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Question: 1

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer two Windows Server 2003 computers named CompanyA and CompanyB. You install SQL Server 2005 on both CompanyA and CompanyB to host a new company database. CompanyA hosts a read-write copy of the company database in which all changes are made. CompanyB subscribes to a publication on CompanyA and is only used for reporting. A Windows domain administrator provides you with a domain user account named SQLSRV to use as the security context for the SQL Server services. A password policy of 42 days exists in the Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO). You install the database on CompanyA and CompanyB and configure replication. Everything works fine for six weeks, but then all SQL Server services fail. You need to correct the problem. What should you do?

- A. Ask the Windows domain administrator to grant the Log on as service right to the SQLSRV domain user account.
- B. Configure the SQLSRV domain user account with a new strong password. Configure the new password in the properties of each SQL Server service that failed.
- C. Create a local user account on CompanyA named CompanyA and a local user account on CompanyB named CompanyB. Configure CompanyA and CompanyB to run under the context of the appropriate local user account.
- D. Ask the Windows domain administrator to grant the SQLSRV domain user account membership in the Domain Admins group.

Answer: B

Question: 2

You are a database administrator of two SQL Server 2005 computers named CompanyA and CompanyB. You have a Microsoft .NET application that has been modified so that it now accesses a database on CompanyB in addition to CompanyA. You do not want the user application to connect directly to CompanyB. You need to enable the data retrieval from CompanyB while maintaining the ability to assign different permissions to different users who use the .NET application. What should you do?

- A. Change the .NET application to define a new server connection to CompanyB.
- B. Configure a linked server on CompanyA to point to CompanyB.
- C. Change the stored procedures called by the .NET application to include the OPENXML command.
- D. Configure a linked server on CompanyB to point to CompanyA.

Answer: B

Question: 3

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Your company uses a different company's application that is based on SQL Server 2005 Standard Edition. The application executes a query that uses an index query hint. The index query hint is not suitable for your environment, but you cannot modify the query. You need to force the application to use a different query execution plan. What should you do?

- A. Create a plan guide for the query.
- B. Clear the procedure cache.
- C. Create a new covering index on the columns that the query uses.
- D. Update the statistics for all of the indexes that the query uses.

Answer: A

Question: 4

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Your SQL Server 2005 computer contains one user database that holds sales transaction information. Users report that the queries and stored procedures that they use every day are taking progressively longer to execute. You also notice that the amount of free disk space on the SQL Server computer is decreasing. You need to create a maintenance plan to correct the performance and storage problems. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. In the SQL Server Maintenance Plan Wizard, use the Check Database Integrity option.
- B. In the SQL Server Maintenance Plan Wizard, use the Reorganize Index option.
- C. In the SQL Server Maintenance Plan Wizard, use the Shrink Database option.
- D. In the SQL Server Maintenance Plan Wizard, use the Clean Up History option.
- E. In the SQL Server Maintenance Plan Wizard, use the Execute SQL Server Agent Job option.

Answer: B, C

Question: 5

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You are responsible for a SQL Server 2005 database that has several indexes. You need to write a stored procedure that checks the indexes for fragmentation. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. DBCC INDEXDEFRAG
- B. SELECT * FROM sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats
- C. SELECT * FROM sys.indexes
- D. DBCC DBREINDEX

Answer: B

Question: 6

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer two SQL Server 2005 computers named CompanyA and CompanyB. CompanyA and CompanyB contain a copy of a database named Sales. The database is replicated between CompanyA and CompanyB by using transactional replication. A full backup of each database is performed every night. Transaction log backups are performed every hour. Replication latency is typically less than two minutes. One afternoon, the Sales database on CompanyA becomes corrupted. You are unable to repair the database. The Sales database on CompanyB is unaffected. You need to return the Sales database on CompanyA to normal operation as quickly as possible. You must ensure a minimum loss of data and minimal impact to users of either server. What should you do?

- A. Perform a full database backup on CompanyB. Restore the backup to CompanyA.
- B. Restore the most recent full database backup and all transaction logs made since the full backup was made.
- C. Restore only the most recent transaction log backup.
- D. Detach the Sales database on CompanyB. Copy the database file to CompanyA, and attach the database on both servers.

Answer: A

Question: 7

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company runs a popular database-driven Web site against a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyB. You need to ensure a quick response time and appropriate audit trail in the event that CompanyB experiences excessive traffic due to denial-of-service (DoS) attacks. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure the new performance alert to start a SQL Server Profiler trace.
- B. Create a new performance alert to monitor the Current Bandwidth counter.
- C. Configure the new performance alert to start a Network Monitor capture.
- D. Create a new performance alert to monitor the Bytes Total/sec counter.

Answer: C, D

Question: 8

You are a database administrator for Company.com. One of the databases on a SQL Server 2005 computer contains a stored

procedure. Users run this stored procedure to import data into a table. The stored procedure needs to use the TRUNCATE TABLE command before importing new data into the table. However, the users who run the stored procedure do not have permission to truncate the table. You need to provide a way for the stored procedure to truncate the table before it imports new data. What should you do?

- A. Configure the stored procedure to use the EXECUTE AS command.
- B. Configure the stored procedure to be owned by the same database user as the table.
- C. Assign the users DELETE permission in the table.
- D. Add the users to the db_datawriter fixed database role.

Answer: A

Question: 9

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You have separate SQL Server 2005 development and production environments. You use the Business Intelligence Development Studio to create a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package in your development environment. Then, you use the SSIS package to import data into your development environment from one of your company's trading partners. You need to deploy the SSIS package to your production environment. Your production environment uses different table names than your development environment. What should you do?

- A. Save the SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package to a file. Copy the file to the production server. Configure the SSIS package on the production server to use the new file.
- B. Back up the master database and restore it to the production server. Rename the appropriate tables inside the master database.
- C. Create a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package configuration. Build a deployment utility. Copy the deployment folder for your SSIS project to your production server. Execute the manifest file.
- D. Back up the msdb database and restore it to the production server. Rename the appropriate tables inside the msdb database.

Answer: C

Question: 10

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You notice that one of the data files on a SQL Server 2005 computer is corrupted. You need to restore the database from the most recent set of backups. You want to perform this task as quickly as possible, with a minimum loss of data. What should you do first?

- A. Restore the most recent transaction log backup.
- B. Restore the most recent full database backup.
- C. Perform a full database backup.
- D. Perform a transaction log backup.

Answer: D

Question: 11

You are a database administrator for Company.com. A SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA has a database named Inventory. CompanyA is responsible for aggregating manufacturing part numbers from your company's trading partners. The manufacturing part numbers are stored in the Product table in the Inventory database. Every night, data is sent as text files from each trading partner to CompanyA. You need to import data and ensure that no duplicate manufacturing part numbers exist in the data imported from the text files that are stored in the Inventory database on CompanyA. You want to achieve this goal with the minimum amount of impact on your company's trading partners and your IT department. What should you do?

- A. Ensure that each of your company's trading partners uses unique key values for manufacturing part numbers. Then, import the text files into the Product table.

- B. Ensure that each text file is stored in an Extensible Markup Language (XML) file. Use Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (XSLT) to automatically remove duplicates before data is imported into the Product table.
- C. Import the data from each text file into a staging table. Write a query to include a HAVING clause to remove duplicate values before inserting results into the Product table.
- D. Place a unique index on the PartNum column.

Answer: C

Question: 12

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company has a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. A database on CompanyA stores sales history data for the company's Web-based order system. Twenty of the business analysts in the company create ad hoc queries against the database. The performance of CompanyA is routinely slow. You need to find out which business analyst is causing the problem. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the sp_who system stored procedure.
- B. Use the Activity Monitor to view the activity of specific business analysts.
- C. Run SQL Trace system stored procedures to gather database activity.
- D. Create a trace that uses a predefined template by using SQL Server Profiler.

Answer: C, D

Question: 13

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Your company owns a chain of 10 retail stores. Each retail store maintains point-of-sale transactions on its own SQL Server 2005 computer, in a database table named Sales. The Sales table also contains sales data from other stores to enable customer returns to any of the 10 retail stores. The sales data is refreshed from the main office to each retail store hourly. A trigger named trg_Coupon on the Sales table is used to generate sales coupons based on customer sales and buying patterns. You need to configure replication between the server in each retail store and a central server in the main office by using the fewest number of steps. Replication does not have to be in real time. What should you do?

- A. Use transactional replication between the server in each retail store and the central server in the main office.
- B. Set up multiple merge publications, one at each retail store and one on the central server in the main office.
- C. Use snapshot replication. Configure the trg_Coupon trigger on the server in each retail store to use the NOT FOR REPLICATION option.
- D. Use merge replication. Configure the trg_Coupon trigger on the server in each retail store to use the NOT FOR REPLICATION option.

Answer: D

Question: 14

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company hosts SQL Server 2005 databases for subscription-based customers. New customer databases are created frequently. Databases are removed when customers subscriptions end. Company managers want to track who creates each database and when each database is created. To store this information, you create a SQL Server database named Logging. You need to ensure that the appropriate information is written to the Logging database. What should you do?

- A. Use the SQL Trace stored procedures to log database creation activity.
- B. Create a stored procedure. Configure the stored procedure to write the appropriate information to the Logging database.
- C. Create a DDL trigger that runs when a new customer database is created. Configure the DDL trigger to write the appropriate

information to the Logging database.

D. Configure Service Broker to run a stored procedure that writes the appropriate information to the Logging database.

Answer: C

Question: 15

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You are responsible for managing 10 SQL Server 2005 computers that run Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Enterprise Edition. The company's Microsoft Active Directory administrators handle all Group Policy object (GPO) deployments. The Active Directory administrators have deployed a security template named SQL05_Security.inf that has the appropriate settings to meet the company's security policy. You need to identify the existing configuration of each SQL Server 2005 computer to ensure that it meets the company's security policy. What should you do?

- A. Use Network Monitor on each SQL Server 2005 computer to capture a detailed report of the types of network traffic on the local network adapter.
- B. Use the Performance Logs and Alerts snap-in to create counter logs for the Network Interface performance object.
- C. Use the Security Template snap-in to analyze the SQL05_Security.inf security template.
- D. Use the Security Configuration and Analysis tool on each SQL Server 2005 computer to identify discrepancies between system settings and database settings.

Answer: D

Question: 16

You are a database administrator for Company.com. A software developer in the company is running the following query against a SQL Server 2005 database. `SELECT Surname FROM Employees WHERE UPPER(Surname) LIKE 'COR%'` The software developer reports that the query runs quickly on a test database that has a small number of rows. However, the query runs very slowly on the production database that has millions of rows. The Surname column stores data in mixed case, by using case-sensitive collation. But the query needs to perform a case-insensitive search. You need to improve the performance of this query. However, you do not have permission to change the collation orders. And you cannot modify the application code that adds rows to the database. Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Create an index on the Surname column.
- B. Modify the query to include the following Transact-SQL statement. `SELECT Surname FROM Employees WHERE Surname LIKE UPPER('cor%')`
- C. Execute the following Transact-SQL statement. `ALTER TABLE Employees ADD UpperSurname AS UPPER(Surname)`
- D. Execute the following Transact-SQL statement. `ALTER TABLE Employees ADD UpperSurname AS CAST(Surname AS nvarchar)`
- E. Create an index on the UpperSurname column.
- F. Modify the query to include the following Transact-SQL statement. `SELECT Surname FROM Employees WHERE UpperSurname LIKE 'COR%'`

Answer: C, E, F

Question: 17

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Your SQL Server 2005 database contains a table named Customer with a column named PostalCode in it. New PostalCode values are added regularly. You need to ensure that values contained in the PostalCode column are verified. You need to retrieve, from the Postal Service in each country in which you have customers, the domain of values for the PostalCode column. Rapid response time for data access is of primary concern. What should you do?

- A. Implement a database trigger that looks up the postal code data from a server maintained by the Postal Service.
- B. Import the Postal Service data on a nightly basis into a PostalCode table. Then, configure a foreign key on the Customer table to

the PostalCode table.

- C. Configure a CHECK constraint on the PostalCode field of the Customer table to allow only valid values.
- D. Implement a CLR trigger that looks up the postal code data by using a Web service offered by the Postal Service.
- E. Configure a new PostalCode data type and ensure that it conforms to the Postal Service specifications for the format for each country.

Answer: B

Question: 18

You are a database administrator for Company.com. A user named Company belongs to the Windows SalesManagers group. Company needs a Reporting Services report to display annual sales information by territory. A user named Joe reports to Company and belongs to the Windows Sales group. He needs a report that is limited to his sales territory, but still displays the same detailed sales data that is on Company's report. You need to design a secure solution that meets the reporting needs of the users and that consumes the minimal amount of server resources. What should you do?

- A. Design a report for Company that includes two data regions. One data region is used for summary sales data. The other data region is used for the detailed sales data for each sales representative. Then, design a report for Joe that displays the detailed sales data.
- B. Design two reports for Company. One report includes the territory information, and one report includes the detailed sales data. Then, design a report for Joe that displays the detailed sales data for his territories.
- C. Design a report for Company that includes the territory information. Then, design a report for Joe that includes detailed sales data for his territories. Finally, configure Company's report so that it includes the data in Joe's report.
- D. Design a parameterized report for Company that includes all territory information. Then, design a linked report for Joe that links to Company's report.

