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QUESTION 46 You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company. You have two servers in the same data center that hosts your production database. You need to ensure that the database remains available if a catastrophic server failure or a disk failure occurs. You also need to maintain transactional consistency of the data across both servers. You need to achieve these goals without manual intervention. Which configuration should you use? A. Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data center SQL Server configured as a clustered instance B. SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional Replication C. Two servers configured in the same data center A primary server configured to perform log-shipping every 10 minutes A backup server configured as a warm standby D. Two servers configured in different data centers SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode One server configured as an Active Secondary E. Two servers configured in the same data center SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode One server configured as an Active Secondary F. Two servers configured in different data centers SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode G. SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication H. Two servers configured on the same subnet SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode Answer: H QUESTION 47 Drag and Drop Question You are a database administrator of a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 environment. The environment contains two servers named SQLServer01 and SQLServer02. The database Contoso exists on SQLServer01. You plan to mirror the Contoso database between SQLServer01 and SQLServer02 by using database mirroring. You need to prepare the Contoso database for database mirroring. 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.)



Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a full backup.

Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a full backup followed by a transaction log backup by using the **NORECOVERY** option.

Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a transaction log backup. Restore the transaction log backup by using the **RECOVERY** option on SQLServer02.

Back up Contoso on SQLServer01 by using a transaction log backup. Restore the transaction log backup by using the **NORECOVERY** option on SQLServer02.

Restore the full database backup of Contoso by using the **NORECOVERY** option on SQLServer02 as Contoso.

Restore the full database backup of Contoso by using the **RECOVERY** option on SQLServer02 as Contoso\_Mirror.

Answer:



QUESTION 48 You create an availability group that has replicas named HA/Server01 and HA/Server02. Currently, HA/Server01 is the primary replica. You have multiple queries that read data and produce reports from the database. You need to offload the reporting workload to the secondary replica when HA/Server01 is the primary replica. What should you do?

- A. Set the Availability Mode property of HA/Server02 to Asynchronous commit.
- B. Set the Readable Secondary property of HA/Server02 to Read-intent only.
- C. Set the Connections in Primary Role property of HA/Server01 to Allow read/write connections.
- D. Set the Availability Mode property of HA/Server01 to Asynchronous commit.

Answer: B QUESTION 49 You administer two Microsoft SQL Server 2012 servers. Each server resides in a different, untrusted domain. You plan to configure database mirroring. You need to be able to create database mirroring endpoints on both servers. What should you do?

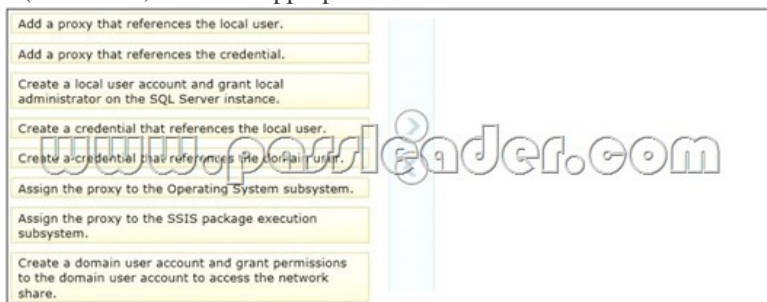
- A. Configure the SQL Server service account to use Network Service.
- B. Use a server certificate.
- C. Use a database certificate.
- D. Configure the SQL Server service account to use Local System.

Answer: B QUESTION 50 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance that has several SQL Server Agent jobs configured. When SQL Server Agent jobs fail, the error messages returned by the job steps do not provide the required detail. The following error message is an example error message: "The job failed. The Job was invoked by User CONTOSOServiceAccount. The last step to run was step 1 (Subplan\_1)."

You need to ensure that all available details of the job step failures for SQL Server Agent jobs are retained. What should you do?

- A. Configure output files.
- B. Expand agent logging to include information from all events.
- C. Disable the Limit size of job history log feature.
- D. Configure event forwarding.

Answer: B QUESTION 51 Drag and Drop Question You administer a Microsoft SQL Server database. Service accounts for SQL Agent are configured to use a local user. A Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) job step has been created within a SQL Server Agent job. The SSIS package accesses a network share when exporting data from a SQL Server database. When you execute the SQL Server Agent job, it fails due to a permissions failure on a share on a remote server. You need to ensure that the SQL Server Agent job can execute the SSIS package. Which four 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.)



Answer:



QUESTION 52 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance. You need to configure a new database to support FILETABLES. What should you do? Choose all that apply. A. Disable FILESTREAM on the Database. B. Enable FILESTREAM on the Server Instance. C. Configure the Database for Partial Containment. D. Create a non-empty FILESTREAM file group. E. Enable Contained Databases on the Server Instance. F. Set the FILESTREAM directory name on the Database.

