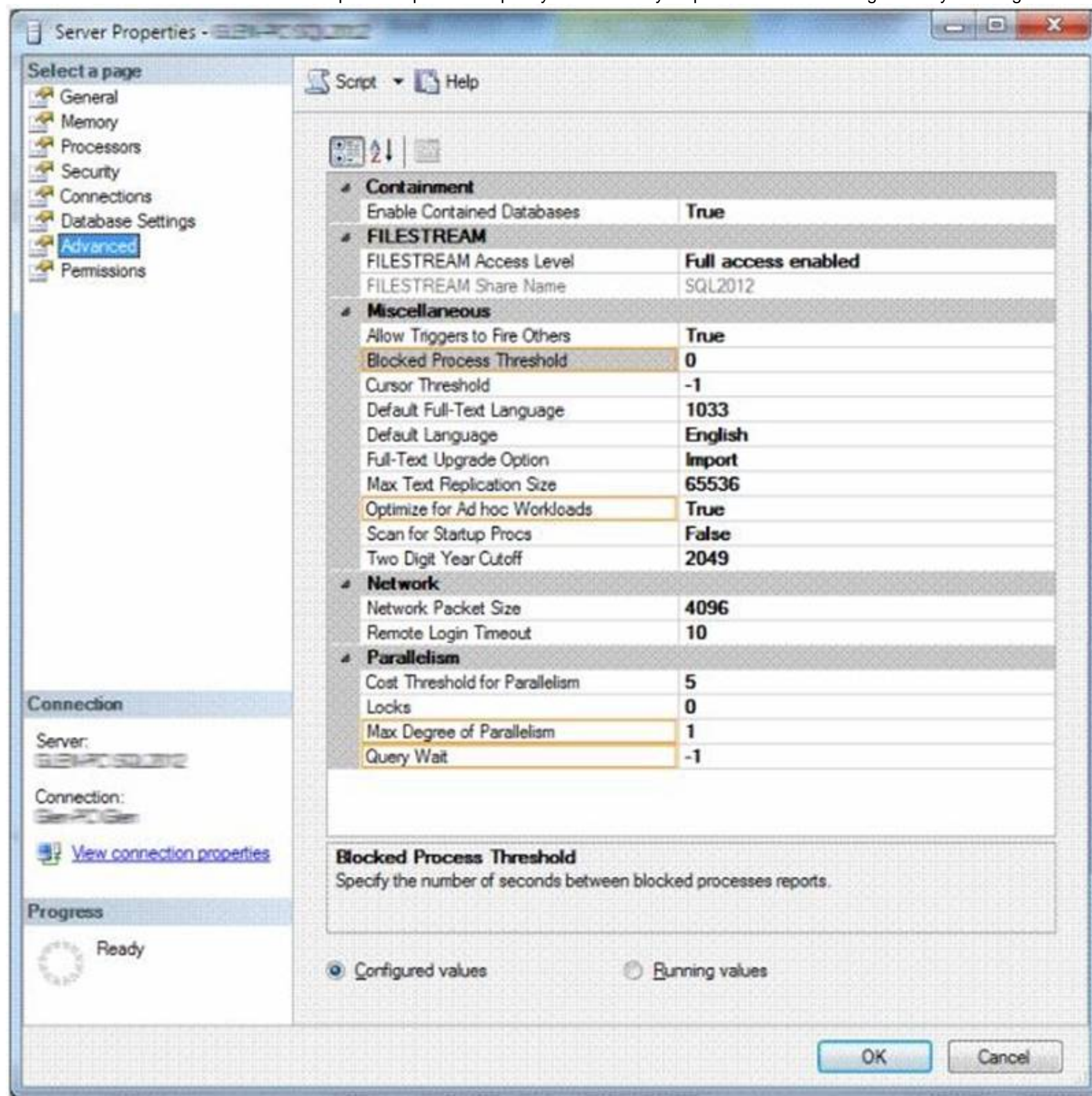
This instance hosts a database with large partitioned tables. Users report that complex queries are taking a long time to complete.

While troubleshooting, you discover that CPU utilization is low (less than 20 percent), disk activity is low (little or no waiting processes), and no significant blocking



is occurring.