Answer: D

Question: 19

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You receive alerts reporting that several transactions on your SQL Server 2005 database have terminated due to a deadlock error. You need to find out the causes of the deadlocks. What should you do?

- A. Use System Monitor to trace the Application instance of the Number of Deadlocks/sec counter in the SQL Locks object.
- B. Use the sys.dm_tran_locks dynamic management view (DMV).
- C. Run the Database Engine Tuning Advisor (DTA) and implement the recommendations.
- D. Run SQL Server Profiler and create a trace with the Deadlock graph event group, and extract deadlock events.

Answer: D

Question: 20

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You are configuring a new SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. CompanyA will run Reporting Services. It will also be configured to automatically perform database backups and other maintenance tasks. There are no other SQL Server computers in the network environment. All access to CompanyA will be made by using CompanyA's DNS name. You need to disable any unnecessary services on CompanyA. Which service or services should you disable? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Microsoft Distributed Transaction Coordinator
- B. Internet Information Services
- C. SQL Server Agent
- D. SQL Server Browser

Answer: A, D

Question: 21

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. CompanyA is a member of a Microsoft Active Directory domain. You do not have any rights or privileges to perform domain administration. However, you have been granted membership in the local Administrators group on CompanyA. You perform most of the management of CompanyA from your administrative workstation. However, for security reasons, you want to track all attempts for interactive logons and network connections to CompanyA. What should you do?

- A. Configure the SQL Server service on CompanyA to audit all successful and failed logon attempts.
- B. Run the SQL Server Profiler and use a standard default template.
- C. Edit the local security policy of CompanyA. Then, configure success and failure auditing on the Audit logon events setting.
- D. Create a Group Policy object (GPO) that is configured for success and failure auditing of the Audit account logon events setting. Ask the domain administrator to link the GPO to the object containing CompanyA.

Answer: C

Question: 22

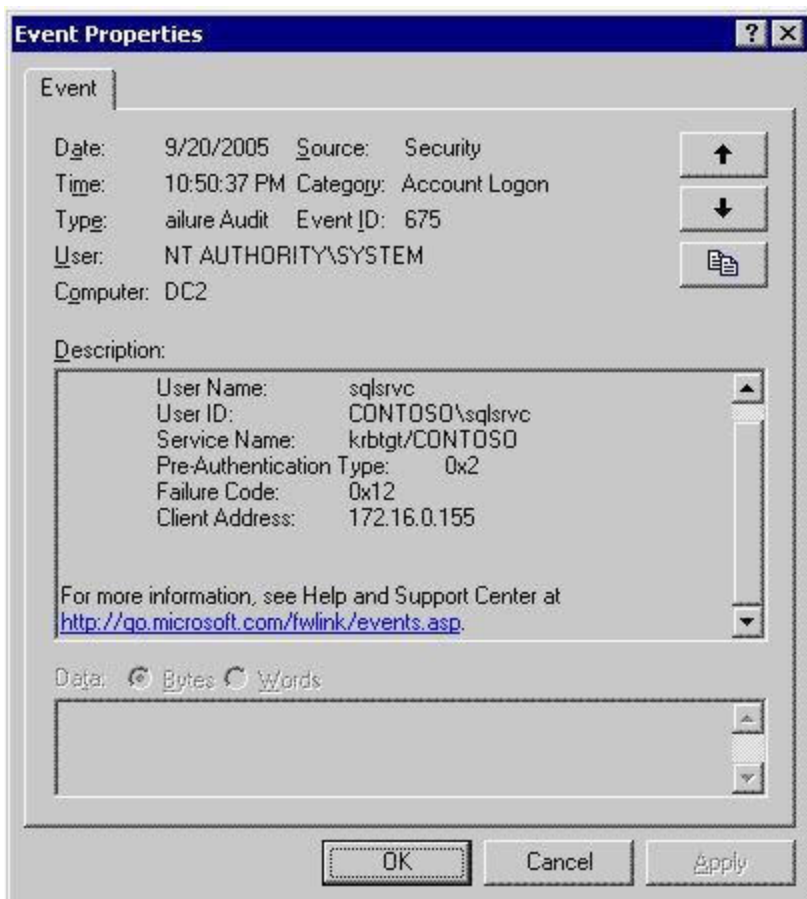
You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. CompanyA is configured to automatically perform transaction log backups, database integrity checks, and other maintenance tasks on a regular basis. Another administrator uses the SQL Server Surface Area Configuration tool to reconfigure CompanyA. You notice that CompanyA no longer performs the automated maintenance tasks. You need to ensure that the maintenance tasks on CompanyA are completed automatically. What should you do?

- A. Manually perform a full backup of the msdb database.
- B. Reconfigure the server so that the SQL Server Agent service starts automatically.
- C. Reconfigure CompanyA to use Windows Integrated authentication.
- D. Reconfigure the SQL Server service to log on by using an administrative user account.

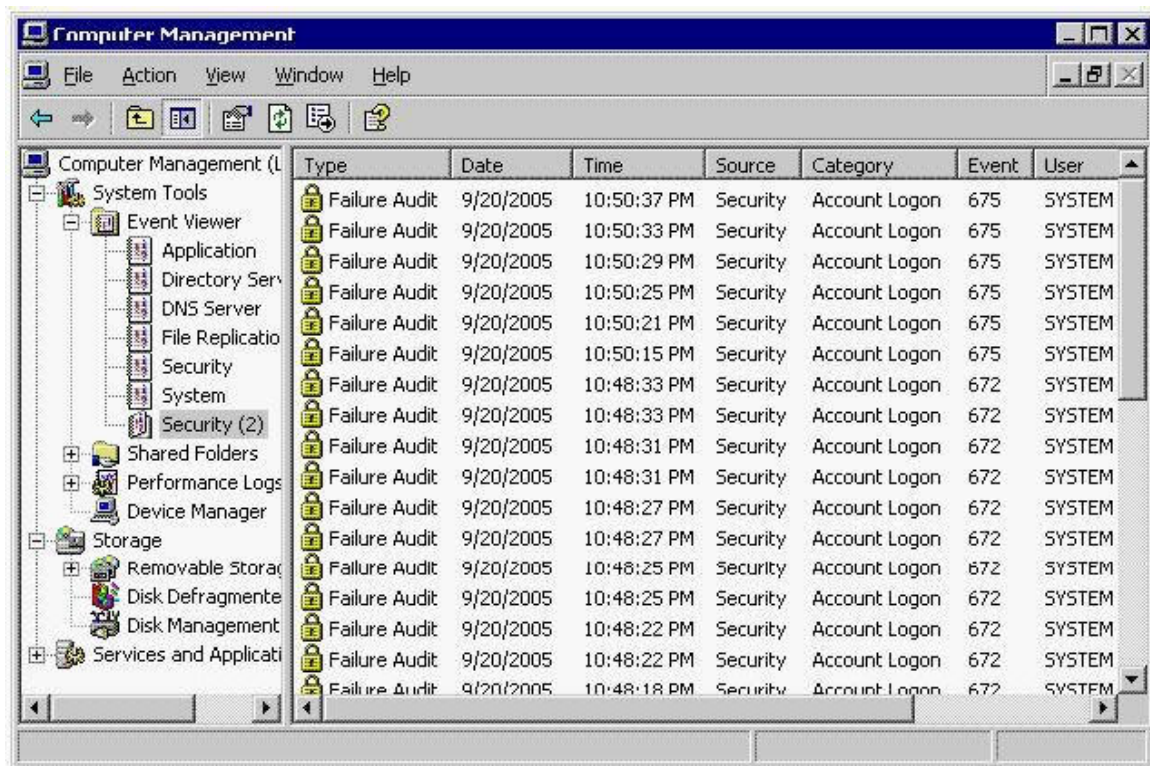
Answer: B

Question: 23

You work as DBA at Contoso.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. SQL1 replicates with other SQL Server computers and manages multiserver automation jobs. It also exports data to staging databases for export to a data warehouse. After a few months without incident, SQL1 fails to start after a reboot. You review the security log, which returns the results that the Security Log Results exhibit shows.



You then review an individual audit entry, which the Individual Audit Entry exhibit shows.



The Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO) is configured with a Password Policy and Account Lockout Policy as shown in the following table.

Enforce password history:	24 passwords remembered
Maximum password age:	42 days
Minimum password age:	1 days
Minimum password length:	7 characters
Password must meet complexity requirements:	Enabled
Store passwords using reversible encryption:	Disabled
Account lockout duration:	0
Account lockout threshold:	5
Reset account lockout counter after:	60 minutes

You need to ensure that SQL1 runs properly. What should you do?

- Unlock the contoso\sqlserv account. Then, configure the account with a strong password. Configure the SQL Server services to use the new account password.
- Delete the current contoso\sqlserv account. Then, create a new contoso\sqlserv account and ensure a strong password. Finally, configure the account so that users cannot change the password. Configure the SQL Server services to use the new account password.
- Configure the contoso\sqlserv account as a member of the local administrators group on SQL1. Configure the SQL Server services to use the new account password.

- D. Enable the contoso\sqlservc account. Then, change the password to a strong one. Finally, configure the account so that users cannot change the password. Configure the SQL Server services to use the new account password.

Answer: A

Question: 24

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The SQL 2005 Server computer has been in operation for more than one month. This past week, query performance problems have led you to investigate locking contention. The sys.dm_os_wait_stats dynamic management view (DMV) is showing a high value in the max_wait_time_ms column. You need to find out if this value is a factor in the current performance problems. You also must minimize the impact on database users. What should you do?

- A. Reset the statistics in the dynamic management view (DMV).
- B. Restart the SQL Server computer.
- C. Execute the UPDATE STATISTICS command.
- D. Restart the SQL Server Service.

Answer: A

Question: 25

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You manage a database named Invoicing. The Invoicing database is backed up with a full backup nightly and transaction log backups once every two hours from 08:00 to 17:00. You implement database snapshots for the Invoicing database. A database snapshot is created each day at 07:00. At 09:30 today, a user inadvertently deleted all of the invoices that were entered into the CurrentInvoice table yesterday. None of these invoices had been changed today prior to the deletion. It is now 11:45 and many other changes have occurred in the database. You need to recover the lost rows with as few administrative steps as possible while minimizing data loss. What should you do?

- A. Use the SELECT subquery in the INSERT statement to move the deleted rows from yesterday mornings database snapshot to the CurrentInvoice table.
- B. Restore last nights Full Backup and all transaction log backups until the 10:00 backup. Use the STOP AT statement on all restores to stop the restores at 09:29.
- C. Use the SELECT subquery in the INSERT statement to move the deleted rows from this mornings database snapshot to the CurrentInvoice table.
- D. Restore last nights Full Backup and all transaction log backups until the 10:00 backup. Use the STOP AT statement on the last restore to stop the restore at 09:29.

Answer: C

Question: 26

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 computer named Server1. SQL Server 2005 is installed on Server1 to host a database named MedDB. The MedDB database serves as the backend database for a new client/server application named MedDATA. Installation of the MedDATA application creates the database schema, application roles, and administrative accounts. It also sets all of the default permissions. You need to establish a permissions baseline for all objects in the MedDB database. What should you do?

- A. Use the SQL Server 2005 Management Studio to review the permissions of the default database objects.
- B. Query the sys.server_permissions table on Server1.
- C. Query the sys.database_permissions and sys.database_principals tables in the MedDB database.
- D. Execute the sp_helplogins system stored procedure for each of the default users that the MedDATA application creates.

Answer: C

Question: 27

You are a database administrator for an electronics distribution company. You are documenting your company's requirements for data quality. You need this information so that you can store part numbers, components, and stock levels from your company's trading partners in your SQL Server 2005 environment. You need to determine the standards for data quality. You need to consult with the business analysts and other database administrators (DBAs) in your organization to do so. What are three possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Establish metrics for measuring data quality.
- B. Identify how to keep data as small as possible.
- C. Identify how to standardize data elements.
- D. Identify how to monitor the quality of your data.
- E. Have your company's trading partners be responsible for their own data quality.

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 28

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Developers need access to create, alter, and drop tables in your SQL Server 2005 database. A list of production tables is maintained in a table named Valid_Production_Tables in the database. You need to be able to automatically roll back any commands that drop or alter current production tables. You need to do this while minimizing the processor resources being used. What should you do?

- A. Use a DML trigger to execute the FOR UPDATE, DELETE command on the Valid_Production_Tables table.
- B. Use Event Notification to execute the FOR DDL_TABLE_EVENTS command.
- C. Use Event Notification to execute the FOR ALTER_TABLE, DROP_TABLE command.
- D. Use a DDL trigger to execute the FOR DROP_TABLE, ALTER_TABLE command.

Answer: D

Question: 29

You are the database administrator for Company.com. You have a single processor in your SQL Server 2005 computer. You run System Monitor and discover that your total processor utilization is averaging 95 percent. You need to use System Monitor to find out which application or service is causing the problem. What should you do?

- A. Add each instance for Processor: % Privileged Time.
- B. Add the _total instance for Process: % Processor Time.
- C. Add each instance for Process: % Processor Time.
- D. Add the _total instance for Processor: % Privileged Time.
- E. Add the _total instance for Processor: % Processor Time.