Answer: BDF

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<http://www.passleader.com/70-462.html> QUESTION 53 You administer two instances of Microsoft SQL Server 2012. You deploy an application that uses a database on the named instance. The application is unable to connect to the database on the named instance. You need to ensure that the application can connect to the named instance. What should you do? A. Configure the application as data-tiered. B. Open port 1433 on the Windows firewall on the server. C. Configure the named SQL Server instance to use an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group. D. Start the SQL Server Browser Service. Answer: D

QUESTION 54 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the Orders database by using the following statements: - CREATE MASTER KEY ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!' - CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate'; - BACKUP CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate TO FILE = 'd:TDE\_Certificate.cer' - WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'D:TDE\_Certificate.key', ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!'); - CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY - WITH ALGORITHM = AES\_256 - ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate; - ALTER DATABASE Orders SET ENCRYPTION ON; You attempt to restore the Orders database and the restore fails. You copy the encryption file to the original location. A hardware failure occurs and so a new server must be installed and configured. After installing SQL Server to the new server, you restore the Orders database and copy the encryption files to their original location. However, you are unable to access the database. You need to be able to restore the database. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use before attempting the restore?

```
CREATE MASTER KEY ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!'
CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate'

BACKUP CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate TO FILE = 'd:TDE_Certificate.cer'
WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'd:TDE_Certificate.key', ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!')

CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY
WITH ALGORITHM = AES_256
ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate;

ALTER DATABASE Orders SET ENCRYPTION ON;
```

A. ALTER DATABASE Master SET ENCRYPTION OFF;

B. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:TDE\_Certificate.cer' WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'd:TDE\_Certificate.key', DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!');

C. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate'; USE Orders; CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEY WITH ALGORITHM = AES\_256 ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate;

D. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE\_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:TDE\_Certificate.cer' WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'd:TDE\_Certificate.key', ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!');

A. Option A B. Option B C. Option C D. Option D Answer: B QUESTION 55 You have configured Resource Governor with three resource pools. You have assigned the first resource pool a minimum CPU and memory value of 20%. You have assigned the second resource pool a minimum CPU and memory value of 30%. You want to assign maximum CPU and memory values to the third resource pool. What is the maximum CPU and memory value you can assign to this resource pool? A. 30% B. 50% C. 70% D. 100% Answer: B QUESTION 56 You



administer a SQL Server 2012 server that contains a database named SalesDb. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales. UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema. You need to ensure that the Sales role, including UserA, is disallowed to select from any of the tables in the Customers schema. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA B. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA C. #160;#160;#160; EXEC sp\_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA' D. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales E. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA F. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales G. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA H. #160;#160;#160; EXEC sp\_droproleraember 'Sales', 'UserA' I. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales J. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales Answer: F QUESTION 57 You administer a SQL Server 2012 server that contains a database named SalesDb. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales. UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema. You need to ensure that UserA is disallowed to select from any of the tables in the Customers schema. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA B. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales C. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales D. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA E. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales F. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA G. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales H. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA I. #160;#160;#160; EXEC sp\_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA' J. #160;#160;#160; EXEC sp\_droprolemember 'Sales', 'UserA' Answer: H QUESTION 58 You administer a SQL 2012 server that contains a database named SalesDb. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales. UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema. You need to remove the Select permission for UserA on the Regions table. You also need to ensure that UserA can still access all the tables in the Customers schema, including the Regions table, through the Sales role permissions. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA B. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA C. #160;#160;#160; EXEC sp\_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA' D. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA E. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales F. #160;#160;#160; EXEC sp\_droproiemember 'Sales', 'DserA' G. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA H. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales I. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales J. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales Answer: D QUESTION 59 You administer a SQL Server 2012 server that contains a database named SalesDb. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales. UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table and the Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema. You need to ensure that the Sales role, including UserA, is disallowed to select from the Regions table. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT OK Schema::Customers FROM UserA B. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA C. #160;#160;#160; EXEC sp\_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA' D. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales E. #160;#160;#160; EXEC sp\_droprolemember 'Sales', 'UserA' F. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales G. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserA H. #160;#160;#160; REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales I. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserA J. #160;#160;#160; DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM Sales Answer: J QUESTION 60 You administer a single server that contains a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 default instance on which several production databases have been deployed. You plan to install a new ticketing application that requires the deployment of a database on the server. The SQL login for this application requires sysadmin permissions. You need to ensure that the login for the ticketing application cannot access other production databases. What should you do? A. #160;#160;#160; Use the SQL Server default instance and enable Contained Databases. B. #160;#160;#160; Use the SQL Server default instance and configure a user-defined server role. Add the login for the ticketing application to this role. C. #160;#160;#160; Install a new named SQL Server instance on the server. D. #160;#160;#160; Install a new default SQL Server instance on the server. Answer: C

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