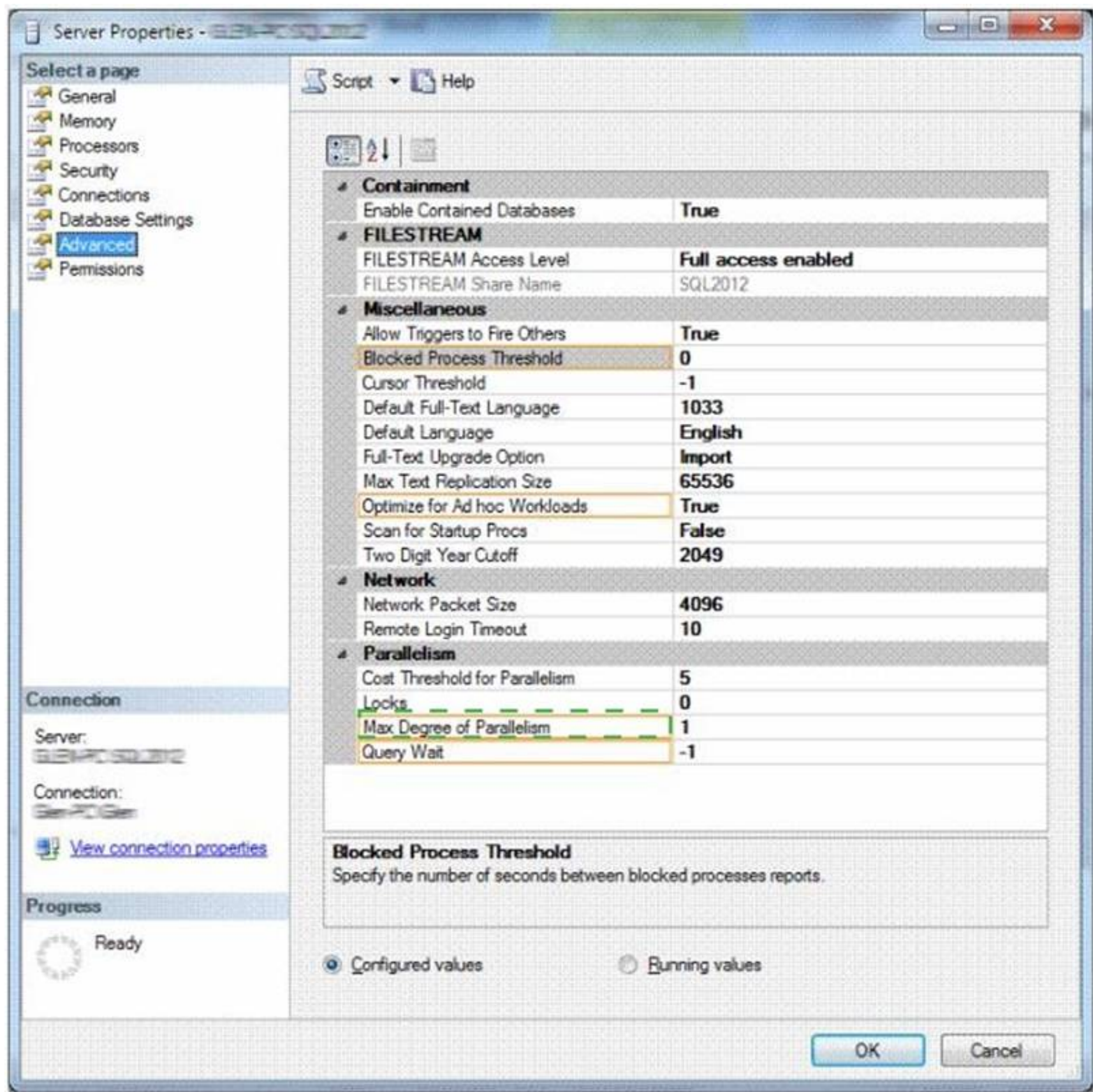
You need to ensure that the instance can process queries as quickly and efficiently as possible. Which setting should you configure?



Answer:

Explanation:





#### NEW QUESTION 244

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.

The database contains a schema named CUSTOMER. CUSTOMER contains several tables and views with sensitive data, as well as various stored procedures and functions.

In order to configure security for CUSTOMER, you need to determine how to meet the security requirements listed in the answer area.

Which command or commands should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate command or commands to their corresponding security requirement or requirements in the answer area. Answer: choices may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Answer targets may be used once or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Command	Security Requirement
DENY INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON customer.credit_card TO <user>	Allow users to run a stored procedure.
GRANT EXECUTE ON customer.getAddress TO <user>	Do not allow users the ability to change any data in a given table.
GRANT SELECT ON SCHEMA::CUSTOMER TO <user>	Grant users the ability to retrieve data from all tables and views in the schema.
GRANT SELECT ON customer.customer TO <user> WITH GRANT OPTION;	

Answer:

Explanation:

Command	Security Requirement
DENY INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE ON customer.credit_card TO <user>	Allow users to run a stored procedure.
GRANT EXECUTE ON customer.getAddress TO <user>	Do not allow users the ability to change any data in a given table.
GRANT SELECT ON SCHEMA::CUSTOMER TO <user>	Grant users the ability to retrieve data from all tables and views in the schema.
GRANT SELECT ON customer.customer TO <user> WITH GRANT OPTION;	

#### NEW QUESTION 248

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Enterprise Edition server that uses 64 cores. You discover performance issues when complex calculations are performed on large amounts of data under heavy system load. You need to limit the number of cores that handle the processing. What should you configure?

- A. Max worker threads
- B. Processor affinity
- C. I/O affinity
- D. Lightweight pooling

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 252

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database instance. You plan to migrate the database to Microsoft Azure SQL Database. You verify that all objects contained in the database are compatible with Microsoft Azure SQL Database. You need to ensure that database users and required server logins are migrated to Microsoft Azure SQL Database. What should you do?

