

70-462^{Q&As}

Administering Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Databases

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QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

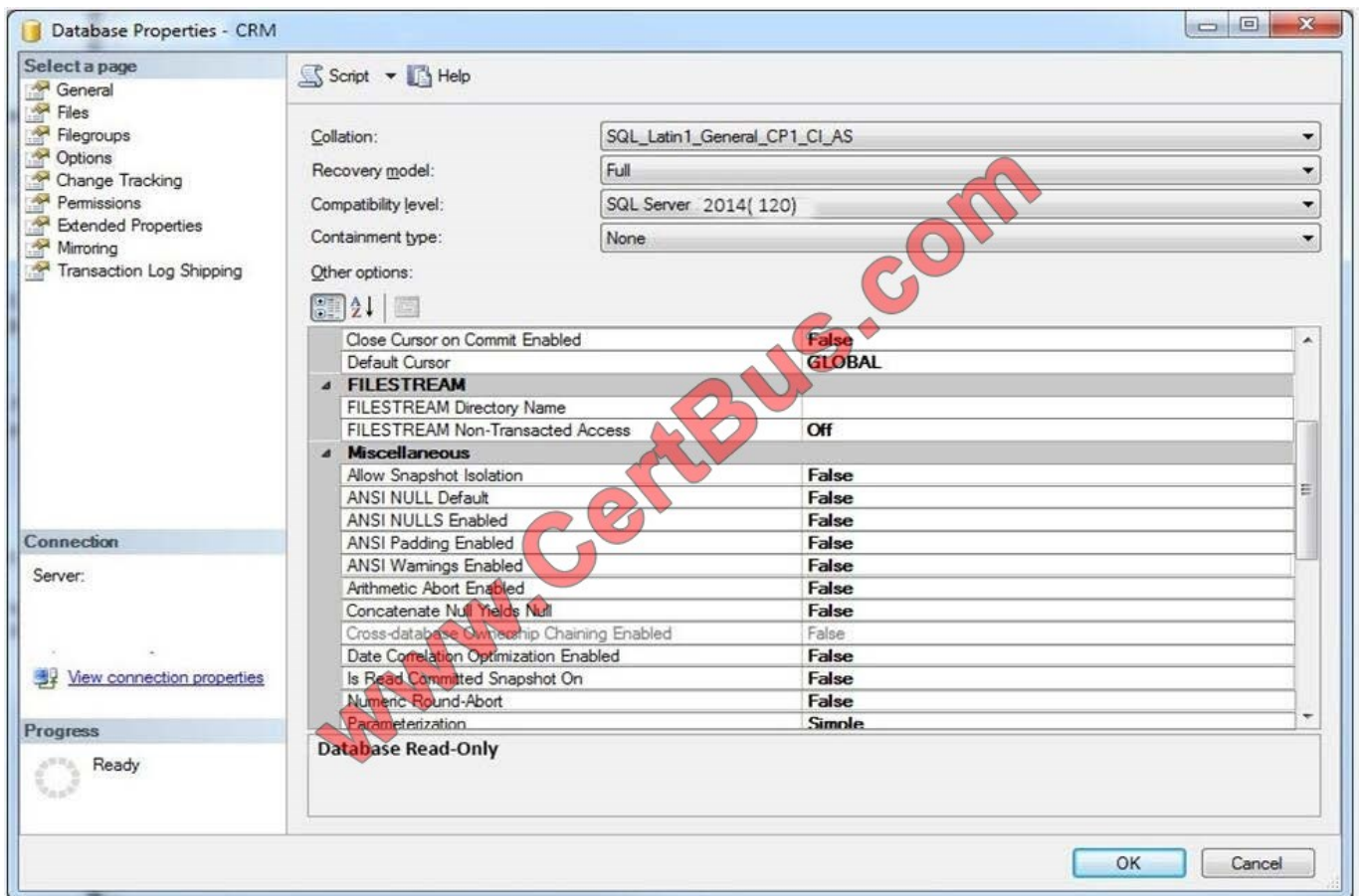
You have a server named SQL1 that hosts a reporting database named REPORTING. REPORTING contains data that is also stored in a production database.

You discover many blocking locks in REPORTING. The blocked queries are SELECT statements. The queries that hold the blocking locks are INSERT statements that wait on the WRITELOG wait type.

