

EasyMCSE Lab



Cram Bible 2000

Admin SQL Server 7.0

Exam 70-28

(Release 2.01)

****Single-user License****
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1. Be sure to study EVERY question in both parts. Any question will possibly appear in your real test.
2. Although we have tried our best to make the questions/answers 100% right, As SQL MCSE tests are known as the most difficult ones among all the tests and sometimes the questions are not clear enough themselves, probably you will not agree on few of our answers. Please feel free to contact us and don't forget to tell us your reasons. We'll appreciate any error corrections and feedback. Thank you.
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Study hard and you'll SURELY pass at the first time.

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Cram Session (Part 1)

You need to provide access to the Sales database for Internet users who do not have Windows NT accounts. How can you provide access? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Add a guest user account to the Sales database, and grant the guest user account the appropriate permissions in the Sales database.
- B. Create a SQL Server login for Internet guest access.
- C. Add the Windows NT Domain Users account to the SQL Server public role in the Sales database.
- D. Grant the Windows NT Guest account access to SQL Server.

Answer: A, D

The trace you currently use is saved. You want to use similar traces frequently.

How must you edit the saved trace you currently use to include additional events?

- A. Import the trace in SQL Server Profiler, and edit the event classes.
- B. Open the trace file, and edit the event classes.
- C. Open the trace definition, and edit the event classes.
- D. Edit the saved registry settings for the trace.

Answer: A

The size of your database has increased significantly, and you want to examine performance statistics on specific database objects. The original SQL Server trace file was saved in a table.

How should you replay the trace one step at a time?

- A. Query the trace table for the event classes, and create a trace definition file that uses those events.
- B. In SQL Server Profiler, open the trace table, save it to a file, and replay the trace one step at a time.
- C. In SQL Server Profiler, open the trace table, and replay the trace one step at a time.
- D. In SQL Server Profiler, import the trace definition, and replay the trace one step at a time.

Answer: C

Maria is a member of the Windows NT HumanResource group. You need to deny database access to the HumanResource group, but you need to ensure that Maria has more than guest access.

You deny database access to the HumanResource group by adding the group to the db_denydatareader and db_denydatawriter roles. What must you do to give Maria the access she had before the HumanResource group was denied access?

- A. Ensure that you add Maria's database access after you deny access to the HumanResource group.
- B. Add Maria as a user with a SQL Server login under Mixed Mode.
- C. Remove Maria from the HumanResource group, and add her as a user.

D. Maria already has database access as a member of the guest user account and the public role.

Answer: C

As the database owner, you grant Franz permissions to create views and create stored procedures in the Finance database.

Franz creates a stored procedure that does an update on the dbo.Prices table. He creates a view that selects price information for a report. He grants Suzanne SELECT permissions on the view and EXECUTE permissions on the stored procedure.

What must be done so that Suzanne can obtain the results by using the view and stored procedure?

- A. You must grant Suzanne SELECT permissions on the view and the stored procedure.
- B. Franz must grant Suzanne SELECT permissions on the Prices table.
- C. You must grant Suzanne SELECT and UPDATE permissions on the Prices table.
- D. Franz must grant Suzanne EXECUTE permissions on the stored procedure and SELECT permissions on the Prices table.

Answer: C

Maria preceded you as administrator for Microsoft Windows NT Server and SQL Server. Maria created SQL Server logins and passwords matching users' Windows NT accounts.

When users log in to the Windows NT Server domain, they obtain access to SQL Server. Which permissions do users receive when they access SQL Server by using a trusted connection?

- A. only the same permissions as those that are granted to their SQL Server login
- B. only the same permissions as those that are granted to their Windows NT account
- C. the cumulative permissions that are granted to their SQL Server login and their Windows NT account
- D. only the permissions that are granted in common to their SQL Server login and their Windows NT account

Answer: B

To increase security, your company decides to prohibit Windows NT administrators from accessing SQL Server administrative functions. What should you do to prohibit access?

- A. Deny access to the Windows NT Administrators group.
- B. Rename the current Windows NT Administrators group, and create an empty Windows NT Administrators group.
- C. Remove the Windows NT Administrators group from the sysadmin role in SQL Server.
- D. Install SQL Server on a member server instead of on a domain controller.

Answer: C

You need to set up secure database access for two applications. The applications are named Payroll and Sales. There are two types of users in the Payroll application, those who can modify data and those who can only query on existing data. There is only one type of user in the Sales application, those who can

both modify and query on existing data.

What should you do to set up the security access to the database?

- A. Create a single application role.
Grant permissions on the role for each type of access for the Payroll application.
Grant permissions on the role for the single type of access for the Sales application.
- B. Create one application role for each application.
Grant permissions on each role with different passwords.
- C. Create two application roles for the Payroll application, and grant permissions on each role for each type of access.
Create one application role for the Sales application, and grant permissions on the role for the single type of access.
- D. Create two application roles for the Payroll application, and grant permissions on each role for each type of access.
Create one application role for the Sales application, and grant all users of the Sales application the same permissions.

Answer: C

You plan to give users in the Windows NT Sales group limited access to the Sales and Inventory databases. All access for data modifications and reporting will be through a Microsoft Excel application.

How should you set up access for the Sales group in both databases?

- A. Create a single application role. Grant the Sales group permissions on that role in each database.
- B. Create an application role for each database. Grant the Sales group permissions in each database.
- C. Create an application role for each database, and grant permissions on each role.
- D. Create a single application role, and grant it permissions in each database.

Answer: C

Your insurance company is purchased by Duluth Mutual Life. The new management wants a copy of your 120-GB Policy database.

Your current procedure is to back up the Policy database nightly to a media set of two device families, named PolicyBackup1 and PolicyBackup2. Each device family contains three tapes.

The server at Duluth Mutual Life is named Server1. There is adequate disk space on Server1 to store the database, but there is only one local tape drive.

What should you do to restore the Policy backup to Server1 with minimal administrative workload?

- A. Make a separate backup device, specifying only one of your tape drives.
- B. Restore the tapes from the PolicyBackup1 and PolicyBackup2 media families by using the single tape drive on Server1. Load the tapes in order of sequence number.
- C. Detach the Policy database from your server, and attach the database to Server1
- D. Restore the tapes from the PolicyBackup1 and PolicyBackup2 media families to Server1 by executing the RESTORE VERIFYONLY statement with the UNLOAD option.

Answer: B

You are reviewing a new snapshot replication environment for five large tables. In order to free up disk space, you want to delete the data objects that are generated by snapshot replication.

Where can you find these objects?

- A. in the msrepl_commands table in the Distribution database
- B. in the sysarticles table in the database that is being published
- C. in the Mssql7\Repldata directory on the Distributor
- D. in the Mssql7\Repldata directory on the Subscriber
- E. in the msdb database

Answer: C

To support a new transaction, you create an index on the largest table in the Sales database. It takes you two hours to create the index.

You want to ensure the fastest possible reconstruction of the index in the event of a database failure. What should you do immediately after creating the index?

- A. Perform a transaction log backup of the Sales database.
- B. Perform a full database backup of the Sales database.
- C. Perform a differential database backup of the Sales database.
- D. Perform a full database backup of the master database.

Answer: B

You implement 10 scheduled jobs on your development server, and you verify that they function correctly. You now want to transfer the jobs to your production server.

How should you transfer the jobs with the fewest administrative steps?

- A. Script the jobs, and execute the resulting script on the production server.
- B. Back up the msdb database and restore it onto the production server.
- C. Make the test server a master server, and make the production server a target server. Configure the jobs to run on the target server.
- D. Manually re-create the jobs on the production server.

Answer: A

Your company's current applications use Microsoft Access. New applications will use SQL Server. The new applications must be able to access data from the Access database,

What must you do so that SQL Server queries can access the Access database?

- A. Register connection information for the Access database in SQL Server.

- B. Register connection information for SQL Server in the Access database.
- C. Establish a connection to the Access database when a query is executed.
- D. Use the same Microsoft Windows NT domain account for the Access database and SQL Server.

Answer: A

You install transactional replication on the Manufacturing server and make several publications available. The Accounting department subscribes to one of the publications, but Accounting users need data from only the WorkSchedule article.

What is the easiest way to provide only this data for them?

- A. Create a subscription directly to the WorkSchedule article on the Accounting server.
- B. Create a filter on the publication so that only the WorkSchedule article can be subscribed to. Implement a push subscription to the Accounting server.
- C. Create a filter on the publication so that only the WorkSchedule article can be subscribed to. Implement a pull subscription on the Accounting server.
- D. Create a new publication containing only the WorkSchedule table.

Answer: D

You plan to add 100,000 rows of new data to your main database table over the next few weeks. The table currently contains 50,000 rows. It contains three columns of int data type and one column of the nchar(20) data type, and no columns allow null values. A maximum of 144 rows can fit on a data page.

You want the data update processes to run as fast as possible. You decide to re-create the indexes on the table and to use a different fill factor.

To what value should you set the fill factor?

- A. default value
- B. 30 percent
- C. 70 percent
- D. 100 percent

Answer: B

Your database is replicated among four servers. You want to schedule database consistency checks and full database backups of all four copies of the database. You also want to minimize your administrative Workload. Server configurations are shown in the following table.

Server name	Operating system	SQL Server version
SQL7NT1	Windows NT Server	7.0
SQL7NT2	Windows NT Server	7.0
SOL65NT1	Windows NT Server	6.5
SQL65NT2	Windows NT Server	6.5

How should you implement scheduled checks and backups of all four copies of the database so that administrative workload will be minimized?

- A. Separately implement scheduled database checks and backups on each of the four servers.
- B. Create a job on SQL7NT1 to check and back up the database.
Script the job on SQL7NT1. Execute the script on the other servers to install the scheduled checks and backups.
- C. Make SQL7NT1 a master server.
Enlist SQL7NT2 as a target server.
Create a job on the master server to check and back up the database on both SQL Server 7.0 servers.
Script the job on SQL7NT1. Execute the script on the version 6.5 servers to install the scheduled checks and backups.
- D. Make SQL7NT1 a master server.
Enlist SQL7NT2 as a target server.
Create a job on the master server to check and back up the database on both SQL Server 7.0 servers.
Separately implement scheduled database checks and backups on the other two servers.

Answer: D

You administer a 30-GB database that experiences moderate update activity. Full database backups occur every Sunday at 1 A.M., and differential database backups occur at 1 A.M, every day except Sunday. In addition, transaction log backups occur hourly at 45 minutes past the hour.

Your database fails on a Saturday afternoon. Which set of steps must you take to restore your data?

- A. Restore the full database backup from Sunday.
Restore the differential database backup from Saturday.
Restore the transaction logs from 12:45 A.M. Saturday to the time of failure.
- B. Restore the differential database backup from Saturday.
Restore the transaction logs from 1:45 A.M. Saturday to the time of failure.
- C. Restore the full database backup from Sunday.
Restore the differential database backup from Saturday.
Restore the transaction logs from 1:45 A.M. Saturday to the time of failure.
- D. Restore the full database backup from Sunday.
Restore the differential database backups from Monday through Saturday.
Restore the transaction logs from 1:45 A.M. Saturday to the time of failure.

Answer: C

You are estimating disk space requirements for a new database. The main table has approximately 100,000 rows, and each row contains an average of 5,000 bytes.

How much disk space will the data portion of this table require?

- A. 5 GB
- B. 100MB
- C. 500 MB
- D. 800 MB

Answer: D

You want to examine the master database file settings in SQL Server Enterprise Manager, but the master

database is not listed in the Databases folder.

You want to set the option to make the master database visible. Where can you set this option?

- A. in the master database
- B. in the server configuration
- C. in the registry
- D. in the Enterprise Manager registration

Answer: D

Your server is running SQL Server 4.21 on Microsoft Windows NT Server 3.51. You plan to upgrade this server to SQL Server 7.0.

Which two steps must you take prior to the upgrade? (Choose two.)

- A. Install the most recent SQL Server 4.21 service pack.
- B. Upgrade SQL Server to version 6.5.
- C. Install the most recent Windows NT Server 3.51 service pack.
- D. Upgrade Windows NT Server to version 4.0.
- E. Back up your databases in SQL Server 4.21.
- F. Export the data from your SQL Server 4.21 database tables, and script your database objects.

Answer: B, D

You implement full-text indexing on 10 tables in your production database. You want to maintain the accuracy and performance of the full-text indexes, and you want to minimize overhead associated with their maintenance.

What should you do?

- A. Expand the database to accommodate future growth of the full-text indexes.
- B. Back up the full-text indexes.
- C. Schedule regular repopulations of the full-text indexes.
- D. Schedule regular rebuilds of the full-text indexes.
- E. Create triggers to automatically repopulate the corresponding full-text indexes whenever data modifications occur.

Answer: C

You are relocating a computer running SQL Server to a different region, and you want to change the Unicode collation. What must you do?

- A. Run the SQL Server Setup program.
- B. Back up your databases.
Run the rebuildm.exe utility.

Restore your databases.

- C. Script your database objects, and export your data to files.
Run regreblid.exe.
Re-create your database objects, and reload the data.
- D. Script your database objects, and export your data to files.
Run rebuildm.exe.
Re-create your database objects, and reload the data.

Answer: D

You define full-text indexing on the ProductName column in the Products table. You then execute a full-text query on the column. You specify a word that you know is present in the column, but the result set is empty.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. The catalog is not populated.
- B. You did not create a unique SQL Server index on the ProductName column.
- C. The Microsoft Search service is not running.
- D. The SQLServerAgent service is not running.

Answer: A

A departmental server has full-text search implemented on its SQL Server database. Currently, both the full-text catalogs and the database data files reside on the same logical drive.

You do not want the full-text indexing to use more than 25 percent of the available drive space, because you want to allow space for dynamic expansion of the data files. You want to be able to remotely monitor the amount of space being used by the catalogs.

How should you remotely monitor the space usage with a minimum number of additional administrative steps?

