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https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/database-mirroring/use-certificates-for-a-database-mirroring-endpoint-transact-sql QUESTION 72You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance that has several SQL Server Agent jobs configured.When SQL Server Agent jobs fail, the error messages returned by the job steps do not provide the required detail.The following error message is an example error message:"The job failed. The Job was invoked by User CONTOSOServiceAccount. The last step to run was step 1 (Subplan_1)."You need to ensure that all available details of the job step failures for SQL Server Agent jobs are retained. What should you do? A. Configure output files.B. Expand agent logging to include information from all events.C. Disable the Limit size of job history log feature.D. Configure event forwarding. Answer: BExplanation:
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175488.aspx QUESTION 73You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 instance.You need to configure a new database to support FILETABLES.What should you do? Choose all that apply. A. Disable FILESTREAM on the Database.B. Enable FILESTREAM on the Server Instance.C. Configure the Database for Partial Containment.D. Create a non-empty FILESTREAM file group.E. Enable Contained Databases on the Server Instance.F. Set the FILESTREAM directory name on the Database. Answer: BDFExplanation:B: FileTables extend the capabilities of the FILESTREAM feature of SQL Server. Therefore you have to enable FILESTREAM for file I/O access at the Windows level and on the instance of SQL Server before you can create and use FileTables.D: Before you can create FileTables in a database, the database must have a FILESTREAM filegroup.F: Specifying a Directory for FileTables at the Database Level When you enable non-transactional access to files at the database level, you can optionally provide a directory name at the same time by using the DIRECTORY_NAME option. If you do not provide a directory name when you enable non-transactional access, then you have to provide it later before you can create FileTables in the database.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/blob/enable-the-prerequisites-for-filetable QUESTION 74You administer two instances of Microsoft SQL Server 2012.You deploy an application that uses a database on the named instance.The application is unable to connect to the database on the named instance.You need to ensure that the application can connect to the named instance.What should you do? A. Configure the application as data-tiered.B. Open port 1433 on the Windows firewall on the server.C. Configure the named SQL Server instance to use an account that is a member of the Domain Admins group.D. Start the SQL Server Browser Service. Answer: DExplanation:The SQL Server Browser program runs as a Windows service. SQL Server Browser listens for incoming requests for Microsoft SQL Server resources and provides information about SQL Server instances installed on the computer. SQL Server Browser contributes to the following actions:Browsing a list of available serversConnecting to the correct server instanceConnecting to dedicated administrator connection (DAC) endpoints
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181087(v=sql.105).aspx QUESTION 75You 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. SQL user without loginB. User mapped to an asymmetric keyC. Domain userD. login mapped to a virtual account Answer: CExplanation:If the service must interact with network services, access domain resources like file shares or if it uses linked server connections to other computers running SQL Server, you might use a minimally-privileged domain account. Many server-to-server activities can be performed only with a domain user account.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/configure-windows/configure-windows-service-accounts-and-permissions QUESTION 76You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database.You configure Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) on the Orders database by using the following statements:CREATE MASTER KEY ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!'

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 = 'MyPassword1!');CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEYWITH ALGORITHM = AES_256ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate;ALTER DATABASE Orders SET ENCRYPTION ON;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? A. ALTER DATABASE Master SET ENCRYPTION OFF; B. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:TDE_Certificate.cer' WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'D:TDE_Certificate.key',DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'MyPassword1!');C. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate WITH SUBJECT = 'TDE Certificate'; USE Orders; CREATE DATABASE ENCRYPTION KEYWITH ALGORITHM = AES_256 ENCRYPTION BY SERVER CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate;D. CREATE CERTIFICATE TDE_Certificate FROM FILE = 'd:TDE_Certificate.cer'; Answer: BExplanation:The CREATE CERTIFICATE command adds a certificate to a database in SQL Server.Creating a certificate from a fileThe following example creates a certificate in the database, loading the key pair from files. CodeCopyUSE AdventureWorks2012;CREATE CERTIFICATE Shipping11FROM FILE = 'c:ShippingCertsShipping11.cer'WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'c:ShippingCertsShipping11.pvk', DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'sldkflk34et6gs%53#v00');GO https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-certificate-transact-sql QUESTION 77You administer a SQL Server 2012 server that contains a database named SalesDB. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales.UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table.The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema.You need to ensure that the Sales role, including UserA, is disallowed to select from any of the tables in the Customers schema.Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserAB. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserAC. EXEC sp_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'D. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM SalesE. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserAF. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM SalesG. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserAH. EXEC sp_droprolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'I. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM SalesJ. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales Answer: FExplanation:Use SQL Data Warehouse or Parallel Data WarehouseGRANT and DENY statements to grant or deny a permission (such as UPDATE) on a securable (such as a database, table, view, etc.) to a security principal (a login, a database user, or a database role).
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/permissions-grant-deny-revoke-azure-sql-data-warehouse-parallel-data-warehouse QUESTION 78You administer a SQL Server 2012 server that contains a database named SalesDB. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales.UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema.You need to ensure that UserA is disallowed to select from any of the tables in the Customers schema.Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserAB. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserAC. EXEC sp_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'D. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM SalesE. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserAF. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM SalesG. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserAH. EXEC sp_droprolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'I. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM SalesJ. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales Answer: GExplanation:Use SQL Data Warehouse or Parallel Data WarehouseGRANT and DENY statements to grant or deny a permission (such as UPDATE) on a securable (such as a database, table, view, etc.) to a security principal (a login, a database user, or a database role).
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/permissions-grant-deny-revoke-azure-sql-data-warehouse-parallel-data-warehouse QUESTION 79You administer a SQL 2012 server that contains a database named SalesDB. SalesDb contains a schema named Customers that has a table named Regions. A user named UserA is a member of a role named Sales.UserA is granted the Select permission on the Regions table. The Sales role is granted the Select permission on the Customers schema.You need to remove the Select permission for UserA on the Regions table. You also need to ensure that UserA can still access all the tables in the Customers schema, including the Regions table, through the Sales role permissions.Which Transact-SQL statement should you use? A. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserAB. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserAC. EXEC sp_addrolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'D. DENY SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM SalesE. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions FROM UserAF. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM SalesG. DENY SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM UserAH. EXEC sp_droprolemember 'Sales', 'UserA'I. REVOKE SELECT ON Object::Regions

FROM SalesJ. REVOKE SELECT ON Schema::Customers FROM Sales Answer: EExplanation:Use REVOKE to remove the grant or deny of a permission.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/permissions-grant-deny-revoke-azure-sql-data-warehouse-parallel-data-warehouse QUESTION 80You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database that contains a table named AccountTransaction.You discover that query performance on the table is poor due to fragmentation on the IDX_AccountTransaction_AccountCode non-clustered index.You need to defragment the index. You also need to ensure that user queries are able to use the index during the defragmenting process.Which Transact-SQL batch should you use? A. ALTER INDEX IDX_AccountTransaction_AccountCode ONAccountTransaction.AccountCode REORGANIZEB. ALTER INDEX ALL ON AccountTransaction REBUILDC. ALTER INDEX IDX_AccountTransaction_AccountCode ONAccountTransaction.AccountCode REBUILDD. CREATE INDEX IDXAccountTransactionAccountCode ONAccountTransaction.AccountCode WITH DROP EXISTING Answer: A Explanation:Reorganize: This option is more lightweight compared to rebuild. It runs through the leaf level of the index, and as it goes it fixes physical ordering of pages and also compacts pages to apply any previously set fillfactor settings. This operation is always online, and if you cancel it then it's able to just stop where it is (it doesn't have a giant operation to rollback).
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