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Administering Microsoft SQL Server 2012/2014 Databases

Microsoft 70-462

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Volume A	49
Topic 2, Volume B	270
Total	319

QUESTION NO: 1

You administer two Microsoft SQL Server servers named ProdSrv1 and ProdSrv2.

ProdSrv1 is configured as a Distributor.

Both servers are configured to use the Windows NT Service virtual accounts for all SQL Services.

You are configuring snapshot replication from ProdSrv1 to ProdSrv2 by using ProdSrv2 as a pull subscriber.

The distribution agent on ProdSrv2 regularly fails, displaying the following error message:

"Cannot access the file. Operating system error code 5 (Access is denied.)."

You need to configure the distribution agent by granting only the minimum required access to all accounts.

What should you do?

A. Configure the SQL Server service on ProdSrv2 to use the Local System account.

B. Configure the SQL Server Agent service to run under a Windows domain account. Configure the Subscriber to use the SQL Server Agent service account. Grant EXECUTE permissions on xp_cmdshell to the Windows domain account.

C. Configure the Subscriber to use a Windows domain account. Grant READ access for the domain account to the ReplData share on ProdSrv1.

D. Grant EXECUTE permission on xp_cmdshell to the [NT SERVICE\SQLSERVERAGENT] account.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 2 - (HOTSPOT)

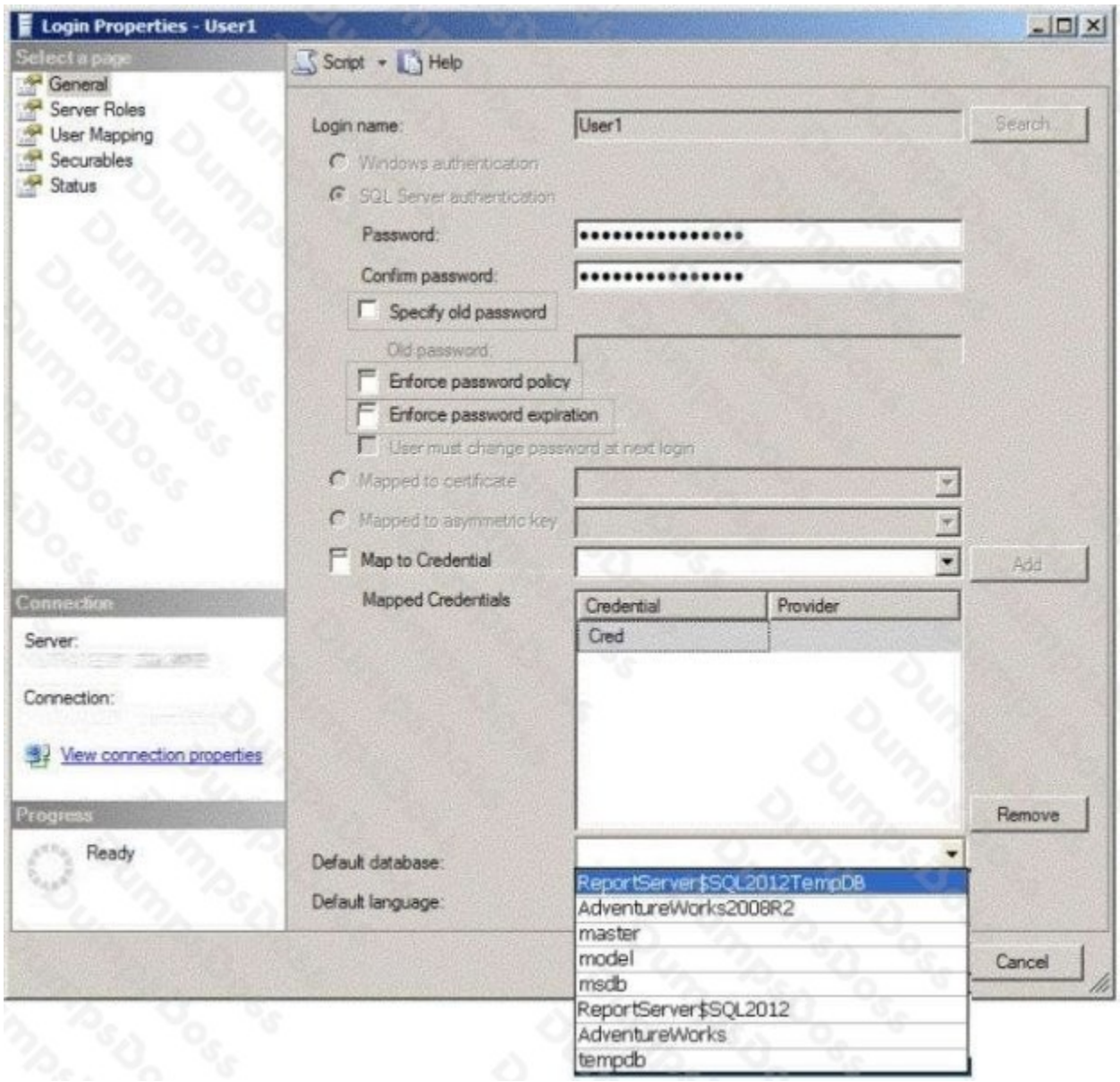
HOTSPOT You administer a Microsoft SQL Server instance.