- A. Use Windows NT Performance Monitor to connect to the server and to monitor the size of the Microsoft Search catalog.
- B. Create a scheduled job to regularly monitor the size of the full-text indexes and send the results to your e-mail address.
- C. Create a batch file to monitor the size of the full-text indexes and send the results to you via a network message.
Use the Windows NT Schedule service to schedule the batch file to run regularly.
- D. Create a batch file to monitor the size of the full-text indexes and send the results to you via a network message.
Create a scheduled job to run the batch file regularly.

Answer: A

The default options were used when Microsoft Windows NT Server was installed onto 10 computers. You are planning unattended installations of SQL Server onto these 10 servers, and you want to avoid unnecessary modifications to the servers.

The SQL Server databases will be accessed by Microsoft Windows 95 client computers and by NetWare client computers. What must you first install on the 10 Windows NT Server computers? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Windows NT 4.0 Service Pack 4 or later
- B. Windows NT Option Pack
- C. NWLink IPX/SPX
- D. Gateway Services for NetWare
- E. Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.01 with Service Pack 1 or later
- F. TCP/IP

Answer: A, C, E

You place the distribution database on the Publisher for replication. You then decide to use the distribution database that is located on a remote server.

What must you do to enable your publications to use the distribution database that is on the remote server?

- A. Using SQL Server Enterprise Manager, drag the publications to the distribution database on the remote server.
- B. Disable the current Publisher, and enable a new Publisher to use the distribution database on the remote server. Re-create all publications and subscriptions.
- C. Configure the current Publisher to use the distribution database on the remote server
- D. Back up the current distribution database, and restore the backup to the distribution database on the remote server.

Answer: B, D

Your domain has two SQL Server computers named SQL1 and SQL2. Two related databases are on SQL1 and SQL2. You have standard logins on both servers. You are able to connect to both databases on both servers, and you are able to execute queries on both databases on both servers.

You are attempting to execute a distributed query that joins data on SQL2 to data on SQL1. On SQL1, you add SQL2 as a linked server. However, when you try to execute the distributed query on SQL1, you receive a message that your login failed.

What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. You did not execute the query on SQL2.
- B. You did not map your login on SQL1 to your login on SQL2.
- C. You did not use a Windows NT login for the distributed query.
- D. You did not establish a direct connection to SQL2, so you are not authenticated for the distributed query.

Answer: B

You are responsible for backups on the Sales database, The Order and Customer tables are in the Sales database. The following events occur

8:00 P.M.	Full database backup of the Sales database starts
8:10 P.M.	User begins a transaction. User inserts Order 53 for Customer 10 into the Order table. The name for Customer 10 is Laura Jennings.
8:11 P.M.	Backup of the Sales database is completed.
8:12 P.M.	User updates the name for Customer 10 in the Customer table to Amy Jones. User commits transaction.
8:30 P.M.	Sales database becomes corrupted due to media failure.
8:40 P.M.	The backup of the Sales database from HO P.M. is restored to the Sales database

You query the Customer and Order tables in the restored Sales database. What is the state of the data?

- A. Order 53 exists in the Order table.
The name for Customer 10 in the Customer table is Laura Jennings.
- B. Order 53 exists in the Order table.
The name for Customer 10 in the Customer table is Amy Jones.
- C. Order 53 does not exist in the Order table.
The name for Customer 10 in the Customer table is Laura Jennings.
- D. Order 53 does not exist in the Order table.
The name for Customer 10 in the Customer table is Amy Jones.

Answer: C

A user who has a SQL Server login forgot his password. How should you restore his ability to connect to SQL Server?

- A. Drop and re-create both his Windows NT account and his SQL Server login with a new password.
- B. Drop and re-create only his SQL Server login with a new password.
- C. Change his account password in Windows NIT User Manager.
- D. Change the password in the SQL Server Login properties dialog box.

Answer: D

You are attempting to use the bcp utility to copy data from the #tmpcust temporary table to the tmpcust.txt file. The name of the server is Svr and the password is Pss0 . You type the following instruction at the command line:

```
bcp tempdb. . #tmpcust out tmpcust. txt -n - SSvr -Usa Pss0
```

Your command fails. What is the most likely cause of the failure?

- A. Temporary tables must be global in order to be copied by using the bcp utility.
- B. Temporary tables cannot be copied by using the bcp utility.
- C. The tmpcust.txt file has not been created.
- D. You used native format instead of character format.

Answer: A

You create a scheduled job to back up a SQL Server database to disk and to copy the resulting file to a network server. Your SQL Server login is a member of the serveradmin role, and the job is owned by your login.

The backups are being executed successfully, but the file copy operations are not. When you log on to the server running SQL Server, you can easily copy the files to the network server and back up directly to the network server. What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. The SQL Server account does not have access to the network server.
- B. The SOLServerAgent service account does not have access to the network server.
- C. The SOLAgentCmdExec account does not have access to the network server.
- D. The network server does not support the Net-Library that is used by the server running SQL Server.

Answer: C

In SQL Server Enterprise Manager, you modified the server properties so that SQL Server starts with the -f startup option. Now, when SQL Server starts, no users can connect, and you cannot use Enterprise Manager to reset the startup option because Enterprise Manager cannot connect.

What should you do?

- A. Reinstall SQL Server.
- B. Reset the server by running regrebuild.exe.
- C. Reset the server by running rebuildm.exe.
- D. Manually delete the appropriate MSSQLServer key value in the registry.

Answer: D

You are unable to establish a trusted connection to SQL Server, which is running on a Microsoft Windows 98 computer.

What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. You are using a Net-Library that does not support trusted connections.
- B. You did not provide a login ID.
- c. Your Windows NT domain user account does not have server access.
- D. Windows 98 does not support trusted connections.

Answer: D

The transaction log in a published database is full. You attempt to truncate the log, but you notice that the log remains full.

What is the most likely cause?

- A. The MSrepl_commands table in the distribution database is full.
- B. The Distribution Agent has stopped.

- C. The Log Reader Agent has stopped.
- D. A subscribing database has become unavailable.

Answer: C

The Microsoft Windows NT Server operating system running SQL Server fails with a blue screen error after a new tape drive adapter is installed. You suspect a hardware resource conflict. and you reinstall Windows NT Server. Now SQL Server will not start.

You want to restore SQL Server functionality as quickly as possible, and you want to minimize the possibility of data loss. What should you do?

- A. Reinstall SQL Server, and restore your databases from the most recent backups.
- B. Run regrebuild.exe.
- C. Restore the most recent registry backup.
- D. Run setupsql.exe and use parameters that will rebuild the registry settings for SQL Server.

Answer: B

Your company's server running SQL Server is on the same BDC as the server running Microsoft Exchange Server. Exchange Server is performing poorly. The SQL Server set working set size option is at the settings you configured for the min server memory and max server memory options.

What should you do to improve the performance of the server running Exchange Server while not adversely affecting SQL Server?

- A. Increase the memory allocated to the **procedure cache** option.
- B. Set the **set working set size** option to 1.
- C. Decrease the **min server memory** setting.
- D. Increase the **min server memory** setting.

Answer: C

The server's response time has recently slowed as the result of a small number of very long-running queries. These are ad hoc queries that are poorly written. You need to prevent the queries from running for long periods of time.

What must you do?

- A. Set SQL Server Profiler to filter on query time.
- B. Set the query governor to stop long-running queries.
- C. Use Windows NT Performance Monitor to send an alert that will run a job to kill the process.
- D. Decrease the **query wait** setting.

Answer: B

Some of your front-end applications are receiving error 1205. The programmers invoked error handling to

trap for this error, but the queries are very slow, and sometimes the application appears to stop responding.

You want to find out which objects are causing the 1205 error message and whether the objects are degrading user response time. What should you monitor?

- A. In Windows NT Performance Monitor, log the **SQLServer:Locks** counter.
- B. In Windows NT Performance Monitor, log the **SQLServer: Lock Requests/sec** counter.
- C. In SQL Server Profiler, monitor the **Lock:Acquired**, **Lock:Released**, and **Lock:Cancel** events.
- D. In SQL Server Profiler, monitor the **Lock:DeadLock**, **Lock:Deadlock Chain**, and **Lock:Timeout** events.

Answer: D

You load a large amount of data to the **Parts** table in the **Inventory** database in four hours. What is the quickest way to ensure that statistics reflect these changes?

- A. Run the **sp_updatestats** stored procedure on the **Inventory** database.
- B. Run the **sp_updatestats** stored procedure on the **Parts** table.
- C. Run the **UPDATE STATISTICS** statement on the **Parts** table.
- D. Run the **UPDATE STATISTICS** statement on each index in the **Parts** table.

Answer: C

You suspect that most performance problems are caused by a small number of processor-intensive queries. To reduce the overhead caused by these queries, you first need to identify the specific queries that are causing the problem.

What should you do to identify these queries?

- A. Use Transact-SQL extended stored procedures in the queries to record trace information on each query.
- B. Use Windows NT Performance Monitor to log the **SQL Server:Access Methods** object.
- C. Filter in SQL Server Profiler on the maximum milliseconds of CPU time to capture the appropriate queries.
- D. Filter in SQL Server Profiler on the minimum milliseconds of CPU time to capture the appropriate queries.

Answer: D

You are developing a security strategy for a new installation of SQL Server. You want to minimize the administration required for login accounts for SQL Server. What should you do?

- A. Use Windows NT Authentication.
Add Windows NT accounts as SQL Server logins.
- B. Use Windows NT Authentication.
Add Windows NT groups as SQL Server logins.
- C. Use SQL Server Authentication.
Add SQL Server logins for authorized users.
- D. Use SQL Server Authentication.

Add Windows NT accounts as SQL Server logins.

Answer: B

Your company has five regional offices. Each office maintains their own accounting data. Corporate headquarters requires a centralized view of the data every two weeks for reporting purposes.

You need to develop a replication scenario to support this requirement. Which SQL Server replication should you choose?

- A. transactional replication
- B. snapshot replication
- C. merge replication
- D. Immediate-updating Subscribers

Answer: B

A franchise operation that has many stores in the same city wants every store to have access to customer profiles from all the other stores. A store can update only its own customer profiles. The central office will occasionally update the customer profiles. The customer profile table needs to be local to the application for performance reasons.

Which SQL Server replication scenario should you implement?

- A. a model that uses transactional replication and consists of a central Publisher with multiple Subscribers
- B. a model that uses snapshot replication and consists of a central Publisher with multiple Subscribers
- C. a model that uses transactional replication and consists of multiple Publishers with multiple Subscribers
- D. a model that uses merge replication and consists of multiple Publishers with multiple Subscribers

Answer: D

The applications at your company use SQL Server 6.5 with replication. Your company's replication topology is shown in the exhibit. You need to upgrade these servers to SQL Server 7.0. (Sorry, exhibit is not included. Just remember the question and the answer. It's OK.)

In which order should you upgrade the servers?

- A. TOR-01, TOR-02, TOR-03
- B. TOR-02, TOR-01, TOR-03
- C. TOR-03, TOR-02, TOR-01
- D. TOR-03, TOR-01, TOR-02

Answer: B

Southwest Financial Services uses Oracle for their HumanResources database. Woodgrove Bank uses SQL Server for their HumanResources database. The employee tables are defined in the following chart.

Southwest Financial Services employee table (Oracle)	Woodgrove Bank employee table (SQL Server)
emp_id	emp_id
fname	First_name
lname	Last_name
address	Address_line1
city	Address_line2
state	city
zip_code	state
	zip code

Woodgrove Bank purchases Southwest Financial Services. You need to combine the HumanResources databases of the two companies.

What should you do to combine the rows from the Oracle employee table into the existing SQL Server employee table?

- A. Use the SQL statement INSERT INTO.
- B. Use the SQL statement SELECT INTO.
- C Use the SQL statement BULK INSERT.
- D. Use the bcp utility.

Answer: A

Laura is the new sales coordinator for your company. She will process all orders. You want Laura to be able to modify the Order database only through the Order application. How should you control access to the Order database?

- A. Use a stored procedure that Laura has permission to execute.
- B. Use a user-defined application role that has UPDATE permissions on the Order database.
- C. Use a SQL Server user account that has UPDATE permissions on the Order database.
- D. Use a view of the Order database in which Laura has UPDATE permissions on the Order database.

Answer: B

Your company purchases a new Pentium computer that has 256 MB of RAM and five 18.2-GB disk drives.

The new computer will be used to support the Payroll application. The application requires the highest availability and performance possible. The Payroll database has been initially sized at 25 GB.

You need to organize the database files on the new computer. Which actions should you take?

- A. Create a hardware RAID 0 configuration that uses all the disk drives.
Create the primary data file and a transaction log data file on the RAID 0 set.
- B. Create a software RAID 5 configuration that uses all the disk drives.
Create the primary data file and a transaction log data file on the RAID 5 set.
- C. Create one mirrored set that uses drives D and E.
Create another mirrored set that uses drives F and G.

Create the primary data file on one of the mirrored sets,
Create the transaction log file on the other mirrored set.

- D. Create a mirrored set that uses drives F and G.
Create the transaction log file on the mirrored set.
Create a hardware RAID 5 set that uses drives C, D, and E.
Create the primary data file on the RAID 5 set.

Answer: D

The Claims database contains more than 50 million rows and requires 100 GB of disk space. It uses five database files.

Users in the Usage Analysis department use a variety of graphical query tools to query the Claims database every business day, between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. There is a scheduled nightly batch job that runs at 2 A.M. to update the database with the previous day's claims. A full database backup or restore takes approximately six hours.

**You need to develop a backup strategy that can support recovery to the end of the previous business day and that can recover from a failure in less than 12 hours.
Which set of backups should you choose?**

- A. full database backup every Sunday
differential database backups every night after the batch job is completed
- B. full database backup every Sunday
transaction log backups every six hours
- C. full database backup every Sunday
database file backup on a rotating basis throughout each week
transaction log backups every six hours
- D. database file backup on a rotating basis throughout each week
transaction log backups every six hours

Answer: A

You plan to implement a large batch job. You want to be able to restore the database quickly and easily in the event that the batch job fails.

