

# **Examcollection**

<http://www.ipass4sure.com/examcollection.htm>



<http://www.ipass4sure.com>

# 70-462

**Microsoft**

*Administering Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Databases*

<http://www.ipass4sure.com/exams.asp?examcode=70-462>

The 70-462 practice exam is written and formatted by Certified Senior IT Professionals working in today's prospering companies and data centers all over the world! The 70-462 Practice Test covers all the exam topics and objectives and will prepare you for success quickly and efficiently. The 70-462 exam is very challenging, but with our 70-462 questions and answers practice exam, you can feel confident in obtaining your success on the 70-462 exam on your FIRST TRY!

## Microsoft 70-462 Exam Features

- Detailed questions and answers for 70-462 exam
- Try a demo before buying any Microsoft exam
- 70-462 questions and answers, updated regularly
- Verified 70-462 answers by Experts and bear almost 100% accuracy
- 70-462 tested and verified before publishing
- 70-462 examcollection vce questions with exhibits
- 70-462 same questions as real exam with multiple choice options

Acquiring Microsoft certifications are becoming a huge task in the field of I.T. More over these exams like 70-462 exam are now continuously updating and accepting this challenge is itself a task. This 70-462 test is an important part of Microsoft certifications. We have the resources to prepare you for this. The 70-462 exam is essential and core part of Microsoft certifications and once you clear the exam you will be able to solve the real life problems yourself. Want to take advantage of the Real 70-462 Test and save time and money while developing your skills to pass your Microsoft 70-462 Exam? Let us help you climb that ladder of success and pass your 70-462 now!

# **DEMO EXAM**

For Full Version visit

<http://www.ipass4sure.com/allexams.asp>

**QUESTION: 1**

You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company. You need to ensure that an OLTP database that includes up-to-the-minute reporting requirements can be off-loaded from the primary database to another server. You also need to be able to add indexes to the secondary database. Which configuration should you use?

- A. • Two servers configured in different data centers
  - SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
  - One server configured as an Active Secondary
- B. • Two servers configured in the same data center
  - SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
  - One server configured as an Active Secondary
- C. • Two servers configured in the same data center
  - A primary server configured to perform log-shipping every 10 minutes
  - A backup server configured as a warm standby
- D. • Two servers configured in different data centers
  - SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- E. • Two servers configured on the same subnet
  - SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- F. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication
- G. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication
- H. • Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data center
  - SQL Server configured as a clustered instance

**Answer: F**

**QUESTION: 2**

You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company. You need to ensure that data changes are sent to a non-SQL Server database server in near real time. You also need to ensure that data on the primary server is unaffected. Which configuration should you use?

- A. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication
- B. • Two servers configured in different data centers
  - SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- C. • Two servers configured in different data centers

- SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- One server configured as an Active Secondary
- D. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication
- E. • Two servers configured in the same data center
- SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- One server configured as an Active Secondary
- F. • Two servers configured on the same subnet
- SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- G. • Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data center
- SQL Server configured as a clustered instance
- H. • Two servers configured in the same data center
- A primary server configured to perform log-shipping every 10 minutes
- A backup server configured as a warm standby

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 3

You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company. A database contains a large product catalog that is updated periodically. You need to be able to send the entire product catalog to all branch offices on a monthly basis. Which configuration should you use?

- A. • Two servers configured in the same data center
- A primary server configured to perform log-shipping every 10 minutes
- A backup server configured as a warm standby
- B • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication
- C. • Two servers configured in the same data center
- SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- One server configured as an Active Secondary
- D • Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data center
- SQL Server configured as a clustered instance
- E • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication
- F. • Two servers configured in different data centers
- SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- One server configured as an Active Secondary
- G • Two servers configured on the same subnet
- SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode

- H • Two servers configured in different data centers
- SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode

**Answer:** E

**QUESTION: 4**

You administer all the deployments of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 in your company. You need to ensure that an OLTP database that uses a storage area network (SAN) remains available if any of the servers fail. You also need to minimize the amount of storage used by the database. Which configuration should you use?

- A. • Two servers configured in different data centers
- SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- One server configured as an Active Secondary
- B. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform transactional replication
- C. • Two servers configured in the same data center
- SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- One server configured as an Active Secondary
- D. • Two servers configured in different data centers
- SQL Server Availability Group configured in Asynchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- E. • Two servers configured in the same data center
- A primary server configured to perform log-shipping every 10 minutes
- A backup server configured as a warm standby
- F. • Two servers configured on the same subnet
- SQL Server Availability Group configured in Synchronous-Commit Availability Mode
- G. • SQL Server that includes an application database configured to perform snapshot replication
- H. • Two servers configured in a Windows Failover Cluster in the same data center
- SQL Server configured as a clustered instance

**Answer:** H

**QUESTION: 5**

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server that hosts a transactional database and a reporting database. The transactional database is updated through a web application and is operational throughout the day. The reporting database is only updated from the transactional database. The recovery model and backup schedule are configured as shown in the following table:

Database	Description
Transactional database	Recovery model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full</li> </ul> Backup schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full database backup: midnight, daily</li> <li>• Differential database backup: on the hour, every two hours starting at 02:00 hours except at 00:00 hours</li> <li>• Log backup: every half hour, except at the times of full and differential backups</li> </ul>
Reporting database	Recovery model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple</li> </ul> Backup schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily</li> <li>• Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily</li> </ul> Data updates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in data are updated from the transactional database to the reporting database at 00:30 hours and at 12:30 hours</li> <li>• The update takes 15 minutes</li> </ul>