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

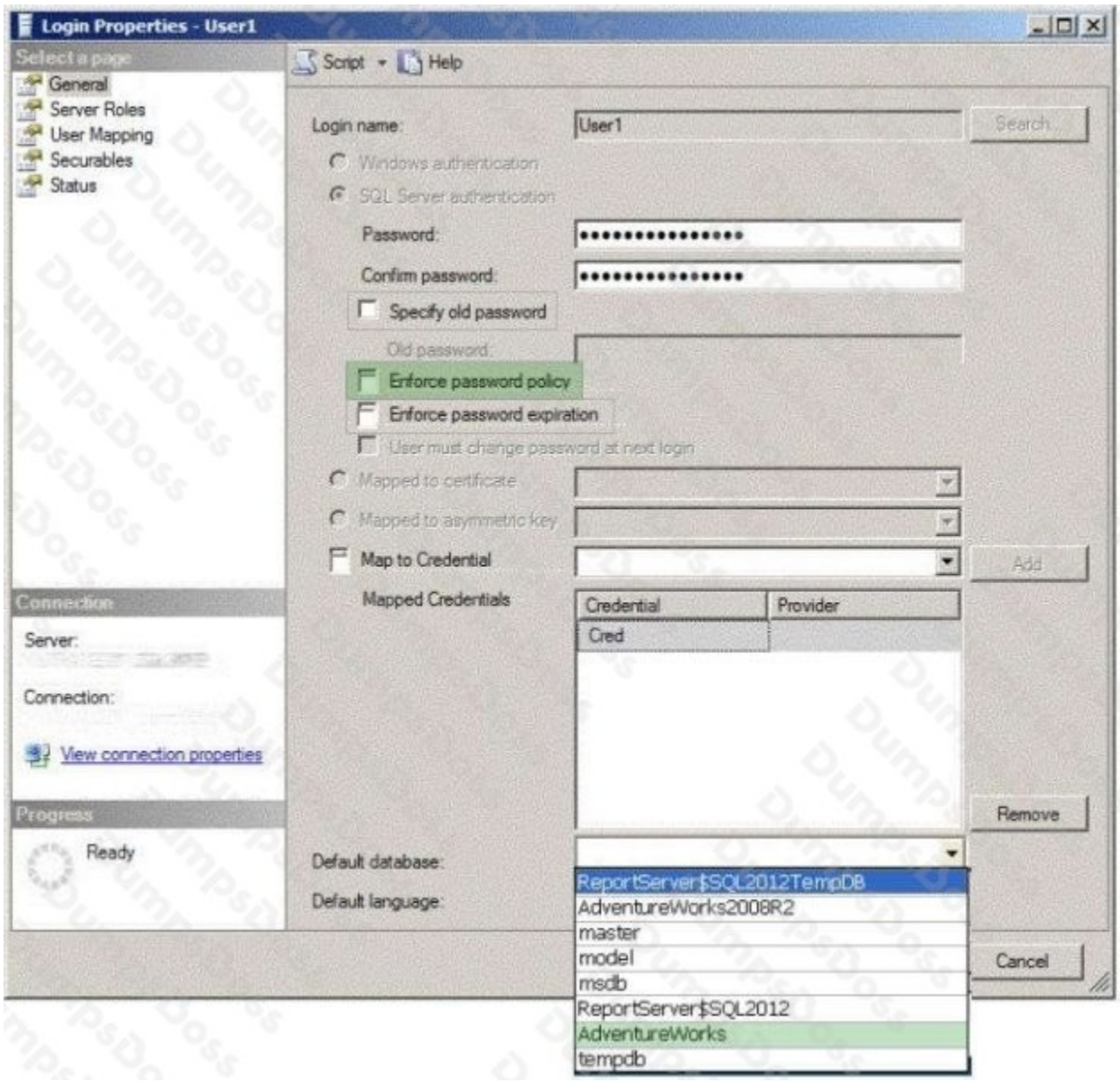
- Enforces password policy
- No password expiration enforcement
- Resets the default database to AdventureWorks database

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.