What should you do before running the batch job?

- A. Perform a differential database backup of the database.
- B. Perform a full database backup of the database.
- C. Perform a backup of the transaction log.
- D. Use a single transaction to perform the batch job.

Answer: B

Stephen tries to connect to the Sales database by using SQL Server Enterprise Manager. He receives the message "Unable to open default database '<ID>' . " You notice that neither Stephen nor the guest account was granted access to the Sales database.

What must you do to give only Stephen access with the minimum permissions?

- A. Remove Stephen from the **db_denydatareader** and **db_denydatawriter** roles.
- B. Add Stephen's login as a new user in the **Sales** database.
- C. Change the default database in Stephen's **Login properties** dialog box.
- D. Add the **guest** account to the **Sales** database in the **Database users** dialog box.

Answer: B

Katrin is the system administrator of SQL Server, and she is in the role of db owner of the corporate database. Carlos is in the roles of setupadmin and db_accessadmin. Julia is in the roles of securityadmin and db_securityadmin.

Katrin must ensure that only she can grant permissions in the database and that only Julia can grant users and groups access to SQL Server and the corporate database.

How must role membership be changed to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Add Julia to the **serveradmin** role.
- B. Remove Carlos from the **db_accessadmin** role.
- C. Remove Julia from the **db_securityadmin** role.
- D. Add Julia to the **db_accessadmin** role.
- E. Add Katrin to the **db_securityadmin** role.
- F. Add Katrin to the **db_accessadmin** role.
- G. Remove Carlos from the **setupadmin** role.

Answer: B, C

You install merge replication. You are investigating the default conflict resolution. You verify that the value of the ContactName field is Carolyn Seeley for customer 10 in a merge article on both the Publisher and the Subscriber.

The value of ContactName for customer 10 on the Publisher is changed to Amy Jones. The value of ContactName for customer 10 on the Subscriber is changed to Jenny Sm. The Merge Agent runs.

What is the value of ContactName for customer 10 on the Publisher and on the Subscriber after conflict resolution?

- A. Amy Jones on both the Publisher and the Subscriber
- B. Jenny Sax. on both the Publisher and the Subscriber
- C. Amy Jones on the Publisher and Carolyn Seeley on the Subscriber,
- D. Jenny Sax on the Publisher and Amy Jones on the Subscriber

Answer: A

You want to configure SQL Server to notify you by e-mail when an alert occurs. Which series of steps must you perform?

- A. Configure the SQL Server Agent service to log on as the local system account.

Log on to the server running SQL Server as your user account, and configure e-mail connectivity. Configure the SQL ServerAgent service to use the resulting e-mail profile.

- B. Configure the SQLServerAgent *service* to log on as a domain user account. Log on to the server running SQL Server as the SQL Server Agent account, and configure e-mail connectivity. Configure the SQLServerAgent service to use the resulting e-mail profile.
- C. Configure the MSSQLServer service to log on as a domain user account. Log on to the server running SQL Server as the SQL Server account, and configure e-mail connectivity. Configure SQL Mail to use the resulting e-mail profile.
- D. Configure the MSSQLServer service to log on as a domain user account. Log on to the server running SQL Server as your user account. and configure e-mail connectivity. Configure SQL Mail to use the resulting e-mail profile.

Answer: B

The Periodicals database is 10 GB in size. You specify multiple tape-backup devices, and you schedule a full database backup to occur nightly.

One night, the backup fails while writing to the third tape. You resolve the problem with the tape.

What is the fastest way to complete the backup?

- A. Rerun the scheduled job.
- B. Manually back up the database and use the INIT option.
- C. Manually back up the database and use the NOINIT option.
- D. Manually back up the database and use the RESTART option.

Answer: D

The disk drive containing your master database fails, Your user databases are unaffected. You cannot locate a recent master database backup, so you rebuild the master database.

What should you do to ensure that your user databases are accessible in the shortest amount of time?

- A. Restore the user databases from an existing backup.
- B. Attach the existing user databases to the now master database.
- C. Manually edit the master database system catalog, and add references to the user databases.
- D. Do nothing. The process of rebuilding the master database automatically restores links to the user databases.

Answer: B

Your company's current applications use Microsoft Access. New applications will use SQL Server. The new applications must be able to access data from the Access database.

What must you do so that SQL Server queries can access the Access database?

- A. Register connection information for the Access database in SQL Server.

- B. Register connection information for SQL Server in the Access database.
- C. Establish a connection to the Access database when a query is executed.
- D. Use the same Microsoft Windows NT domain account for the Access database and SQL Server.

Answer: A

You enable merge replication. What must you do to enable conflict resolution on the articles in your publication?

- A. Add a column to each article, and assign the IDENTITY property to each column.
- B. Add a column of the timestamp date type to, each article.
- C. Add a column of the uniqueidentifier date type to each article.
- D. Do nothing. SQL Server will add a column of the uniqueidentifier data type to each article.

Answer: D

You want to schedule the Finances database so that backups occur according to the following three requirements:

every two hours, Monday through Friday, 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

every four hours, Monday through Friday, 8 P.M. to 4 A.M. the following day

every eight hours, 6 A.M. Saturday to 10 P.M. Sunday

You Want to minimize the number of scheduled jobs. How should you schedule the backups?

- A. Create one single-step job to back up the database.
Schedule the job to run according to the three requirements.
- B. Create one multistep job consisting of three separate steps to back up the database according to the three requirements.
- C. Create three separate single-step jobs to back up the database.
Schedule the three jobs according to the three requirements.
- D. Use the Windows NT at command to create three scheduled jobs to back up the database according to the three requirements.

Answer: A

The backup schedule for the Accounting database is shown in the following table.

1:00 A.M.	Full database backup
7:00 A.M.	Transaction log backup
8:00 A.M.	Transaction log backup
9:00 A.M.	Transaction log backup

At 8.45 A.M. on October 10, 1998 a user runs a now transaction that incorrectly updates data in several tables. The manager of the Accounting department tells you that all updates after that time can be reconstructed from the paper forms. You restore the 1:00 A.M. full database backup.

Which set of steps is the best method to use to restore the database to a consistent state closest to what the state was at 8:45 A.M.?

- A. Restore the 7:00 A.M. transaction log backup by using the WITH NORECOVERY option.
- B. Restore the 8:00 A.M. transaction log backup by using the WITH NORECOVERY option.
- C. Restore the 9:00 A.M. transaction log backup by using the WITH RECOVERY option and the STOPAT = 'Oct 10. 1998, 8:44 AM' option.

Answer: A

The corporate database contains only three tables, which are named sales, credit, and prices. Four Windows NT groups in the domain are named Marketing_users, Marketing_mgrnt, Finance_users, and Finance_mgmt. All of these groups have SELECT permissions on all three tables.

You want only the Marketing_mgmt group to have UPDATE permissions on the sales table. You want only the Finance_mgmt group to have UPDATE permissions on the credit and prices tables.

What must you do to ensure that the Marketing_mgmt group and the Finance_mgmt group get the appropriate permissions? (Choose two.)

- A. Add the Marketing_mgmt group to the db_denydatawriter role for the credit and prices tables.
Add the Marketing_mgmt group to the db_datawriter role for the sales table.
- B. Add the Finance_mgmt group to the db_denydatawriter role for the sales table.
Add the Finance_mgmt group to the db_datawriter role for the credit and prices tables.
- C. Grant the Finance_mgmt group UPDATE and DELETE permissions on the credit and prices tables.
- D. Grant the Marketing_mgmt group UPDATE and DELETE permissions on the sales table.
- E. Add the Finance_mgmt group to the db_datawriter role.
Grant the Finance_mgmt group SELECT permissions on the sales table.
- F. Add the Marketing_mgmt group to the db_datawriter role.
Grant the Marketing_mgmt group SELECT permissions on the credit and prices tables.

Answer: C, D

Your company's network contains UNIX and NetWare legacy systems in addition to a Windows NT 4.0 domain. Many users log in to the legacy systems for access to e-mail and proprietary software. Currently, only Windows NT accounts are able to access SQL Server.

What must you do to give the UNIX and NetWare Users the same access to the SQL Server database that current members of the Windows NT domain have? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Create SQL Server logins for the UNIX and NetWare users.
- B. Create Windows NT accounts for the UNIX and NetWare users.
- C. Add the UNIX and NetWare users to the appropriate Windows NT groups.
- D. Add the UNIX and NetWare users to the appropriate SQL Server roles.
- E. Ensure that security on SQL Server is set to Mixed Mode.

Answer: A, D, E

Ketrin and Stefan have Windows NT accounts. They are not members of the Windows NT Administrators group. You need to give each of them database owner access to the Marketing database, but you want to ensure that you can identify the actions of each of them within the database.

How should Katrin's and Stefan's accounts be constructed in order to identify their individual activity?

- A. Create a separate SQL Server login for each of them with dbo permissions.
- B. Create a separate SQL Server login for each of them, and add these logins to the db_owner role in the database.
- C. Add their Windows NT accounts to the db_owner role in the database.
- D. Create a new role with dbo permissions, add Katrin's Windows NT account to this new role and add Stefan's Windows NT account to the db_owner role.

Answer: C

Your company has three servers running SQL Server in adjoining buildings. You are responsible for monitoring performance of stored procedures and for monitoring the connections to the servers.

In order to do this monitoring, you want to forward all applicable information to the server in your building. You also want to automatically start monitoring in the event that SQL Server shuts down and then restarts on any of the three servers.

What must you do to most these goals?

- A. Use Windows NT Performance Monitor to monitor all three servers from one location.
- B. Use SQL Server Profiler extended stored procedures to forward a trace to the server in your building, and make the stored procedures startup stored procedures.
- C. Use the Create Trace Wizard in SQL Server Profiler to create a trace on the server in your building, and replay the trace on the other two servers.
- D. Use the Create Trace Wizard in SQL Server Profiler to create a trace on each server, and replay the trace on the server in your building.
- E. Use Windows NT Performance Monitor from each server. Log each server's activity and forward it to the server in your building.

Answer: B

You are planning the installation of SQL Server onto servers at various International offices in your company. You want to accomplish the following goals:

- . **Minimize the time required to complete the Installations.**
- . **Minimize network utilization during the Installations.**
- . **Minimize the possibility of errors during the installations.**

. Maximize the compatibility of the SQL Servers.

. Allow each international office to store characters that are specific to its region.

Which course of action will best accomplish your goals?

- A. Instruct the server administrators at each international office to install each SQL Server by using the Typical Installation option.
- B. Instruct the server administrators at each international office to use the character set, sort order, and Unicode collation that are optimal for their region.
- C. Create a standardized installation of SQL Server at your office.
Back up the installation to tape by using the Windows NT Backup utility.
Send each international office a copy of the backup tape, and instruct the server administrators at each international office to restore the tape's contents onto their server.
- D. From your office, perform a remote installation of SQL Server for each international office, using a standardized set of installation options.

Answer: A

Your servers run SQL Server 6.5 and 7.0. You want to centrally manage these servers from your workstation by using SQL Server Enterprise Manager.

What must you do?

- A. Install only the SQL Server 7.0 administrative tools and Client connectivity components on your workstation
- B. Install the SQL Server 6.5 and SQL Server 7.0 administrative tools and client connectivity components on your workstation.
- C. Install the SQL Server 7.0 administrative tools and client connectivity components on the servers that run SQL Server 6.5.
- D. Install the SQL Server 6.5 administrative tools and client connectivity components on the servers that run SQL Server 7.0.

Answer: B

You are planning the installation of SQL Server onto 10 remote servers. The administrators of the remote servers do not have experience with SQL Server. You want to implement the installations so that the administrators participation is minimized. You also want to ensure installations that are compatible with your existing SQL Server installation.

How should you implement the installations?

- A. Back up all SQL Server files and registry entries from your existing server to tape.
Copy the backup tape, send copies of it to the remote administrators, and instruct them to restore the backup onto the remote servers.

B. Install SQL Server onto a similarly, configured test server at your location.

Configure the SQL Server services to use the local system account,
Use the resulting setup.iss file to automate the Installations on the remote servers.

C. Install SQL Server onto a similarly configured test server at your location.

Configure the SQL Server services to use the local administrator account,
Use the resulting setup.iss file to automate the installations on the remote servers.

D. Install SQL Server onto a similarly configured test server at your location.

Configure the SQL Server services to use the local administrator account.
Use the resulting sqlstp.log file to automate the installations on the remote servers

Answer: B

The engine manufacturing application records data about all the engines that are manufactured at your plant. The database contains approximately 500 million records and is approximately 500 GB in size. The database increases by 1,000 records per day.

You want to accomplish the following goals:

- . **Minimize the time required to recover the database.**
- . **Provide the ability to recover the database to a specific time.**
- . **Minimize the number of transaction logs that need to be applied during recovery.**
- . **Minimize the time required to back up the database.**

You take the following actions:

- . **Schedule a full database backup of the entire database to occur every Sunday at 1 A.M.**
- . **Schedule transaction log backups to occur every day at 5 P.M.**

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The time required to recover the database is minimized.
- B. The database can be recovered to a specific time.
- C. The number of transaction logs that need to be applied during recovery is minimized
- D. The time required to back up the database is minimized.

Answer: B, D

The database for a check-processing application contains a record for each check that is processed. Each check has an associated image column that is accessed only when the user requests a display of the check.

You plan to create the following files to the Check database.

Logical drive	File name	File type
C	check0.mdf	Primary data file
D	Check1.ndf check2.ndf	Secondary data file Secondary data file
E	check3.ndf	Secondary data file
F	check0.ndf	Transaction log file

Which step or set of steps should you use as a strategy for placing tables and indexes?