Answer: C Question: 30

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company uses a SQL Server 2005 database that includes a table named Customers. The table includes a column named EmailAddress that contains string data. Company policy specifies a required format for data in the EmailAddress column. Changes to the EmailAddress column are made several ways, including by using ad hoc queries. You need to ensure that the data in the EmailAddress column is properly formatted. Your solution must provide the best possible performance when thousands of rows are added to the database. What should you do?

- A. On the EmailAddress column, create a default constraint that specifies a string in the proper format.
- B. Write a stored procedure that disallows changes to the EmailAddress column that violate company policy.

- C. On the EmailAddress column, create a check constraint that uses a user-defined function to validate the format of the data.
- D. Write a trigger that rolls back changes to the EmailAddress column that violate company policy.

Answer: C

Question: 31

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company uses a vendor company's application that is based on a proprietary database. You query data from the application database and import the data into a SQL Server 2005 database. The application vendor provides you with a new OLE DB driver to be used when querying the application database. Company policy prohibits connections between the SQL Server database and the application database, except when querying this data. You need to provide a way to query data from the application database. What should you?

- A. Configure a Linked Server connection to the application database.
- B. Configure a Remote Server connection to the application database.
- C. Write a query that uses an OPENQUERY command.
- D. Write a query that uses an OPENDATASOURCE command.

Answer: D

Question: 32

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You review the error log for a SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition computer. You notice torn page errors for one database. You need to resolve the torn page problem as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Use the latest database backup to restore only the torn page. Then restore any transaction logs that have been made since the full backup.
- B. Run DBCC CHECKDB.
- C. Restore the latest full database backup and then restore any transaction logs that have been made since the full backup.
- D. Restore the database from the most recent database snapshot.

Answer: A

Question: 33

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company has a SQL Server 2005 computer that contains a single user database named DB1. All company employees connect to DB1. Company policy requires that the database be fault-tolerant and that failovers require no administrative effort. You need to provide fault tolerance for the database. Your solution must ensure that client computers can connect to the database, even if the SQL Server 2005 computer experiences a complete hardware failure, including a failure of all disks. What should you do?

- A. Implement transactional replication to another SQL Server 2005 computer.
- B. Implement database mirroring to another SQL Server 2005 computer.
- C. Implement a two-node server cluster that contains the database.
- D. Implement log shipping to another SQL Server 2005 computer.

Answer: B

Question: 34

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. All databases on CompanyA have been created with the default auto file growth properties on one RAID 10 volume. All transaction logs on CompanyA have been

created without file growth enabled on a second RAID 10 volume. You need to ensure that you are notified when the databases are approaching disk capacity. You also need to prevent errors caused when any transaction log runs out of space. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a performance alert on the SQLServer:Databases>Data File(s) Size (KB) counter. Have the alert notify you of the problem.
- B. Create SQL Server performance condition alerts on the SQLServer:Databases:Log Growths counter for each database. Define a response to automatically backup the transaction log and notify you about the problem.
- C. Create a SQL Server performance condition alert on the SQLServer:Databases :PercentLogUsed counter on each transaction log. Define a response to automatically backup the transaction log and notify you about the problem.
- D. Create SQL Server performance condition alerts on the SQLServer:Databases>Data File(s) Size (KB) counter for each database. Define a response to add 100 MB to the existing data file size and notify you about the problem.
- E. Create a performance alert on the SQLServer:SQL Errors:Errors/sec counter. Have the alert notify you of the problem.
- F. Create a performance alert on the LogicalDisk:% Free Space counter. Have the alert notify you of the problem.

Answer: C, F

Question: 35

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. Users regularly report that they receive error messages stating that the transaction log is full. When they get this message, their data changes fail. You notice that disk space on CompanyA is limited. You need to configure CompanyA to automatically prevent users' data changes from failing due to full transaction logs. What should you do?

- A. Configure event notification at the database level for the LOG_FILE_AUTO_GROW event. Configure the Service Broker to automatically notify database administrators of the event.
- B. Double the maximum size of all of the transaction logs. Set the transaction logs to automatically grow by 30 percent.
- C. Create SQL Server performance condition alerts to run a job that backs up the transaction log and sends an email message to database administrators by using Database Mail when the transaction log exceeds the counter.
- D. Configure event notification at the server level for the LOG_FILE_AUTO_GROW event. Configure the Service Broker to automatically notify database administrators of the event.

Answer: C

Question: 36

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. Every Sunday, CompanyA executes a job that performs a full backup of a database named HR. Each weeknight, CompanyA executes a job that performs differential backups. All jobs have the option enabled to verify data in the backup. The HR database is often not able to be restored after a failure, because of errors with the data stored on the tape. You need to design a restore process that ensures that as much data as possible is restored, even when errors occur. What should you do?

- A. Create a database restore process by using Transact-SQL. Include the CONTINUE _ AFTER_ERROR option.
- B. Create a database restore process by using SQL Distributed Management Objects (SQL-DMO). Set the ReplaceDatabase property to True.
- C. Create a database restore process by using SQL Server Management Studio. Enable the option to Prompt before restoring each backup.
- D. Create a database restore process by using Transact-SQL. Include the CHECKSUM option.

Answer: A

Question: 37

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. The master database on

CompanyA becomes corrupted. CompanyA contains several SQL Server Agent jobs. All databases are backed up regularly. You rebuild and restore the master database. You need to ensure that CompanyA functions as it did before the database failure. What should you do?

- A. Re-create all SQL Server Agent jobs.
- B. Restore all user databases.
- C. Re-create all SQL Server logins.
- D. Restore the model and msdb databases.

Answer: D

Question: 38

You are an administrator of 12 SQL Server 2005 computers. Users report that one of the SQL Server computers named CompanyF is unavailable for almost an hour starting at 16:00. One of the other SQL Server administrators reports that during this time, he performed a quick routine maintenance task that included a restart. You view the SQL Server logs on CompanyF for the time period in question, as shown in the exhibit.

Log file summary: No filter applied		
Date	Source	Message
9/26/2005 4:01:36 PM	Server	Database Mirroring Transport is disabled in the endpoint configurati
9/26/2005 4:01:36 PM	Server	Attempting to recover in-doubt distributed transactions involving Mic
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	Attempting to initialize Microsoft Distributed Transaction Coordinator
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	Using dynamic lock allocation. Initial allocation of 2500 Lock block:
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	Detected 1 CPUs. This is an informational message; no user action
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	SQL Server is starting at normal priority base (=7). This is an inform
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	-m
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	Command Line Startup Parameters:
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	-I C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL.1\MSSQL\DATA
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	-e C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL.1\MSSQL\LOG
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	-d C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL.1\MSSQL\DAT
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	Registry startup parameters:
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	This instance of SQL Server last reported using a process ID of 341
9/26/2005 4:01:35 PM	Server	Logging SQL Server messages in file 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft S

You need to ensure that this unavailability does not happen again. What should you do?

- A. Instruct the other SQL Server administrators to use a Windows domain user account to start the SQL Server service.
- B. Instruct the other SQL Server administrators not to use the net start mssqlserver command to start the SQL Server service.
- C. Instruct the other SQL Server administrators not to start the SQL Server service in single user mode for routine maintenance.
- D. Instruct the other SQL Server administrators not to use the net start sqlserveragent command to start the SQL Server Agent service.

Answer: C

Question: 39

You are a database administrator for Company.com. A database named OLTP_Report makes data available to Reporting Services reports. You use Reporting Services to create a report named SalesDeviation, which displays sales goals and sales representatives' actual sales. You need to manage report subscriptions. All sales representatives located in the Windows Sales group who do not meet sales goals must automatically receive a SalesDeviation report every Monday morning. What should you do?

- A. Create two new roles: GoalMet for sales representatives who have met their goals, and GoalMissed for sales representatives who have missed their goals. Then, assign the Windows Sales group to the GoalMissed role to allow those sales representatives to run reports.
- B. Create a data-driven subscription to the SalesDeviation report. Then, for the subscription's recipients, specify a Transact-SQL query that returns the names of sales representatives who have fallen short of their goals.
- C. Create a data-driven subscription to the SalesDeviation report. Then, assign the Windows Sales group to the predefined Browser role. Finally, specify the Windows Sales group in the parameter of the subscription.
- D. Assign the Windows Sales group to the predefined Browser role. Then, ask all sales representatives in the Windows Sales group to create user-defined subscriptions to the SalesDeviation report by using My Subscriptions.

Answer: B

Question: 40

You are the database administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer running SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition. You support a database named OnlineSales. This database exists on the following three filegroups. The primary filegroup FG1, a read/write filegroup FG2, a read/only filegroup with historical data. The database is set to the Full Recovery model. You discover that a file from FG1 has been corrupted. FG1 is offline. All other filegroups are online. You need to restore FG1 while minimizing the time when no data is available. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Restore the transaction logs since the most recent full or filegroup backup.
- B. Restore the most recent full database backup.
- C. Restore the most recent backup of the FG1 filegroup.
- D. Restore the FG2 filegroup.
- E. Restore the most recent backup of the Primary filegroup.

Answer: A, C

Question: 41

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer. Your company's database auditing department must receive an e-mail message when the SQL Server service and the SQL Server Agent service are started, stopped, or paused. They also need to receive an e-mail message when the EXECUTE AS option is used with stored procedures and other commands. You need to ensure that the auditing department receives the e-mail messages that they need. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create an Event Notification on the Audit Server Starts and Stops event class.
- B. Use SQL Server Profiler to track the Audit Statement Permission event class.
- C. Create a Windows Group Policy Object to audit System Events.
- D. Use SQL Server Profiler to track the Audit Server Starts and Stops event class.
- E. Create an Event Notification on the Audit Server Principal Impersonation event class.
- F. Use SQL Server Profiler to track the Audit Server Principal Impersonation event class.

Answer: A, E

Question: 42

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. CompanyA hosts a database

named DB1. DB1 serves as the backend database for an application that tracks issues that help desk technicians receive and the associated trouble tickets. When installed, the help desk application loaded several stored procedures and views that are used for data manipulation and reporting purposes. DB1 contains more than 50 tables. The bulk of the data is stored within the Employees, Issues, Assets, and AssetTracker tables. An application developer inadvertently deletes the AssetTracker table in DB1. The AssetTracker table is referenced by several views and functions in the database. You need to ensure that users are not able to remove critical tables such as this that are referenced by views or functions. What should you do?

- A. Create a new read-only filegroup for DB1 and move all tables to the new filegroup.
- B. Use the ALTER SCHEMA Transact-SQL statement to add all critical tables to the same schema. Configure the DENY-DELETE permission for the Public role on the schema.
- C. Identify the dependencies of each critical table. Alter the syntax of each view and function to include the SCHEMABINDING syntax.
- D. Identify the dependencies of each view and function. Configure the DENY-CONTROL permission for the Public role on each critical table listed as a dependency.

Answer: C

Question: 43

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You create a maintenance plan that includes shrinking your SQL Server 2005 databases and reorganizing your indexes once a week. You test the plan and discover that the database does not shrink as expected. You need to troubleshoot why the database is not shrinking. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure yourself as an operator for failed jobs.
- B. Review the job activity monitor.
- C. Review the maintenance plan history log.
- D. Configure an alert to respond to failed jobs.
- E. Review the job history log.

Answer: C, E

Question: 44

You are the database administrator for Company.com. The company uses a SQL Server 2005 database to track online sales. Employees who run the In-Stock report experience slow performance. This performance problem is caused by the contention between the In-Stock report and high volume of data entry to the tables that are accessed in this report. The company wants the In-Stock report returned immediately even though other employees might be changing the data within their data-entry transactions. Any changes made in other transactions while the report is running must be visible to the employees who are running the In-Stock report. You need to design a solution to achieve this goal. What should you do?

- A. Change the transaction isolation level for the report transaction to snapshot.
- B. Change the transaction isolation level for the report transaction to serializable.
- C. Change the transaction isolation level for the report transaction to Read Uncommitted.
- D. Configure the database to enable the Read Committed snapshot option.

Answer: C

Question: 45

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. All company servers run Windows Server 2003 and are part of an Active Directory domain. Company policy states that all servers are shut down each night. A SQL Server Agent backup job is configured to run on CompanyA each morning at 09:00. On the mornings when CompanyA has

not been turned on by 09:00, the job fails to start, and you must manually start it. You need to ensure that CompanyA is backed up automatically each morning. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure the SQL Server Agent service to start when CompanyA starts.
- B. Configure a SQL Server Agent backup job to start when the CPU of CompanyA is idle.
- C. Configure a SQL Server Agent backup job to execute when the SQL Server service starts.
- D. Configure a SQL Server Agent backup job to execute when the SQL Server Agent service starts.
- E. Configure the SQL Server service to start when CompanyA starts.

Answer: A, D

Question: 46

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You receive nightly data feeds from your Consumer electronics suppliers that show their inventory levels. The data value format that you receive from each supplier is not necessarily consistent. You need to ensure that the data that you import into your database is accurate and is not duplicated. What should you do?

- A. Use a Fuzzy Lookup transform in SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) to import the data into your database.
- B. Write a query that includes the HAVING clause to remove duplicate values before the data is imported into your database.
- C. Write a query that uses the CHARINDEX function to import the data by using the SQL Server Import Wizard and configure it to ignore duplicate values.
- D. Configure CHECK constraints on the table that contains the imported data.