Hot Area:


Login Properties - User1
Select a page
General
Server Roles
User Mapping
Securables
Status
Script
Help
Login name:
User1
Search...
Windows authentication
SQL Server authentication
Password:
Confirm password:
Specify old password
Old password:
Enforce password policy
Enforce password expiration
User must change password at next login
Mapped to certificate
Mapped to asymmetric key
Map to Credential
Add
Mapped Credentials
Credential
Provider
Cred
Remove
Connection
Server:
Connection:
View connection properties
Progress
Ready
Default database:
Default language:
ReportServer$SQL2012TempDB
AdventureWorks2008R2
master
model
msdb
ReportServer$SQL2012
AdventureWorks
tempdb
Cancel

ANSWER:



Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 3

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: B D E

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.

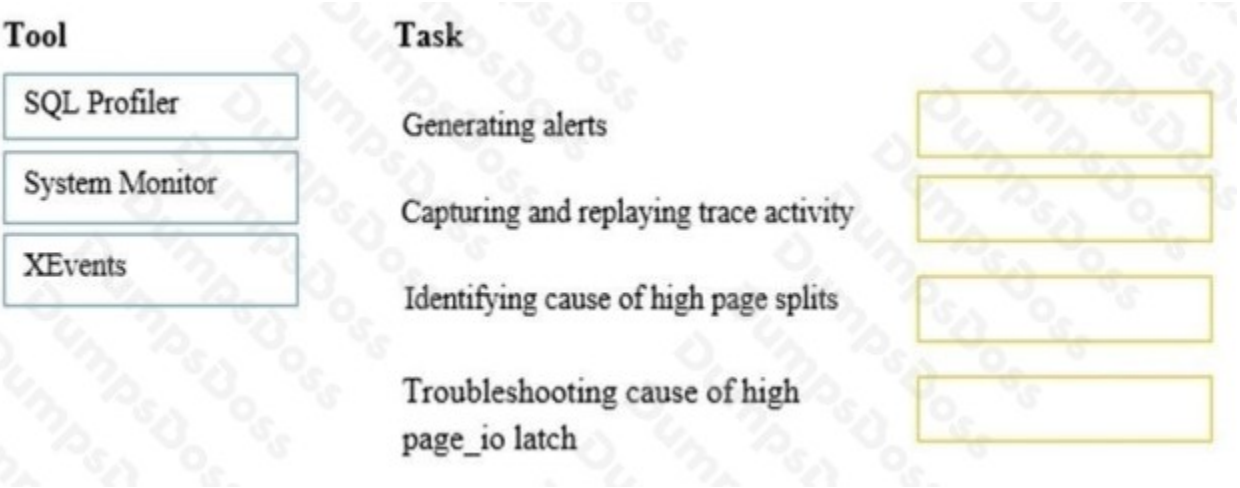
QUESTION NO: 4 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database that is used by an application.

