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QUESTION 1 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. The database has a table named Customers owned by UserA and another table named Orders owned by UserB. You also have a stored procedure named GetCustomerOrderInfo owned by UserB. GetCustomerOrderInfo selects data from both tables. You create a new user named UserC. You need to ensure that UserC can call the GetCustomerOrderInfo stored procedure. You also need to assign only the minimum required permissions to UserC. Which permission or permissions should you assign to UserC? Choose all that apply. A. The Select permission on Customers B. The Execute permission on GetCustomerOrderInfo C. The Take Ownership permission on Customers D. The Control permission on GetCustomerOrderInfo E. The Take Ownership permission on Orders F. The Select permission on Orders

Answer: AB QUESTION 2 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database named ContosoDb. The database contains a table named Suppliers and a column named IsActive in the Purchases schema. You create a new user named ContosoUser in ContosoDb. ContosoUser has no permissions to the Suppliers table. You need to ensure that ContosoUser can delete rows that are not active from Suppliers. You also need to grant ContosoUser only the minimum required permissions. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. GRANT DELETE ON Purchases. Suppliers TO ContosoUser B. CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers WITH EXECUTE AS USER = 'dbo' AS DELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0 GO GRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases.PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser C. GRANT SELECT ON Purchases.Suppliers TO ContosoUser D. CREATE PROCEDURE Purchases. PurgeInactiveSuppliers AS DELETE FROM Purchases.Suppliers WHERE IsActive = 0 GO GRANT EXECUTE ON Purchases. PurgeInactiveSuppliers TO ContosoUser Answer: B

QUESTION 3 You use a contained database named ContosoDb within a domain. You need to create a user who can log on to the ContosoDb database. You also need to ensure that you can port the database to different database servers within the domain without additional user account configurations. Which type of user should you create? A. User mapped to a certificate B. SQL user without login C. Domain user D. SQL user with login Answer: C

QUESTION 4 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that has multiple tables in the Sales schema. Some users must be prevented from deleting records in any of the tables in the Sales schema. You need to manage users who are prevented from deleting records in the Sales schema. You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort. What should you do? A. Create a custom database role that includes the users. Deny Delete permissions on the Sales schema for the custom database role. B. Include the Sales schema as an owned schema for the db_denydatawriter role. Add the users to the db_denydatawriter role. C. Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for each user. D. Create a custom database role that includes the users. Deny Delete permissions on each table in the Sales schema for the custom database role. Answer: A

QUESTION 5 You are the lead database administrator (DBA) of a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 environment. All DBAs are members of the DOMAINJrDBAs Active Directory group. You grant DOMAINJrDBAs access to the SQL Server. You need to create a server role named SpecialDBARole that can perform the following functions: * View all databases. * View the server state. * Assign GRANT, DENY, and REVOKE permissions on logins. You need to add DOMAINJrDBAs to the server role. You also need to provide the least level of privileges necessary. Which SQL statement or statements should you use? Choose all that apply. A. CREATE SERVER ROLE [SpecialDBARole] AUTHORIZATION setupadmin;

B. ALTER SERVER ROLE [SpecialDBARole] ADD MEMBER [DOMAINrDBAs];
C. CREATE SERVER ROLE [SpecialDBARole] AUTHORIZATION securityadmin;
D. GRANT VIEW DEFINITION TO [SpecialDBARole]; E. CREATE SERVER
ROLE [SpecialDBARole] AUTHORIZATION serveradmin; F. GRANT VIEW SERVER STATE, VIEW
ANY DATABASE TO [SpecialDBARole]; Answer: BCF QUESTION 6 Drag and Drop Question You administer a Microsoft
SQL Server 2012 database. All database traffic to the SQL Server must be encrypted by using secure socket layer (SSL) certificates
or the connection must be refused. Network administrators have deployed server certificates to the Windows store of all Windows
servers on the network from a trusted Certificate Authority. This is the only Certificate Authority allowed to distribute certificates on
the network. You enable the Force Encryption flag for the MSSQLServer protocols, but client computers are unable to connect.
They receive the following error message: "A connection was successfully established with the server, but then an error occurred
during the pre-login handshake, (provider: SSL Provider, error: 0 - The certificate chain was issued by an authority that is not
trusted.) (Microsoft SQL Server)" You notice the following entry in the SQL Server log: "A self-generated certificate was
successfully loaded for encryption." You need to configure SQL Server to encrypt all client traffic across the network. You also
need to ensure that client computers are able to connect to the server by using a trusted certificate. Which three actions should you
perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the
correct order.)

- Restart the SQL Server.
- Leave the certificate blank in the drop-down list on the **Certificates** tab.
- Choose the new root-level certificate from the drop-down list on the **Certificates** tab.
- Install Certificate Services on the SQL Server, and create a new root-level certificate.
- From the SQL Configuration Manager for the SQL Server, open the **Protocols** properties for the SQL instance.
- Choose the server certificate provided by the network administrators from the drop-down list on the **Certificates** tab.
- From the SQL Configuration Manager on every client computer that will be connecting to SQL Server, open the **Protocols** properties for the SQL instance.

Answer:

- Restart the SQL Server.
- Choose the server certificate provided by the network administrators from the drop-down list on the **Certificates** tab.
- From the SQL Configuration Manager on every client computer that will be connecting to SQL Server, open the **Protocols** properties for the SQL instance.