- A. Use the copy database wizard
- B. Use the Database Transfer wizard
- C. Use SQL Server Management Studio to deploy the database to Microsoft Azure SQL Database
- D. Backup the database from the local server and restore it to Microsoft Azure SQL Database

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 253

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database instance. You create a new user named UserA. You need to ensure that UserA is able to create SQL Server Agent jobs and execute SQL Server Agent jobs owned by UserA. To which role should you add UserA?

- A. RSExecRole
- B. SQLAgentUserRole
- C. serveradmin
- D. DatabaseMailUserRole

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 257

You are a database administrator for a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named AdventureWorks2012. You create an Availability Group defined by the following schema. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```

01 CREATE AVAILABILITY GROUP Group1
02 FOR DATABASE AdventureWorks2012
03 REPLICA ON 'SecondaryServer'
04 WITH(
05     ENDPOINT_URL = 'TCP://SecondaryServer:5022',
06     ...
07 );

```

You need to implement an AlwaysOnAvailability Group that will meet the following conditions:  
 ? Production transactions should be minimally affected.  
 ? The secondary server should allow reporting queries to be performed.  
 ? If the primary server goes offline, the secondary server should not automatically take over.



Which Transact-SQL statement should you insert at line 06?

- A. AVAILABILITY\_MODE = SYNCHRONOUS\_COMMIT,FAILOVER\_MODE = MANUALESECONDARY\_ROLE (ALLOW\_CONNECTIONS = READ\_ONLY,READ\_ONLY\_ROUTING\_URL = 'TCP://SecondaryServer:1433')PRIMARY\_ROLE (ALLOW\_CONNECTIONS = READ\_WRITE,READ\_ONLY\_ROUTING\_LIST = NONE)
- B. AVAILABILITY\_MODE = SYNCHRONOUS\_COMMIT,FAILOVER\_MODE = MANUALESECONDARY\_ROLE (ALLOW\_CONNECTIONS =READ\_ONLY,READ\_ONLY\_ROUTING\_URL = 'TCP://SecondaryServer:1433')
- C. AVAILABILITY\_MODE = ASYNCHRONOUS\_COMMIT,FAILOVER\_MODE = MANUALESECONDARY\_ROLE (ALLOW\_CONNECTIONS =READ\_ONLY,READ\_ONLY\_ROUTING\_URL = 'TCP://SecondaryServer:1433')
- D. AVAILABILITY\_MODE = ASYNCHRONOUS\_COMMIT,FAILOVER\_MODE = MANUALESECONDARY\_ROLE (ALLOW\_CONNECTIONS =YES,READ\_ONLY\_ROUTING\_URL = 'TCP://SecondaryServer:1433')

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** References: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh213002.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 262

You are a database developer for an application hosted on a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server. The database contains two tables that have the following definitions:

```
CREATE TABLE Customer
(CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerName varchar(50) NOT NULL)