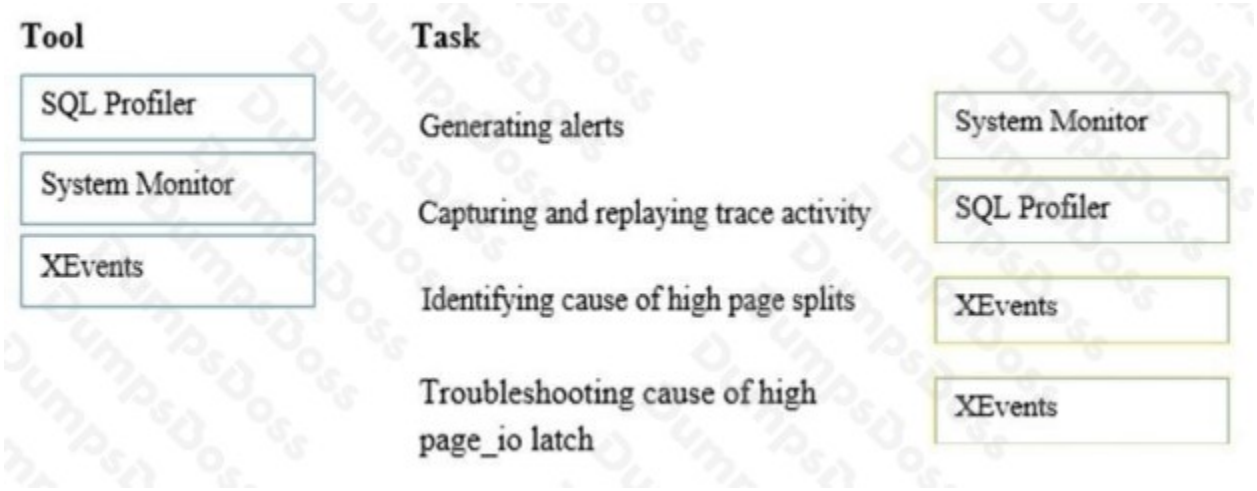
Users of the application report performance issues.

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.)
Select and Place:



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

QUESTION NO: 5 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

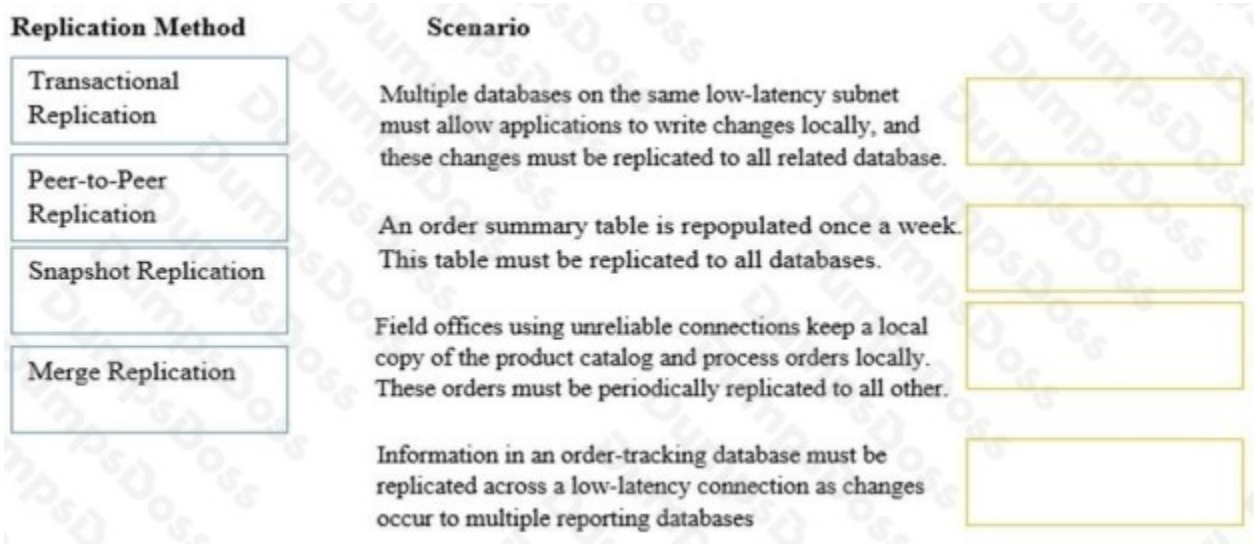
You administer several Microsoft SQL Server servers. Your company has a number of offices across the world connected by using a wide area network (WAN).

Connections between offices vary significantly in both bandwidth and reliability.

