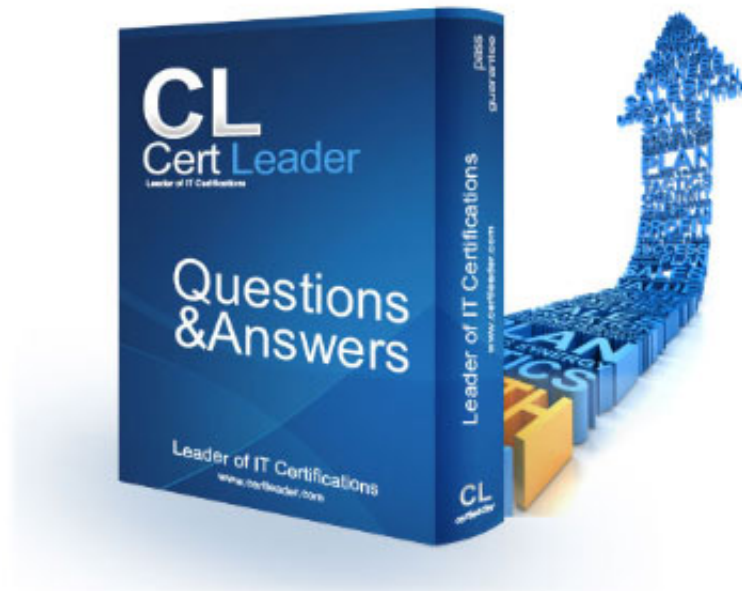


70-462 - Administering Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Databases

<https://www.certleader.com/70-462-dumps.html>



1. You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains tables named Employee and Person. The tables have the following definitions:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Employee] (
    [PersonId] [bigint] NOT NULL,
    [EmployeeNumber] [nvarchar] (15) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_Employee] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
    (
        [PersonId] ASC
    ) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO

CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Person] (
    [Id] [bigint] NOT NULL,
    [FirstName] [nvarchar] (25) NOT NULL,
    [LastName] [nvarchar] (25) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_Person] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
    (
        [Id] ASC
    ) ON [PRIMARY]
) ON [PRIMARY]
GO
```

You create a view named VwEmployee as shown in the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
CREATE VIEW [dbo].[VwEmployee]
AS
SELECT
Employee.EmployeeNumber,
    Person.FirstName,
    Person.LastName,
    Person.Id
FROM Employee
INNER JOIN Person
ON Employee.PersonId = Person.Id
GO
```

Users are able to use single INSERT statements or INSERT...SELECT statements into this view. You need to ensure that users are able to use a single statement to insert records into both Employee and Person tables by using the VwEmployee view.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

A. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployee FOR INSERT AS BEGIN INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName, FROM inserted INSERT INTO Employee(PersonId, EmployeeNumber) SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM inserted END

B. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployee INSTEAD OF INSERT AS BEGIN INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName, FROM inserted INSERT INTO Employee(PersonId, EmployeeNumber) SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM inserted END

C. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployee
INSTEAD OF INSERT

```
AS
BEGIN
DECLARE @ID INT, @FirstName NVARCHAR(25), @LastName NVARCHAR(25),
@PersonID INT,
@EmployeeNumber NVARCHAR(15)
SELECT @ID = ID, @FirstName = FirstName, @LastName = LastName,
@EmployeeNumber =
EmployeeNumber
FROM inserted
INSERT INTO Person(Id, FirstName, LastName)
VALUES(@ID, @FirstName, @LastName)
INSERT INTO Employee(PersonID, EmployeeNumber)
VALUES(@PersonID, @EmployeeNumber
End

D. CREATE TRIGGER TrgVwEmployee ON VwEmployee INSTEAD OF INSERT AS BEGIN INSERT INTO
Person(Id, FirstName, LastName) SELECT Id, FirstName, LastName FROM VwEmployee INSERT INTO
Employee(PersonID, EmployeeNumber) SELECT Id, EmployeeNumber FROM VwEmployee End
```

Answer: B

2. You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 failover cluster that contains two nodes named Node A and Node B. A single instance of SQL Server is installed on the cluster.

