Microsoft

Exam 70-458

Transition Your MCTS on SQL Server 2008 to MCSA: SQL Server 2012, Part 2

Version: 10.0

[Total Questions: 89]

Question No : 1

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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: • Full Backup schedule: • 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: • Simple Backup schedule: • Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily • Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily Data updates: • 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. Perform a page restore.

_____

B. Perform a partial restore.

C. Perform a point-in-time restore.

D. Restore the latest full backup.

E. Restore the latest full backup. Then, restore the latest differential backup.

F. Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backup. Then, restore the latest log backup.

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 each differential backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent full backup.

Answer: E

Question No : 2

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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:

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Reporting database	Recovery model: • Simple Backup schedule: • Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily • Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily • Data updates: • 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 chat stores the transactional database fails at 23:32 hours. Attempts to create a tail log backup are unsuccessful.

You need to ensure that the transactional database is restored. You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal,

What should you do?

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

Answer: G

Question No : 3

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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:

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Reporting database	Recovery model: • Simple Backup schedule: • Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily • Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily Data updates: • 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

At 16:20 hours, you discover that pages 17, 137, and 205 on one of the database files are corrupted on the transactional database.

You need to ensure that the transactional database is restored. You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal.

What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Question No : 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series.

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 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: • Full Backup schedule: • 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: • Simple Backup schedule: • Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily • Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily Data updates: • 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

The differential backup of the reporting database fails. Then, the reporting database fails at 14:00 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. Perform a page restore.
B. Perform a partial restore.
C. Perform a point-in-time restore.
D. Restore the latest full backup.
E. Restore the latest full backup. Then, restore the latest differential backup.
F. Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backup. Then, restore the latest log backup.
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 each differential backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent full backup.

Answer: D

Question No : 5

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named Contoso that contains a single user-defined database role namedBillingUsers.

All objects in Contoso are in the dbo schema.

You need to grant EXECUTE permissions for all stored procedures in Contoso to BillingUsers.

Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

```
A.   GRANT EXECUTE ON Contoso::dbo TO BillingUsers


B.   EXEC sp_addrolemember 'executor' , 'BillingUsers'



C.   CREATE ROLE proc_caller
     GRANT EXECUTE ON Schema::dbo TO proc_caller
     ALTER ROLE proc_caller ADD MEMBER BillingUsers


D.   CREATE ROLE proc_caller
     GRANT EXECUTE ON ALL PROCEDURES TO proc_caller
     ALTER MEMBER BillingUsers ADD TO ROLE proc_caller
```

A. Option A

B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Question No : 6

You administer a Windows Azure SQL Database database named Inventory that contains a stored procedure named p_AddInventory.

Users need to be able to SELECT from all tables in the database and execute the stored procedure. You need to grant only the necessary permissions.

What should you do?

A. Add EXECUTE AS OWNER to the stored procedure. Add all users to the db_datareader role.
B. Add all users to the db_datawriter role. Add all users to the db_datareader role.
C. Create a new database role. Grant EXECUTE permission on p_AddInventory to the newrole. Add all users to the role. Add all users to the db_datareader role.
D. Create a new database role. Grant EXECUTE permission on p_AddInventory to the new role. Grant VIEW DEFINITION to to the role. Add all users to the role.

Answer: A

Explanation: In SQL Server you can define the execution context of the following user-defined modules: functions (except inline table-valued functions), procedures, queues, and triggers.

By specifying the context in which the module is executed, you can control which user account the Database Engine uses to validate permissions on objects that are referenced by the module. This provides additional flexibility and control in managing permissions across the object chain that exists between user-defined modules and the objects referenced by those modules. Permissions must be granted to users only on the module itself, without having to grant them explicit permissions on the referenced objects. Only the user that the module is running as must have permissions on the objects accessed by the module.

Reference: EXECUTE AS Clause (Transact-SQL)

Question No : 7 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 SQL Server)"

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,)

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.

Answer:

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.

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 No : 8

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that has Trustworthy set to on. You create a stored procedure that returns database-level information from Dynamic Management Views.

You grant User1 access to execute the stored procedure.

You need to ensure that the stored procedure returns the required information when User1 executes the stored procedure. You need to achieve this goal by granting the minimum permissions required.

What should you do? Choose all that apply.