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Administering a SQL Database Infrastructure

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QUESTION 1

You use SQL Server 2014 to maintain the data used by applications at your company.

You want to execute two statements.

You need to guarantee that either both statements succeed, or both statements fail together as a batch.

Which code should you use?

Option A.
```
BEGIN TRY
INSERT TABLE1 (FIELD1) VALUES ('ONE')
INSERT TABLE2 (FIELD1) VALUES ('TWO')
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
THROW
END CATCH
```

Option B.
```
BEGIN TRY
INSERT TABLE1 (FIELD1) VALUES ('ONE')
INSERT TABLE2 (FIELD1) VALUES ('TWO')
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
THROW
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
END CATCH
```

Option C.
```
BEGIN TRANSACTION
INSERT TABLE1 (FIELD1) VALUES ('ONE')
INSERT TABLE2 (FIELD1) VALUES ('TWO')
IF @@ERROR = 0
COMMIT TRANSACTION
ELSE
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
```

Option D.
```
BEGIN TRY
BEGIN TRANSACTION
INSERT TABLE1 (FIELD1) VALUES ('ONE')
INSERT TABLE2 (FIELD1) VALUES ('TWO')
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
     ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
END CATCH
```

Option E.
```
BEGIN TRY
INSERT TABLE1 (FIELD1) VALUES ('ONE')
INSERT TABLE2 (FIELD1) VALUES ('TWO')
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
THROW
END CATCH
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: D

Structure should be:

```
BEGIN TRY
BEGIN TRANSACTION
. .
COMMIT TRANSACTION
END TRY
BEGIN CATCH
ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
END CATCH.
```

QUESTION 2

You have an application that queries a database. Users report that the application is slower than expected.

You discover that several server process identifiers (SPIDs) have PAGELATCH_UP and PAGELATCH_EX waits. The resource descriptions of the SPIDs contains 2:1:1.

You need to resolve the issue.

What should you do?

A. Allocate additional processor cores to the server.

B. Add files to the file group of the application database.

C. Reduce the fill factor of all clustered indexes.

D. Add data files to tempdb.

Correct Answer: D

PAGELATCH contention in tempdb is typically on allocation bitmaps and occurs with workloads with many concurrent connections creating and dropping small temporary tables (which are stored in tempdb).

Assuming that the temporary tables are needed for performance, the trick is to have multiple data files for tempdb so that the allocations are done round-robin among the files, the contention is split over multiple PFS pages, and so the overall contention goes down. References: https://sqlperformance.com/2015/10/sql-performance/knee-jerk-wait-statistics-pagelatch

QUESTION 3

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while

others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

Your company is developing a new business intelligence application that will access data in a Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance. All objects in the instance have the same owner.

A new security principal named BI_User requires permission to run stored procedures in the database. The stored procedures read from and write to tables in the database. None of the stored procedures perform IDENTIFY_INSERT

operations or dynamic SQL commands.

The scope of permissions and authentication of BI_User should be limited to the database. When granting permissions, you should use the principle of least privilege. You need to create the required security principals and grant the appropriate permissions.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement in the database:

```
CREATE USER BI_User WITH PASSWORD = 'Pa$$wørd'
GRANT EXECUTE TO BI_User
EXEC sp_addrolemember 'db_datawriter', 'BI_user'
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

We need to add a login.

Secondly, it is enough to grant EXECUTE permissions on the stored procedures for database roles you want to be able to access the data. We do not need to add roles to this user.

Note: One method of creating multiple lines of defense around your database is to implement all data access using stored procedures or user-defined functions. You revoke or deny all permissions to underlying objects, such as tables, and

grant EXECUTE permissions on stored procedures. This effectively creates a security perimeter around your data and database objects.

Best Practices

Simply writing stored procedures isn\'t enough to adequately secure your application. You should also consider the following potential security holes.

Grant EXECUTE permissions on the stored procedures for database roles you want to be able to access the data.

Revoke or deny all permissions to the underlying tables for all roles and users in the database, including the public role. All users inherit permissions from public. Therefore denying permissions to public means that only owners and sysadmin

members have access; all other users will be unable to inherit permissions from membership in other roles.

