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QUESTION 171 Drag and Drop Question You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database instance that supports a sales management application. Occasionally, users of the application report that they receive a deadlock error. You plan to troubleshoot this error. You need to ensure that the instance is configured to capture troubleshooting information that will allow you to isolate the cause of the error. Which two 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 172 Drag and Drop Question You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database that contains customer invoice accounts. Backups are performed according to the following schedule:- Full database backup at 00:00 hours daily.- Transaction log backups at 06:00 hours, 14:00 hours, and 20:00 hours daily. You discover that the database failed at 11:59 hours. You also discover that the database is no longer accessible due to a failure of the hard disk drive that contains the database data file. You need to restore the database. You also need to ensure that data loss is minimal. Which four 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:

Answer Area	
Restore the transaction log backup from 06:00 hours by using the WITH NORECOVERY option.	Back up the transaction log by using the WITH NO_TRUNCATE option on the BACKUP LOG statement.
Restore the most recent full database backup by using the WITH NORECOVERY option.	Restore the most recent full database backup by using the WITH NORECOVERY option.
Back up the transaction log by using the WITH NO_TRUNCATE option on the BACKUP LOG statement.	Restore the transaction log backup from 06:00 hours by using the WITH NORECOVERY option.
Restore the transaction log backup from 06:00 hours by using the WITH RECOVERY option.	Restore the last transaction log backup by using the WITH RECOVERY option.
Restore the last transaction log backup by using the WITH RECOVERY option.	Restore the most recent full database backup by using the WITH RECOVERY option.
Restore the most recent full database backup by using the WITH RECOVERY option.	Restore the last transaction log backup by using the WITH RECOVERY option.

QUESTION 173 You maintain multiple SQL Server 2008 instances. You develop a failure recovery strategy. You need to find out the edition and the build of SQL Server that is deployed in your environment. What should you use to find the required information?

A. SELECT @@VERSION
 B. SELECT * FROM sys.dm_os_sys_info
 C. DBCC HELP
 D. EXEC xp_msver
 Answer: A

QUESTION 174 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 instance that contains two databases named Work and WorkHistory. Work uses the Latin1_General_CS_AS collation. WorkHistory uses the Latin1_General_100_CI_AI collation. Each database has an Orders table that has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Orders](
    [OrderID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [OrderAmt] [money] NULL,
    [OrderDate] [datetime] NULL,
    [OrderTID] [char](10) NULL,
    [OrderUID] [uniqueidentifier] NULL
) ON [PRIMARY]
;
```

You need to return records from WorkHistory.dbo.Orders that exist in Work.dbo.Orders. Which Transact-SQL query should you use?

A. SELECT who.OrderID, who.OrderAmt, who.OrderDate, who.OrderUID
 FROM WorkHistory.dbo.Orders who
 INNER JOIN Work.dbo.Orders wo
 ON who.orderuid = wo.OrderUID COLLATE Latin1_General_CS_AS

B. SELECT who.OrderID, who.OrderAmt, who.OrderDate, who.OrderUID
 FROM WorkHistory.dbo.Orders who
 INNER JOIN Work.dbo.Orders wo
 ON who.orderid = wo.OrderID COLLATE Latin1_General_CS_AS

C. SELECT who.OrderID, who.OrderAmt, who.OrderDate, who.OrderUID
 FROM WorkHistory.dbo.Orders who
 INNER JOIN Work.dbo.Orders wo
 ON who.orderid + who.orderid = wo.OrderTID + wo.OrderID COLLATE Latin1_General_CS_AS
 ORDER BY who.orderid

D. SELECT who.OrderID, who.OrderAmt, who.OrderDate, who.OrderUID
 FROM WorkHistory.dbo.Orders who
 INNER JOIN Work.dbo.Orders wo
 ON who.orderid = wo.OrderTID COLLATE Latin1_General_100_CI_AI

A. Option A
 B. Option B
 C. Option C
 D. Option D
 Answer: B

QUESTION 175 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 instance. Mirroring has been configured between two servers. You need to ensure that automatic failover will occur when the principal server fails. What should you do?

A. Create a witness server to monitor the mirroring session. On the principal server, use the ALTER DATABASE statement along with the SET WITNESS clause.
 B. Create a witness server to monitor the mirroring session. On both partner servers, use the ALTER DATABASE statement along with the SET WITNESS clause.
 C. Create a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services package on the partner server to monitor the principal server.
 D. Implement Policy Based Management. Enable the Server Performance management facet.
 Answer: A

QUESTION 176 Drag and Drop Question You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database instance. You plan to automate maintenance tasks. What task types are included in a SQL Maintenance Plan? (To answer, drag the component to the correct task or tasks in the answer area. The component may be used once or more than once. Each task may be used once or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Component	Tasks
SQL Maintenance Plan	Copy data from another server.
	Update database statistics.
	Rebuild indexes.
	Examine hard disk integrity.
	Back up databases.

Answer:

Component	Tasks
SQL Maintenance Plan	Copy data from another server.
	Update database statistics.
	Rebuild indexes.
	Examine hard disk integrity.
	Back up databases.

QUESTION 177 You maintain a SQL Server 2008 instance. You discover that the database named CityPowerLightDB presents data integrity problems. You perform a full database backup at 22:00 hours. The SQL Server instance experiences a power failure at 05:59 hours. No data modifications have occurred after the backup. When the database is online, you discover that some table data pages are corrupt. You need to completely repair the database in the minimum amount of time. What should you do? A. Restore the corrupt pages from the full database backup. B. Restore the database from the full database backup. C. Use the DBCC CHECKTABLE command along with the PHYSICAL_ONLY option. D. Use the DBCC CHECKDB command along with the REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS option. Answer: A

QUESTION 178 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database that contains an OrderItems table. The table has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [OrderItems]
(OrderID INT NOT NULL,
 OrderDate DATETIME NOT NULL,
 OrderLine INT NOT NULL,
 Quantity INT NOT NULL,
 PriceEach MONEY NOT NULL,
 );
```

