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**Exam** : **070-465**

**Title** : Designing Database Solutions  
for Microsoft SQL Server 2012

**Vendor** : Microsoft

**Version** : DEMO

**NO.1 DRAG DROP**

You plan to deploy SQL Server 2014.

Your company identifies the following monitoring requirements for the database:

- An e-mail message must be sent if the SQL Server Authentication mode changes.
- An e-mail message must be sent if CPU utilization exceeds 90 percent.

You need to identify which feature meets each monitoring requirement.

Which features should you identify?

To answer, drag the appropriate feature to the correct monitoring requirement in the answer area.

|  |   |         |
|--|---|---------|
| Policy-Based Management                | An e-mail message must be sent when a user logs in.                   | Feature |
| a SQL Server Agent alert               | An e-mail message must be sent if CPU utilization exceeds 90 percent. | Feature |
| SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) |   |         |
| trace flags                            |   |         |
| triggers                               |   |         |

**Answer:**

|  |   |                          |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| Policy-Based Management                | An e-mail message must be sent when a user logs in.                   | Policy-Based Management  |
| a SQL Server Agent alert               | An e-mail message must be sent if CPU utilization exceeds 90 percent. | a SQL Server Agent alert |
| SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) |   |                          |
| trace flags                            |   |                          |
| triggers                               |   |                          |

**NO.2** You are building a stored procedure for a Windows Azure SQL Database. The procedure will add multiple rows to a table.

You need to design the stored procedure to meet the following requirements:

If any of the new rows violates a table constraint, then no further additions must be attempted and all changes made by the stored procedure must be discarded.

If any errors occur, a row must be added to an audit table, and the original error must be returned to the caller of the stored procedure.

What should you include in the design?

- A. An explicit transaction that has XACT\_ABORT disabled
- B. An implicit transaction that has error handling enabled
- C. An explicit transaction that has error handling enabled

D. An implicit transaction that has XACT.ABORT enabled

**Answer: C**

Reference:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175127\(v=SQL.105\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175127(v=SQL.105).aspx)

### NO.3 HOTSPOT

You use SQL Server 2014. You create a table within a database by using the following

DDL:

```
CREATE TABLE OrderData
(
  OrderID INT IDENTITY(1,1) Primary Key Clustered,
  OrderDate SMALLDATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT getdate(),
  CustomerID INT,
  IsTaxable INT,
  SubTotal SmallMoney DEFAULT (0),
  TaxAmount AS (Case IsTaxable when 1 then SubTotal * .0875 else NULL END),
  Freight SmallMoney,
  OrderReturnedDate DATE,
  OrderReturnedCustReason TEXT,
  OrderReturnedEval Varchar(MAX)
)
```

The following table illustrates a representative sample of data:

| OrderID | OrderDate        | CustomerID | IsTaxable | SubTotal | TaxAmount | Freight |
|---------|------------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1       | 11/13/2013 11:22 | 58465      | NULL      | \$ 25.99 | NULL      | \$ 5.40 |
| 2       | 11/15/2013 9:34  | 12588      | NULL      | \$ 42.00 | NULL      | NULL    |
| 3       | 12/1/2013 14:34  | 85477      | NULL      | \$ 23.99 | NULL      | \$ 4.85 |
| 4       | 12/17/2013 4:31  | 58742      | NULL      | \$ 19.00 | NULL      | NULL    |
| 5       | 1/3/2014 8:22    | 12477      | NULL      | \$ 13.50 | NULL      | \$ 5.40 |
| 6       | 1/5/2014 18:39   | 63214      | NULL      | \$ 5.69  | NULL      | NULL    |
| 7       | 1/15/2014 14:22  | 85471      | NULL      | \$ 18.99 | NULL      | \$ 7.85 |
| 8       | 1/19/2014 3:20   | 85412      | NULL      | \$ 65.77 | NULL      | NULL    |
| 9       | 1/22/2014 13:44  | 12588      | NULL      | \$ 22.38 | NULL      | \$ 7.35 |
| 10      | 1/28/2014 10:14  | 85471      | 1         | \$ 24.99 | \$ 2.19   | \$ 5.40 |

The system is expected to handle 50 million orders a month over the next five years.

