

Easy CramBible Lab



70-432

**MS SQL Server@
2008,Implementation
and Maintenance**

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THE TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IS 129

QUESTION NO: 1

You work in a company which is named Wiikigo Corp. The company uses SQL Server 2008.

You are the administrator of the company database. Now you are in charge of a SQL Server 2008 instance. There is a computer which hosts several applications in your company.

The instance runs on the computer. A job named DeliveryList is created by you. This job requires a file to be written to a file server.

But because the job cannot access the file server, it fails to run. You intend to configure the SQL Server Agent service so that only the SQL Server Agent service has read and write access to the file server.

Which account type should you use?

- A. You should use local Service account
- B. You should use network Service account
- C. You should use domain account
- D. You should use local System account

Answer: C

Explanation

In order to access file shares, the account that runs the job should have access rights to the remote object. In this case, the user that runs the job is "sa". As it is "sa", the real user that runs the job is SQL Server Agent user.

So, use one domain account for the SQL Server Agent and grant the correct rights to this user on the file server.

QUESTION NO: 2

You work in a company which is named Wiikigo Corp. The company uses SQL Server 2008.

You are the administrator of the company database.

Now you are in charge of a SQL Server 2008 instance. There is a database named DB1 in the instance. On DB1, quite few logged operations are performed.

Now according to the requirement of the company CIO, you must validate that the database can be restored to a specific point in time.

So what action should you perform to achieve this goal?

- A. You should verify that the simple recovery model is used by the database

- B. You should verify that the full recovery model is used by the database.
- C. You should verify that the checksum page verify option is used by the database
- D. You should verify that the bulk-logged recovery model is used by the database

Answer: B

Explanation Full recovery model

Provides the normal database maintenance model for databases where durability of transactions is necessary.

Log backups are required. This model fully logs all transactions and retains the transaction log records until after they are backed up. **The full recovery model allows a database to be recovered to the point of failure**, assuming that the tail of the log can be backed up after the failure. The full recovery model also supports restoring individual data pages.

QUESTION NO: 3

You work in a company which is named Wiikigo Corp. The company uses SQL Server 2008. You are the administrator of the company database.

Now you are in charge of a SQL Server 2008 instance.

There is a SQL Server 7.0 database. You upgrade the database to the SQL Server instance.

According to the company requirement, you must make sure that suspect pages can be detected in the database.

So what action should you perform to achieve this goal?

- A. For the database, you should turn on the TRUSTWORTHY database option
- B. For the database, the PAGE_VERIFY database option should be set to CHECKSUM
- C. For the database, the database compatibility level option should be set to 10.
- D. For the model database, the PAGE_VERIFY database option should be set to TORN_PAGE_DETECTION.

Answer: B

Explanation

When CHECKSUM is specified, the Database Engine calculates a checksum over the contents of the whole page and stores the value in the page header when a page is written to disk. When the page is read from disk, the checksum is recomputed and compared to the checksum value stored in the page header.

If the values do not match, error message 824 (indicating a checksum failure) is reported to both

the SQL Server error log and the Windows event log. A checksum failure indicates an I/O path problem. To determine the root cause requires investigation of the hardware, firmware drivers, BIOS, filter drivers (such as virus software), and other I/O path components.

QUESTION NO: 4

You work in a company which is named Wiikigo Corp. The company uses SQL Server 2008. You are the administrator of the company database.

Now you are in charge of a SQL Server 2008 instance. You configure the SQL Server instance to use the T1222 and -T1204 trace flags during startup.

You must make sure that your failure recovery plan performs backup of the use of the trace flags.

So what action should you perform to achieve this goal?

- A. You should backup the master database
- B. You should backup the default.trc file
- C. You should backup the SQL Server registry hive.
- D. You should backup the resource database

Answer: C

ExplanationSQL Server Configuration Manager writes startup parameters to the registry. They take effect upon the next startup of the Database Engine.

You can override the default startup options temporarily and start an instance of SQL Server by using the following additional startup options.

-T trace#Indicates that an instance of SQL Server should be started with a specified trace flag (**trace#**) in effect. Traceflags are used to start the server with nonstandard behavior.

QUESTION NO: 5

You work in a company which is named Wiikigo Corp. The company uses SQL Server 2008. You are the administrator of the company database.

Now you are in charge of a SQL Server 2008 instance. According to the company requirement, the names of all user-defined stored procedures must contain the prefix usp_ on all instances.

Besides this, you must make sure that stored procedures that do not contain this prefix cannot be created by you.

What should you do?

- A. A policy should be created. The policy targets the name of the stored procedure that is evaluated on demand.

- B. A policy should be created. The policy targets the name of the stored procedure that is evaluated on change.
- C. A condition should be created. The condition targets the name of the stored procedure that is evaluated on change
- D. A condition should be created. The condition targets the name of stored procedure that is evaluated on demand.

Answer: B

Explanation

Policy-Based Management is a system for managing one or more instances of SQL Server 2008. When SQL Server policy administrators use Policy-Based Management, they use SQL Server Management Studio to create policies to manage entities on the server, such as the instance of SQL Server, databases, or other SQL Server objects.

Policy-Based Management has three components:

Policy management

Policy administrators create policies.

Explicit administration

Administrators select one or more managed targets and explicitly check that the targets comply with a specific policy, or explicitly make the targets comply with a policy.

Evaluation modes

There are four evaluation modes, three of which can be automated:

On demand. This mode evaluates the policy when directly specified by the user.

On change: prevent. This automated mode uses DDL triggers to prevent policy violations.

Important: If the nested triggers server configuration option is disabled, **On change:prevent** will not work correctly. Policy-Based Management relies on DDL triggers to detect and roll back DDL operations that do not comply with policies that use this evaluation mode. Removing the Policy-Based Management DDL triggers or disabling nested triggers, will cause this evaluation mode to fail or perform unexpectedly.

On change: log only. This automated mode uses event notification to evaluate a policy when a relevant change is made.

On schedule. This automated mode uses a SQL Server Agent job to periodically evaluate a policy.

When automated policies are not enabled, Policy-Based Management will not affect system performance.