Answer: A

Question: 47

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Users report that a SQL Server 2005 application is performing poorly. You use System Monitor and discover that disk activity on the volumes that contain the database data files is very high. You need to find out which SQL Server activity is causing the high disk activity. You want to accomplish this task by using SQL Server Profiler. What should you do?

- A. Search for deadlock events.
- B. Search for events that have high duration values.
- C. Search for events that have high read values or high write values.
- D. Search for transaction log events that have high write values.

Answer: C

Question: 48

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Users report that some reports are performing poorly. You ascertain that your tables have the appropriate indexes and that your queries should be performing optimally. You execute a SHOWPLAN statement on the poorly performing reports. You find that incorrect indexes are being used in some cases. You want the SQL Server 2005 query optimizer to automatically select the correct indexes. What should you do?

- A. Create a maintenance plan that includes an Update Statistics task.
- B. Create a maintenance plan that includes a Check Database Integrity task.
- C. Rewrite all poorly performing queries so that they use query hints.
- D. Rebuild the indexes and restart the server.

Answer: A

Question: 49

You are the database administrator for Company.com. The company uses a database that contains a table named Sales. The

CREATE statement for the Sales table is shown in the exhibit.

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.sales
(
    Sale_Id int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
    , ProductID int
    , Qty int
    , Sales_Amount money
    , Description varchar(25)
    , StoreId int)

CREATE INDEX NC_Sales_Amount
ON sales(Sales_Amount)
```

The Sales table is very write-intensive and is commonly used in queries. Both of the indexes on the Sales table become fragmented within the first two hours of being rebuilt. Both leaf and intermediate level pages split frequently. There is sufficient disk space available to fully optimize the indexes. You need to optimize the nonclustered index on the Sales_Amount column of the Sales table. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set the FILLFACTOR option to 100 when rebuilding the index.
- B. Set the FILLFACTOR option to 70 when rebuilding the index.
- C. Set the PAD_INDEX option to OFF when building the index.
- D. Set the PAD_INDEX option to ON when building the index.

Answer: B, D

Question: 50

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You run SQL Server Profiler by using the SP:Recompile event class. You notice a large number of recompiles occurring. You need to identify the possible cause of the large number of recompiles. What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. A database administrator created one new stored procedure.
- B. Ad hoc batches are not being retrieved from the procedure cache.
- C. The sp_executesql batches are not being retrieved from the procedure cache.
- D. A database administrator executed UPDATE STATISTICS statements on all tables that are referenced by the most common stored procedures.

Answer: D

Question: 51

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company uses a SQL Server 2005 database. A full backup of the database is made each night. Transaction log backups are made each morning and each afternoon. You notice that the database transaction log file grows very large throughout the day. You need to minimize the size of the transaction log file. You also need to minimize data loss in the event of a failure. What should you do?

- A. Configure the RECOVERY INTERVAL option to be a smaller value.
- B. Run DBCC SHRINKFILE on the transaction log file.
- C. Configure the database to use the simple recovery model.
- D. Decrease the amount of time between transaction log backups.

Answer: D

Question: 52

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer. The performance of the server has degraded to a great extent over time. You are troubleshooting the indexing environment. You rebuild the clustered indexes that are used the most frequently. You want to optimize the most frequently accessed nonclustered index. You access the sys.dm_db_index_usage_stats dynamic management view (DMV). The results are shown in the following table.

database_id	object_id	index_id	user_seeks	user_scans	user_lookups
6	869578136	5	2	0	0
6	869578136	1	2	8	2
6	1077578877	2	0	2	0
6	1077578877	1	5	0	0
6	2066106401	2	0	2	0
6	2066106401	1	5	0	0
6	53575229	1	5	0	0
6	53575229	3	0	2	0
6	309576141	1	7	0	0

You need to identify which nonclustered index is being used the most frequently when the entire index is not read. Which object_id and index_id combination should you use?

- A. Use the object_id 309576141 and the index_id 1.
- B. Use the object_id 2066106401 and the index_id 2.
- C. Use the object_id 869578136 and the index_id 1.
- D. Use the object_id 2066106401 and the index_id 1.
- E. Use the object_id 869578136 and the index_id 5.

Answer: E

Question: 53

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Users report that the performance of a SQL Server 2005 application seems slow. You verify that the SQL Server computers CPU utilization, disk utilization, and memory utilization are normal. You also verify that the network is operating normally. You need to examine more detailed performance information for the appropriate instance of SQL Server 2005. What should you do?

- A. Examine the distribution of the statistics in the databases that are hosted by the instance.
- B. Examine the recovery model of the tempdb database.
- C. Examine the appropriate dynamic management views (DMVs).
- D. Examine the output of a statistics update command.

Answer: C

Question: 54

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Your company is a large retail store chain with more than 500 outlets. Each retail store maintains its own SQL Server 2005 database that must replicate data to the corporate server each night. You need to monitor replication for each store. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure warnings and alerts by using Replication Monitor.

- B. Monitor server activity by using SQL Server Profiler.
- C. Monitor replication activity by using the Activity Monitor.
- D. Monitor the current average and worst performance ratings by using Replication Monitor.

Answer: A, D

Question: 55

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You are responsible for monitoring the performance of your SQL Server 2005 computers. You have a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package that usually takes 10 minutes to run. Today, the package is taking more than one hour to run. You suspect memory is too low. You need to identify the problem. What should you do?

- A. Redesign the SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package so that it runs only when no exclusive table locks are in use.
- B. Check the time-out values in the SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package.
- C. Use the System Monitor to monitor the SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) pipeline counters.
- D. Use SQL Server Profiler to monitor the Scans event category counters.

Answer: C

Question: 56

You are a database administrator for Company.com. A new SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyB hosts a mission-critical customer relationship management (CRM) database. All of the company's 500 employees in the sales and marketing departments access the CRM database. Your department has an annual budget for the purchase of new hardware and software. You need to devise a monitoring strategy that enables you to make decisions about the history of server performance. The monitoring strategy should also advise you on how to best allocate funds for hardware upgrades. What should you do?

- A. Create a series of performance alerts to notify you when %Processor Time, Average Disk Queue Length, Pages/sec, and Bytes Total/sec exceed acceptable thresholds.
- B. Use System Monitor in graph mode to display information about %Processor Time, Average Disk Queue Length, Pages/sec, and Bytes Total/sec. Perform this task at regular intervals during periods of peak server activity.
- C. Use SQL Server Profiler to capture information to a SQL Server database table. Perform this task at regular intervals during periods of peak server activity.
- D. Configure a counter log to capture information about %Processor Time, Average Disk Queue Length, Pages/sec, and Bytes Total/sec. Schedule the log to execute at regular intervals, and store the information in a comma-delimited text file.

Answer: D

Question: 57

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Your company uses merge replication to replicate data between SQL Server 2005 computers. Users sometimes report that data on some of the computers is out of date. When this happens, you discover that merge replication times out before the merge could complete. You need to ensure that you are automatically notified by SQL Server when this problem occurs. What should you do?

- A. Enable the Warn if a merge length for LAN connections exceeds the threshold warning.
- B. Enable the Warn if a subscription will expire within the threshold warning.
- C. Create an operator in SQL Server Agent.
- D. Configure and enable Database Mail.

Answer: A

Question: 58

You are the database administrator for Company.com. You create a new stored procedure. You run the stored procedure and discover an error. You want to gather and process any error information that is generated while running the procedure. Error logging must use the minimal amount of resources while providing the needed functionality. You need to know what caused the error. You also need to include the appropriate error functions in the new stored procedure. What should you do?

- A. Use a GOTO statement.
- B. Set the XACT_ABORT command to off.
- C. Use the @@error function.
- D. Use TRY...CATCH blocks.

Answer: D

Question: 59

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. CompanyA contains a database that utilizes SQL Server log shipping. Log shipping occurs every 30 minutes. Each night, a full backup is made of the database, and all database indexes are rebuilt. The company's network administrator reports that CompanyA's network utilization becomes excessive after the nightly maintenance tasks are complete. You need to reduce the network bandwidth utilization for CompanyA. What should you do?

- A. Disable log shipping before the nightly maintenance. Re-enable log shipping after nightly maintenance completes.
- B. Configure the database to use the bulk-logged recovery model.
- C. Increase the time between transaction log backups.
- D. Each night, rebuild only those indexes that require it.

Answer: D

Question: 60

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 computer. Your company purchases a new enterprise sales application that runs SQL Server 2005. The application uses stored procedures that include the EXECUTE AS clause and that use Microsoft Windows accounts. The company's written security policy states that all enterprise applications must run under the context of a service account that requires the minimum amount of privileges. You need to configure the SQL Server service to run under the appropriate context for the installation of the new enterprise sales application. Under which context should the SQL Server service run?

- A. under the context of the domain user account
- B. under the context of the local service account
- C. under the context of the local Administrator account
- D. under the context of the local system account

Answer: A

Question: 61

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You are creating a SQL Server 2005 database that will contain many tables to store contact information for customers, partners, and vendors. You need to ensure consistency in the data types that are used in all columns in the database tables. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a DDL trigger that alerts you when the schema in a table changes.
- B. Create a CHECK constraint to enforce values allowed in the columns in the database tables.
- C. Create CLR user-defined types for use in the tables.

- D. Create a DML trigger that alerts you when the data in a table changes.
- E. Create Transact-SQL user-defined data types for use in the tables.

Answer: C, E

Question: 62

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Users report that a SQL Server 2005 application stops responding for several seconds at a time during the day. This problem occurs randomly throughout the day and affects many users at once. When the problem occurs, you notice that CPU utilization and disk utilization on the SQL Server 2005 computer are low, but that the network is operating normally. You need to examine additional information relevant to the problem. What should you do?

- A. Examine the sys.dm_tran_locks dynamic management view (DMV).
- B. Examine the total number of lock requests on the SQL Server 2005 computer.
- C. Examine the output of the DBCC SHOWCONTIG command.
- D. Examine the total number of index and table scans on the SQL Server 2005 computer.
- E. Examine the output of the DBCC SQLPERF(IOSTATS) command.

Answer: A

Question: 63

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You are creating a new SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. The package will import one or more text files into a database each night. These text files are provided by company vendors and are not related to one another. You need to ensure that the package always succeeds, even if no text files are provided, with the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. In the SSIS package, use a Merge Join transformation to combine the data from the files.