Do not add users or roles to the sysadmin or db_owner roles. System administrators and database owners can access all database objects.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/framework/data/adonet/sql/managing-permissions-with-stored-procedures-in-sql-server

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QUESTION 4

You are configuring a new Microsoft SQL Server Always On Availability Group. You plan to configure a shared network location at \\DATA-CI1\SQL.

You need to create an availability group listener named AGL1 on port 1433.

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Answer options

Add and configure the replica and create an availability group listener named AGL1 on port 1433.

Launch the Failover Cluster Manager and configure AO-AG1 and AO-AG2 as servers in the cluster. Name the cluster WINCL1.

Create the Always On Availability Group and select the user databases for the availability group.

Enable SQL Server 2016 Always On Availability Group feature.

Select the Full data synchronization method and specify the network path: \\DATA-CI1\SQL.

Answer Area
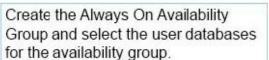
Correct Answer:

Answer options

Answer Area

Launch the Failover Cluster Manager and configure AO-AG1 and AO-AG2 as servers in the cluster. Name the cluster WINCL1.

Add and configure the replica and create an availability group listener named AGL1 on port 1433.

Enable SQL Server 2016 Always On Availability Group feature.

Create the Always On Availability Group and select the user databases for the availability group.

Select the Full data synchronization method and specify the network path: \\DATA-CI1\SQL.

Step 1: Launch the Failover Cluster Manager and..

To support theAlways On availability groups feature, ensure that every computer that is to participate in one or more availability groups meets requirements including:

* Ensure that each computer is a node in a WSFC (Windows Server Failover Clustering).

Step 2: Add andconfigure the replica and…

All the server instances that host availability replicas for an availability group must use the same SQL Server collation.

Step 3: Enable the SQL Server 2016 Always On Availability Group feature.

Enable the Always On availability groups feature on each server instance that will host an availability replica for any availability group. On a given computer, you can enable as many server instances for Always On availability groups as your

SQL Server installation supports.

Step 4: Create the Always On Availability Group and..

Using Transact-SQL to create or configure an availability group listener Step 5: Select the Full data synchronization method and…

References:

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj899851(v=sc.12).aspx

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/availability-groups/windows/createor-configure-an-availability-group-listener-sql-server

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QUESTION 5

You manage a Microsoft-SQL Server database named sales Orders.

You need to verify the integrity of the database and attempt to repair any errors that are found. Repair must not cause any data to be lost in the database.

How should you complete the DBCC command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

DBCC [_____ ▼] ('salesOrders', [_____ ▼])

| CHECKDB |
| PHYSICAL_ONLY |
| REPAIR_FAST |
| REPAIR_REBUILD |

| CHECKDB |
| PHYSICAL_ONLY |
| REPAIR_FAST |
| REPAIR_REBUILD |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

DBCC [CHECKDB ⌄]   ('salesorders', [REPAIR_REBUILD ⌄])

| CHECKDB |
| PHYSICAL_ONLY |
| REPAIR_FAST |
| REPAIR_REBUILD |

| CHECKDB |
| PHYSICAL_ONLY |
| REPAIR_FAST |
| REPAIR_REBUILD |

Box 1: CHECKDB

DBCC CHECKDB checks the logical and physical integrity of all the objects in the specified database.

Partial syntax:

DBCC CHECKDB

[(database_name | database_id | 0

[, NOINDEX

| , { REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS | REPAIR_FAST | REPAIR_REBUILD }]

….

Box 2: REPAIR_REBUILD

DBCC CHECKDB …REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS | REPAIR_FAST |REPAIR_REBUILD

specifies that DBCC CHECKDB repair the found errors.

REPAIR_REBUILD performs repairs that have no possibility of data loss. This can include quick repairs, such as repairing missing rows in non-clustered indexes, and more timeconsuming repairs, such as rebuilding an index.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/database-console-commands/dbcccheckdb-transact-sql

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