You have been instructed by your Team Lead to follow best practices for storage and performance in the utilization of SPARSE columns.

Which columns should you designate as SPARSE? To answer, mark each column as SPARSE or NOT SPARSE in the answer area.

**Answer Area**

| Column Names | Sparse                | Not Sparse            |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| OrderID      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| OrderDate    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| CustomerID   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| IsTaxable    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| SubTotal     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| TaxAmount    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Freight      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

*Answer:*

**Answer Area**

| Column Names | Sparse                           | Not Sparse                       |
|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| OrderID      | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| OrderDate    | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| CustomerID   | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| IsTaxable    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| SubTotal     | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| TaxAmount    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| Freight      | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |

NO.4 You are using dynamic management views to monitor an SQL Server server named SQL1. A database administrator named Dbal must monitor the health of SQL1. You need to ensure that Dbal can access dynamic management views for SQL1. The solution must

use the principle of least privilege.

Which permissions should you assign to Dba1?

- A. VIEW ANY DEFINITION
- B. VIEW SERVER STATE
- C. VIEW DEFINITION
- D. CONTROL SERVER

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

To query a dynamic management view or function requires SELECT permission on object and VIEW SERVER STATE or VIEW DATABASE STATE permission.

Reference: Dynamic Management Views and Functions (Transact-SQL)

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188754.aspx>

NO.5 You need to recommend a disaster recovery solution for the Dev database.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. The simple recovery model and full backups
- B. The bulk-logged recovery model and full backups
- C. The full recovery model, full backups, and differential backups
- D. The full recovery model, full backups, and transaction log backups

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

\*Scenario: You must be able to recover data from the Dev database if data is lost accidentally. You have a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of one day.

\*The simple recovery model provides the simplest form of backup and restore. This recovery model supports both database backups and file backups, but does not support log backups. Transaction log data is backed up only with the associated user data. The absence of log backups simplifies managing backup and restore. However, a database can be restored only to the end of the most recent backup.

Incorrect:

Not B: The bulk-logged recovery model is a special-purpose recovery model that should be used only intermittently to improve the performance of certain large-scale bulk operations, such as bulk imports of large amounts of data.

Reference: Recovery Models (SQL Server)

NO.6 You have a SQL Server 2014 database named DB1.

You plan to import a large number of records from a SQL Azure database to DB1.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of space used in the transaction log during the import operation.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. The bulk-logged recovery model
- B. The full recovery model
- C. A new partitioned table
- D. A new log file

E. A new file group

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Compared to the full recovery model, which fully logs all transactions, the bulk-logged recovery model minimally logs bulk operations, although fully logging other transactions. The bulk-logged recovery model protects against media failure and, for bulk operations, provides the best performance and least log space usage.

Note:

The bulk-logged recovery model is a special-purpose recovery model that should be used only intermittently to improve the performance of certain large-scale bulk operations, such as bulk imports of large amounts of data.

Reference: Recovery Models (SQL Server)

NO.7 You have a server named Server1 that has 2 processors.

You plan to deploy multiple instances of SQL Server 2014 to Server1. Each instance will have multiple databases.

You need to recommend a method to allocate processor time to each database.

What should you include in the recommendation?

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. Resource Governor
- B. Max Degree of Parallelism
- C. Windows System Resource Manager (WSRM)
- D. Processor affinity

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

SQL Server Resource Governor is a feature than you can use to manage SQL Server workload and system resource consumption. Resource Governor enables you to specify limits on the amount of CPU, physical IO, and memory that incoming application requests can use.

Reference: Resource Governor

Incorrect:

D: PROCESS AFFINITY

Enables hardware threads to be associated with CPUs.

NO.8 You administer a SQL Server 2014 instance.