- A. Specify the filegroup Default for placement of all the tables and indexes.
- B. Add the filegroup Image to the Check database.
Add check3.ndf to the filegroup Image.
Place the Image column in the filegroup Image.
Specify the filegroup Default for placement of all the tables and Indexes.
- C. Add the filegroup Data to the Check database.
Add check1.ndf, check2.ndf, and check3.ndf to the filegroup Data.
Specify the filegroup Data for placement of all the tables and indexes.
- D. Add the filegroup Data1 to the Check database.

Answer: B

Arbor Shoes has 100 stores. Their pricing database resides on the corporate server. The pricing database server has limited space.

The pricing database contains a price table. The price table has a high frequency of updates. The In-store checkout application requires an up-to-date local price table in order to ensure accurate pricing.

Which type of SQL Server replication should you use to replicate the price table to the in-store computers?

- A. snapshot replication with a central Publisher, remote Distributor, and multiple Subscribers
- S. transactional replication with a central Publisher, remote Distributor, and multiple Subscribers
- C. transactional replication with a central Publisher/Distributor and multiple Subscribers
- D. snapshot replication with a central Publisher/Distributor and multiple Subscribers

Answer: B

Your SQL Server database is currently running on a single computer. To improve the availability of the SQL Server database to an accounting application, you are implementing a second computer running Microsoft Windows NT Server.

The accounting application must be available every business day between 9.00 A.M. and 5 P.M. In the event of a disk drive failure, the data must be recoverable to the end of the previous business day.

How should you configure the second computer?

- A. Install it as a SQL Server standby server.
- B. Install it to use SQL Server Failover Support.
- C. Set up SQL Server transactional replication.

D. Set up Windows NT-based replication.

Answer: A

Your company has five call centers that are located worldwide. These call centers manage the reservations for an airline.

The reservation application has a customer table on the corporate server. The customer table is distributed to each of the call centers. The Customer table is read locally and can be updated locally, but the updates must maintain consistency across all five locations.

Which type of SQL Server replication should you implement?

- A. merge replication with push subscriptions
- B. merge replication with pull subscriptions
- C. transactional replication with push subscriptions
- D. transactional replication with immediate-updating Subscribers

Answer: D

In order to tighten security on SQL Server, you remove the Windows NT Administrators group from its default membership in the sysadmin role. You create a local group named SQLadmins and add it to the sysadmin role. You add your Windows NT account to SQLadmins.

Now, the SQLServerAgent service will not start and your scheduled jobs will not run. What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. The SQLServerAgent service does not have the Windows NT administrative privileges that are required in order for it to run.
- B. The SQLServerAgent service does not have permission to connect to SQL Server.
- C. The SQLServerAgent service account does not have the right to log on as a service.
- D. The SQLServerAgent service account is disabled.

Answer: A

You place the distribution database on the Publisher for replication. You then decide to use the distribution database that is located on a remote server.

What must you do to enable your publications to use the distribution database that is on the remote server?

- A. Using SQL Server Enterprise Manager, drag the publications to the distribution database on the remote Server.
- B. Disable the current Publisher, and enable a new Publisher to use the distribution database on the remote server. Re-create all publications and subscriptions.
- C. Configure the current Publisher to use the distribution database on the remote: server.
- D. Back up the current distribution database, and restore the backup to the distribution database on the remote server.

Answer: B

During an upgrade of SQL Server 6.5 to SQL Server 7.0, a custom stored procedure is not upgraded. The procedure reports on database object constraints by referencing the sysobjects, syscolumns, and sysconstraints tables.

What should you do to enable the procedure to be upgraded?

- A. Recompile the procedure directly on the version 7.0 server.
- B. Rewrite the procedure to use the appropriate system tables.
- C. Rewrite the procedure to use the appropriate information schema view.
- D. Prior to upgrading the procedure, upgrade other databases referenced by the procedure,

Answer: C

You install SQL Server onto a Microsoft Windows NT Server computer that is a member of the workgroup SQLGROUP. Your users' computers are also members of SQLGROUP. None of the users can connect to the SQL Server by using SQL Server Query Analyzer, even though they are using valid SQL Server login IDs and passwords. You use the SQL Server Client Network Utility to confirm that the default Net-Library is Named Pipes. What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. The users' computers are not configured with a valid ODBC DSN for the SQL Server.
- B. The users' computers are not connecting by using a trusted connection.
- C. The SQL Server database files are not available in a network share.
- D. The server's Windows NT Guest account is disabled.

Answer: B

You recently set up transactional replication, and you are now testing. You update 100 rows in a published table. You verify that the changes were made on the corresponding table on the Subscriber.

You look at the Msrepl_commands table in the distribution database, and you notice that the table is empty. What is the most likely cause?

- A. The MSrepl_commands table was automatically purged after transactions were received by the Subscriber.
- B. The Log Reader Agent purged the MSrepl_commands table in preparation for another batch of replicated change-transactions.
- C. The replication distribution cleanup job ran and purged the MSrepl_commands table.
- D. The Log Reader Agent did not log activity to the MSrepl_commands table.

Answer: D

You change the memory settings for SQL Server. Now SQL Server will not start.

You want to restate SQL Server's previous functionality, and you want to minimize downtime and the potential for loss of other server settings or objects. What should you do?

- A. Start SQL Server at the command prompt with the appropriate parameters, and reconfigure the

memory settings.

- B. Edit the appropriate section of the registry to change the memory settings.
- C. Reinstall SQL Server. Start SQL Server in single-user mode and restore the master database from the most recent SQL Server backup.
- D. Restore the master database files from the most recent Windows NT file backup.

Answer: A

Your History database consists of two files, History_data.mdf and History_log.ldf. History data has grown from its original size of 500 MB to 1GB. The database is not configured to automatically shrink.

You delete data so that you now have free space of 800 MB in the History database. You want to reclaim 600 MB of the free database space.

Which statement should you execute to reduce the physical size of the History_data file to the desired size?

- A. DBCC SHRINKFILE (History_data, 60)
- B. DBCC SHRINKFILE (History_data, 400)
- C. DBCC SHRINKDATABASE (History, 50)
- D. DBCC SHRINKDATABASE (History, 400)
- E. ALTER DATABASE History MODIFY FILE (NAME = History_data, SIZE = 200)

Answer: D

Cram Session (Part 2)

You want to repair allocation errors and delete corrupted text objects in your database my_db.

- A. DBCC CHECKDB('my_db', REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS)
- B. DBCC CHECKDB('my_db', REPAIR_REBUILD)
- C. DBCC CHECKALLOC('my-db', REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS)
- D. DBCC CHECKALLOC('my_db', REPAIR_REBUILD)
- E. DBCC REPAIR_DB

Answer: A

Every night the sales database backup fails. Which DBCC command could repair the Sales database and check the data integrity and indices?

- A. DBCC NEWALLOOC
- B. DBCC CHECKALLOC
- C. DBCC CHECKDB
- D. DBCC DBREPAIR

Answer: C

You restore the database from tape backup - upon 50% you have a tape drive failure -you replace the drive and want to finish your backup - what now?

- A. EXEC RESTORE WITH RECOVERY
- B. EXEC RESTORE WITH RESTART
- C. EXEC RESTORE WITH STANDBY
- D. EXEC RESTORE WITH REPLACE
- E. EXEC RESTORE WITH NORECOVERY

Answer: B

Maria preceded you as administrator for NT server and SQL server, Maris create sql server login and password matching users's NT accounts. When users log in to the WINNT server domain, the obtain access to sql server, which permission do users receive when they access sql server by using a trusted connecting?

- A. Only the same permissions as those that are granted to their sql server login.
- B. Only the same permissions as those that are granted to their WINNT account.
- C. Cumulative WINNT account and sql login permissions
- D. Only the permissions that are granted in common to their sql server login and the WINNT account.

Answer: B

Some front-end applications receive error 1205. The developers invoked error handling. The queries appear to be very slow and sometimes appear to stop responding. You want to find out which objects are causing the error 1205 error message and whether the objects are degrading user response time.

- A. NT Performance Monitor : SQLServer:Locks
- B. NT_Performance Monitor : SQLServer:Lock.request/sec
- C. SQL Profiler trace lock: acquired, lock:released, lock cancel
- D. SQL Profiler trace lock: dead lock, lock:dead lock:chain, lock: timeout

Answer: D

Response poor, how can you do to prevent queries from running long?

- A. Use SQL profiler to filter on queries
- B. Set the query governor to stop long queries
- C. Use performance monitor to send alerts and kill
- D. Decrease query wait option

Answer: B

A query which load data on Production Server runs. Log is approaching 500MB, less since 50% done. 3GB HD was freeDB growth was auto. The query blocks out other users. How could you give the general user quick access to the database for use.

- A. Kill update process
- B. Let the update process runs until it finished
- C. Kill the blocked processes
- D. Stop and restart the SQL server
- E. Truncate the transaction log

Answer: A

Load a lot of data to Parts table in Inventory database, quickest way to ensure statistics reflect the changes made.

- A. sp_updatestats on Inventory database
- B. sp_updatestats on Parts database
- C. UPDATE STATISTICS on Parts table
- D. UPDATE STATISTICS on each index in Parts table

Answer: C

SQL1 and SQL2 are linked Servers. They have standard logins in both, you can connect both and SELECT on both, issue distributed query for SQL2 on SQL1 is failed ,what is the reason

- A. do not executed in SQL2
- B. login in SQL1 not mapped in SQL2
- C. do not use NT login
- D. must directly connect to SQL2

Answer: B

Web based SQL server with internet users needing to access order entry application to enter new orders and enquires. You must develop a strategy to ensure availability of application and integrity of database. You use a 2nd PC, how do you configure it:

- A. Standby server
- B. Failover Support
- C. SQL Transactional Replication
- D. Windows NT based replication

Answer: B

Publisher(SQL6.5;TOR01), Distributor(SQL6.5;TOR02), Subscriber(SQL6.5;TOR03)

In which order should you upgrade the server to SQL 7.0?

- A. TOR01 TOR02, TOR03
- B. TOR02, TOR01, TOR03

- C. TOR03, TOR02, TOR01
- D. TOR03, TOR01, TOR02

Answer: B

A user forgot his SQL Server password. You are a member of the SYSADMIN role.

What is the easiest way for you to change his password to a new one?

- A. use the login properties page in the Enterprise Manager.
- B. delete his login and add it again.
- C. use sp_password

Answer: A

Your company acquired a new Company which has an Oracle database for its employees. Your company uses SQL Server for its employee database. You want to merge the data from the new company into your SQL Server Employee database. Below is the structure of both databases:

Oracle (Southwest Financial Services employee table)	SQL Server (Woodgrove Bank employee table)
Employee ID	Employee ID
Fname	First name
Lname	Last name
Address	Addressline1
city	Addressline2
State	city
Zip code	State
	Zip code

What method should be used to accomplish the merge.

- A. bcp
- B. SELECT..INTO
- C. INSERT INTO
- D. BULK INSERT

Answer:C

The Develop department uses a Oracle database with one table and you should convert it to SQL 7 and you discover no target table exists in SQL Server.

What method should be used to accomplish this?

- A. BULK INSERT
- B. Merge Replication
- C. SELECT..INTO
- D. bcp

Answer: C

Your company sql server is in the same BDC as the server running Exchange Sever. The exchange server is performing poorly. What should you do in SQL server configuration to improve performance of the exchange server while not adversely affecting SQL server?

- A. increase memory allocated to the procedure cache option
- B. set the working size option to I
- C. decrease the min server memory setting

- C. decrease the min server memory setting
- D. increase the min server memory setting
- E. decrease the max server memory setting

Answer: E

Exchange and SQL 7. 0 are running on the same server. You notice the performance in exchange is degraded. The Min server memory, Maximum server memory and set working area are set as they were automatically in the installation. What you do to free memory for exchange.

- A. increase memory allocated to the procedure cache option
- B. Set working area to 1
- C. Set working area to 0
- D. Reduce Min server memory
- E. Increase Min server memory

Answer: D

You have 50, 000 records in a database file and you know you want to add another 100, 000 records in the next several weeks. What fill factor would you use to maximize performance.

- A. 0 (default setting)
- B. 30
- C. 70
- D. 100

Answer: B

You need to setup SQL Server security to base access for two applications. The applications are named Payroll and Sales. Two types of users in the Payroll application. Those who can modify data and those who can only query on existing data. There is only one type of users in the Sales application. Those who can both modify and query on existing data. What should you do to setup security access to the table?

- A. Create a single application role. Grant permissions for the role for each type of access to the Payroll application. Grant permissions for the role for the single type of access to the Sales application.
- B. Create one application role for each application. Grand permissions on each role with different passwords.
- C. Create two application roles for the Payroll application and grant permissions on each role for each type of access. Create one application role for the Sales application and grant permissions to the role for the single type of access.
- D. Create two application roles for the Payroll application and grant permissions on each role for each type of access. Create one application role for the Sales application and grant all users of the sales application the same permissions.

Answer: C

You are the DBA for a 750-MB database that was recently upgrated to SQL Server 7.0. The user's hardware includes three 1-GB hard disk drives, There is no RAID in effect.

The following table shows the files on each disk drive.

Drive C	Drive D	Drive E
Windows NT Server System files	SQL Server database	Transaction log
SQL Server system files		Backup devices
Application data		User files
Master database and msdb Database		

The database is updated infrequently, but it is heavily queried. The user reports that queries are requiring too much time.

What can you do to improve query performance?

- A. Move the Transaction log from Drive E to Drive C.
- B. On Drive E, define a new filegroup for database, and place heavily used indexes in the new filegroup.
- C. On Drive C, define a new filegroup for database, and place heavily used indexes in the new filegroup.
- D. Define a new filegroup for Transaction log, and place it on Drive C.

ANSWER: B

You have SQL 7.0 on Win 98 machines in Branch offices and in the corporate you have SQL 7.0 on Win NT Server. Branch offices report slow performance. database Admin is in the corporate office. How should the profiler be configured in the branch offices so that they can be centrally collected in the Corporate office by the database Admin?