CREATE TABLE Orders
(OrderID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 CustomerID int NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Customer (CustomerID),
 OrderAmount money NOT NULL,
 ShippingCountry varchar(50) NOT NULL)
```

Global customers place orders from several countries. You need to view the country from which each customer has placed the most orders. Which Transact-SQL query do you use?

- A. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountryFROM Customer cINNER JOIN(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerIDORDER BY COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS RnkFROM OrdersGROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS oON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerIDWHERE o.Rnk = 1
- B. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountryFROM(SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry,RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerIDORDER BY COUNT(o.OrderAmount) ASC) AS RnkFROM Customer cINNER JOIN Orders oON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerIDGROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountry) csWHERE Rnk = 1
- C. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountryFROM Customer cINNER JOIN(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerIDORDER BY OrderAmount DESC) AS RnkFROM OrdersGROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS oON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerIDWHERE o.Rnk = 1
- D. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.ShippingCountryFROM Customer cINNER JOIN(SELECT CustomerID, ShippingCountry,COUNT(OrderAmount) DESC) AS OrderAmountFROM OrdersGROUP BY CustomerID, ShippingCountry) AS oON c.CustomerID =o.CustomerIDORDER BY OrderAmount DESC

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 263

You are implementing a SQL Server five-node failover cluster. You need to choose a quorum configuration. Which configuration should you use?

- A. Distributed file system (DFS)
- B. Cluster Shared Volume (CSV)
- C. Node and Disk Majority
- D. Node Majority

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 264

You are a database administrator for a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 environment that contains two SQL Server instances named Server01 and Server02. The Contoso database is located on Server01. Through database mirroring, a copy of the Contoso database is on Server02.

During the last manual failover of database mirroring, the recovery took longer than usual.

You need to determine where the synchronization bottleneck is for the database mirroring topology.

Which performance counter or counters should you use for each server? (To answer, drag the appropriate performance counter or counters to their corresponding server or servers in the answer area. Answer: choices may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Answer targets may be used once or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)



Performance Counter	Server
Log Send Queue KB	Server01
Redo Queue KB	Server02
Output Queue Length	
Processor Queue Length	

Answer:

Explanation:

Performance Counter	Server
Log Send Queue KB	Server01
Redo Queue KB	Server02
Output Queue Length	
Processor Queue Length	

NEW QUESTION 267

You are migrating an OLTP database from Microsoft Azure SQL Database to on-premise. You are planning the installation of a Microsoft SQL Server server failover cluster.

The server has the following partitions:

Disk Subsystem	Storage Location	RAID Level	Capacity
C:	Local	1	100GB
D:	Local SSD	1	128GB
Partition(1)	SAN	10	500GB
Partition(2)	SAN	5	500GB

You install the operating system on the C: drive.

The database solution will use row versioning, triggers, and cursors. The tempdb database cannot be placed on the same disk subsystem as the OLTP database. The OLTP database needs to be on the fastest disk subsystem possible. The database is currently 200GB in size. It will not substantially increase in size in the next 3 years.

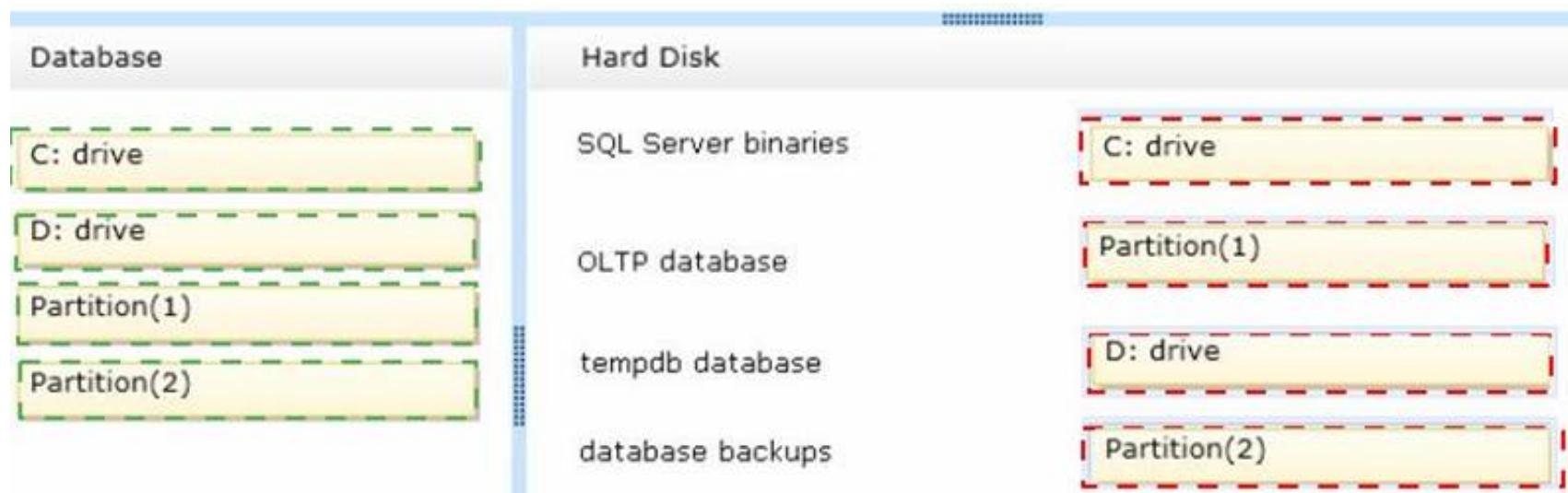
You need to plan the usage of the disk subsystems.

To which hard disk should each database belong? (To answer, drag the appropriate database or databases to their corresponding hard disk or disks in the answer areAnswer: choices may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Answer targets may be used once or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Database	Hard Disk
C: drive	SQL Server binaries
D: drive	OLTP database
Partition(1)	tempdb database
Partition(2)	database backups

Answer:

Explanation:



#### NEW QUESTION 268

You administer a Microsoft Azure SQL Database database named Human\_Resources. The database contains 2 tables named Employees and SalaryDetails. You add two Windows groups as logins for the server:  
CORP\Employees - All company employees  
CORP\HRAdmins - HR administrators only  
HR Administrators are also company employees.  
You need to grant users access according to the following requirements:  
CORP\Employees should have SELECT access to the Employees table.  
Only users in CORP\HRAdmins should have SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table.  
Logins are based only on Windows security groups.  
What should you do?

- A. Create a database role called Employees. Add CORP\Employees to the db\_datareader role. Add all company employees except HR administrators to the Employees role. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the Employees role.
- B. Create a database role called HRAdmins. Add all company employees except HR administrators to the db\_datareader role. Add all HR administrators to the HRAdmins role. Grant SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the HRAdmins role. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the db\_datareader role.
- C. Create two database roles: Employees and HRAdmins. Add all company employees to the Employees role. Add HR administrators to the HRAdmins role. Grant SELECT access to all tables except SalaryDetails to the Employees role. Grant SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the HRAdmins role. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the Employees role.