Currently, the table is partitioned by year with each year in its own filegroup. You need to add a new partition for the upcoming year. What should you do? A. Remove the clustered index from the table. B. Use the ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION ... SPLIT RANGE statement. C. Use the ALTER TABLE statement to remove the COLLATE option. D. Execute the DBCC CLEAN TABLE command on the OrderItems table. E. Create a new filegroup. Create a new database file. Use the ALTER PARTITION SCHEME statement along with the NEXT USED clause. Use ALTER INDEX REORGANIZE statement. F. Create a new Filegroup. Create a new database File. Use the ALTER PARTITION SCHEME statement along with the NEXT USED clause. Use the ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION statement along with the SPLIT RANGE clause. G. Create a new table. Use the ALTER TABLE statement along with the SWITCH PARTITION clause. Use the ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION statement along with the MERGE RANGE clause. H. Create a new partition function. Create a new partition scheme. Add a clustered index to place the data onto the partition scheme. I. Run the following statement: CREATE PARTITION SCHEME SEC_FG AS PARTITION FUNC_FG ALL TO (SECONDARY); J. Run the following statement: EXECUTE sp_tableoption @TableNamePattern = 'OrderItem3', @OptionName = 'PartlitionByYear'; @OptionValue = 'true'; Answer: F

QUESTION 179 You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database that contains an OrderItems table. The table has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [OrderItems]
(OrderID INT NOT NULL,
 OrderDate DATETIME NOT NULL,
 OrderLine INT NOT NULL,
 Quantity INT NOT NULL,
 PriceEach MONEY NOT NULL,
 );
```

The following DDL has been run on the database: CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION FUNC_FG (INT) AS RANGE LEFT FOR VALUES (1, 100, 1000); You need to create a partition scheme that will place all data to the SECONDARY filegroup. What should you do? A. Remove the clustered index from the table. B. Use the ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION ... SPLIT RANGE statement. C. Use the ALTER TABLE statement to remove the COLLATE option. D. Execute the DBCC CLEAN TABLE command on the OrderItems table. E. Create a new filegroup. Create a new database file. Use the ALTER PARTITION SCHEME statement along with the NEXT USED clause. Use ALTER INDEX REORGANIZE statement. F. Create a new Filegroup. Create a new database File. Use the ALTER PARTITION SCHEME statement along with the NEXT USED clause.

Use the ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION statement along with the SPLIT RANGE clause.G. Create a new table.Use the ALTER TABLE statement along with the SWITCH PARTITION clause. Use the ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION statement along with the MERGE RANGE clause.H. Create a new partition function.Create a new partition scheme.Add a clustered index to place the data onto the partition scheme.I. Run the following statement:CREATE PARTITION SCHEME SEC_FGAS PARTITION FUNC_FGALL TO (SECONDARY);J. Run the following statement:EXECUTE sp_tableoption@TableNamePattern = 'OrderItem3',@OptionName= `PartltionByYear';@OptionValue= 'true'; Answer: I QUESTION 180You administer a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 database that contains an OrderItems table. The table has the following definition:

```
CREATE TABLE [OrderItems]
(OrderID INT NOT NULL,
 OrderDate DATETIME NOT
 OrderLine INT NOT NULL,
 Quantity INT NOT NULL,
 PriceEach MONEY NOT NUL
);
```

Currently, the table is partitioned by year with each year in its own filegroup.You need to move the data from the oldest year into a new table in a different Schema to archive the data.What should you do? A. Remove the clustered index from the table.B. Use the ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION ... SPLIT RANGE statement.C. Use the ALTER TABLE statement to remove the COLLATE option.D. Execute the DBCC CLEAN TABLE command on the OrderItems table.E. Create a new filegroup.Create a new database file.Use the ALTER PARTITION SCHEME statement along with the NEXT USED clause.Use ALTER INDEX REORGANIZE statement.F. Create a new Filegroup.Create a new database File.Use the ALTER PARTITION SCHEME statement along with the NEXT USED clause. Use the ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION statement along with the SPLIT RANGE clause.G. Create a new table.Use the ALTER TABLE statement along with the SWITCH PARTITION clause. Use the ALTER PARTITION FUNCTION statement along with the MERGE RANGE clause.H. Create a new partition function.Create a new partition scheme.Add a clustered index to place the data onto the partition scheme.I. Run the following statement:CREATE PARTITION SCHEME SEC_FGAS PARTITION FUNC_FGALL TO (SECONDARY);J. Run the following statement: EXECUTE sp_tableoption@TableNamePattern = 'OrderItem3',@OptionName= `PartltionByYear';@OptionValue= 'true'; Answer: G

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