- A. Use SQL Profiler Extended sp and send them to the NT App log in the central office.
- B. Use SQL pr.Extended sp and send them to the centralized table in the corp. office.
- C. Use xp_sendmail procedure to send the statistics thru e-mail to the database Admin
- D. use Operation system commands to build a file etc., and send them to the corp office.

Answer: B

In Replication: you have finance database. there are many publications on it. accounting group subscribes to one of the publication, but they want to subscribe only to one article, how it can be done with min admin steps.

- A. filter on the publication so that they can subscribe to one article and use pull subs.
- B. filter on the publication same as above but with push subs.
- C. create a new publication with the above article.

Answer: C

You start receiving continuous error messages by e-mail indicating that the transaction log is full. After 2 days, the messages suddenly stopped. What could be the reason?

- A. The autogrow option of SQL server automatically corrected the problem
- B. Windows NT App log is full
- C. SQL Server Agent stopped
- D. SQL Server Log Reader Agent stopped

Answer: B

You have a SQL Server 6.5 application. You want developers to start working on 7.0 but do not want to upgrade the database until the new application is ready. What is the quickest way to do this?

- A. Install SQL 7.0 desktop on the developers machine and use replication to copy data from 6.5 to 7.0
- B. Install SQL 7.0 desktop on the developers machine and use DTS to import the data.
- C. Upgrade the Operating system to NT Workstation and install SQL 7.0 desktop then use upgrade wizard.
- D. Upgrade the Operating system to NT Workstation and use replication to copy data from 6.5 to 7.0

Answer: C

Your company is migrating to SQL Server 7.0, and you must develop new business applications for SQL Server 7.0. Until your applications are ready, users will continue to work with SQL Server 6.5, which is running on a Windows NT Server computer. You want to copy the production database to your computer, which is presently running Windows 98. Which of the following is the easiest way to copy the SQL Server 6.5 production database to your computer and to use it with SQL Server 7.0:

ANSWER: Install Windows NT Workstation and SQL Server 7.0 on your computer, use SQL Server Upgrade Wizard to transfer the database.

NOTICE: DTS cannot be used to transfer objects, such as indexes, triggers, rules, views, constraints, and so on, between heterogeneous databases. Those objects can only be transferred between SQL Server 7.0 databases. Replication also cannot transfer all database objects; you would have to manually recreate those that did not transfer. Therefore, neither DTS nor replications is a good choice for transferring the production database to your computer. The easiest way to transfer the production database is to upgrade it to version 7.0, The SQL Server Upgrade Wizard can be used to upgrade a SQL Server 6.5 database on one computer to a SQL Server 7.0 database on another computer; this process is known as a two-computer to a SQL Server upgrade. However, a two-computer upgrade can only be performed over a Named Pipes connection. SQL Server on Windows 98 does not support the server Named Pipes Net-Library, and upgrade wizard cannot run on Windows 9x Therefore, you must first install Windows nt Workstation or Windows NT Server on your computer, and then install SQL Server 7.0. SQL Server Upgrade Wizard can back up a database to a tape and then upgrade it, but this is not the easiest solution and should only be used with a single-computer upgrade when there is not enough disk space

The computer which was running SQL server crashed. Windows NT is reinstalled.

What is the quickest way to get SQL server up and running?

- A. Restore registry from backup
- B. Run regrebuild.exe
- C. Restore database from last backup
- D. Rebuilder Master database
- E. Run SQL Server Setup again

Answer: B

You are a member of fixed server role serveradmin. You create a job which backup up the database and then copies the backup file on a network driver. When you do the individual steps, they run okay. However, when executed as a job, it backs up the database but fails to copy to the network drive. Why ?

- A. SQLServerAgent service is not running
- B. SQLAgentCmdExe does not have permissions to write on the network drive

- C. Alert service is not running.
- D. SQLServerAgent has no rights for the network share

Answer: B

You want to increase security on the Finance Database, so that only members of the FINANCE group can run and execute applications. You create a Testlogin that is not a member of the finance group but is able to query and get results "finance.costs."

- A. Disable the guest login
- B. Deny permission for the Finance database to all NT groups except the Finance users

Answer: B

Installing SQL on a network, there are Windows 95, NT Workstations and Netware clients. All must be able to connect. Choose all that apply:

- A. Create NT logons for Windows NT clients
- B. Create NT logons for Windows 95 clients
- C. Create NT Logons for Netware clients
- D. Create SQL logons for Windows NT clients
- E. Create SQL logons for Windows 95 clients
- F. Create SQL logons for Netware clients

Answer: A, B, D, E, F

Eric needs to manage user accounts on the HumanResources database. Which minimum role can you apply to him:

- A. db_securityAdmin
- B. db_accessadmin
- C. db_owner
- D. securityadmin
- E. serveradmin

Answer: B

You install SQL server on an IIS machine. You need to optimize IIS. What do you configure on SQL Server ?

- A. Set working set size
- B. Min Server memory
- C. Max server memory
- D. Max worker threads

Answer: C

If an application generates an error you should receive notification, How?

- A. Create a user defined SQL server using the SQLALRTR to log the error.
- B. RAISERROR Statement
- C. Use the NT Application Log to log the error
- D. Minor error to occur which executes an alert triggered by resulting error

Answer: B

You are moving a server from FINANCE DOMAIN to MONEY domain. SQL Server is not able to start.why?

- A. Money is a Datatype in SQL. so it cannot be restarted.
- B. SQL NT Accessing is inaccessible.
- C. Internal SQL server is now different than the Network name.
- D. Domain name cannot be changed after installing SQL.

Answer: B

SQL server is configured with a Net-library with TCP/IP socket 1450 which is non standard port setting. How to configure the client computers?

- A. At the server use the SQL Server Network utility to use port 1450.
- B. At the server use the SQL Server Client utility to use port 1450.
- C. At the Client configure the SQL Server Client Network Utility to change the TCP/IP port to 1450.
- D. At the Client modify TCP/IP services to associate to sqlserver on port 1450.

Answer: C

Browsing of other servers from an SQL server. running on Win98 is not possible Browse list is not available. When trying to register they are not able to do it. But they are able to connect for File sharing. why?

- A. verify the Win98 machines are connected to the same subnet.
- B. verify the Win98 machines are connected to using the same Net-library
- C. verify the Win98 machines are having proper logins
- D. Browsing is not supported in win98

Answer: D

Replication. (Note: the 56kbps in the drawing is not directly connected to any computer!!)

(NY1 ----- T1 ----- NY2)

|

56kbps

|

(Seattle ----- T1 ----- SanFrancisco ----- T1 --- Los Angeles)

- A. NY1=NewYork1, NY2=NewYork2, SF= SanFrancisco, LA= Los Angeles
- B. NY1=pub/dist NY1,Seattle,SF,LA as subscriber
- C. NY1-Pubs SF=subs/dist/pubs NY2,Seattle,LA as subscriber
- D. NY1 =pubs NY2=dist Seattle,SF,LA as Subs.
- E. NY1=Pubs LA= dist something not workable.

Answer: C

Three Users ANITA, CARNEN, PHILIPPE are all having db_owner roles currently for the FINANCE database. You want PHILIPPE to continue to manage the Database as before, Anita to ONLY manage users and grant permissions for users, Carmen should be ONLY able to create Tables,views,indexs and other objects.

- A. Remove Carmen from db_owner and add to db_ddladmin role.
- B. Remove Anita from db_owner role and db_accessadmin role
- C. Remove Anita from db owner role and add to db_security and db_accessadmin roles.
- D. Remove Anita from db_owner role and add to db_security only.

Answer: A,C

You want to change the sort order of the company's customer database. How can you implement?

- A. Run Regreblid.exe
- B. Run Rebuildm.exe
- C. Use Properties Dialog Box from your database
- D. Use SP CONFIGURE
- E. Run SQL Server Setup again

Answer: B

You want to export your information from your database into a comma-separated-values format textfile named output.csv. what cmdline do you choose?

- A. bcp db..developer in c:\data\txt\output.csv -n -t\c -Usa -Ppasswd
- B. bcp db..developer out c:\data\txt\output.csv -N -t\t -Usa -Ppasswd
- C. bcp db..developer out c:\data\txt\output.csv -c -t, -Usa -Ppasswd
- D. bcp db..developer in c:\data\txt\output.csv -w -t -Usa -Ppasswd

Answer:C

You want export data from a temp table #tempdb with bcp, but it does not work.

bcp #tempdb..table out c:\tempfiel.txt -n -Sserver -Uuser -Ppassword

how should you do?

- A. Use ##tempdb as the destination for the SELECT..INTO statement, then use bcp
- B. Use DTS Export Wizard instead
- C. Use the BULK INSERT statement
- D. You can not export data from a temporary table with bcp

Answer: A

Arbor Shoes has 100 store. Their Pricing database resides on the cooperate server. The pricing database server has limited space. The pricing database contains a price table. The price table has a high frequency of updates. The in-store checkout application requires an up-to-date local price table in order to ensure accurate pricing which type of SQL Server replication should you use to replication the price table to the in-store computer?

- A. Snapshot replication with a central Published, remote Distributed, and Multiple Subscriber
- B. Transactional replication with a central Published, remote Distributed, and Multiple Subscriber
- C. Transactional replication with a central Published/ Distributor, and Multiple Subscriber
- D. Snapshot replication with a central Published/ Distributor, and Multiple Subscriber

Answer: B

You company use SQL 4.2 but plan to upgrade SQL7.0. How must you accomplish to migration?

- A. Use the SQL Server Upgrade Wizard.
- B. Use the bcp utility to extract all the data from the SQL 4.2 database and then load the data into a new SQL 7.0 database.
- C. Upgrade SQL4.2 to SQL 6.5 and then upgrade to SQL7.0
- D. Use Data Transaction Service (DTS) to migrate the data from SQL4.2 to SQL7.0

Answer: C

You want to administer 6.5 and 7.0 SQL-Servers from your NT Workstation. How?

- A. Copy 7.0 Client-Programs to your workstation
- B. Copy 7.0 and 6.5 Client-Programs to your workstation
- C. Copy 7.0 Client-Programs to Server
- D. Copy 6.5 Client-Programs to Server

Answer: A

The total of the column definitions for one row of one table in your database is 5000 bytes. You expect to have 100,000 rows in the table when the data is fully loaded into it. The data portion of this table will consume approximately how much disk space.

- A. 5 GB
- B.300MB
- C.500MB
- D.800MB

Answer:D

A database originally created at size of 500M, now grows to 1G, the data is 200M, to reclaim 600M for OS:

- A. DBCC SHRINKDATABSE (database, 50)
- B. DBCC SHRINKDATABSE (database, 400)
- C. DBCC SHRINKFTLE (database, 400)
- D. DBCC SHRINKFILE (database, 50)

Answer:C

You have a database of 25GB in size and want to install it on a new PC with five disks of 18.2GB each. You want high disk performance and you want fault tolerance. How to set up this PC?

- A. Set up a hardware RAID 0 on all five disks, then install everything there.
- B. Set up a software RAID 5 on all five disks, then install everything there.
- C. Install NT & SQL to C: . Make D: and E: a software RAID 1 and install database there. Make F: and G: a software RAID 1, too, and install transact log there.
- D. Set up software RAID 1 on F and G and place the transaction logs there. Make hardware RAID 5 out of C, D, and E and install everything else there, including the databases.

Answer: D

Consider the following time line:

8:00 Backup starts

8:01 Jan enters order 84 for customer 10, whose name in the database is Bill Smith

8:14 Transaction for order 84 is committed

8:15 Backup finishes

8:20 Joan changes the name for customer 10 to James Jones. Transaction is committed

8:30 Media fails for database

8:40 Database is restored from 8:15 backup

What is the state of the order 84 and customer 10?

- A. Order 84 is not in the database
- B. Order 84 is in the database for Customer 10 whose name is Bill Smith
- C. Order 84 is in the database for Customer 10 whose name is James Jones

Answer: B

Which of the following computers can support a one-computer upgrade from SQL Server6.5 to SQL Server7.0 with Typical configuration?

- A. an Intel Pentium 150 computer with 64MB of RAM and 1.5GB of free disk space
- B. an Intel Pentium 300 computer with 96MB of RAM and 160MB of free disk space
- C. an Intel Dual Pentium 250 MMX computer with 48MB of RAM and 250MB of free disk space
- D. a DEC Alpha computer with 128 MB of RAM and 450MB of free disk space

Answer: C, D

you must restore the MASTER database from a backup on a SQL Sever7. 0 computer. You attempt to start the restore process but receive an error message, what must you do before you can restore MASTER?

- A. Run the Rebuildm.exe program.
- B. Run the Sqlservr.exe program with the -m option
- C. Run the RegreblD.exe program
- D. Drop the MASTER database.

Answer: B

NOTICE: If the MASTER database needs to be restored from a backup you must start SQL Sever in the single-user mode. the rebuildm utility rebuilds MASTER from scratch to the state it was in after SQL Sever was installed

To enforced security of a SQL Server 7.0 database, you want to audit all access to the database. Particularly you want to know which users access database tables, views and stored procedures. You prepare a SQL Server Profiler trace- and configure it to capture SQL User Name and NT User Name data columns. Which of the following event classes should you also capture?

- A. lock:Acquired
- B. Scan:Started
- C. Sp:Starting
- D. Object:Opened

Answer: D

You configure snapshot replication between two SQL Server 7.0 computers and schedule it to occur immediately. To ensure that the replication was configured correctly, you access the MSREPL_COMMANDS table in the distribution database to review the replication commands. You find that the table is empty. What is the most likely reason for this?