- D. Create a database role called Employees. Add all HR administrators to the db\_datareader role. Add all company employees to the Employees role. Grant SELECT access to all tables except the SalaryDetails table to the Employees role. Deny SELECT access to the SalaryDetails table to the Employees role.

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 269

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server instance.  
An application executes a large volume of dynamic queries.  
You need to reduce the amount of memory used for cached query plans.  
Which three Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



Actions	Answer Area
EXEC sp_configure 'ad hoc distributed queries' , 1	
EXEC sp_configure 'optimize for ad hoc workloads' , 1	
EXEC sp_configure 'show advanced options' , 1; RECONFIGURE	
EXEC sp_updatestats	
EXEC sp_configure 'recovery interval' , 75	
RECONFIGURE	
DBCC DROPCLEANBUFFERS	

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Box 1: EXEC sp\_configure 'show advanced options', 1; RECONFIGURE Box 2: sp\_CONFIGURE 'optimize for ad hoc workloads',1  
Box 3: RECONFIGURE

SQL SERVER – 2008 – Optimize for Ad hoc Workloads – Advance Performance Optimization

Every batch (T-SQL, SP etc) when ran creates execution plan which is stored in system for re-use. Due to this reason a large number of query plans are stored in system. However, there are plenty of plans which are only used once and have never re-used again. One time ran batch plans wastes memory and resources.

Let us now enable the option of optimizing ad hoc workload. This feature is available in all the versions of SQL Server 2008.

sp\_CONFIGURE 'show advanced options',1 RECONFIGURE

GO

sp\_CONFIGURE 'optimize for ad hoc workloads',1 RECONFIGURE

GO

SQL Server 2008 has feature of optimizing ad hoc workloads. References:

<https://blog.sqlauthority.com/2009/03/21/sql-server-2008-optimize-for-ad-hoc-workloads-advance-performance->

#### NEW QUESTION 272

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that includes a table named Application.Events. Application.Events contains millions of records about user activity in an application.

Records in Application.Events that are more than 90 days old are purged nightly. When records are purged, table locks are causing contention with inserts.

You need to be able to modify Application.Events without requiring any changes to the applications that utilize Application.Events.

Which type of solution should you use?

- A. Partitioned tables
- B. Online index rebuild
- C. Change data capture
- D. Change tracking

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 276

You are a database administrator for a Microsoft SQL Server environment.

You want to deploy a new application that will scale out the workload to at least five different SQL Server instances.

You need to ensure that for each copy of the database, users are able to read and write data that will then be synchronized between all of the database instances.

Which feature should you use?

- A. snapshot replication
- B. peer-to-peer replication
- C. database audits
- D. failover clustering

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Peer-to-peer replication provides a scale-out and high-availability solution by maintaining copies of data across multiple server instances, also

referred to as nodes. Built on the foundation of transactional replication, peer-to-peer replication propagates transactionally consistent changes in near real-time. This enables applications that require scale-out of read operations to distribute the reads from clients across multiple nodes. Because data is maintained across the nodes in near real-time, peer-to-peer replication provides data redundancy, which increases the availability of data.

Although peer-to-peer replication enables scaling out of read operations, write performance for the topology is like that for a single node.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/replication/transactional/peer-to-peer-transactional-rep>

#### NEW QUESTION 278

You are a database developer of a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You are designing a table that will store Customer data from different sources. The table will include a column that contains the CustomerID from the source system and a column that contains the SourceID. A sample of this data is as shown in the following table.

SourceID	CustomerID	Customer Name
1	234	John Smith
3	7345	Jason Warren
3	4402	Susan Burk
2	866	Michael Allen

You need to ensure that the table has no duplicate CustomerID within a SourceID. You also need to ensure that the data in the table is in the order of SourceID and then CustomerID. Which Transact- SQL statement should you use?

- A. CREATE TABLE Customer(SourceID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,CustomerID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
- B. CREATE TABLE Customer(SourceID int NOT NULL,CustomerID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
- C. CREATE TABLE Customer(SourceID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED,CustomerID int NOT NULL UNIQUE,CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL);
- D. CREATE TABLE Customer(SourceID int NOT NULL,CustomerID int NOT NULL,CustomerName varchar(255) NOT NULL,CONSTRAINT PK\_Customer PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED(SourceID,CustomerID));

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 283

You plan to install a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance.

The instance will support a database that has the following requirements:

Store Excel workbooks on the file system.

Access the workbooks through Transact-SQL.

Include the workbooks in database backups.

During installation, you need to ensure that the requirements will be met. Which feature should you use?

- A. Excel Services
- B. FILESTREAM
- C. SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS)
- D. OpenXML

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 288

You plan to install Microsoft SQL Server 2012 for a web hosting company.

The company plans to host multiple web sites, each supported by a SQL Server database.

You need to select an edition of SQL Server that features backup compression of databases, basic data integration features, and low total cost of ownership.

Which edition should you choose?

- A. Express Edition with Tools
- B. Standard Edition
- C. Web Edition
- D. Express Edition with Advanced Services