- B. Configure the SSIS package precedence constraints to be dynamically allocated.
- C. Configure the SSIS package to use transactions.
- D. In the SSIS package, use a For Loop condition to iterate through the available files.

Answer: D

Question: 64

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company's manufacturing floor has three automated testing areas for finished items. Each testing area uses SQL Server 2005 to store test results. You need to develop a replication strategy to ensure that test results flow continuously from the testing areas to the central SQL Server as quickly as possible. The test results are used for reporting. What should you do?

- A. Create a separate transactional publication at each of the testing areas for the test results. Create a merge subscription on each distributor to the central server.
- B. Create a separate snapshot publication at each of the testing areas for the test results. Create a merge subscription on each distributor to the central server.
- C. Create a separate snapshot publication at each of the testing areas for the test results. Create a pull subscription on the central server to each of the testing area publications.
- D. Create a separate transactional publication at each of the testing areas for the test results. Create push subscriptions on each of the testing areas to the central server.

Answer: D

Question: 65

You are the database administrator for Company.com. You manage a SQL Server 2005 database named Sales. You are given a SQL Server Profiler sample workload with queries to the Sales database on a typical day. You need to evaluate the effectiveness of current indexing and identify changes that would be appropriate. What should you do first?

- A. Create a query with the five stored procedures that are used the most frequently. Then click the Analyze Query in Database Engine Tuning Advisor button.
- B. Use the Database Engine Tuning Advisor (DTA) with the sample workload.
- C. Use the Index Tuning Wizard with the sample workload.
- D. Use SQL Server Profiler to run the sample workload.

Answer: B

Question: 66

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company has two SQL Server 2005 computers named CompanyA and CompanyB. CompanyA is located on the local network. CompanyB is located at a vendors site and is connected by using a VPN over the Internet. You need to write heterogeneous queries on CompanyA that access data from both CompanyA and CompanyB. To ensure that your queries are functional, you must configure access to the vendors site. What should you do?

- A. Configure an HTTP endpoint for CompanyA on CompanyB.
- B. Configure CompanyB as a linked server on CompanyA.
- C. Configure CompanyA as a linked server on CompanyB.
- D. Configure an HTTP endpoint for CompanyB on CompanyA.

Answer: B

Question: 67

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Users report that a SQL Server 2005 application is performing slowly. You check the SQL Server error log and discover that the server frequently runs out of memory to manage locks. The application designer informs you that dirty reads are acceptable. You need to resolve the problem indicated by the error log. What should you do?

- A. Implement the Read Uncommitted isolation level.
- B. Execute the sp_locks stored procedure.
- C. Increase the maximum number of worker threads.
- D. Configure the SQL Server max server memory setting to be a lower value.

Answer: A Question: 68

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer. Customers send orders to your company over the Internet in an XML format. The XML is submitted as an input argument of a stored procedure. The stored procedure needs to produce a result set that includes all invalid product identification numbers (IDs) from the order. A company database contains a list of all valid product IDs. You need to ensure that the stored procedure can produce the desired result set. Your solution must provide the fastest possible query performance. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Write an OUTER JOIN query that includes a WHERE clause. Write the WHERE clause to remove valid product IDs.
- B. Write a query that uses a NOT EXISTS() subquery.
- C. Write a CROSS JOIN query that includes a WHERE clause. Write the WHERE clause to remove valid product IDs.
- D. Write a query that uses the HASH JOIN query hint.

Answer: A, B

Question: 69

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company uses a SQL Server 2005 database that includes a table named Inventory. The table contains a column named Price. A company policy states that the value in the Price column cannot be decreased by more than 10 percent in any single database operation. Updates to the Price column are made by various means, including by using ad hoc queries. You need to ensure that this company policy is enforced. What should you do?

- A. On the Price column, create a foreign key constraint to a table that contains valid prices.
- B. On the Price column, create a check constraint that requires a specified minimum value.
- C. Create a trigger that rolls back changes to the Price column that violate company policy.
- D. Create a stored procedure that disallows changes to the Price column that violate company policy.

Answer: C

Question: 70

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer two SQL Server 2005 computers named CompanyA and CompanyB. You were not responsible for the original installation of SQL Server on these computers. Yet you now must ensure that both computers are configured according to the following requirements. Administrators must be able to remotely connect to CompanyA and CompanyB for troubleshooting, even if the system becomes unresponsive. CompanyA and CompanyB must not be able to execute commands related to the operating system. Database access must be permitted by using Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) messages over HTTP. CompanyA and CompanyB must not be able to use stored procedures to send e-mail. Use of the OPENROWSET and OPENDATASOURCE Transact-SQL statements must not be permitted. Stored procedures for generating HTML must not be permitted. You need to configure CompanyA and CompanyB to meet these requirements. What should you do?

- A. Use SQL Server Surface Area Configuration for Features.
- B. Use SQL Server Configuration Manager to configure the appropriate server features on CompanyA and CompanyB.
- C. Use SQL Server Surface Area Configuration for Services and Connections.
- D. Use the sp_configure system stored procedure to configure the appropriate server features on CompanyA and CompanyB.

Answer: A

Question: 71

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company uses a SQL Server 2005 application. Each night, data is imported into a database, and the database is then set to be read-only. During business hours, users run predefined and ad hoc queries. You need to monitor the servers performance during the day. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Use the Batches/sec performance counter.
- B. Use the Full Scans/sec performance counter.
- C. Use the Lock Waits/sec performance counter.
- D. Use the Transactions/sec performance counter.
- E. Use the Number of Deadlocks/sec performance counter.

Answer: A, B

Question: 72

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. All servers run Microsoft Windows Server 2003 and belong to a Microsoft Active Directory domain. The company's written security policy mandates strong passwords for all domain, local, and application accounts. The appropriate domain password policy has been deployed through the use of a Group Policy object (GPO). Many of the company's computers run MS-DOS-based or UNIX-based operating systems. These computers require varying levels of access to a database named Services on CompanyA. You need to ensure that these computers can access the Services database without violating the company's written security policy. What should you do?

- A. Create one SQL Server logon account for all of the company's computers running MS-DOS or UNIX-based operating systems. Enable the Enforce password policy option for users' accounts. Provide the logon accounts with access to the Services database.
- B. Configure a virtual directory through Internet Information Services (IIS) for access to CompanyA. Direct users to the virtual directory for data access.
- C. Create a domain account for each of the company's users. Provide each domain account with access to CompanyA and the Services database.
- D. Create a SQL Server logon account for each of the company's users. Enable the Enforce password policy option for each logon account. Provide each logon account with access to the Services database.
- E. Create a local logon account on CompanyA for each of the company's users. Provide each logon account with access to CompanyA and the Services database.

Answer: D

Question: 73

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. CompanyA runs three instances of SQL Server. Your company's disaster recovery plan includes having the ability to connect to the dedicated administrative connection on each instance of SQL Server. While testing this ability, you discover that you can connect to the dedicated administrative connection on CompanyAs default instance. But you cannot connect to the dedicated administrative connection on the two other instances on CompanyA. You verify that the instances are running and that client applications are able to access them. You also verify that the dedicated administrative connection is enabled for all instances. You confirm that no other administrators are attempting to connect to any dedicated administrative connections on CompanyA. You need to ensure that you can connect to the dedicated administrative connection on all three instances. What should you do?

- A. Start the SQL Server Browser service. Configure the service to start automatically.
- B. Reconfigure the default instance to use an administrative port number other than 1434.
- C. Use the Sqlcmd.exe tool to make the dedicated administrative connection.
- D. Stop and restart the non-default instances of SQL Server.

Answer: A

Question: 74

You are the database administrator for a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. A user reports that his query has been running for a very long time and is still running. You access the sys.dm_tran_locks dynamic management view (DMV). The relevant results are shown in the following table.

resource_type	resource_description	request_mode	request_status	request_session_id	request_owner_id
RID	1:1104:162	X	GRANT	56	104405
DATABASE		S	GRANT	56	0
DATABASE		S	GRANT	55	0
PAGE	1:1104	IS	GRANT	55	104445
PAGE	1:1104	IX	GRANT	56	104405
RID	1:1104:166	X	GRANT	56	104405
RID	1:1104:170	X	GRANT	56	104405
RID	1:1104:89	X	GRANT	56	104405
RID	1:1104:0	X	GRANT	56	104405
RID	1:1105:89	X	GRANT	56	104405
RID	1:1104:93	X	GRANT	56	104405
RID	1:1105:93	X	GRANT	56	104405
RID	1:1104:0	S	WAIT	55	104445
RID	1:1105:92	X	GRANT	56	104405

You need to find the user name of the user with the blocking connection. What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Execute sp_who 56.
- B. Select from the sys.syslockinfo compatibility view and locate spid 55.
- C. Use the Activity Monitor in Microsoft SQL Management Studio and locate process 56.
- D. Use the Activity Monitor in Microsoft SQL Management Studio and locate process 55.
- E. Select from the sys.syslockinfo compatibility view and locate spid 56.
- F. Execute sp_who 55.

Answer: A, C

Question: 75

DRAG DROP You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. CompanyA runs Windows Server 2003 and hosts a database named DB1. DB1 is used for a critical, enterprise-level application that all sales representatives in the company use. The database is currently 87 GB and grows 5 GB each quarter. CompanyA recently experienced a hard disk failure that resulted in significant system downtime. You purchase two new hardware RAID controllers named Controller1 and Controller2. You also purchase five new hard disk drives to try to prevent reoccurrences of hardware-related downtime. The new hard disk drives are configured as shown in the following table. Disk driveSizeRPMDisk1100 GB7200Disk2100 GB7200Disk3100 GB7200Disk460 GB7200Disk560 GB7200 The operating system is configured for redundancy. You decide to build a RAID5 array on Controller1 and a RAID1 array on Controller2. You need to ensure that DB1 continues to perform in the event of a disk failure. What should you do?

File Types, select from these

Database File Transaction Log Files

Disks, select from these

Disk1 Disk2 Disk3 Disk4 Disk5

Disks on Controller1 RAID-5 Array

Place disk Place disk Place disk

Files stored on Array

Place files here

Disks on Controller2 RAID-1 Array

Place disk Place disk Place disk

Files stored on Array

Place files here

Answer:

Disks on Controller1 RAID-5 Array

Disk1 Disk2 Disk3

Files stored on Array

Database File

Disks on Controller2 RAID-1 Array

Disk4 Disk5 Place disk

Files stored on Array

Transaction Log Files

Explanation:

RAID-5 requires at least 3 disks. The database files should be put on the RAID-5 array. It is faster. RAID-1, mirroring, uses 2 disks. Transaction log files are sequential and well fit for mirrored disks.

Question: 76

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company uses a database named VideoStore. The SQL statements used to create the Sales table in the VideoStore database, an existing index, and the two most common queries executed against this table are shown in the exhibit.