- A. A cleanup job truncated the table after the snapshot replication
- B. The snapshot replication was configured incorrectly.
- C. The MSREPL_COMMANDS table is not used in snapshot replication.
- D. The information that must be recorded to the MSREPL_COMMANDS table has not yet been flushed from the data cache

Answer: A

NOTICE: the MSREPL_COMMANDS table in the distribution database contains information about the ocations of the synchronization files. When the distribution database is created, several maintenance jobs are added at the Distributor. These jobs perform the agent history cleanup, distribution cleanup, and so on. After the replication has successfully completed and the information in the MSREPL_COMMANDS table is no longer needed, the table is truncated. Similar cleanup jobs are also created for transactional and merge replication

SQL Server 7.0 databases in three offices of your company are involved in a merge replication as shown in the exhibit. The Publisher is located in the Buffalo office, the Chicago Subscriber is assigned a priority level of 75, and the New York office is a local Subscriber. The New York and Chicago offices attempt to update the same row in an article with different information, thus creating a conflict. The change made by the New York office is merged with the data at buffalo site before the change made by Chicago. How will this conflict be resolved by default?

- A. The change that originated in the Chicago office overwrites all previous changes.
- B. Both changes are rejected, and the current version at the Buffalo office is retained
- C. The change that originated in the Chicago office wins the conflict
- D. The change that originated in the New York office wins the conflict

Answer: D

You add data to a SQL Server 7.0 database table that is registered for full-text indexing. The table has no timestamp column. Later that day, you issue a full-text query for the data, but no results are returned. Which of the following is the most likely reason why no results are returned?

- A. Full repopulation of the appropriate full-text catalog has not been performed since you added the data.
- B. Incremental repopulation of the appropriate full-text catalog has not been performed since you added the data.
- C. The appropriate full-text catalog has not been rebuilt since you added the data.
- D. Microsoft Search is not installed on the SQL Server 7.0 server computer.

Answer: A

NOTICE: For incremental repopulation to be performed, a timestamp column must be included in the table where you changed the data.

You are planning to install the Standard edition of SQL Server 7.0 on three Windows NT Server computers. For the purpose of database replication, you want one of the servers to function as a Publisher and the other two servers to function as Subscribers. What is the best way to configure the MSSQLServer service account for the three computers?

- A. On each of the three computers, you should assign the MSSQLServer service to a local system account
- B. On each of the three computers, you should assign the MSSQLServer service to a local user account
- C. For all three computers, you should assign the MSSQLServer service to a common domain user account
- D. For each of the three computers, you should assign the MSSQLServer service to a separate domain user account

ANSWER: C

As a SQL Server 7.0 administrator, you are planning a security strategy for your company. Employees in the Sales department belong to a Windows NT group named Sales. They should be allowed to access the ORDERS table in the Management database, but all access to the CUSTOMERS database must be gained only through a new custom application. Which of the following should you do to accomplish this?

ANSWER: Create an application role and grant the role appropriate permissions for the table in the CUSTOMERS database. Make the new application use the application role

Your company's network consists of two Windows NT domains. You are the administrator of one of the domains, and Oliver is the administrator of the other domain. Both domains trust each other. Oliver installs SQL Server Enterprise Manager on his computer and attempts to register the SQL Server 7.0 computer that resides in your domain, but his attempt fails. What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. Oliver is not a member of the Administrators local group on the SQL Server computer
- B. Oliver is logged on to his domain

- C. Oliver is not a member of the sysadmin fixed server role.
- D. Oliver does not have a login in SQL Server.

ANSWER:D

The data in one of your company's SQL Server 7.0 databases is frequently updated. Some users complain that their queries take too long to run. You suspect that outdated statistical information is the cause of the problem, What is the easiest way to ensure that statistics are always kept up-to-date?

- A. Manually update statistics whenever a high percentage of data has been changed in the database.
- B. Configure an alert in Performance Monitor to update statistics whenever a high percentage of data has been changed in the database.
- C. Enable statistics to be updated automatically.
- D. Configure a SQL Server Agent alert to update statistics whenever a high percentage of data has been changed in the database.

ANSWER:C

You are a SQL Server 7.0 system administrator for your company. You want to ensure that the USERS database can be restored with minimal data loss in the event of hardware failure or data corruption. The transaction log in the USERS database is quickly filling up. Which of the following actions should you take to prevent the log from becoming full?

- A. Set the truncate_log on chkpt.database option to True, and do nothing else
- B. Perform frequent transaction log backups with the default options.
- C. set the truncate_log on chkpt.database option to False, and do nothing else.
- D. Perform frequent transaction log backups with the NO_LOG options.
- E. Assign more disk space to the transaction log.

ANSWER:B

You are a member of your company's SQL Server 7.0 sysadmin fixed server role, and you are also a member of the Windows NT Managers group. Both your individual Windows NT user account and the Managers group account were previously granted the SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE and DELETE permissions for the DEPARTMENT table in the EXECUTIVE database. Joan, another member of the sysadmin role, revokes the SELECT and INSERT permissions from the Managers group and denies your user account the UPDATE and DELETE permissions on the DEPARTMENT table in the EXECUTIVE database. What are your resulting permissions for DEPARTMENT table in the EXECUTIVE database when you log in to SQL Server using your individual Windows NT user account?

- A. You cannot select,insert, update or delete data in the DEPARTMENT table
- B. You can select,insert, update or delete data in the DEPARTMENT table
- C. You can only select and insert data in the DEPARTMENT table
- D. You can only update and delete data in the DEPARTMENT table

ANSWER:B

Most business operations in your company are programmed in several SQL Server 7.0 custom applications that are appropriately optimized. However, some users prefer to run ad hoc queries; poorly written queries degrade server performance. You want to identify which users issue poorly written queries from SQL Server Query Analyzer. Which of the following event classes should you capture in a SQL Server Profiler trace?

- A. RPC:Starting and SQL:BatchStarting

- B. Lock:Deadlock and Lock:Deadlock Chain
- C. SP:Completed and SP:Starting
- D. RPC:Completed and SQL:BatchCompleted

ANSWER:D

Your company's SQL Server 7.0 database is backed up daily at midnight. One morning you load a large amount of data by using a nonlogged transaction. You then disable the select into/bulkcopy option. What is the easiest way to restore the validity of the transaction log backup sequence?

- A. Create a database backup.
- B. Truncate the transaction log.
- C. Back up the transaction log.
- D. Create a differential database backup.

ANSWER:D

You want to improve the performance of a SQL Server 7.0 database by distributing input/output (I/O) operations across multiple physical disks. You know which tables and indexes are queried most frequently, and you want to place each of them on a separate disk. How can you place each of the most frequently queried tables and indexes on its own separate disk?

ANSWER: One each disk, create a filegroup consisting of a single file and place each table and index in its own filegroup.

You are planning to use SQL Server Profiler to debug and optimize queries and applications in SQL Server 7.0. You want to be able to use SQL Server query processing tools analyze the data captured by Profiler. Where should you save the event data that will be captured by the Profiler trace?

- A. in a text file
- B. in a Windows NT Application log
- C. in the trace definition file.
- D. in a SQL Server table.

ANSWER:D

NOTICE: if you want to use SQL Server query processing tools to analyze the captured data, then you should save the event data to a table.

You must perform multiple identical installations of SQL Server 7.0 in remote branches of your company that are not connected to the central office. The network administrators in the branches have not been trained to install SQL Server 7.0. How can you facilitate the installations so that most of the work will be done automatically?

ANSWER:Run SQL Server Setup interactively to install SQL Server on a computer in the central office. During installation, assign the MSSQLServer and SQLServerAgent services to the local System user account Send the iss file to the branches.

Your company is using SQL Server 7.0 store corporate business data on a Windows NT Server computer. To assess disk space requirements and to optimize disk space usage you want to know how often new data is recorded in databases, what tool will provide you with information about the frequency of write operations?

ANSWER: Windows NT Performance Monitor

You are the SQL Server 7.0 administrator for your company. You want to identify all errors in the SALES database, but repair only the allocation errors, Which two of the following statements should you issue to identify all errors and repair only all allocation errors?(two answers)

ANSWER:DBCCCHECKDB('sales')

&DBCC CHECKALLOC('sales',REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS)

You provide technical support to companies that use SQL Server 7.0. A customer reports that there is a problem, and you are asked to investigate it. You want to capture a trace in SQL Server Profiler. What are the minimum permissions that you must have at the customer's SQL Server computer to be able to create and capture a Profiler trace?

ANSWER:You must have the EXEC permission for the Profiler extended stored procedures.

You are running a web sit, you want accounting who is accessing specific tables. which should you use performance monitor to monitor?

A. Connect event, execution plan event, service control event, sql user name, NT user name.

B. Attention event, exec prepared sql event, sql username, NT user name.

C. Connect event, disconnect event, existingconnection event, NT user name

D. Object: opened event, sql user name, NT user name.

Answer: D

The departmental server has Full Text search implemented on it's SQL Server database. Currently both the Full Text database and the database files reside on the same logical drive. You do not want the Full Text indexing to use more than 25% of the available drive space because you want to allow space for dynamic expansion of the data files. You want to be able to remotely monitor the ammount of space in use by the catalogs. How should you remotely monitor the space usage with a minimum number of additional administrative steps?

A. Use the Windows NT Performance Monitor to connect to the Server and to monitor the size of the Microsoft Search catalog

B. Create a scheduled job to regularly monitor the size of the Full Text indexes and send the result to your E-Mail address.

C. Create a batch file to monitor the size of the Full Text indexes and send the result to you via Network Message. Use the Windows NT Scheduler Service to schedule the batch file to run regularly

D. Create a batch file to monitor the size of the Full Text indexes and send the result to you via Network Message. Create a scheduled job to run the batch file regularly

ANSWER: A

You are a SQL Server 7.0 system administrator for your company. To provide users with full-text search capabilities, you create a full-text catalog and enable full-text indexing for specific tables in a database. From your Windows NT Workstation computer, you want to remotely monitor the size of the full-text catalog on Windows NT Server computer that is running SQL Server. Which of the following tools is the most convenient to use for monitoring the full-text catalog?

A. Performance Monitor.

B. Query Analyzer.

C. the SP_MONITOR system stored procedure.

D. SQL Server Profiler.

ANSWER: A

NOTICE: To obtain real-time information about the size of a specific full-text catalog, you can continuously monitor the appropriate instance of the Microsoft search Indexer Catalogs

you load a lot of data into your database, then you find that the space for log is almost full, how can you do to ensure the restore : (choose all the apply)

- A. make a full backup
- B. make a differential backup
- C. backup the transaction log with the default options
- D. backup the transaction log with truncate only

ANSWER:A,D

The engine manufacturing application records data about all the engines the are manufactured at your plant, The database contains approximately 500 million records and is approximately 500GB in size. The database increases by 1,000 records per day. You want to accomplish the following goals;

- 1. Minimize the time required to recover the database**
- 2. Provide the ability to recover the database to a specific time.**
- 3. Minimize the number of transaction logs that need to be during recovery.**
- 4. Minimize the time required to back up the database.**

You take the following actions.

- 1. Schedule a full database back up of the entire database to occur every Sunday at AM 1**
- 2. Schedule transaction log back up to occur every day at P.M**

Which result or results do these action produce? (Choose all the apply)

- A. The time required to recover the database is minimized.
- B. The database can be recovered to a specific time.
- C. The number of transaction logs that need to be applied during recovery is minimized.
- D. The time required to back up the database is minimized

ANSWER:B,D

You check the free space on a log file and run a BACKUP LOG WITH NO_LOG on a database that is a publisher for transactional replication. You check the free space after running this command and note that free space has not changed. What is the most likely reason free space has not changed?

- A. The distributor database is full
- B. log reader agent has stopped

ANSWER: B

You have 2 tables, T1 & T2. G1 should be able to update T1, G2 should be only able to select from T1 and third group G3 able to select and update on T2. The question is how many application roles do you need?

ANSWER: 3

Sales representatives use portables computers. They need to implement replication scenario so that the

sales representatives can enter the orders. You want to minimize network traffic:

- A. Transactional
- B. Snapshot with pull
- C. Snapshot with push
- D. Merge

ANSWER: B

Computers A1 and A2 and connected by a high-speed T1 line. Also, Computers B1, B2 and B3 are connected to each other by a high-speed T1 line. There is a slow-link between A1 and B2. (To visualize this, you need to draw this scenario on a piece of paper. It came as an exhibit in the exam) . You want to publish a price list on computer A1 to all the other computers. What replication type is the best for this situation ?

- A. A1 as publisher/distributor. A2, B1, B2, and B3 are subscribers
- B. A1 as publisher. B2 as distributor. A2, B1 and B3 as subscribers
- C. A1 as publisher, B2 as distributors/publisher, A2, B1 and B3 as subscribers
- D. A1 as publisher, A2 as distributor, B1, B2, B3 as subscribers

ANSWER: C

You have the following backups for the sales database on salesbak device

Name Date File Seq. Type

Monday	Data	7/7/99	8AM	1	Complete database
Monday	Log	7/7/99	6PM	2	Tran.Log
Tuesday	Data	8/7/99	8AM	3	Complete database
Tuesday	Log	8/7/99	6PM	4	Tran.Log

You are asked to restore the latest backup. Which command can you use?

- A. RESTORE DATABASE sales FROM salesbak WITH FILE=3, NORECOVERY
RESTORE LOG sales FROM salesback WITH FILE=4, RECOVERY
- B. RESTORE DATABASE sales FROM salesbak WITH FILE=3, RECOVERY
RESTORE LOG sales FROM salesback WITH FILE=4, RECOVERY
- C. RESTORE DATABASE sales FROM salesbak WITH FILE='Tuesday Data', RECOVERY
RESTORE LOG sales FROM salesback WITH FILE='Tuesday Log', RECOVERY
- D. RESTORE DATABASE sales FROM salesbak WITH FILE='Tuesday Data', NORECOVERY
RESTORE LOG sales FROM salesback WITH FILE='Tuesday Log', RECOVERY

ANSWER: A

You have 2 applications, HR and Sales. In HR there are 2 types of users; those who only read and those who read and update data. For the Sales app, there are only 1 type of users; those who read and update. How will you set up your security ?

