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Exam : 462

Title : Administering Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Databases

Version : DEMO

1. Topic 1, Volume A

You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company.
You need to ensure that an OLTP database that includes up-to-the-minute reporting requirements can be off-loaded from the primary database to another server. You also need to be able to add indexes to the secondary database.
Which configuration should you use?
A. • Two servers configured in different data centers
• SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
• One server configured as an Active Secondary
B. • 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
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 Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
E. • Two servers configured on the same subnet
• SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
F. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication
G. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication
H. • Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data center
• SQL Server configured as a clustered instance
Answer: F
Explanation:
Reference:
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj542414.aspx

2.You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company.
You need to ensure that data changes are sent to a non-SQL Server database server in near real time.
You also need to ensure that data on the primary server is unaffected.
Which configuration should you use?
A. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication
B. • Two servers configured in different data centers
• SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
C. • Two servers configured in different data centers
• SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
• One server configured as an Active Secondary
D. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication
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 on the same subnet

• SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
G. • Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data center
• SQL Server configured as a clustered instance
H. • 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
Answer: A
Explanation:
Reference:
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms151149.aspx

3.You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company.
A database contains a large product catalog that is updated periodically.
You need to be able to send the entire product catalog to all branch offices on a monthly basis.
Which configuration should you use?
A. • 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
B. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication
C. • 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
D • Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data center
• SQL Server configured as a clustered instance
E. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication
F. • Two servers configured in different data centers
• SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
• One server configured as an Active Secondary
G. • Two servers configured on the same subnet
• SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
H. • Two servers configured in different data centers
• SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
Answer: E

4.You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company. You need to ensure that an OLTP database that uses a storage area network (SAN) remains available if any of the servers fail. You also need to minimize the amount of storage used by the database.
Which configuration should you use?
A. • Two servers configured in different data centers
• SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
• One server configured as an Active Secondary
B. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication
C. • 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
D. • Two servers configured in different data centers
• SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
E. • 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
F. • Two servers configured on the same subnet
• SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
G. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication
H. • Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data center
• SQL Server configured as a clustered instance
Answer: H

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

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