```

CREATE TABLE Video.Sales
(VideoID int identity (1,1) not null Primary Key nonclustered
, VideoTitle varchar(25) not null
, RetailPrice Money null
, WholesalePrice Money not null
, Genre char(15) null
, BarCode char(20) Not null)

Create Clustered Index CL_videotitle on Video.Sales(Videotitle)

SELECT VideoID, VideoTitle, RetailPrice from Video.Sales ORDER BY VideoTitle

Select VideoTitle, Barcode, VideoID, WholesalePrice, Genre
FROM Video.Sales WHERE VideoID =5

```

The existing indexes have just been rebuilt. The VideoID and VideoTitle fields are highly selective. The RetailPrice, WholesalePrice and Genre fields have low selectivity. You need to optimize the performance of both queries while minimizing the size of the index. What should you do?

- A. Create a clustered index on the VideoTitle and RetailPrice columns.
- B. Create a nonclustered index on the Barcode and VideoID fields and include the WholesalePrice and Genre fields.
- C. Create a nonclustered index on the VideoTitle, Barcode, VideoID, WholesalePrice, and Genre fields.
- D. Drop the clustered index on the VideoTitle field. Create a nonclustered index on the VideoTitle field.
- E. Alter the existing nonclustered index by using the REORGANIZE option.

Answer: B

Question: 77

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You create a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package that contains confidential information. The package will be used by only two company employees. The package is stored in the msdb database. You need to ensure that only the appropriate employees can execute the package. You must accomplish this goal by using the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Configure the package to use the Encrypt all with user key package protection level.
- B. Configure the package to use the Encrypt all with password package protection level.
- C. Save the package to a file. Encrypt the file by using the Encrypting File System (EFS).
- D. Save the package to a SQL Server 2005 computer that has an IPsec Secure Server policy applied.

Answer: B

Question: 78 DRAG DROP You are a database administrator for Company.com. You are configuring a linked server named Company2 on a local server named Company1. You need to configure the options so that any administrator who is a member of the LocalDBAdmins group can connect to the linked server by using the remote logon of DBAdmin with a password of DBAdmin!1. All other users should be able to connect by using the remote logon of Guest with a password of Guest!1. What should you do? To answer, drag the appropriate security group, login, or password to the correct location or locations in the answer area.

Select from these

LocalDBAdmins DBAdmin DBAdmin!1

Guest Guest!1

New Linked Server

Select page

- General
- Security
- Server Options

Script Help

Local server login to remote server login mappings:

Local Login	Impersonate	Remote User	Remote Password
Place here	☐	Place here	Place here
Place here	☐	Place here	Place here

Add Remove

For a login not defined in the list above, connections will:

- ☐ Not be made
- ☐ Be made without using a security context
- ☐ Be made using the login's current security context
- ☒ Be made using this security context:

Remote login: Place here

With password: Place here

OK Cancel

Connection

Server: XPL

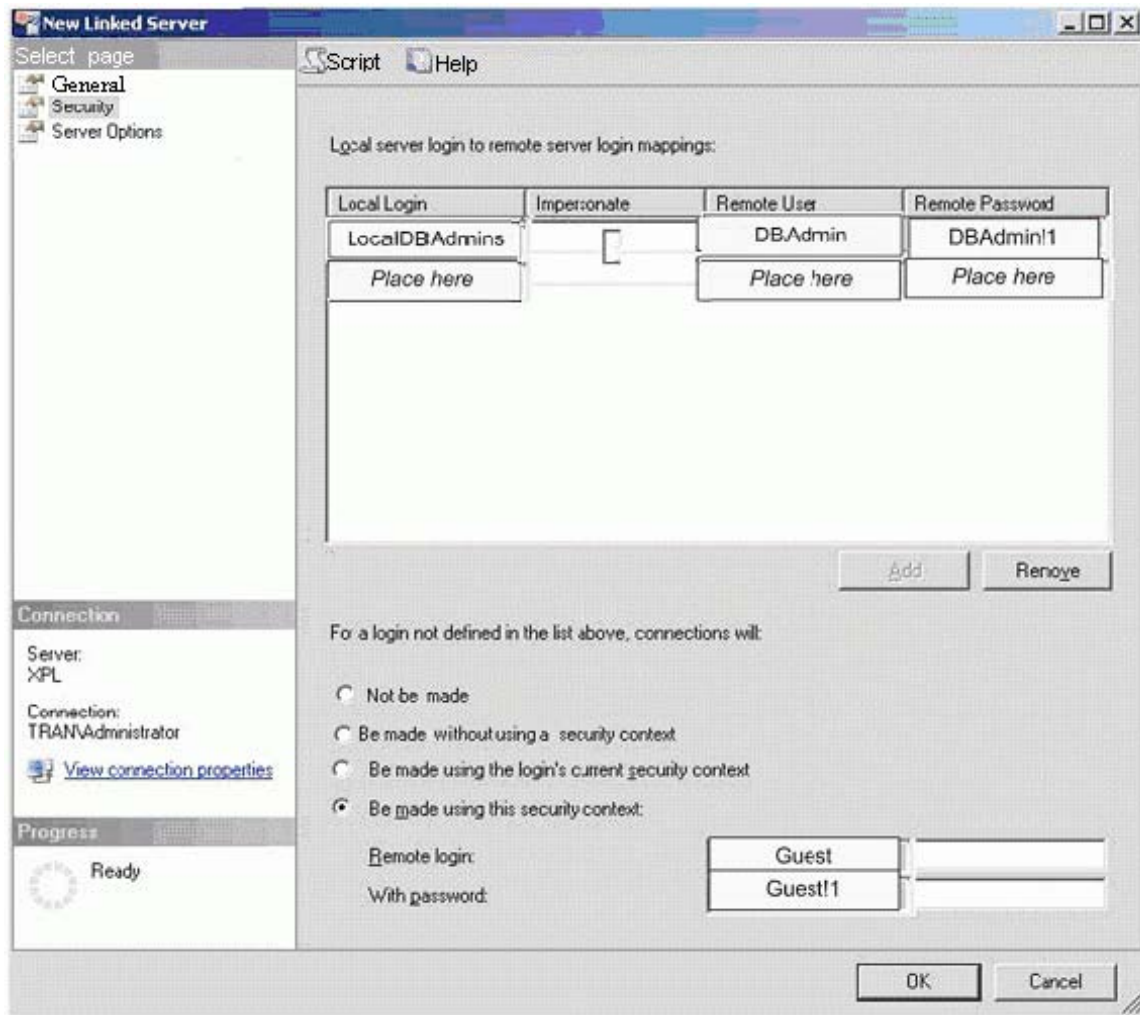
Connection: TRANAdministrator

[View connection properties](#)

Progress

Ready

Answer:



Question: 79

You are a database administrator for Company.com. A company vendor provides product inventory data by using a Web service. Your company needs to create several reports based on this data. You need to ensure that the reports have access to the necessary data. Your solution must provide the best reporting performance. What should you do?

- A. Create a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package that uses a Web service task to retrieve the data and store it in the database. Create reports that utilize the data in the database.
- B. Create Reporting Services reports that retrieve data directly from the vendor Web service.
- C. Create Reporting Services reports that retrieve data by using XPath queries.
- D. Create a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package that uses an FTP task to retrieve the data and store it in the database. Create reports that utilize the data in the database.

Answer: A

Question: 80

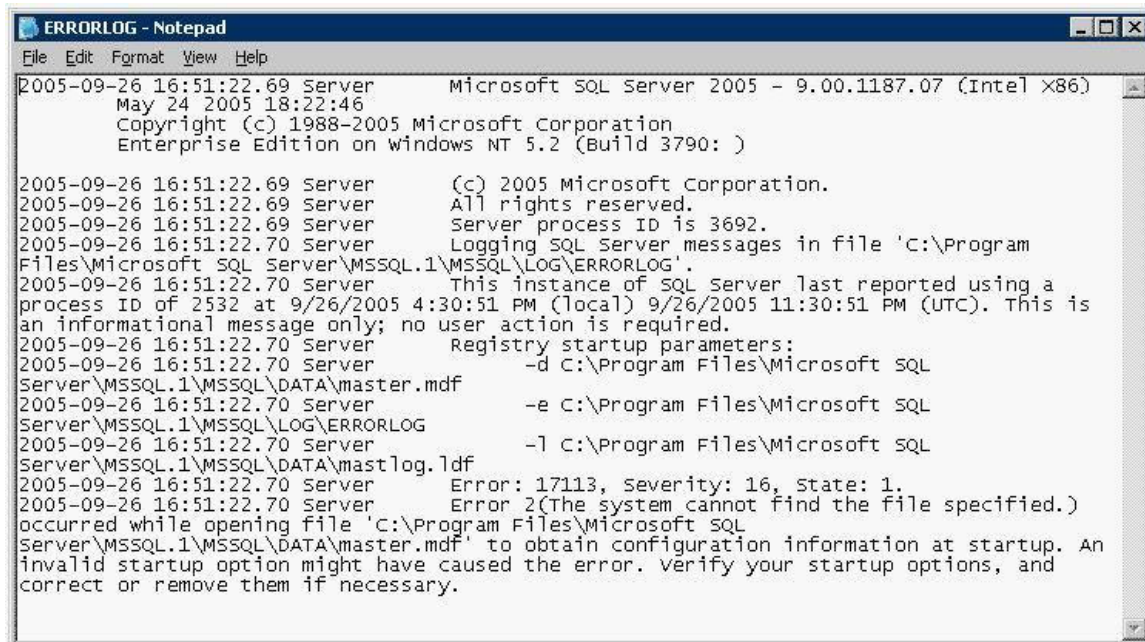
You are a database administrator for Company.com. Each night, you perform full backups of your SQL Server 2005 computer. During business hours, you perform hourly transaction log backups. You rebuild database indexes each night. You need to modify your backup strategy. You must ensure that the database recovers to a new server as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Schedule an additional transaction log backup to run after the nightly index is rebuilt.
- B. Schedule a marker to be added to the transaction log before the nightly index is rebuilt.
- C. Schedule the full backups to run after the nightly index is rebuilt.
- D. Schedule the full backup to run before the nightly index is rebuilt. Schedule a differential backup to run after the nightly index is rebuilt.

Answer: C

Question: 81

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. Backups of all system databases are performed on Saturday nights. Backups of all user databases are performed on Sunday nights. All backups are stored in an off-site facility. CompanyA unexpectedly turns off due to a power outage. When CompanyA is brought back online, the SQL Server service fails to start. You view the SQL Server error log as shown in the exhibit.



```

ERRORLOG - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
2005-09-26 16:51:22.69 Server Microsoft SQL Server 2005 - 9.00.1187.07 (Intel x86)
May 24 2005 18:22:46
Copyright (c) 1988-2005 Microsoft Corporation
Enterprise Edition on Windows NT 5.2 (Build 3790: )

2005-09-26 16:51:22.69 Server (c) 2005 Microsoft Corporation.
2005-09-26 16:51:22.69 Server All rights reserved.
2005-09-26 16:51:22.69 Server Server process ID is 3692.
2005-09-26 16:51:22.70 Server Logging SQL Server messages in file 'C:\Program
Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL.1\MSSQL\LOG\ERRORLOG'.
2005-09-26 16:51:22.70 Server This instance of SQL Server last reported using a
process ID of 2532 at 9/26/2005 4:30:51 PM (local) 9/26/2005 11:30:51 PM (UTC). This is
an informational message only; no user action is required.
2005-09-26 16:51:22.70 Server Registry startup parameters:
2005-09-26 16:51:22.70 Server -d C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL
Server\MSSQL.1\MSSQL\DATA\master.mdf
2005-09-26 16:51:22.70 Server -e C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL
Server\MSSQL.1\MSSQL\LOG\ERRORLOG
2005-09-26 16:51:22.70 Server -l C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL
Server\MSSQL.1\MSSQL\DATA\mastlog.ldf
2005-09-26 16:51:22.70 Server Error: 17113, severity: 16, state: 1.
2005-09-26 16:51:22.70 Server Error 2(The system cannot find the file specified.)
occurred while opening file 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL
Server\MSSQL.1\MSSQL\DATA\master.mdf' to obtain configuration information at startup. An
invalid startup option might have caused the error. Verify your startup options, and
correct or remove them if necessary.

```

You need to return CompanyA to working order as quickly as possible. What should you do first?

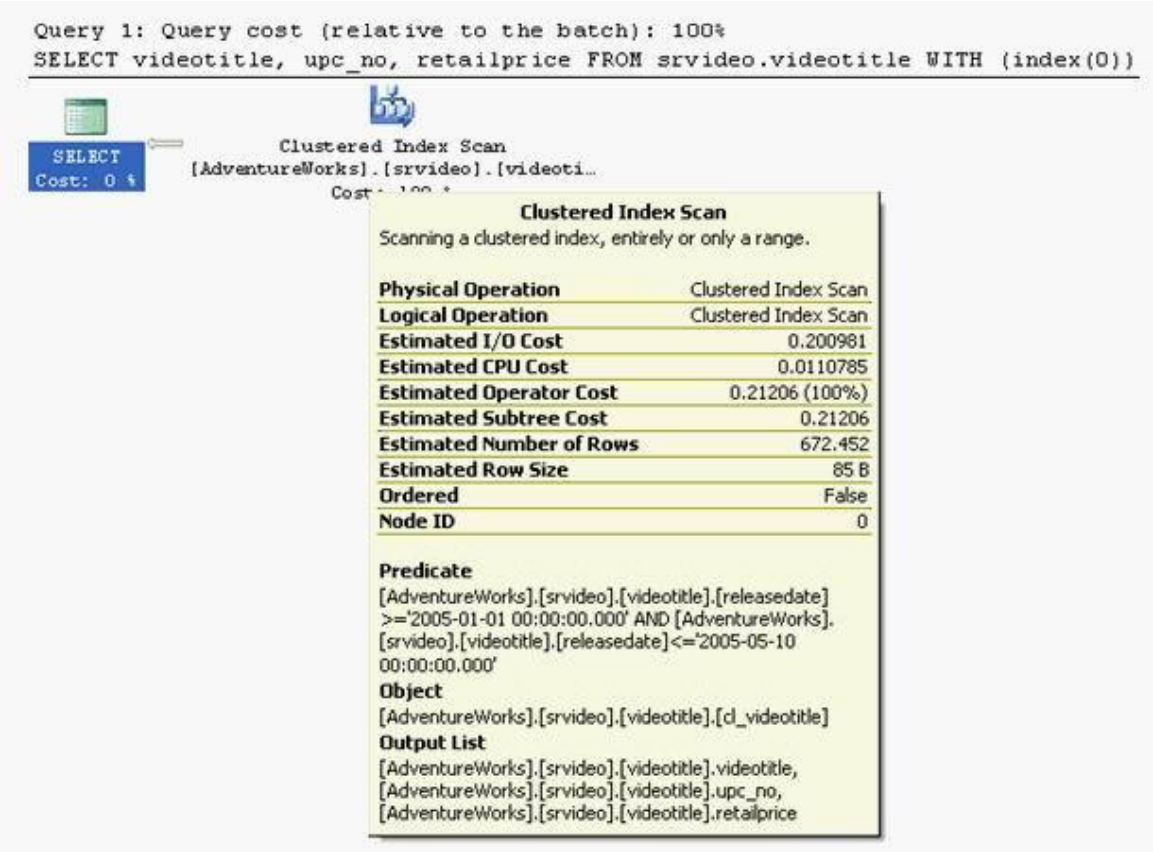
- A. Restore all of the user databases from backup.
- B. Insert the SQL Server 2005 installation CD and run the setup utility to reinstall the default instance.
- C. Restore all of the system databases.
- D. Run Setup.exe from a command line and specify a rebuild of the master database.

Answer: D

Question: 82

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You notice that the following Transact-SQL query is performing very slowly.
 SELECT VideoTitle, UpcNum, RetailPrice, ReleaseDate FROM Srvideo.VideoTitle WITH (INDEX(0)) WHERE ReleaseDate BETWEEN '20050401' AND '20050510'
 There is a clustered index on the VideoTitle column. There is a nonclustered index on the ReleaseDate column that includes the UpcNum and RetailPrice columns. When you query the sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats dynamic management function (DMF) or the VideoTitle table, the avg_fragmentation_in_percent is 10 percent. The graphical

execution plan for the slow query is shown in the exhibit.



You need to ensure that the query performs quickly. What should you do?

- A. Remove the query hint from the query.
- B. Re-create the index on only the ReleaseDate column.
- C. Rebuild all indexes on the VideoTitle table.
- D. Change the query hint to force the optimizer to force a clustered index seek or a scan.

Answer: A

Question: 83

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You migrate several SQL Server 2000 Data Transformation Services (DTS) packages to a 64-bit version of SQL Server 2005 Standard Edition. After migrating the packages, you notice that they do not run. You verify that the packages run on a 32-bit version of SQL Server 2005 Standard Edition. You need to ensure that the packages run. You must minimize the amount of additional development time required. What should you do?

- A. Run the packages by using the Dtsrun.exe command-line utility.
- B. Rewrite the packages by using the 64-bit version of SQL Server 2005 Standard Edition Server Integration Services (SSIS).
- C. Run the packages in the SQL Server 2000 DTS runtime.
- D. Configure the packages to run in 32-bit mode.

Answer: D

Question: 84

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. CompanyA has recently been upgraded from two to eight processors. The CompanyA configuration is summarized in the following table.

Max degree of parallelism	0
Cost threshold for parallelism	20
Affinity mask	1
AWE enabled	1

You need to optimize CompanyA so that longer running queries can run parallel plans. What should you do?

- A. Change the AWE enabled setting to 0.
- B. Change the max degree of parallelism to 1.
- C. Change the cost threshold for parallelism to 0.
- D. Change the affinity mask to 0.

Answer: D

Question: 85

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company's financial forecasting application uses a SQL Server 2005 database that enables business users to run both ad hoc and predefined queries. You suspect that some queries consume an excessive amount of server resources. You need to identify which queries consume the most resources. You want to achieve this goal as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Use the sqldiag utility.
- B. Use the sys.dm_exec_query_stats dynamic management view (DMV).
- C. Use the DBCC INPUTBUFFER command.
- D. Use the SHOWPLAN session option.

Answer: B

Question: 86

You are the database administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. The following query is run frequently.