- A. Create 2 application roles for HR and give appropriate rights to each role. Create 1 application role for Sales and give appropriate rights to the role
- B. Create 1 application role for HR and assign appropriate rights. Create 1 application role for Sales
- D. Create separate accounts for each user

ANSWER: A

You want export data from the temp table with bcp, but it does not work:

bcp #tempdb..table out c:\tempfile.txt -n -Sserver -Uuser -Password

- A. wrong syntax
- B. the object file must be exist
- C. you can't do that on a temp table
- D. you have used native format instead of character format

ANSWER: C

How do you review a trace step by step?

Open a trace file or a trace table.

On the Replay menu, click Step.

In the Replay SQL Server dialog box, alter any necessary settings, and then click OK. On the Replay menu, click Step.

Repeat Step 4 until you have replayed all the necessary event steps.

You want to free up disk space on a server, where are files held on the distribution server

ANSWER: [\\computername\c\\$\mssql7\repldata](#)

You are upgrading your SQL Server 6.5 to version 7 using the Version Upgrade Wizard. One stored procedure will not convert. This stored procedure references the sysobjects, syscolumns, and sysconstraints tables. What can you do to convert the stored procedure?

- A. Manually edit one or more tables in the system database
- B. Rcompile the stored procedure in version
- C. rewrite access new system tables
- D. rewrite access schema views

ANSWER:D

You have two groups of user access Payroll and Sale databases. On the Payroll some users only modify and some query. One group needs query and modify on Sales database. You want to security access to these databases. How do you configured?

- A. Create two application roles on Payrolls and assign permissions to each application roles, create one application role on Sales and assign permission to the application role.
- B. Create two application roles on Payroll and assign permission to each application role, create one application role on Sales and assign all user to this role.

ANSWER: A

You are the SQL Server system administrator, and you are upgrading your company's SALES databases from SQL Server6.5 to SQL Server 7.0. After the upgrade has been completed, you notice that the stored procedure PRICE-UPDATE in the SALES database was not upgraded What is the most likely reason that this has happened?

- A. The table that is referenced in the procedure and the stored procedure have different owners
- B. The stored procedure directly accessed a system table
- C. The table that is referenced in the procedure contains foreign keys.
- D. The QUOTED_IDENTIFIER setting in PRICE_UPDATE was set to mixed

ANSWER:B

NOTICE: User-defined stored procedures that directly access the system tables are not supported during upgrade to SQL Server -7.0.Such procedures will be flagged and will not be upgraded.

Cathy is the database administrator for LANtern Corporation. LANtern has a home office and one branch office. Two SQL Server 7.0 computers, one at each location, are used to manage LANtern's accounts receivable. The SQL Server computer at the home office has four tape drives. The SQL Server computer at the branch office has one tape drive. Cathy uses all four tape drives to perform a database backup at the home office. She now wants to restore the backup to the SQL Server computer at the branch office. What actions must Cathy perform before she restores the backup?

ANSWER: No action is necessary

NOTICE: SQL Server 7.0 offers many backup options, including the ability to use multiple backup devices. The only restriction on the devices that can be used is that the media must all be of the same type.

Most of your company's business operations are programmed in SQL Server 7.0 custom stored procedures. You suspect that some of these procedures are poorly written and are degrading the overall performance of SQL Server. What tool will allow you to identify which procedures require optimization?

ANSWER: SQL Server Profiler

NOTICE: To monitor performance of stored procedures, you should use SQL Server Profiler. Create a trace to capture the

SP:Completed Stored procedure has completed.

SP:StmtCompleted Statement within a stored procedure has completed. SP:StmtStarting Statement within a stored procedure has started

By monitoring the SP:Starting, SP:StmtStarting, SP:StmtCompleted, and SP:Completed event classes and all the TSQL event classes, the execution of a stored procedure can be monitored

SQL:BatchCompleted Transact-SQL batch has completed. SQL:BatchStarting Transact-SQL batch has started.

You are the SQL Server 7.0 administrator for your company. When you created the PERSONNEL database, you left the autogrow feature on and specified a size of 15MB for the Employees data file. The Employees data file has since grown to 20MB, but currently contains only 12 MB of data. You issue the following statement:

DBCC SHRINKFILE(employess,10,NOTRLTNCATE) What is the effect on the Employees data file when you issue this statement?

ANSWER: The Employees data file remains at 20 MB

NOTICE: The statement specifies that the file should be shrunk to a size of 10MB. However, a file cannot be shrunk to a size smaller than the amount of data that it contains. Furthermore, the NOTRUNCATE option specifies that the used data pages are to be relocated to the front of the file, and the freed space is not to be returned to the operating system. If the TRUNCATEONLY option were specified, then the target size would be ignored, no pages relocated, and the file would be shrunk to the last allocated extent. If the size of the file were reduced, then the freed space would be released to the operating system.

Helen administers a SQL Server 7.0 database that includes four filegroups. The filegroups that contain data for their respective departments are named Marketing, Accounting, Receiving and Shipping. A table containing customer contact information is located in the Shipping filegroup, and its nonclustered indexes are located in the Receiving filegroup. No other tables or indexes span filegroups. The database is used for online transaction processing in a fast-paced environment. The transaction log backup is performed every 15 minutes. Each evening, Helen must back up the database, but she only has time to back up half of it. She wants to create a backup schedule. Which of the following backup schedules should Helen implement?

ANSWER: Back up the Shipping and Accounting filegroups each Monday, Wednesday and Friday; back up the Marketing and Receiving filegroups each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

NOTTCE: In this scenario, a table and its indexes span two filegroups, Shipping and Receiving. So both filegroups must be backed up at the same time.

The Customer table in the Sales database resides on filegroup Sales_FG1. The CustomerID index on the Customers table resides on filegroup Sales_FG2.

The hard drive containing Sales_FG1 fails. You need to restore the filegroup from the latest backup.

What must you do to restore the Customers table in the shortest amount of time?

- A. Restore the backup for Sales FG1, and then load the backup for Sales FG2.
- B. Restore the backup for Sales_FG1, and then re-create the CustomerID index on Sales_FG2
- C. Backup the transaction log. Restore the backup of Sales_FG1 and Sales_FG2. Restore all transaction log backups made since the filegroup Backups.
- D. Backup the transaction log. Restore the backup of Sales_FG1, Restore all transaction log backups made since the filegroup backup.

ANSWER: C

Your company has a Microsoft Visual Basic Application that stores its data in SQL Server. You want to use a SQL Server alert to provide notification of problems with application.

What should you do so that you will receive notification when there is a problem with the application

- A. Create a user-defined SQL Server message that corresponds to the error. Instruct the developer to program the application to use SQL Server's `sql!lrtr` writing to log the error on SQL Server.
- B. Create a user-defined SQL Server message that corresponds to the error. Instruct the developer to program the application to use `RAISERROR` statement to invoke the error on SQL Server.
- C. Create a user-defined SQL Server message that corresponds to the error. Instruct the developer to program the application to use log the error in Windows NT application event Log and use user-defined SQL Server message number.
- D. Instruct the developer to program the Application to cause a minor error on SQL Server. Configure an alert to be triggered by the resulting error number.

ANSWER: B

You have setup snapshot replication between a publisher and multiple remote subscribers. You set up a distributor on a separate computer on your lan. You suspect that the snapshot data has become corrupted and you want to clear it out manually. From where should you clear the data?

- A) from the source database on the publisher
- B) from the target database on the subscriber
- C) from the distribution database on the distributor
- D) from the snapshot folder on the distributor

ANSWER: D

NOTICE: The snapshot agent reads all the information required for replication from the source databases on the Publisher and writes that information to files in the snapshot folder on the Distributor. If you decide to manually clear out the snapshot publication data, then you should delete those files from the snapshot folder on the Distributor. By default, the snapshot folder is located in the directory `C: \Mssql7\Repldata`. With snapshot replication, no data is stored in the distribution database; only synchronization jobs are stored in the distribution database.

You suspect, that most performance problems are caused by a small amount of process intensive queries. To reduce the overhead caused by these query you first need to identify the specific queries that are causing the problem. What should you do to identify these queries?

- A. Use Transact SQL extended stored procedures in the queries to record trace information on each query.
- B. Use Performance Monitor to log the SQLServer: Access Methods object
- C. Filter in SQL Sever Profiler maximum milliseconds of CPU
- D. Filter in SQL Sever Profiler minimum milliseconds of CPU

ANSWER: D

Antia Camen and Philippe will administrate different aspects of the sqlserver finance database, Currently they are all in the db_owner role, philippe must remain the db_owner. Antia must be only able to setup user accounts and grant the permission. Carmen must be only able to create table, views that are needed in the database. Which two changes should you make to need those require?

- A. Remove Camen from db_owner role and add Camen to db_accessadmin role.
- B. Remove Camen from db_owner role, and add her to the db_ddladmin role.
- C. Add Antia to sysadmin role and to the db_accessadmin role.
- D. Remove Antia from the db owner role, and add her to only the db securityadmin role.
- E. Remove Antia from the db_owner role and add her to the db_securityadmin role and the db_accessadmin role.

Answer: B, E

Paulo is a member of NT marketing group with access to the marketing database, He is also a member of the WINNT manufacturing group with access to the products, paulo creates a table in the marketing database, paulo is then transferred to the manufacturing department. You want to remove paulo from the marketing group, what must you do so he can have access to the table he created?

- A. You cannot remove him from the marketing group, because he is an object owner.
- B. Grant him access under sql server mixed mode.
- C. Grant him access to the marketing database.
- D. Grant him access through the public role and the sql server guest user account.

Answer: C

To make UNIX and Netware user access database like Windows user, (choose all apply)

- A. create logins in SQL Server
- B. add UNIX users to NT Logins
- C. add UNIX and Netware users to WinNT groups
- D. add UNIX and Netware users to server roles
- E. ensure mixed authentication

ANSWER: A, E

Transaction replication, updates synchronized on Publisher and Subscriber, MSrepl_commands is empty, why?

- A. automatically cleaned up after transaction
- B. log reader purged it for next batch
- C. replication distribution clean up job ran and purged it

D. log reader did not log activity to it

ANSWER: C

You configure snapshot replication between two SQL Server 7.0 computers and schedule it to occur immediately. To ensure that the replication was configured correctly, you access the MSREPL_COMMANDS table in the distribution database to review the replication commands. You find that the table is empty. What is the most likely reason for this?

A cleanup job truncated the table after the snapshot replication

B. The snapshot replication was configured incorrectly.

C. The MSREPL_COMMANDS table is not used in snapshot replication.

D. The information that must be recorded to the MSREPL_COMMANDS table has not yet been flushed from the data cache

ANSWER: A

NOTICE: the MSREPL_COMMANDS table in the distribution database contains information about the locations of the synchronization files. When the distribution database is created, several maintenance jobs are added at the Distributor. These jobs perform the agent history cleanup, distribution cleanup, and so on. After the replication has successfully completed and the information in the MSREPL_COMMANDS table is no longer needed the table is truncated. Similar cleanup jobs are also created for transactional and merge Replication.

Installation from 10 Remote SQL Server. Remote Sysadmin has no experience with SQL Server. You want to ensure that the installation of the remote SQL Server was compatible to the existing.

A. Backup all SQL files and registries to a tape and send a copy of the tape to the remote admin

B. Install the SQL Server on a similar file and use the sql70st.log file for the remote installation

C. Install the SQL Server on a similar system, use the local system account and use the sql70.iss file for remote inst.

D. Install the SQL Server on a similar system, use the admin system account and use the sql70.iss file for remote inst.

ANSWER: C

You have installed Windows NT Server with the defaults. You are going to have Windows 95 and Netware clients. What else must you do before you install SQL server?

- A. Install Windows NT service pack 4
- B. Install Internet Explorer 4.01 with service pack 1
- C. Install gateway Service for Netware
- D. Install MWLink IPX/SPX
- E. Install TCP/IP
- F. Install the Option Pack

ANSWER: A, B, D

You have a database and you want to add images to the already existing records, how do you create file groups.

Drive	File
C	check.mdf
D	check1.ndf
E	check2.ndf
E	check3.ndf
F	check.ldf

- A. one file group
- B. two file groups
- C. three file groups

ANSWER: C

FINANCE will upgrade from SQL 6.5 to SQL7.0. 6.5 is local installed on several WIN98 clients and local copies of the database. To test SQL7.0 application you should build up some test system with the min. administration.

- A. Upgrade to NT and install SQL7.0 use the same install option as the current Finance Server. Use SQL Wizard to update the database.
- B. Upgrade from 98 to NT install SQL7.0 backup 6.5 database and perform tape upgrade of the database
- C. Install SQL7.0 on WIN98, use DTS to transfer the database, scripts, query and any other object to 7.0
- D. Install SQL7.0 on WIN98 make a snapshot of the current database and restore these on the test system

ANSWER: A

Value of row x is Anderson. (Only backup of primary file group?)

10.00 am Backup is starting

10.10 am Cindy is updating row x, changing the name to Miller

10.11 am Backup is finished

10.20 am Bert is updating row x, changing the name from Miller to Hensons

10.30 am Failure of Harddisk where primary filegroup resides

Which value has row x after restore of primary filegroup?

A. Miller

B. Henson

C. Anderson

ANSWER: A

Your company has many stores in the same city. The stores only need to update their own customer profiles. For performance reasons the customer profiles have to be update locally for performance reasons. The central need the customer profiles occasionally only. What replication scenario should you use?

ANSWER: snapshot replication

What is used to enforce referential integrity? Choose two:

A. Triggers

B. Foreign Keys

ANSWER: A, B

Which system table on the destination database will have the ID of the last transaction replicated from 7 columns of publisher database?

ANSWER: Mslast_job_info

You want to quickly determine how many page reads SQL Server is doing between two points in time. What commands could you use?

ANSWER: sp_monitor

What DBCC CHECKTABLE statements will report on clustered indexes ONLY?

ANSWER: DBCC CHECKTABLE(products, NOINDEX)

You have a 30 GB sales database that is used for inquiry and analysis during the day 9am to 4pm. Each

weekday night at 2am a batch process updates the sales database with the previous day's orders. A full backup or restore of this database takes 4 hours. At a minimum, you want to have the capability to restore the database to show yesterday's business. What backup strategy will produce the easiest way to accomplish your restore objectives.