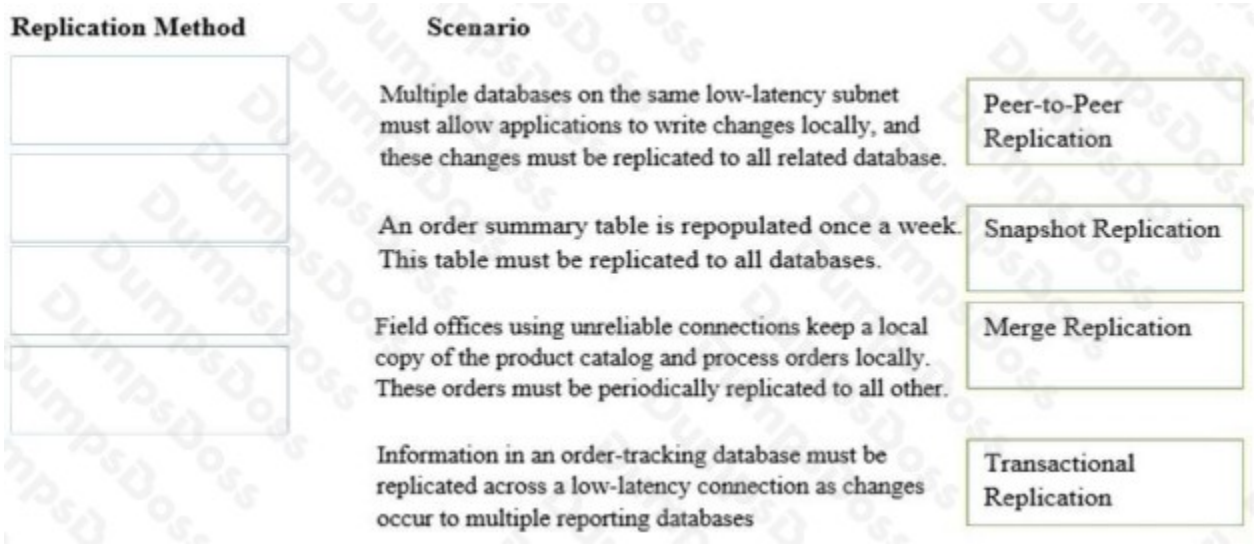
You need to identify the correct replication method for each scenario.

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.)

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

Reference: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms151198.aspx

QUESTION NO: 6

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

QUESTION NO: 7

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 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. The database is configured to use the FULL recovery model.

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? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. Create a LOG backup every 5 minutes.

B. Configure the database to use the SIMPLE recovery model.

C. Create a DIFFERENTIAL database backup every 4 hours.

D. Create a DIFFERENTIAL database backup every 24 hours.

E. Create a FULL database backup every 24 hours.

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 8

You maintain several databases on a 64-bit Microsoft SQL 2005 instance.

You need to migrate the databases to SQL 2012 on the same server. You also need to ensure functionality in SQL 2012 can be used in the database after migration.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution.)

A. Perform an in-place upgrade to 64-bit in SQL 2012

B. Perform a side by side installation of a 64-bit SQL 2012

C. Perform a side by side installation of a 32-bit SQL 2012

D. Detach the old instance and attach it to the new one

E. Change the compatibility level of the database

ANSWER: B D E

Explanation:

B: In a side-by-side upgrade, SQL Server 2012 installs either along with SQL Server 2008 (or 2005) as a separate instance or on a different server. This process is essentially a new installation followed by a database migration.

D: You can 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.

E: One important factor to contemplate during an upgrade and migration effort are your database compatibility levels, which control certain database behaviors to be compatible with a particular version of SQL Server. Unlike the database file version (which get changed when you restore a database backup in a newer version or attach an older database to a newer version of SQL Server), the database compatibility level can be changed back and forth to different values.

References: https://logicalread.com/sql-server-2012-side-by-side-upgrade-w02/#.WuiWdYhubIU
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/sql/sql-server-2012/ms189625(v=sql.110)
https://www.sqlskills.com/blogs/glenn/upgrading-sql-server-database-compatibility-levels/

QUESTION NO: 9

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

Explanation:

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/recovery-models-sql-server

QUESTION NO: 10

You have a default installation of SQL Server that hosts an Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) application.

Users report that they experience poor overall query performance for the application.

You query the wait statistics and discover that the two top waits are CXPACKET and SOS_SCHEDULER_YIELD.

You need to modify the SQL Server settings to resolve the issue causing the poor query performance.

Which two settings should you modify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. max degree of parallelism (MAXDOP)

B. Minimum Memory

C. optimize for ad hoc workloads

D. Boost SQL Server priority

E. cost threshold for parallelism

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

A: Lower the MAXDOP.

When high CXPACKET values are encountered, a possible issue, even in case when parallelism is evenly distributed, is when the cost of creating the parallel plan is higher than the cost of the serialized thread. This is often something that is overlooked and by the rule of thumb of reaching for altering of the Max Degree of Parallelism (MAXDOP), by setting it to 1 (each and every query will be processed by the single CPU core). Configuring MAXDOP settings to 1 should be the last resource used in troubleshooting excessive CXPACKET wait times.