```
SELECT E.EmployeeID, C.FirstName + ' ' + C.LastName AS FullName , E.Title, E.VacationHours, E.SickLeaveHours,
A.AddressLine1, A.AddressLine2, A.City, A.PostalCode, S.[Name] AS State FROM HumanResources.Employee AS E INNER JOIN
HumanResources.EmployeeAddress AS EA ON E.EmployeeID = EA.EmployeeID
INNER JOIN Person.Address AS A ON A.AddressID = EA.AddressID INNER JOIN Person.Contact AS C ON C.ContactID =
E.ContactID INNER JOIN Person.StateProvince AS S ON S.StateProvinceID = A.StateProvinceID ORDER BY C.LastName
```

All tables referenced in the query are read-intensive with very few inserts and updates. You cannot change existing objects in the database. You can add new objects to the database. You need to optimize the performance of the query. What should you do?

- A. Create an indexed view that contains all of the columns that are used in the query.
- B. Create a partitioned table that contains all of the columns that are used in the query.
- C. Create a view that contains all of the columns that are used in the query.
- D. Alter the current indexes by setting the FILLFACTOR option to 50.

Answer: A

Question: 87

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Your company has 10 SQL Server 2005 computers in a distributed environment. The SQL Server computers each subscribe to a transactional replication publication. Company policy defines service level agreements (SLAs) for maximum replication latency. You need to verify that the SLAs are being met. What should you do?

- A. Ping each subscriber from the server that hosts the publication database. Record the response time for each.
- B. Record the time stamps on replication-related events in the application event log of each subscriber.
- C. Use tracer tokens to measure and record latency of each subscriber.
- D. Create and execute a stored procedure that verifies the data on each subscriber. Record the execution time of the stored procedure.

Answer: C

Question: 88

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company uses a SQL Server 2005 computer that runs Reporting Services. Reporting Services is used to produce hundreds of reports each day. You discover that the ReportServerTempDB database is growing. You need to minimize the size of the ReportServerTempDB database. What should you do?

- A. Minimize the use of report snapshots in the reports.
- B. Decrease the time between transaction log backups of the database.
- C. Delete report snapshot history each week.
- D. Minimize the use of session caching in the reports.

Answer: D

Question: 89

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You are configuring a SQL Server 2005 database on a server named ServerA to use a CLR user-defined type. The CLR user-defined type needs to access a configuration file on a server named ServerB. You create a CLR assembly by using the default permission set. However, when the CLR user-defined type is called on ServerA, the assembly returns a security error. You need to correct the problem. What should you do?

- A. Alter the assembly to use the SAFE permission set.
- B. Alter the assembly to use the EXTERNAL_ACCESS permission set.
- C. Alter the assembly to use the VISIBILITY = ON option.
- D. Alter the assembly to use the UNCHECKED DATA option.

Answer: B

Question: 90

You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. The SQL Server transaction log files are stored on an 80-GB mirrored volume. New databases have been added to SQL1, and the 80-GB volume is 85 percent full. You do not currently have the ability to upgrade the volume or to add more disk space. You need to receive an alert if the unused disk space on the 80-GB volume falls below 5 GB. What should you do?

- A. In the Performance Logs and Alerts console, create an alert on the Logical Disk % Free Space counter.
- B. In SQL Server Agent, create an alert for the SQL Server: Databases Percent Log Used object.

- C. In the Wmic.exe utility, execute the Microsoft Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) Query SELECT FreeSpace FROM Win32_LogicalDisk.
- D. In SQL Server Management Studio, run the DBCC SQLPERF(LOGSPACE) command.

Answer: A

Question: 91

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You have many complex SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages that move data among your servers. The SSIS packages import and export data to and from your company's trading partners. The SSIS packages can only run after certain conditions are met that exist outside of SQL Server. Your department uses a third-party tool to schedule the running of nightly scripts to test for these conditions. You need to run SSIS from your scripts as seamlessly as possible. What should you do?

- A. When conditions are met in the scripts, have the scripts execute the DTEXEC utility to run the SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages.
- B. When conditions are met in the scripts, have the scripts execute the DTUTIL utility to run the SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages.
- C. Have the scripts write a status code to a text file that the SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages look for and act upon.
- D. Create a trigger that runs the SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages.

Answer: A

Question: 92

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyB. CompanyB runs a single SQL Server instance. You manage CompanyB from an administrative workstation named DBA1. CompanyB intermittently fails to respond to user queries. Currently, it is not responding to your connection through SQL Server Management Studio. You need to correct the problem. What should you do?

- A. Log on interactively to CompanyB as an administrator. Establish a dedicated administrator connection to the SQL Server instance.
- B. Log on to CompanyB by using the Administrator logon account that is built into Microsoft Windows.
- C. Log on to the SQL Server instance on CompanyB by using the sa logon account that is built into SQL Server.
- D. Restart the SQL Server Browser on CompanyB.

Answer: A

Question: 93

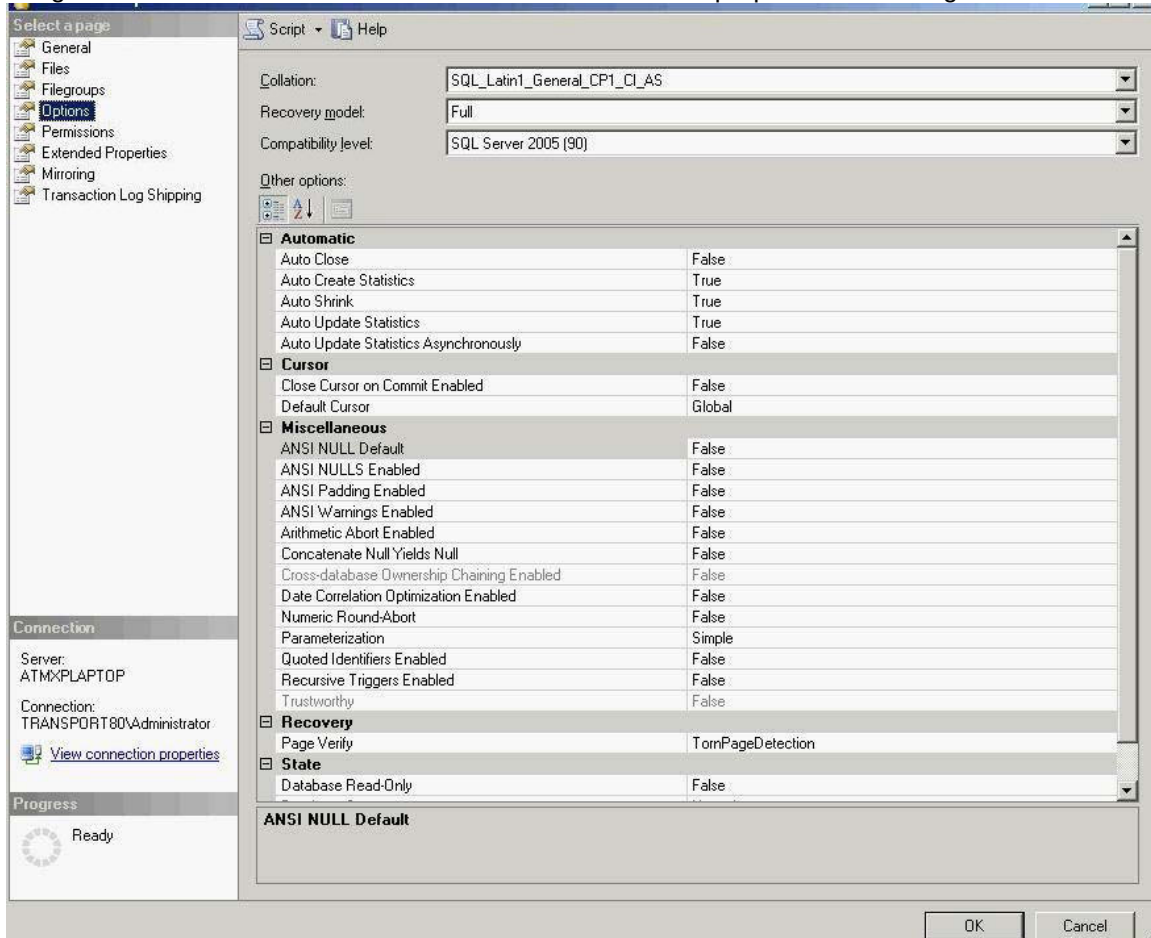
You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. You create a security template that disables unnecessary services. The template is appropriate only for CompanyA. You need to ensure that the security template is applied to CompanyA. Your solution must ensure that the template automatically overrides any manual configuration changes made by other administrators within an hour. What should you do?

- A. Configure Task Scheduler to import the security template by using Secedit.exe. Configure the task to run every half hour.
- B. Configure Task Scheduler to run the Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer tool every half hour.
- C. Use the Local Security Policy editor to import the security template into the Local Security Policy object.
- D. Use the SQL Server Surface Area Configuration tool to import the security template.

Answer: A

Question: 94

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company uses a SQL Server 2005 application. Users report that the application sometimes responds very slowly for several minutes at a time. This problem occurs throughout the day and typically takes place after a large number of database rows are deleted. The database properties are configured as shown in the exhibit.



You need to ensure that this performance problem does not recur. What should you do?

- A. Set Page Verify to None.
- B. Set ANSI Warnings Enabled to True.
- C. Configure the database so that the AUTO-SHRINK option is disabled.
- D. Configure the database to be the simple recovery model.

Answer: C

Question: 95

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You are configuring a new SQL Server 2005 computer. The computer contains five hard disks. You need to ensure that the server can continue functioning in the event that a single hard disk fails. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Configure a non-RAID volume that uses one hard disk. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003 and SQL Server on the non-RAID volume.

- B. Configure a RAID-1 volume that uses two hard disks. Install Microsoft Windows Server 2003 and SQL Server on the RAID-1 volume.
- C. Configure a RAID-5 volume that uses four hard disks. Place the transaction log and data files on the RAID-5 volume.
- D. Configure a RAID-5 volume that uses three hard disks. Place the transaction log and data files on the RAID-5 volume.
- E. Configure a RAID-0 volume that uses three hard disks. Place the transaction log and data files on the RAID-0 volume.

Answer: B, D

Question: 96

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. The SQL Server service and the SQL Server Agent service are configured to start automatically. You need to configure CompanyA to audit all user names and application names that attempt to access information from CompanyA. CompanyA must perform auditing at all times, and the results must be kept for 10 years. What should you do?

- A. Create a SQL Server Agent job to run the SQL Trace stored procedure. Configure the job to start when the SQL Server Agent service starts.
- B. Set the Login auditing setting to Both failed and successful logins.
- C. Disable the C2 Audit Tracing setting on the server properties.
- D. Configure the server authentication mode as SQL Server and Windows Authentication mode.

Answer: A

Question: 97

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer named CompanyA. Users report that all client applications that connect to CompanyA are responding slowly. You discover that CompanyA's CPU and memory utilization is low and that disk activity is low. You need to identify the cause of the performance problem. What should you do?

- A. Use System Monitor to examine CompanyA's cache hit ratio.
- B. Examine the sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats dynamic management function (DMF).
- C. Use Task Manager to examine utilization of CompanyA's network adapter.
- D. Examine the sys.dm_db_partition_stats dynamic management view (DMV).

Answer: C

Question: 98

You work as DBA at Company.com. You administer a Microsoft Windows Server 2003 computer named CompanyA. CompanyA runs SQL Server 2005 and is a member of a Microsoft Active Directory domain named Contoso.com. The domain is configured with all of the default settings. Several members of the information security team have requested access to CompanyA. The information security team uses the Microsoft Windows XP Professional, Linux, and Macintosh operating systems to perform vulnerability assessments. The information security team members ask you to create two new logon accounts for their use. They would like the logon accounts to have the following user names and passwords: User name\password for first account: pentest\P@ssw0rd User name\password for second account: hacktest\password You need to provide the information security team with the requested access to CompanyA. Which Transact-SQL script should you use?

- A. CREATE LOGIN pentest WITH PASSWORD = 'P@ssw0rd' CREATE LOGIN hacktest WITH PASSWORD = 'password', CHECK_POLICY = OFF
- B. CREATE LOGIN pentest WITH PASSWORD = 'P@ssw0rd' CREATE LOGIN hacktest WITH PASSWORD = 'password' [HASHED]
- C. CREATE LOGIN pentest WITH PASSWORD = 'P@ssw0rd' CREATE LOGIN hacktest WITH PASSWORD = 'password'
- D. CREATE LOGIN [CONTOSO\pentest] FROM WINDOWS CREATE LOGIN [CONTOSO\hacktest] FROM WINDOWS

Answer: A

Question: 99

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You are responsible for 20 SQL Server 2005 computers. These computers are monitored by other administrators who are required to ensure that query response times meet company service level agreements (SLAs). You need to provide these administrators with a consistent way of monitoring query response times on the servers. What should you do?

- A. Create SQL Server Profiler templates that include query start times and end times. Distribute these templates to the database administrators.
- B. Write a query that queries the sys.dm_db_partition_stats dynamic management view (DMV). Distribute this query to the administrators.
- C. Create an XML document that contains the event and column names of the query response times that must be captured in SQL Server Profiler. Distribute the XML file to the database administrators.
- D. Instruct the administrators to use System Monitor to monitor cache hit ratio statistics.

Answer: A

Question: 100

You are a database administrator for your company. The company uses a SQL Server 2005 database that contains a table named Production.Product. There are more than 40 columns in the table. The most common queries are shown in the following Transact-SQL statements.