An additional node named Node C has been added to the existing cluster.

You need to ensure that the SQL Server instance can use all nodes of the cluster.

What should you do?

- A. Run the New SQL Server stand-alone installation Wizard on Node C.
- B. Run the Add Node to SQL Server Failover Cluster Wizard on Node C.
- C. Use Node B to install SQL Server on Node C.
- D. Use Node A to install SQL Server on Node C.

Answer: B

3. You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.

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

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Product
(ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
Color VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
Size VARCHAR(5) NOT NULL,
Style CHAR(2) NULL,
Weight DECIMAL(8,2) NULL);
```

You need to ensure that the minimum amount of disk space is used to store the data in the Product table.

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

4. 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

5. You administer a single server that contains a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 default instance.

You plan to install a new application that requires the deployment of a database on the server. The application login requires sysadmin permissions.

You need to ensure that the application login is unable to access other production databases.

What should you do?

- A. Use the SQL Server default instance and configure an affinity mask.
- B. Install a new named SQL Server instance on the server.
- C. Use the SQL Server default instance and enable Contained Databases.
- D. Install a new default SQL Server instance on the server.

Answer: B

6. You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Enterprise Edition server that uses 64 cores.

You discover performance issues when large amounts of data are written to tables under heavy system load.

You need to limit the number of cores that handle I/O.

What should you configure?

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

Answer: D

7. 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

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

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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: J

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: L

10. 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 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

11. You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance named SQL2012 that hosts an OLTP database of 1 terabyte in size.

The database is modified by users only from Monday through Friday from 09:00 hours to 17:00 hours. Users modify more than 30 percent of the data in the database during the week.

Backups are performed as shown in the following schedule:

Type	Frequency
Full	Sunday at 20:00 hours
Differential	Monday through Friday at 20:00 hours
Log	Monday through Friday between 08:00 hours and 18:00 hours

The Finance department plans to execute a batch process every Saturday at 09:00 hours. This batch process will take a maximum of 8 hours to complete.

The batch process will update three tables that are 10 GB in size. The batch process will update these tables multiple times.

When the batch process completes, the Finance department runs a report to find out whether the batch process has completed correctly.

You need to ensure that if the Finance department disapproves the batch process, the batch operation can be rolled back in the minimum amount of time.

What should you do on Saturday?

- A. Perform a differential backup at 08:59 hours.
- B. Record the LSN of the transaction log at 08:59 hours. Perform a transaction log backup at 17:01 hours.

- C. Create a database snapshot at 08:59 hours.
- D. Record the LSN of the transaction log at 08:59 hours. Perform a transaction log backup at 08:59 hours.
- E. Create a marked transaction in the transaction log at 08:59 hours. Perform a transaction log backup at 17:01 hours.
- F. Create a marked transaction in the transaction log at 08:59 hours. Perform a transaction log backup at 08:59 hours.

Answer: C

12. 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 all that apply. 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: BCDE

13. 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

14. 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">• Sales.mdf
XACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sales_1.ndf• Sales_2.ndf• Sales_3.ndf
ARCHIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SalesArch_1.ndf• SalesArch_2.ndf

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 restore from a full backup.

B. Perform a transaction log restore.

C. Perform a file restore.

D. Perform a filegroup restore.

Answer: C

15. You develop a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a heap named OrdersHistorical.

You write the following Transact-SQL query:

```
INSERT INTO OrdersHistorical
```

```
SELECT * FROM CompletedOrders
```

You need to optimize transaction logging and locking for the statement. Which table hint should you use?

A. HOLDLOCK

B. ROWLOCK

C. XLOCK

D. UPDLOCK

E. TABLOCK

Answer: E

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