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 291

You install Microsoft SQL Server 2012 on a new server.

After setup is complete, you attempt to start the SQL Server service. After being in a starting state for a few moments, the service goes back to a stopped state.

You need to determine the cause of the failure. Which file should you use?

- A. %programfiles%\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL11.MSSQLSERVER\MSSQL\Log\Errorlog
- B. %programfiles%\Microsoft SQL Server\110\Setup Bootstrap\Log\Summary.txt
- C. %programfiles%\Microsoft SQL Server\110\Shared>ErrorDumps\SQLDmpr[XXXX].mdmp
- D. %programfiles%\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL11.MSSQLSERVER\MSSQL\DATA\mastlog.ldf

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 294

You administer two Microsoft SQL Server 2012 databases named Contoso and ContosoWarehouse. You plan to replicate tables from the Contoso database to the



ContosoWarehouse database.

Indexes will be added to the tables in ContosoWarehouse to improve the performance of reports. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

? Indexes are not modified when the subscriptions are reinitialized.

? Only the clustered index from Contoso will be replicated.

? Minimal transaction log activity during the reinitialization.

What should you do? Choose the correct option(s).

**Properties for All Table Articles**

Article name: <Default is based on table name>

Properties:

- ☒ **Copy Objects and Settings to Subscriber**
  - Copy foreign key constraints: False
  - Copy check constraints: False
  - Copy clustered index: True
  - Copy nonclustered indexes: [Dropdown]
  - Copy default value specification: False
  - Copy user triggers: False
  - Copy extended properties: False
  - Copy collation: True
  - Copy INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE: True
  - Copy unique key constraints: True
  - Copy file group associations: False
  - Copy table partitioning schemes: False
  - Copy index partitioning schemes: False
  - Copy user-defined statistics: False
  - Copy default bindings: False
  - Copy rule bindings: False
  - Copy full text indexes: False
  - Copy XML XSD: True
  - Copy XML indexes: False
  - Copy XML indexes: False
  - Copy permissions: False
  - Copy spatial indexes: [Dropdown]
  - Copy filtered indexes: [Dropdown]
  - Copy data compression attribute: False
  - Copy sparse column attribute: False
- ☒ **Destination Object**
  - Destination object name: <Default is based on table name>
  - Destination object owner: <source Table owner>
  - Action if name is in use: [Dropdown]
  - Convert data types: False
  - Convert TIMESTAMP to BINARY: False
  - Create schemas at Subscriber: True
  - Convert XML to NTEXT: False
  - Convert MAX data types to NTEXT: False
  - Convert new datetime to NVARCHAR: False

**Description**  
The description of the article.

OK Cancel Help

**Properties for All Table Articles**

Article name: <Default is based on table name>

Properties:

☒ **Copy Objects and Settings to Subscriber**

Copy foreign key constraints	False
Copy check constraints	False
Copy clustered index	True
Copy nonclustered indexes	
Copy default value specification	True
Copy user triggers	False
Copy extended properties	False
Copy collation	True
Copy INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE	True
Copy unique key constraints	True
Copy file group associations	False
Copy table partitioning schemes	False
Copy index partitioning schemes	False
Copy user-defined statistics	False
Copy default bindings	False
Copy rule bindings	False
Copy full text indexes	False
Copy XML XSD	True
Copy XML indexes	False
Copy XML indexes	True
Copy permissions	False
Copy spatial indexes	
Copy filtered indexes	
Copy data compression attribute	True
Copy sparse column attribute	False

☒ **Destination Object**

Destination object name	<Default is based on table name>
Destination object owner	<source Table owner>
Action if name is in use	
Convert data types	Drop existing object and create a new one
Convert TIMESTAMP to BINARY	Delete data. If article has a row filter, delete only data that matches the filter
Create schemas at Subscriber	Truncate all data in the existing object
Convert XML to NTEXT	False
Convert MAX data types to NTEXT	False
Convert new datetime to NVARCHAR	False

**Description**  
The description of the article.

OK Cancel Help

Answer:

Explanation:



**Properties for All Table Articles**

Article name: <Default is based on table name>

Properties:

☒ **Copy Objects and Settings to Subscriber**

Copy foreign key constraints	False
Copy check constraints	False
Copy clustered index	True
Copy nonclustered indexes	
Copy default value specifications	True
Copy user triggers	False
Copy extended properties	False
Copy collation	True
Copy INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE	True
Copy unique key constraints	True
Copy file group associations	False
Copy table partitioning schemes	False
Copy index partitioning schemes	False
Copy user-defined statistics	False
Copy default bindings	False
Copy rule bindings	False
Copy full text indexes	False
Copy XML XSD	True
Copy XML indexes	False
Copy XML indexes	True
Copy permissions	False
Copy spatial indexes	
Copy filtered indexes	
Copy data compression attributes	True
Copy sparse column attributes	False

☒ **Destination Object**

Destination object name	<Default is based on table name>
Destination object owner	<source Table owner>
Action if name is in use	
Convert data types	Drop existing object and create a new one
Convert TIMESTAMP to BINARY	Delete data. If article has a row filter, delete only data that matches the filter.
Create schemas at Subscriber	Truncate all data in the existing object
Convert XML to NTEXT	False
Convert MAX data types to NTEXT	False
Convert new datetime to NVARCHAR	False

**Description**  
The description of the article.

OK Cancel Help

#### NEW QUESTION 299

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance named SQL2012. You are in the process of migrating a database from a SQL Server 2008 instance named SQL2008 to the SQL2012 instance.

You have upgraded a database from the SQL2008 instance by using the side-by-side migration technique. You need to migrate the SQL Server logins from the SQL2008 instance to the SQL2012 instance.

What should you do?