```
--QUERY 1 SELECT [Name], [ProductLine], [ListPrice], [Class], [Style] FROM [Production].[Product] WHERE [ProductLine] = 'T' --  
QUERY 2 SELECT * FROM [Production].[Product] ORDER BY [Name]
```

You need to choose the best indexes to support the most common queries to the Production.Product table while minimizing the space required for the indexes. Which two indexes should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a clustered index on the Name column.
- B. Create a nonclustered index on the ProductLine column and include the ListPrice, Class and Style columns.
- C. Create a nonclustered index on the Name column.
- D. Create a clustered index on the ProductLine, ListPrice, Class and Style columns.
- E. Create a nonclustered index on the ProductLine, ListPrice columns.

Answer: A, B

Question: 101

You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. SQL1 hosts a database named AssetTrack. You need to design a strategy to quickly perform point-in-time and page-level restores of the AssetTrack database. Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Design a backup strategy that involves full and differential backups.
- B. Configure the Recovery model database option as Full.
- C. Configure the Recovery model database option as Simple.
- D. Design a backup strategy that involves full and transaction log backups.
- E. Configure the Restrict access database option as Restricted.

Answer: B, D

Question: 102

You are the database administrator for a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. Your company has five databases running on a single SQL Server 2005 instance. All indexes are created by using the SORT_IN_TEMPDB option to reduce the amount of time required and the amount of space used in the user databases to create and rebuild indexes. You need to design the tempdb database for optimal performance. What should you do?

- A. Place the tempdb database on the same RAID-5 volume as the user databases.
- B. Place the tempdb database on a different RAID-5 volume from the user databases.
- C. Place the tempdb database on the same RAID-0 volume as the user databases.
- D. Place the tempdb database on a different RAID-0 volume from the user databases.

Answer: D

Question: 103

You are a database administrator for Company.com. A database on one of the company's SQL Server 2005 computers stores transaction information for the company's Web-based order system. The database is configured to use the full recovery model. Your company receives very few orders between the hours of 19:00 and 04:00. Your maximum acceptable risk for data loss is one hour. Database backups must be performed as quickly as possible. You need to develop a maintenance plan to manage this risk. What should you do?

- A. Configure a Back Up Database task to do a full backup of the database every day at 19:00. Configure a second Back Up Database task to do differential backups at 09:00 and 14:00. Configure a third Back Up Database task to do transaction log backups every hour.
- B. Configure a Back Up Database task to do a full backup of the database every hour. Configure a Check Database Integrity task to run every hour.
- C. Configure a Back Up Database task to do a full backup of the database every day at 19:00. Configure a second Back Up Database task to do differential backups at 09:00 and 14:00. Configure a Check Database Integrity task to run every hour.
- D. Configure a Back Up Database task to do a full backup at 09:00 and 14:00. Configure a second Back Up Database task to do transaction log backups every hour.

Answer: A

Question: 104

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 database named Contracts. The Contracts database becomes corrupted. You perform a restore by using the following Transact-SQL script. RESTORE DATABASE Contracts FROM contracts_bu_device WITH CONTINUE_AFTER_ERROR, CHECKSUM, RECOVERY After the restore, the SQL Server logs show errors in some of the page restores. You need to repair the database pages that are corrupt. You need to achieve this goal by using the method that facilitates the fastest possible repair. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use?

- A. ALTER DATABASE Contracts SET TRUSTWORTHY ON
- B. DBCC CHECKDB (Contracts, REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS) WITH TABLOCK
- C. ALTER DATABASE Contracts SET TORN_PAGE_DETECTION ON
- D. DBCC CHECKDB (Contracts, REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS) WITH NO_INFOMSGS

Answer: B

Question: 105

You need to design a stored procedure to import the registry information from AppServer1. You want to accomplish this goal without allowing the execution of unmanaged code. What should you do?

- A. Use a regular stored procedure that calls xp_cmdshell.
- B. Use an extended stored procedure.
- C. Use a CLR stored procedure with the SAFE permission set.
- D. Use a CLR stored procedure with the EXTERNAL_ACCESS permission set.
- E. Use a CLR stored procedure with the UNSAFE permission set.

Answer: D

Question: 106

You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. SQL1 contains two user databases. SQL1 also contains the publisher database for a transactional replication publication. Every night, a full backup is made of all databases. Transaction log backups are made twice each day for both user databases. SQL1 is configured to use SQL Server and Windows authentication. Client applications connect by using SQL Server login accounts. The disk subsystem on SQL1 experiences a complete failure. You replace the failed hardware, reinstall Microsoft Windows Server 2003, and reinstall SQL Server 2005. You need to ensure that SQL1 is operating normally as quickly as possible and with a minimum loss of data. Your solution must make the user databases available to client applications as soon as those databases are restored. What should you do first?

- A. Restore all of the system databases.
- B. Restore the two user databases only.
- C. Restore the publisher database only.
- D. Re-create the transactional replication publication.

Answer: A

Question: 107

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Your SQL Server 2005 computer contains a user database named Products. You use SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages to export data from the Products database to a text file. You use FTP to send the text file to your company's trading partners. You need to ensure that you can recover your SSIS packages if a disaster occurs. What should you do?

- A. Back up the Products database.
- B. Back up the msdb database.
- C. Configure your server to use the full recovery model.
- D. Configure your server to use the bulk-logged recovery model.

Answer: B Question: 108

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You administer a SQL Server 2005 computer that contains a database named Customers. The database includes a table named CustInfo. The table includes an identity column named CustID and an nvarchar column named CustName. Company policy requires that rows containing duplicate CustName values be removed from the CustInfo table once each year. However, rows cannot be removed from the CustInfo table until they have been manually examined and verified as being duplicates. You need to provide a way to identify potential duplicate rows for manual examination. You need to accomplish this goal by using the least amount of administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Create a trigger for the CustInfo table that rolls back INSERT queries that contain duplicate data.
- B. Use a SELECT INTO query that includes GROUP BY and HAVING clauses to create a new table that contains duplicate rows from the CustInfo table.
- C. Create a new unique index on the CustName column. Specify IGNORE_DUP_KEY = ON when creating index.
- D. On the CustName column, create a foreign key constraint that references a distinct list of CustName values.

Answer: B

Question: 109

You are a database administrator for a financial services company. You are configuring replication between two SQL Server 2005 computers named SQL1 and SQL2. SQL1 stores real-time transactional data. SQL2 is used for reporting. SQL2 must not change data on SQL1. The publication contains a large amount of data. You need to ensure that during replication, data is copied from SQL1 to SQL2 in as near real-time as possible to ensure accurate reporting. You need to ensure that this data is copied securely. What should you do?

- A. Configure snapshot replication on SQL1. Configure SQL2 as a standard subscriber for a Standard subscription.
- B. Configure merge replication on SQL1. Configure SQL2 as a standard subscriber for an Updateable subscription.
- C. Configure transactional replication on SQL1. Configure SQL2 as a standard subscriber for an Updateable subscription.
- D. Configure transactional replication on SQL1. Configure SQL2 as a standard subscriber for a Standard subscription.

Answer: D

Question: 110

You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. SQL1 contains two databases named Production and DW. You create a new database named Staging. The Staging database temporarily stores and manipulates data as the data moves from the Production database into the DW database. You need to ensure that tables are not removed from the Staging database. You also need to ensure that any attempts to remove tables are logged. Other databases must not be affected by your solution. What should you do?

- A. Create a DML trigger on each table to prevent deletion of data.
- B. Create an event notification to fire when the TRUNCATE TABLE Transact-SQL statement is submitted to the Staging database.
- C. Create a DDL trigger that uses the ON DATABASE parameter for the Staging database.
- D. Create a DDL trigger that uses the ON ALL SERVER parameter.

Answer: C

Question: 111

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You have a Data Transformation Services (DTS) package stored in SQL Server 2000 that you want to migrate into SQL Server 2005. The DTS package uses complex Microsoft Visual Basic Scripting Edition (VBScript) to dynamically configure precedence constraints. You run the SQL Server 2005 Package Migration Wizard, which fails to convert the package from SQL Server 2000 to SQL Server 2005. You need to ensure that the DTS package runs in SQL Server 2005. You must get the package running as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Manually recreate the SQL Server 2000 Data Transformation Services (DTS) package as a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package.
- B. Configure the SQL Server 2000 Data Transformation Services (DTS) task to not use precedence constraints. Then, run the SQL Server 2005 Package Migration Wizard again.
- C. Ensure that the SQL Server 2000 Data Transformation Services (DTS) package is wrapped in an Execute DTS 2000 Package task.
- D. Run the SQL Server 2005 Package Migration Wizard. If the upgrade is not successful, run a Transfer SQL Server Objects task.

Answer: C

Question: 112

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You discover that a SQL Server 2005 application performs slowly when you execute the following query. `SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE OrderStatus = 'InProgress'` The application executes this query as an ad hoc query. This query usually executes much more quickly. The OrderStatus column is indexed. Only a small number of the rows

contain the value InProgress. However, the OrderStatus column index is not being used, even though the index is optimal for this query. You need to improve the performance of this query. However, you cannot modify the application that executes the query. Your solution must also minimize the impact on end users. What should you do?

- A. Update the statistics on the index.
- B. Rebuild the index by using a FILLFACTOR of 10 percent.
- C. Recreate the index to include all of the columns in the table.
- D. Create an indexed view of the Orders table.

Answer: A

Question: 113

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Users report that a SQL Server 2005 application is performing slowly. You need to identify the queries that are experiencing slow performance due to blocking. What should you do?

- A. In a SQL Trace log file, look for queries that have low duration values and high read and write values.
- B. In a SQL Trace log file, look for queries that have high duration values and low read and write values.
- C. In a query execution plan, look for queries that have a large number of table scans.
- D. In a query execution plan, look for queries that have missing or out-of-date statistics.

Answer: B

Question: 114

You are a database administrator for Company.com. Your company uses a SQL Server 2005 application. The application executes a query that returns three columns of the nvarchar data type and one column of the XML data type. The query uses a WHERE clause that includes all three of the nvarchar columns. The table contains 5 million rows, and the query returns 50,000 rows. You need to improve the performance of the query. What should you do?

- A. Create a composite index on the three nvarchar columns, and specify INCLUDE for the XML column.
- B. Create a primary XML index on the XML column.
- C. Create statistics on the nvarchar columns.
- D. Create a view that includes only the four columns that the query uses.

Answer: A

Question: 115

You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. Users report that SQL1 is not responsive. You discover that SQL1's network segment is heavily utilized. You cannot connect to SQL1 by using the graphical SQL Server administrative tools. You suspect that SQL1 is the target of a Denial of Service (DoS) attack. You need to connect to SQL1 to examine the current activities. What should you do first?

- A. Restart SQL1.
- B. Stop and restart the SQL Server service on SQL1.
- C. Use the dedicated administrative connection to connect to SQL1.
- D. Use SQL Server Profiler to connect to SQL1.

Answer: C

Question: 116

You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. SQL1 stores confidential customer information in a

database named Customers. The company's written security policy states that transmission of customer data between client computers and servers must always take place in a manner that supports authentication, non-repudiation, and encryption. Client computers that do not support the company's written security policy are denied data access. You need to ensure that the Customers database is in compliance with the company's security policy. What should you do?

- A. Install a certificate on SQL1 from a Trusted Root Certification Authority.
- B. Configure SQL1 to use a self-signed certificate.
- C. Configure the local security policy of SQL1 to use the IPsec Server policy.
- D. Encrypt all tables in the Customers database.
- E. Enable C2 auditing on SQL1.

Answer: A

Question: 117

You are a database administrator for Company.com. You manage 10 SQL Server 2005 computers. The computers reside on an isolated portion of the company's network that has been restricted from accessing the Internet. Only intranet client computers have access to the SQL Server 2005 computers. You need to audit the SQL Server computers to identify only the missing operating system or SQL Server patches, hotfixes, and service packs. What should you do?

- A. From a client computer on the network, run the Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer (MBSA) to scan the IP address of the 10 SQL Server 2005 computers. Configure MBSA to check for Microsoft Windows vulnerabilities, SQL Server vulnerabilities, and security updates against Microsoft Windows Update.
- B. From a client computer on the network, run the Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer (MBSA) to scan the IP address of the 10 SQL Server 2005 computers. Configure MBSA to check for SQL Server vulnerabilities and security updates against a network Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server.
- C. From a client computer on the network, run the Microsoft SQL Server Best Practices Analyzer.
- D. On each SQL Server computer, run the SQL Server Surface Area Configuration for Services And Connections.

Answer: B

Question: 118

You are a database administrator for Company.com. The company uses a SQL Server 2005 computer that runs Reporting Services. The server runs reports that include only data from the previous days sales. You discover that an OLTP database application runs slowly when reports are run during business hours and that reports sometimes time out. You need to correct the problem and prevent it from recurring. What should you do?

- A. Configure the reports to run under the Snapshot isolation level.
- B. Store the report definitions on a separate server.
- C. Increase the size of the ReportServerTempDB database.
- D. Configure the reports to use report snapshots. Schedule the report snapshots to run after business hours.

Answer: D