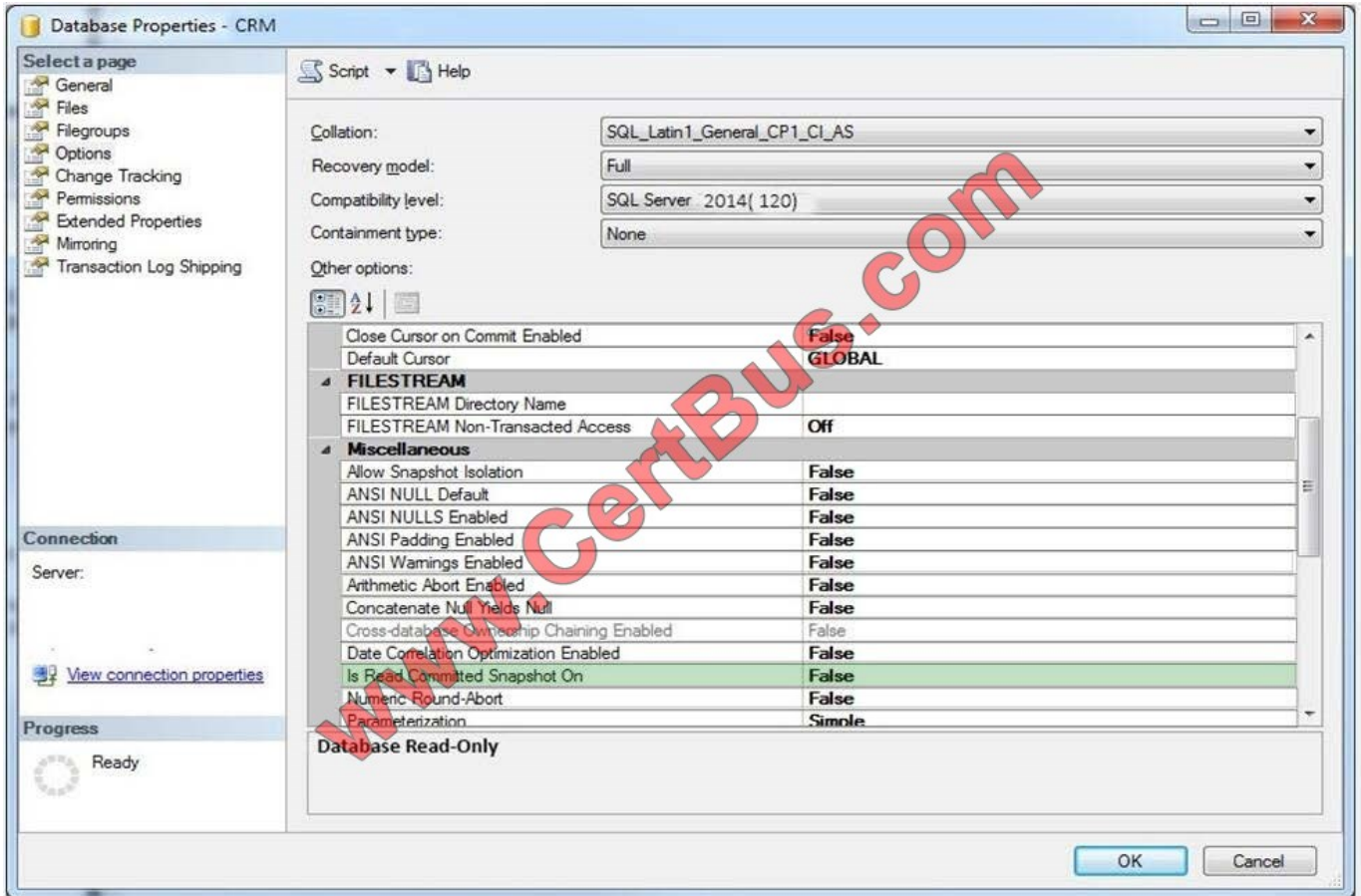
You need to prevent the INSERT statements from creating the blocking locks. The solution must also minimize the amount of time the INSERT statements wait on the WRITELOG wait type.

Which two database settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Is Read Committed Snapshot On: True

Snapshot isolation enhances concurrency for OLTP applications.

Understanding Snapshot Isolation and Row Versioning Once snapshot isolation is enabled, updated row versions for each transaction are maintained in tempdb. A unique transaction sequence number identifies each transaction, and these unique numbers are recorded for each row version. The transaction works with the most recent row versions having a sequence number before the sequence number of the transaction. Newer row versions created after the transaction has begun are ignored by the transaction.

The term "snapshot" reflects the fact that all queries in the transaction see the same version, or snapshot, of the database, based on the state of the database at the moment in time when the transaction begins. No locks are acquired on the underlying data rows or data pages in a snapshot transaction, which permits other transactions to execute without being blocked by a prior uncompleted transaction. Transactions that modify data do not block transactions that read data, and transactions that read data do not block transactions that write data, as they normally would under the default READ COMMITTED isolation level in SQL Server. This non-blocking behavior also significantly reduces the likelihood of deadlocks for complex transactions.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/framework/data/adonet/sql/snapshot-isolation-in-sql-server>

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: C

Contained user

There are two types of users for contained databases.

Contained database user with password

Contained database users with passwords are authenticated by the database.

Windows principals

Authorized Windows users and members of authorized Windows groups can connect directly to the database and do not need logins in the master database.

The database trusts the authentication by Windows.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/contained-databases?view=sql-server-2017>

QUESTION 3

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

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?

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

Correct Answer: H

QUESTION 4

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 displays a series of steps for configuring certificates on a SQL Server instance. The steps are presented in a sequence, with a central vertical bar containing navigation arrows. The steps are:

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

QUESTION 5

You administer two Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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 Subscriber to use a Windows domain account. Grant READ access for the domain account to the RepIData share on Prodsrv1
- 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 FULL CONTROL access for the domain account to the RepIData share on ProdSrv1
- C. Configure the SQL Server Agent service to run under the Local System account. Configure the Subscriber to use the SQL Server Agent service account
- D. Configure the Subscriber to use the Local System account

Correct Answer: A

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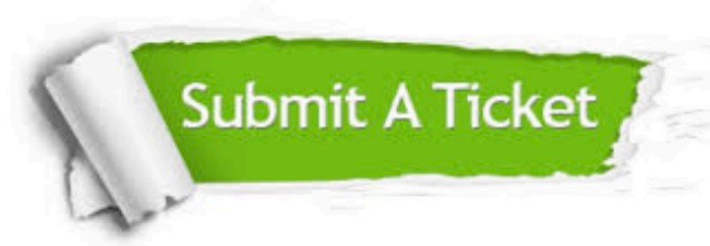
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