- A. Back up the master database on the SQL2008 instance
- B. Restore the master database on the SQL2012 instance
- C. Use the Transfer Logins task in a Microsoft SQL Server Integrated Services package
- D. Use sp\_grantlogin
- E. Use xp\_logininfo.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Topic 4, Exam Pool D

#### NEW QUESTION 302

You use Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to develop a database application. You create a stored procedure named `dbo.ModifyData` that can modify rows. You need to ensure that when the transaction fails, `dbo.ModifyData` meets the following requirements:

Does not return an error

Closes all opened transactions

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. `BEGIN TRANSACTIONBEGIN TRYEXEC dbo.ModifyDataCOMMIT TRANSACTIONEND TRYBEGIN CATCHIF @@ TRANCOUNT = 0ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;END CATCH`
- B. `BEGIN TRANSACTIONBEGIN TRYEXEC dbo.ModifyDataCOMMIT TRANSACTIONEND TRYBEGIN CATCHIF @@ERROR != 0ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;THROW;END CATCH`
- C. `BEGIN TRANSACTIONBEGIN TRYEXEC dbo.ModifyDataCOMMIT TRANSACTIONEND TRYBEGIN CATCHIF @@TRANCOUNT = 0ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;THROW;END CATCH`
- D. `BEGIN TRANSACTIONBEGIN TRYEXEC dbo.ModifyDataCOMMIT TRANSACTIONEND TRYBEGIN CATCHIF @@ERROR != 0ROLLBACK TRANSACTION;END CATCH`

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 303

You develop a database for a travel application. You need to design tables and other database objects. You need to store media files in several tables. Each media file is less than 1 MB in size.

The media files will require fast access and will be retrieved frequently. What should you do?

- A. Use the `CAST` function.
- B. Use the `DATE` data type.
- C. Use the `FORMAT` function.
- D. Use an appropriate collation.
- E. Use a user-defined table type.
- F. Use the `VARBINARY` data type.
- G. Use the `DATETIME` data type.
- H. Use the `DATETIME2` data type.
- I. Use the `DATETIMEOFFSET` data type.
- J. Use the `TODATETIMEOFFSET` function.

**Answer:** F

#### NEW QUESTION 304

Which of the following transaction safety setting in SQL Server 2012 mirroring forces the mirror to be synchronized with the primary at all times?

- A. `SAFETY FULL`
- B. `SAFETY OFF`
- C. `MIRROR SYNC`
- D. `MIRROR 100`

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** References:

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189852%28v=sql.110%29.aspx>

#### NEW QUESTION 308

You have configured Resource Governor with three resource pools.

You have assigned the first resource pool a minimum CPU and memory value of 20%. You have assigned the second resource pool a minimum CPU and memory value of 30%. You want to assign maximum CPU and memory values to the third resource pool.

What is the maximum CPU and memory value you can assign to this resource pool?

- A. 30%
- B. 50%
- C. 70%
- D. 100%

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** The maximum resource value assigned to the third pool is 100%; the sum of the minimum resource values assigned to the other pools is 50%.

#### NEW QUESTION 310

You work as a Database Administrator (DBA) at ABC.com. The infrastructure includes servers running Microsoft SQL Server 2012. All databases are hosted on a SAN (Storage Area Network).

You need to design a database solution for a new application.

You are tasked with designing a high-availability database solution.

The solution must include a single copy of the database to save disk space and the database must remain online in the event of a SQL Server failure. What should you include in your solution?

- A. You should include two servers configured as a failover cluster.
- B. You should include two servers and database mirroring.
- C. You should include two servers and log shipping.
- D. You should include two servers configure as a SQL Server Availability Group

**Answer:** A



#### NEW QUESTION 311

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database.

You want to import data from a text file to the database. You need to ensure that the following requirements are met:

? Data import is performed from a Windows batch file.

? Data is loaded as a unit and is minimally logged.

Which data import command and recovery model should you choose? (To answer, drag the appropriate data import command or recovery model to the appropriate location or locations in the answer area. Answer: choices may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Answer targets may be used once or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Command/Recovery Model Name	Command/Recovery Model
BCP	Data import command
BULK INSERT	Recovery model
Bulk-logged	
OPENDATASOURCE	
Full	

Answer:

Explanation:

Command/Recovery Model Name	Command/Recovery Model
BCP	Data import command
BULK INSERT	Recovery model
Bulk-logged	
OPENDATASOURCE	
Full	

#### NEW QUESTION 314

You want to remove SQL Server Integration Services from a server running the Windows Server 2008 R2 operating system that also has the Database Engine and SQL Server Analysis Services installed.

Which of the following tools can you use to accomplish this goal?

- A. SQL Server Management Studio
- B. SQL Server Configuration Manager
- C. Add/Remove Programs in Control Panel
- D. SQL Server Installation Center

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 318

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database instance that uses transparent database encryption. You plan to move the database from the current server to a new server by using Backup and Restore. You need to ensure that the database can be restored to the new server. You also need to ensure that the database remains encrypted at all times.

Which four 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.

### Actions

Restore the database

Back up the database

Restore the Private Key

Back up the Private Key

Enable transparent database encryption

Disable transparent database encryption

Create a new Private Key from the key backup

Use the Database Transfer wizard to move the database to new server

### Answer Area



Answer:

**Explanation:** References:  
<http://sqlsailor.com/2011/12/29/tdetransparent-data-encryption-in-sql-server-2012-rc-0/>

### NEW QUESTION 321

You create a view based on the following statement:

```
CREATE VIEW dbo.vwItemList
AS
SELECT
    b.BatchID
    , b.MailItemID
    , c.ContractNum
    , c.FirstName + ' ' + c.LastName as ContractName
    , a.Address1
    , a.City + ', ' + a.State + ' ' + a.Zip
FROM BatchLog b
join Contract c on b.MailItemID = c.ContractID
join Address a on a.ContractID = c.ContractID
WHERE
    b.ProcessDate >= dateadd(d, 1,EOMONTH(GETDATE(),-2));
```

You grant the Select permission to User1 for this view. You need to change the view so that it displays only the records that were processed in the month prior to the current month. You need to ensure that after the changes, the view functions correctly for User1. Which four Transact-SQL statements should you use? (To answer, move the appropriate SQL statements from the list of statements to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



## Answer List Title

## Ordered List Title

```
DROP VIEW
dbo.vwltemList;
GO
CREATE VIEW
dbo.vwltemList
AS
```

```
ALTER VIEW
dbo.vwltemList
AS
```

```
WHERE b.ProcessDate >=
dateadd (d, 1, EOMONTH
(GETDATE ( ), -2 ) )
AND b.ProcessDate < =
EOMONTH (GETDATE (), -1)
```

```
WHERE b.ProcessDate > =
dateadd (d, 1, EOMONTH
(GETDATE ( ), -2))
AND b.ProcessDate <
dateadd (d, 1, EOMONTH
(GETDATE ( ), -1))
```

```
SELECT
b.BatchID
, b.BailltemID
, c.ContractNum
, c.FirstName + " +
c.LastName as
ContractName
, a.Address1
, a.City + ' , ' + a.State + ' '
+ a.Zip
```

```
FROM BatchLog b
JOIN Contract c ON
b.MailltemID = c.ContractID
JOIN Address a ON
a.ContractID = c.ContractID
```

```
GO
GRANT SELECT ON
SCHEMA : : vwltemList TO
User1
```

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh213020.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms186819.aspx> <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms173846.aspx>

### NEW QUESTION 323

You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You create a view from the Orders and OrderDetails tables by using the following definition. You need to improve the performance of the view by persisting data to disk. What should you do?

- A. Create an INSTEAD OF trigger on the view.
- B. Create an AFTER trigger on the view.
- C. Modify the view to use the WITH VIEW\_METADATA clause.

D. Create a clustered index on the view.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 328

Which of the following editions of SQL Server 2012 can you run on a computer that is running the Windows 7 Professional (x64) operating system? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. SQL Server 2012 (x64) Developer edition
- B. SQL Server 2012 (x64) Web edition
- C. SQL Server 2012 (x64) Enterprise edition
- D. SQL Server 2012 (x64) Standard edition

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 331

You develop a database for a travel application.

You need to design tables and other database objects. You create a stored procedure.

You need to supply the stored procedure with multiple event names and their dates as parameters. What should you do?

- A. Use the CAST function.
- B. Use the DATE data type.
- C. Use the FORMAT function.
- D. Use an appropriate collation.
- E. Use a user-defined table type.
- F. Use the VARBINARY data type.
- G. Use the DATETIME data type.
- H. Use the DATETIME2 data type.
- I. Use the DATETIMEOFFSET data type.
- J. Use the TODATETIMEOFFSET function.

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 335

You are planning on deploying a server that will be dedicated for ETL (Extraction, Transformation, and Loading) processes.

You want to ensure that SSIS (SQL Server Integration Services) packages will run on this dedicated ETL server and not on any other server on which they were started.

Which of the following features must you install on the ETL server in addition to SSIS to accomplish this goal?

- A. Database Engine
- B. SQL Server Reporting Services
- C. SQL Server Analysis Services
- D. Client Tools SDK

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 337

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