When a high CXPACKET value is accompanied with a LATCH_XX and with PAGEIOLATCH_XX or SOS_SCHEDULER_YIELD, it is an indicator that slow/inefficient parallelism itself is the actual root cause of the performance issues. And in such a scenario if the LATCH_XX waits is

ACCESS_METHODS_DATASET_PARENT or ACCESS_METHODS_SCAN_RANGE_GENERATOR class, then it is highly possible that the

parallelism level is the bottleneck and the actual root cause of the query performance issue. This is a typical example when MAXDOP should be reduced.

E: The Cost Threshold for Parallelism (CTFP) value is in seconds and it means that for every query for which SQL Server estimates that running time will be longer than 5 seconds, a parallel plan will be created.

To prevent unwanted parallelism, the CTFP number could be increased and by the aforementioned rule of thumb, a minimum value of 25. Recent analysis indicates that 50 should be the optimal minimal number for modern computers.

References: https://www.sqlshack.com/troubleshooting-the-cxpacket-wait-type-in-sql-server/

QUESTION NO: 11

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server environment. One of the SQL Server instances contains a database named Sales.

You plan to migrate Sales to Microsoft Azure SQL Database.

To do so, you need to implement a contained database.

What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

A. Set database containment to AZURE.

B. Enable server property contained database authentication.

C. Disable server property cross db ownership chaining.

D. Set database containment to PARTIAL.

E. Disable server property contained database authentication.

F. Set database containment to FULL.

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 12

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

Explanation:

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-availability-group-transact-sql

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/availability-groups/windows/overview-of-always-on-availability-groups-sql-server

QUESTION NO: 13

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. SQL user with password

D. SQL user with a custom SID

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

SQL Server supports contained database users for both Windows and SQL Server authentication.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/contained-database-users-making-your-database-portable

QUESTION NO: 14

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 UserA. 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 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: B F

Explanation:

Due to ownership chaining, you would only need to give Execute permissions to UserC to access the Customers table since UserA is the owner. You would also need to assign Select permission on the Orders table, as it is owned by UserB.

Note: How Permissions Are Checked in a Chain

When an object is accessed through a chain, SQL Server first compares the owner of the object to the owner of the calling object. This is the previous link in the chain. If both objects have the same owner, permissions on the referenced object are not evaluated.

References:

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188676(v=sql.105).aspx

QUESTION NO: 15

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database.

You create an availability group named haContosoDbs. Your primary replica is available at Server01\Contoso01.

You need to configure the availability group to prevent data loss. In the event of a database failure, the designed secondary database must come online automatically.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A.
```
ALTER AVAILABILITY GROUP haContosoDbs
   MODITY REPLICA ON 'Server01'\Contoso01'
   WITH (AVAILABILITY _MODE=ASYNCHRONOUS_COMMIT,
      FAILOVER_MODE=AUTOMATIC)
```

B.
```
ALTER AVAILABILITY GROUP haContosoDbs
   MODIFY REPLICA ON 'Server01'\Contoso01'
   WITH (AVAILABILITY _MODE=ASYNCHRONOUS_COMMIT,
      FAILOVER_MODE=MANUAL)
```

C.
```
ALTER AVAILABILITY GROUP haContosoDbs
   MODITY REPLICA ON 'Server01'\Contoso01'
   WITH (AVAILABILITY _MODE=SYNCHRONOUS_COMMIT,
      FAILOVER_MODE=AUTOMATIC)
```

D.
```
ALTER AVAILABILITY GROUP haContosoDbs
   MODIFY REPLICA ON 'Server01'\Contoso01'
   WITH (AVAILABILITY _MODE=SYNCHRONOUS_COMMIT,
      FAILOVER_MODE=MANUAL)
```

A. A. Option A

B. Option B

C. C. Option C

D. D. Option D

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Failure conditions can trigger an automatic failover only if both the primary and secondary replicas are configured for automatic failover mode (FAILOVER_MODE = AUTOMATIC) and the secondary replica is currently synchronized with the primary replica.

AUTOMATIC is supported only if you also specify AVAILABILITY_MODE = SYNCHRONOUS_COMMIT.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/alter-availability-group-transact-sql