The differential backup of the reporting database fails. Then, the reporting database fails at 14:00 hours. You need to ensure that the reporting database is restored. You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION: 6**

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server that hosts a transactional database and a reporting database. The transactional database is updated through a web application and is operational throughout the day. The reporting database is only updated from the transactional database. The recovery model and backup schedule are configured as shown in the following table:

Database	Description
Transactional database	Recovery model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full</li> </ul> Backup schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full database backup: midnight, daily</li> <li>• Differential database backup: on the hour, every two hours starting at 02:00 hours except at 00:00 hours</li> <li>• Log backup: every half hour, except at the times of full and differential backups</li> </ul>
Reporting database	Recovery model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple</li> </ul> Backup schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily</li> <li>• Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily</li> </ul> Data updates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in data are updated from the transactional database to the reporting database at 00:30 hours and at 12:30 hours</li> <li>• The update takes 15 minutes</li> </ul>

At 14:00 hours, you discover that pages 71, 520, and 713 on one of the database files are corrupted on the reporting database. You need to ensure that the databases are restored. You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal. What should you do?

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



H. Restore the latest full backup. Then, restore the latest differential backup.

**Answer:** H

**QUESTION:** 7

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server that hosts a transactional database and a reporting database. The transactional database is updated through a web application and is operational throughout the day. The reporting database is only updated from the transactional database. The recovery model and backup schedule are configured as shown in the following table:

Database	Description
Transactional database	Recovery model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full</li> </ul> Backup schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full database backup: midnight, daily</li> <li>• Differential database backup: on the hour, every two hours starting at 02:00 hours except at 00:00 hours</li> <li>• Log backup: every half hour, except at the times of full and differential backups</li> </ul>
Reporting database	Recovery model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple</li> </ul> Backup schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily</li> <li>• Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily</li> </ul> Data updates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in data are updated from the transactional database to the reporting database at 00:30 hours and at 12:30 hours</li> <li>• The update takes 15 minutes</li> </ul>

At 16:20 hours, you discover that pages 17, 137, and 205 on one of the database files are corrupted on the transactional database. You need to ensure that the transactional database is restored. You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal. What should you do?

A. Perform a partial restore.

B. Restore the latest full backup, and restore the latest differential backup. Then, restore each log backup taken before the time of failure from the most recent differential backup.

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

**Answer:** F

**QUESTION:** 8

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 server that hosts a transactional database and a reporting database. The transactional database is updated through a web application and is operational throughout the day. The reporting database is only updated from the transactional database. The recovery model and backup schedule are configured as shown in the following table:

Database	Description
Transactional database	Recovery model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full</li> </ul> Backup schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full database backup: midnight, daily</li> <li>• Differential database backup: on the hour, every two hours starting at 02:00 hours except at 00:00 hours</li> <li>• Log backup: every half hour, except at the times of full and differential backups</li> </ul>
Reporting database	Recovery model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple</li> </ul> Backup schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full database backup: 01:00 hours daily</li> <li>• Differential database backup: 13:00 hours daily</li> </ul> Data updates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in data are updated from the transactional database to the reporting database at 00:30 hours and at 12:30 hours</li> <li>• The update takes 15 minutes</li> </ul>

One of the hard disk drives that stores the reporting database fails at 16:40 hours. You need to ensure that the reporting database is restored. You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal. What should you do?



## Pass4sure Certification Exam Features;

- Pass4sure offers over **2500** Certification exams for professionals.
- More than **98,800** Satisfied Customers Worldwide.
- Average **99.8%** Success Rate.
- Over **120** Global Certification Vendors Covered.
- Services of **Professional & Certified Experts** available via support.
- Free **90 days** updates to match real exam scenarios.
- **Instant Download Access!** No Setup required.
- Price as low as **\$19**, which is 80% more **cost effective** than others.
- **Verified answers** researched by industry experts.
- Study Material **updated** on regular basis.
- Questions / Answers are downloadable in **PDF** format.
- Mobile Device Supported (**Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad**)
- **No authorization** code required to open exam.
- **Portable** anywhere.
- **Guaranteed Success.**
- **Fast**, helpful support **24x7**.



View list of All certification exams offered;  
<http://www.ipass4sure.com/all exams.asp>

View list of All Study Guides (SG);  
<http://www.ipass4sure.com/study-guides.asp>

View list of All Audio Exams (AE);  
<http://www.ipass4sure.com/audio-exams.asp>

Download Any Certification Exam DEMO.  
<http://www.ipass4sure.com/samples.asp>

To purchase Full version of exam click below;  
<http://www.ipass4sure.com/all exams.asp>

3COM	CompTIA	Filemaker	IBM	LPI	OMG	Sun
ADOBE	ComputerAssociates	Fortinet	IISFA	McAfee	Oracle	Sybase
APC	CWNP	Foundry	Intel	McData	PMI	Symantec
Apple	DELL	Fujitsu	ISACA	Microsoft	Polycom	TeraData
BEA	ECCouncil	GuidanceSoftware	ISC2	Mile2	RedHat	TIA
BICSI	EMC	HDI	ISEB	NetworkAppliance	Sair	Tibco
CheckPoint	Enterasys	Hitachi	ISM	Network-General	SASInstitute	TruSecure
Cisco	ExamExpress	HP	Juniper	Nokia	SCP	Veritas
Citrix	Exin	Huawei	Legato	Nortel	See-Beyond	Vmware
CIW	ExtremeNetworks	Hyperion	Lotus	Novell	Google	

and many others.. See complete list [Here](#)