- A. Full Backup on Sunday night Differential backup each night
- B. Full Backup on Sunday night Differential backup each night after the batch process
- C. Full Backup on Sunday night

ANSWER: B

You configured the SQLServer service load parameter with a -f in Enterprise manager. Now, after restarting the SQLServer service, the Enterprise Manager cannot connect so you cannot change the load parameters. How do you fix this condition?

- A. Manually edit the registry
- B. Use REGREBLD -RESTORE to rebuild the registry.

ANSWER: B

The Windows NT servername under which the SQL Server was running is changed. Users are no longer able to connect to SQL Server. Why ?

- A. MSSQLServer service is not running
- B. The SQL Server name does not match with the NT Server name

ANSWER:B

You have a database, which is updated frequently. You have set full-text search and want it to be always up to date. How you update your full-text search. Through

- A. batch file.
- B. job
- C. scheduled task.

ANSWER:C

You are planning the physical implementation of a database for your company. The database will be used for continuous online transaction processing in a fast-paced environment. The cost of losing even a single transaction is very high. You want your strategy to ensure a high level of data availability and meet the following objectives:

1. The database should continue to function in the event of a single disk drive failure.

2. Backup time should be minimized.
3. Recovery time should be minimized.
4. You should be able to place tables and indexes on separate drives.
5. You should be able to restore data up to a specific point in time.

You are planning to take the following actions:

1. Place the transaction log file on a mirror set.
2. Place the data files on two separate stripe sets with parity.
3. Use two filegroups to place tables and indexes on separate drives.
4. Perform a database backup daily and differential database backups every two hours.

Which of the objectives does your plan meet?

- A. Data will remain available in the event of a single disk drive failure.
- B. Backup time is minimized.
- C. Recovery time is minimized.
- D. Tables and indexes can be placed on separate drives.
- E. The database can be restored up to a specific point in time.

ANSWER: A, C, D

Your company plans to install the Standard edition of SQL Server 7.0 at multiple sites and use different code pages with SQL Server 7.0 at the different sites. Which of the following installation strategies is the most efficient?

- A. Install SQL Server 7.0 at one site; back up that server and install SQL Server 7.0 on the other computers by restoring the backup to those computers.
- B. Perform a Minimum installation of the Standard edition of SQL Server 7.0 on each computer.
- C. Perform a Typical installation of the Standard edition of SQL Server 7.0 on each computer.
- D. Perform a Custom installation of the Standard edition of SQL Server 7.0 on each computer.

ANSWER: D

You administer five SQL Server 7.0 computers for your company. You are planning to facilitate administration of maintenance tasks on those computers. How can you implement a backup strategy for all five servers with the minimum number of administrative steps?

ANSWER: Configure one SQL Server 7.0 computer as a master server, create a backup job on the master server and enlist the other SQL Server computer as target servers. NOTICE: The best way to automate database backups on multiple SQL Server computers is to define one of the servers as a master server, create the backup job once on the master server and enlist the other servers as target servers for that job.

You are a SQL Server 7.0 system administrator for your company. You are planning a backup strategy, and you are reviewing the possible options for the BACKUP LOG statement. Which of the following actions produce the same result as running the BACKUP LOG statement with the default options selected?

ANSWER: running the statement twice, first with the NO TRUNCATE option and then with the TRUNCATE_ONLY option.

Your company consists of three offices, each of which is responsible for sales in its respective territory. Each office records its transactions in a SQL Server 7.0 database. To maintain consistency among the three databases, you are planning to implement merge replication. Which of the following actions must you take to ensure a successful merge replication?

ANSWER: Prior to the merge replication, you must remove any timestamp columns from the tables that are to be included in the publication.

You make a backup of a database on a SQL Server 7.0 computer named ALPHA and attempt to restore that database to a SQL Server 7.0 computer named OMEGA. The restore operation fails because the sort order on the two servers is different. There are no other user databases on OMEGA and you decide to change the sort order used by SQL Server on OMEGA to match the sort order used by SQL Server on ALPHA. Which of the following actions should you take to accomplish this?

- A. Run the Regrebl utility.
- B. Use the SP CONFIGURE system stored procedure.
- C. Use Enterprise Manager.
- D. Run the Rebuild utility.

ANSWER: D

You are a SQL Server 7.0 system administrator your company. You want to ensure that the USERS database can be restored with minimal data loss in the event of hardware failure or data corruption. The transaction log in the USERS database is quickly filling up. Which of the following actions should you take to prevent log from becoming full?

- A. Set the trunc.log on chkpt database option to True, and do nothing else.
- B. Perform frequent transaction log backups with the default options

- C. Set the trunc.log on chkpt database option to False, and do nothing else.
- D. Perform frequent transaction log backups with the NO-LOG options
- E. Assign more disk space to the transaction log.

ANSWER: B

On a Windows NT Server computer that is running SQL Server 7.0, there is very little free space left on the disk where a full-text catalog resides. You want to receive automatic notification at your Windows NT Workstation computer when the size of the catalog grows beyond a specified level. Which of the following methods will require the least amount of effort arrange for notification ?

- A. Create a SQL Server Agent alert
- B. Schedule a job to run at predefined intervals.
- C. Create a Performance Monitor alert.
- D. Create a trigger to start a job each time that the catalog is updated.

ANSWER: C

The departmental server has Full Text search implemented on it's SQL Server database. Currently both the Full Text database and the database files reside on the same logical drive. You do not want the Full Text indexing to use more than 25% of the available drive space because you want to allow space for dynamic expansion of the data files. You want to be able to remotely monitor the amount of space in use by the catalogs. How should you remotely monitor the space usage with a minimum number of additional administrative steps?

- A. Use the Windows NT Performance Monitor to connect to the Server and to monitor the size of the Microsoft Search catalog
- B. Create a scheduled job to regularly monitor the size of the Full Text indexes and send the result to your E-Mail address.
- C. Create a batch file to monitor the size of the Full Text indexes and send the result to you via Network Message.
Use the Windows NT Scheduler Service to schedule the batch file to run regularly
- D. Create a batch file to monitor the size of the Full Text indexes and send the result to you via Network Message.
Create a scheduled job to run the batch file regularly

ANSWER: A

You want to ensure that the full-text indexes for a SQL Server 7.0 database are kept current. You want the full-text catalog to be updated soon after changes are made in the columns of tables that are enabled for

full-text search; however, you want to minimize the impact on the performance of the SQL Server computer. Which of the following strategies should you implement?

- A. Create triggers to start a job that will repopulate the full-text indexes each time that a change is made.
- B. Schedule a job to regularly repopulate the full-text indexes.
- C. Create triggers to rebuild the full-text indexes each time that a change is made.
- D. Schedule a job to regularly rebuild the full-text indexes.

ANSWER: B

You want to delete an object generated by snapshot replication. Where do you find these objects?

- A. mssql7/repldata on the distributor
- B. mssql7/repldata on the subscriber
- C. msrepl commands in the distributor
- D. sysarticles

ANSWER: A

Your SQLserver 7 service will not start automatically after a reboot of NT server. Yet it will start using the following command;

```
net start- mssqlserver-d c:\mssql7\data\master.mdf -l c:\mssql7\data\mastlog.ldf
```

What can you do to make it start automatically?

ANSWER: Server - Properties - General - autostart policies - autostart sql server

You have 3 Tables - Table1, Table2, Table3

4 groups – group1a, group1b, group2a, group2b

all groups have select permissions on all tables

group1b should be the only group that can change and delete data in table1

group2b should be the only group that can change and delete data in table2 and table3 (Choose two)

- A. add group1b to denydatawriter for table2 and table3; add group1b to datawriter for table1
- B. add group2b to denydatawriter for table1; add group2b to datawriter for table2 and table3
- C. give group1b update and delete permissions on table1
- D. give group2b update and delete permissions on table2 and table3

ANSWER:C,D

You are using DTS to load 500 MB of data from a flat file to a SQL Server table. Each row contains 6000 bytes. You have 100 MB of free disk space for the transaction log. Which is the important options to set on the target database to minimize possibility that the transaction log will not have any disk space available?

- A. autochk
- B. trunc.log on chkpt
- C. select into/bulk copy
- D. autoclose

ANSWER: B

You are a SQL Server 7.0 syst4em administrator for your company. You want to ensure that the USERS database can be restored with minimal data loss in the event of hardware failure or data corruption. The transaction log in the USERS database is quickly filling up. Which of the following actions should take to prevent the log from becoming full?

- A. Set the trunc.log on chkpt database option to True, and do nothing else.
- B. Perform frequent transaction log backups with the default options
- C. Set the trunc.log on chkpt database option to False, and do nothing else.
- D. Perform frequent transaction log backups with the NO-LOG options
- E. Assign more disk space to the transaction log.

ANSWER: B

NOTICE: if you want to be able to restore the USERS database with minimal data loss, then you should implement the appropriate backup strategy. Between regular database backups, you should perform frequent transaction log backups, The trunc.log on chkpt.database option must be set to False for you to be able to backup the transaction log. By default SQL Server truncates the transaction log after backing it up. If you run the transaction log backup with the NO-LOG option, then the transaction log will only be truncated without being backed up. Setting the trunc.log on chkpt option to True automatically truncates the log each time that a checkpoint occurs, This would prevent the transaction log from being full; however, you would not be able to restore the database to the state it was in at a specific point in time but only to the state it was in after the most

recent database or differential database backup. Allocating more space to the transaction log can't prevent the log from eventually becoming full if the log is not regularly truncated

You load a large amount of data in to your database. You notice that the select into/bulk copy option is still enabled and that your transaction log is almost full. You turn off the select into/bulk copy option. Which 2 additional steps should you take to ensure the viability of future backups? (Choose 2)

- A. Perform a full database backup.
- B. Perform a transaction log backup and use default options.
- C. Perform a differential database backup.
- D. Turn on the trunc.log on the chkpt option.
- E. Perform a transaction log backup and use the TRUNCATE-ONLY option.

ANSWER: A, E

You want to transfer a database copy from Server A to Server B using a full backup and restore. A complete backup uses 5 tapes. Server A has two tape drives and Server B has one tape drive. What is the easiest way to accomplish the database transfer?

- A. make a new backup on server A only using one tape drive
- B. transfer the database by replication
- C. back up using two tape drivers on server A and restore sequentially using on tape driver on server B

ANSWER: C

You have 2 SQL7.0 and 2 SQL6.5 databases with replication. You want consistency checks and backup with minimum administrative expense:

- A. make 4 separate jobs
- B. create a script on a 7.0, establish backup with the help of this script on the 4 servers
- C. define 1 7.0 database as master and the other 7.0 as targets, make a script on the first 7.0 and establish backup on the 6.5 with script
- D. define 1 7.0 database as master and the other 7.0 as targets, create on each 6.S a separate job

ANSWER: D

It took you hours to create an index on a table. What should you do to protect it?

- A. back up master database
- B. back up user database
- C. make differential backup of user database
- D. back up log

ANSWER: 3

You created procedures on your testsystem. Now you want to transfer this procedures to the Productserver. Who?

- A. back up msdb on testsystem and restore on Productserver
- B. recreate procedures on Productserver
- C. make a script creating this procedures, run this script on Productserver

ANSWER: C

Product group has access to database. Carmen is member of the productgroup. You want deny product group access to database but Carmen should access to this database. How?

- A. grant Carmen account to database after denying product group access to database
- B. create a new SQL-login for Carmen
- C. remove Carmen from product group and grant her account to the database
- D. do nothing, the public role and the guest account grants Carmen enough access

ANSWER: C

Your Database is updated by a batch process every day at 2.00am with the data from the last day. Which backup-strategy should you use?

- A. full back up at Sunday, differential back up every day after batch process
- B. full back up at Sunday, differential back up every day
- C. full back up at Sunday, log back up every 6 hours
- D. another option with log back up

ANSWER: A

You start SQL-Server with the -f option. Unfortunately now you can't establish a connection to your SQL-Server. What to do?

- A. Restore registry from backup
- B. Run regrebl.exe

- C. reinstall SQL-Server
- D. Rebuild Master database
- E. edit registry

ANSWER: B

Your company's server is running both SQL and EXCHANGE. The EXCHANGE administrator reports that EXCHANGE needs more memory. You examine SQL server and find out that there is a very low value for the SQLserver: page writes/sec counter, and that the size of the working set is below the configured value in WINNT performance monitor, the free buffers and buffer cache hit ratio counters in the SQLserver buffer manager object are high.

What can you do to improve the performance of EXCHANGE sever without degrading the performance of SQL Server?

- A. low the max lazywrite TO setting.
- B. Increase the mix server memory setting
- C. Decrease the max server memory setting
- D. Set the configuration option set working set size to zero

Answer: C

Most of your database queries are executed as stored procedures, you need to find out whether most of the store procedures are precompiled when they are executed. You also need to identity store procedure that are not precompiled but that should be precompiled.

How should you modify the performance of the store procedure?

- A. in NT performance monitor, monitor the sqlserver: cache manager cache hit radio counter and the sqlserver: cache manager cache use counts/sec counter while repeatedly executing the store procedure.
- B. in NT performance monitor, monitor the adhoc Sol plans and the prepared Sol plans instances of the sqlserver: cache manager object.
- C. In sql profiler, monitor the sp: cache hit and sp:cacheinsert event class.
- D. In sql server profilers, monitor the sp: starting and sp: cacheremove event class

Answer: C

Bruno's NT accounts is in the marketing group, the marketing group's access to the inventory database has been revoked. What should you do to give Bruno access to the inventory database ?

- A. remove Bruno from the marketing group.
- B. Create a new WINNT group and place Bruno in this group, along with anyone else who should get access.
- C. Add Bruno as a user in the inventory database
- D. Create a sql server login for Bruno for the inventory database.

Answer: C