QUESTION 7 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that has Trustworthy set to On. You create a stored procedure that returns database-level information from Dynamic Management Views. You grant User1 access to execute the stored procedure. You need to ensure that the stored procedure returns the required information when User1 executes the stored procedure. You need to achieve this goal by granting the minimum permissions required. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.) A. Create a SQL Server login that has VIEW SERVER STATE permissions. Create an application role and a secured password for the role. B. Modify the stored procedure to include the EXECUTE AS OWNER statement. Grant VIEW SERVER STATE permissions to the owner of the stored procedure. C. Create a SQL Server login that has VIEW SERVER STATE permissions. Modify the stored procedure to include the EXECUTE AS {newlogin} statement. D. Grant the db_owner role on the database to User1. E. Grant the sysadmin role on the database to User1. Answer: BC

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<http://www.passleader.com/70-462.html> QUESTION 8 You are migrating a database named Orders to a new server that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2012. You attempt to add the [CorpnetUser1] login to the database. However, you receive the following error message: "User already exists in current database." You need to configure the [CorpnetUser1] login to be able to access the Orders database and retain the original permissions. You need to achieve this goal by using the minimum required permissions. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. DROP USER [User1]; CREATE USER [CorpnetUser1] FOR LOGIN [CorpnetUser1]; ALTER ROLE [db_owner] ADD MEMBER [CorpnetUser1]; B. ALTER SERVER RCLS [sysadmin] ADD MEMBER [CorpnetUser1]; C. ALTER USER [CorpnetUser1] WITH LOGIN [CorpnetUser1]; D. ALTER ROLE [db_owner] ADD MEMBER [CorpnetUser1]; Answer: C

QUESTION 9 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the Orders database by using the following statements: You attempt to restore the Orders database and the restore fails. You copy the encryption file to the original location. A hardware failure occurs and so a new server must be installed and configured. After installing SQL Server to the new server, you restore the Orders database and copy the encryption files to their original location. However, you are unable to access the database. You need to be able to restore the database. Which Transact-SQL statement should you use before attempting the restore?

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

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

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

ALTER DATABASE Orders SET ENCRYPTION ON;

A. CREATE ASSEMBLY TDE_Assembly
FROM 'D:\TDE_Certificate.cer'
WITH PERMISSION SET 'SAFE';
CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate FROM ASSEMBLY TDE_Assembly;

B. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate FROM EXECUTABLE FILE = 'd:\TDE_Certificate.cer'

C. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE_Certificate.cer'
WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'd:\TDE_Certificate.key', DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword!');

D. DECLARE @startdate date
SET @startdate = GETDATE()
CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:\TDE_Certificate.cer'
WITH START_DATE = @startdate;
```

A. Option A B. Option B C. Option C D. Option D Answer: C QUESTION 10 Drag and Drop Question You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server that has multiple databases. You need to ensure that users are unable to create stored procedures that begin with sp_. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Answer:

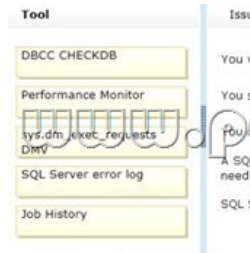
QUESTION 11 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. You provide temporary securityadmin access to User1 to the database server. You need to know if User1 adds logins to securityadmin. Which server-level audit action group should you use?

- A. SERVER_STATE_CHANGE_GROUP
- B. SERVER_PRINCIPAL_IMPERSONATION_GROUP
- C. SUCCESSFUL_LOGIN_GROUP
- D. SERVER_ROLE_MEMBER_CHANGE_GROUP

Answer: D QUESTION 12 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance. You need to stop a blocking process that has an SPID of 64 without stopping other processes. What should you do?

- A. Execute the following Transact-SQL statement: EXECUTE sp_KillSPID 64
- B. Restart the SQL Server service.
- C. Execute the following Transact-SQL statement: KILL 64
- D. Execute the following Transact-SQL statement: ALTER SESSION KILL '64'

Answer: C QUESTION 13 Drag and Drop Question You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server. A variety of issues occur from time to time in the production environment. You need to identify the appropriate tool for each issue. Which tool or tools should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate tool or tools to the correct issue or issues in the answer area. Each tool may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)



Answer:

Tool	Issue
	You want to verify network utilization.
	You suspect that a process is being blocked.
	You need to verify the integrity of the database.
	A SQL Agent job fails on a specific step, and you need the details of that step.
	SQL Server will not start.



QUESTION 14 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database. Users report that an application that accesses the database displays an error, but the error does not provide meaningful information. No entries are found in the SQL Server log or Windows event logs related to the error. You need to identify the root cause of the issue by retrieving the error message. What should you do?

- A. Create an Extended Events session by using the sqlserver.error_reported event.
- B. Create a SQL Profiler session to capture all ErrorLog and EventLog events.
- C. Flag all stored procedures for recompilation by using sp_recompile.
- D. Execute sp_who.

Answer: A QUESTION 15 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server. One of the databases on the server supports a highly active OLTP application. Users report abnormally long wait times when they submit data into the application. You need to identify which queries are taking longer than 1 second to run over an extended period of time. What should you do?

- A. use SQL Profiler to trace all queries that are processing on the server. Filter queries that have a Duration value of more than 1,000.
- B. Use sp_configure to set a value for blocked process threshold. Create an extended event session.
- C. Use the Job Activity monitor to review all processes that are actively running. Review the Job History to find out the duration of each step.
- D. Run the sp_who command from a query window.
- E. Run the DBCC TRACEON 1222 command from a query window and review the SQL Server event log.

Answer: E We PassLeader provide the best 70-462 training materials for certification exams. We offer the latest 70-462 exam questions to ensure that you 100 percent pass exam, and what's more, we will offer you the new updated exam questions for free.

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