



70-462^{Q&As}

Administering Microsoft SQL Server 2012/2014 Databases

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QUESTION 1

DRAG DROP

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 SQLServer)"

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.)

Select and Place:

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.

Correct Answer:



The screenshot shows a series of yellow instruction boxes for configuring certificates in SQL Server. The instructions are as follows:

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

A large green watermark 'www.Pass4itsure.com' is overlaid diagonally across the screenshot.

QUESTION 2

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.
- E. Configure the Microsoft SQL Server Agent to use Database Mail.

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189635.aspx>

QUESTION 3



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

Correct Answer: A



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

QUESTION 4

You have recently removed a SQL 2012 Database Engine instance from a computer running the Windows Server 2008 R2 operating system. Prior to the removal of the instance, you had configured affinity so that the default instance used CPU 0 and 1 and the second instance used CPU 2 and 3.

You want to ensure that the default instance can use all processors available to the host.

Which of the following commands would you use to accomplish this goal?

- A. ALTER SERVER CONFIGURATION SET PROCESS AFFINITY CPU = AUTO
- B. ALTER SERVER CONFIGURATION SET PROCESS AFFINITY CPU = 2,3
- C. ALTER SERVER CONFIGURATION SET PROCESS AFFINITY CPU = 0,1
- D. ALTER SERVER CONFIGURATION SET PROCESS AFFINITY CPU = 0,4

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

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 sys.dm_os_wait_stats DMV into a table.
- B. Use System Monitor to catch the Lock Waits/sec event.
- C. Use sp_configure to set the blocked process threshold. Start a trace using SQL Server Profiler to catch the Blocked Process Report event.
- D. Start a Trace using SQL Server Profiler to catch the Lock: Deadlock event.

Correct Answer: D

The Lock:Deadlock event class is produced when an attempt to acquire a lock is canceled because the attempt was part of a deadlock and was chosen as the deadlock victim. Use the Lock:Deadlock event class to monitor when deadlocks occur and which objects are involved. You can use this information to determine if deadlocks are significantly affecting the performance of your application. You can then examine the application code to determine if you can make changes to minimize deadlocks.



References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/event-classes/lock-deadlock-event-class>

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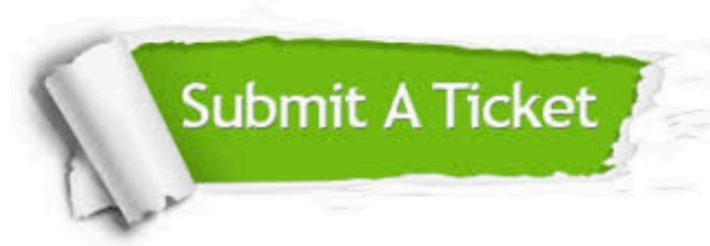
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