Users report that the SQL Server has seemed slow today. A large database was being restored for much of the day, which could be causing issues.

You want to write a query of the system views that will report the following:

- Number of users that have a connection to the server
- Whether a user's connection is active
- Whether any connections are blocked
- What queries are being executed

Whether the database restore is still executing and, if it is, what percentage of the restore is

complete.

Which system objects should you use in your query to best achieve this task?

- A. sys.dm\_exec\_requests, sys.dm\_exec\_sessions, sys.objects
- B. sys.dm\_exec\_sessions, sys.dm\_exec\_query\_stats, sys.dm\_exec\_query\_text, sys.objects
- C. sys.sysprocesses, sys.dm\_exec\_query\_text, sys.objects
- D. sys.dm\_exec\_requests, sys.dm\_exec\_sessions, sys.dm\_exec\_query\_text

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

\*sys.dm\_exec\_requests

Returns information about each request that is executing within SQL Server.

\*sys.dm\_exec\_sessions

Returns one row per authenticated session on SQL Server. sys.dm\_exec\_sessions is a server-scope view that shows information about all active user connections and internal tasks. This information includes client version, client program name, client login time, login user, current session setting, and more.

\*sys.dm\_exec\_query\_text

Returns the text of the SQL batch that is identified by the specified sql\_handle.

References:

sys.dm\_exec\_requests (Transact-SQL)

sys.dm\_exec\_sessions (Transact-SQL)

Incorrect:

\*sys.dm\_exec\_query\_stats Returns aggregate performance statistics for cached query plans in SQL Server.

The view contains one row per query statement within the cached plan, and the lifetime of the rows are tied to the plan itself.

\*sys.objects Contains a row for each user-defined, schema-scoped object that is created within a database.

NO.9 You have two databases named DB1 and DB2 that are located on the same server.

You plan to create a stored procedure named SProc1 in DB1.

SProc1 will query a table named Table2 in DB2.

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that SProc1 can access Table2 without granting users direct access to Table2.

What should you include in the recommendation?

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. Contained databases
- B. Application roles
- C. Cross-database ownership chaining
- D. Digital certificates

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

An application role is a database principal that enables an application to run with its own, user-like

permissions.

You can use application roles to enable access to specific data to only those users who connect through a particular application. Unlike database roles, application roles contain no members and are inactive by default.

Reference: Application Roles

NO.10 You need to implement changes to the system to reduce contention and improve performance of the SalesOrderDetail table.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.

- A. Use (SNAPSHOT) hints in the report queries
- B. ALTER DATABASE [ProdDB] SET READ\_COMMITTED\_SNAPSHOT ON
- C. ALTER DATABASE [ProdDB] SET READ\_COMMITTED\_SNAPSHOT OFF
- D. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SNAPSHOT
- E. Use (TABLOCK) hints in the report queries
- F. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL SERIALIZABLE
- G. ALTER DATABASE [ProdDB] SET ALLOW\_SNAPSHOT\_ISOLATION ON
- H. Use (SNAPSHOT) hints in the update statements

**Answer:** A,B,F

Explanation:

\*Scenario:

The SalesOrderDetail table holds the details about each sale. It is in the Sales schema owned by the SalesStaff Windows group.

This table is constantly being updated, inserted into, and read.

\*Regardless of which office runs a sales force report, the SalesOrderDetail table should only return valid, committed order data; any orders not yet committed should be ignored.

\*READ\_COMMITTED\_SNAPSHOT { ON | OFF } ON Enables Read-Committed Snapshot option at the database level. When it is enabled, DML statements start generating row versions even when no transaction uses Snapshot Isolation. Once this option is enabled, the transactions specifying the read committed isolation level use row versioning instead of locking. When a transaction runs at the read committed isolation level, all statements see a snapshot of data as it exists at the start of the statement. OFF Turns off Read-Committed Snapshot option at the database level. Transactions specifying the READ COMMITTED isolation level use locking. ALTER DATABASE SET Options (Transact-SQL) SET Statements (Transact-SQL)