


[FREE] Braindump2go Free 70-459 Dumps VCE Download (101-110)

MICROSOFT NEWS: 70-459 Exam Questions has been Updated Today! Get Latest 70-459 VCE and 70-459 Book Instantly! Welcome to Download the Newest Braindump2go 70-459 VCE & 70-459 PDF Dumps: <http://www.braindump2go.com/70-459.html> (125 Q&As) Are You Interested in Successfully Completing the Microsoft 70-459 Certification Then Start to Earning Salary? Braindump2go has Leading Edge Developed Microsoft Exam Questions that will Ensure You Pass this 70-459 Certification! Braindump2go Delivers you the Most Accurate, Current and Latest Updated 70-459 Certification Exam Questions Available with a 100% Money Back Guarantee Promise! Exam Code: 70-459 Exam Name: Transition Your MCITP: Database Administrator 2008 or MCITP: Database Developer 2008 to MCSE: Data Platform Certification Provider: Microsoft Corresponding Certifications: MCP, MCSA, MCSE 70-459 Dump, 70-459 PDF, 70-459 VCE, 70-459 Braindump, 70-459 Book, 70-459 Certification, 70-459 Exam Dumps, 70-459 Exam Questions, 70-459 eBook, 70-459 Practice Exam, 70-459 Practice Test, 70-459 Preparation, 70-459 Study Guide, 70-459 Study Material, 70-459 Training Kit

Transition Your MCITP: Database Administrator 2008 or MCITP: Database Developer 2008 to MCSE: Data Platform Exam: 70-459



Product Description Exam Number/Code: 70-459

Exam Number/Code: 70-459

"Transition Your MCITP: Database Administrator 2008 or MCITP: Database Developer 2008 to MCSE: Data Platform Exam", also known as 70-459 exam, is a Microsoft Certification. With the complete collection of questions and answers, Braindump2go has assembled to take you through 125 Q&As to your 70-459 Exam preparation. In the 70-459 exam resources, you will cover every field and category in Microsoft MCSE helping to ready you for your successful Microsoft Certification.

Questions and Answers : 125 Q&As

Updated: Oct 22, 2015

~~\$129.99~~ **\$99.99**

[PDF DEMO](#)

[CHECK OUT](#)

Free Demo Download

Braindump2go offers free demo for 70-459 exam (Transition Your MCITP: Database Administrator 2008 or MCITP: Database Developer 2008 to MCSE: Data Platform Exam). You can check out the interface, question quality and usability of our practice exams before you decide to buy it.

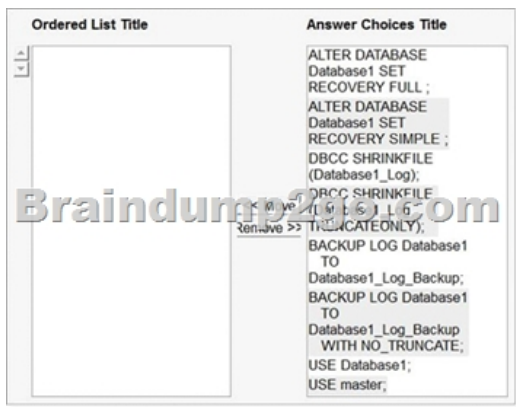
Printable PDF **Premium VCE + VCE Simulator**

QUESTION 101 Drag and Drop Question You have a SQL Server 2012 database named Database1. Database1 has a data file named database1_data.mdf and a transaction log file named database1_Log.ldf. Database1_Data.mdf is 1.5 GB. Database1_Log.ldf is 1.5 terabytes. A full backup of Database1 is performed every day. You need to reduce the size of the log file. The solution must ensure that you can perform transaction log backups in the future. Which code segment should you execute? To answer, move the appropriate code segments from the list of code segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Ordered List Title

```
USE master;
ALTER DATABASE
Database1 SET
RECOVERY FULL ;
USE Database1;
BACKUP LOG Database1
TO
Database1_Log_Backup
(
Database1_Log
);
```

Answer:



Explanation: <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190757.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189493.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms365418.aspx> <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189272.aspx>
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms179478.aspx> QUESTION 102 You have a SQL Server 2012 database named Database1. You execute the following code: You insert 3 million rows into Sales. You need to reduce the amount of time it takes to execute Proc1. What should you do?

```
CREATE TABLE Sales
(
  ID int IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  OrderDate char(10) NOT NULL,
  Amount decimal
);
GO

CREATE INDEX IX_Sales_OrderDate
ON Sales(OrderDate)
INCLUDE (ID, Amount);
GO

CREATE PROC usp_Proc1(
  @date1 datetime,
  @date2 datetime
)
AS
SELECT ID, OrderDate, Amount
FROM Sales
WHERE CAST(OrderDate AS datetime)
BETWEEN @date1 AND @date2
ORDER BY ID;
GO
```

- A. Run the following: ALTER TABLE Sales ALTER COLUMN OrderDate datetime NOT NULL;
 - B. Change the WHERE clause to the following: WHERE OrderDate BETWEEN CAST(@date1,char(10))AND CAST(@date2,char(10))
 - C. Remove the ORDER BY clause from the stored procedure.
 - D. Run the following: DROP INDEX IX_Sales_OrderDate; GO CREATE INDEX IX_Sales_OrderDate ON Sales(OrderDate); GO
- Answer: D
- Explanation:

http://www.c-sharpcorner.com/UploadFile/skumaar_mca/good-practices-to-write-the-stored-procedures-in-sqlserver/ QUESTION 103 You have a database hosted on SQL Server 2012 R2. The database contains 5 million rows. You need to recommend a repeatable method to migrate the database to SQL Database. Which method should you recommend? More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. Create a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package, and then run the package.
- B. Back up the database, and then restore the database.
- C. Extract a data-tier application, and then import the application.
- D. Generate scripts to create all of the all database objects and all of the data, and then execute the scripts by using SQL Azure.

Answer: A

Explanation: SQL Server Integration Services Most flexibility Data Transfer Efficiency: Good/ SSIS can be used to perform a broad range of data migration tasks. SSIS provides support for complex workflow and data transformation between the source and destination. It is a good choice to transfer of data for databases that require many changes to work on Microsoft Azure SQL Database. You can use SSIS data transfer packages with another mechanism for transferring the database schema, such as a Data-tier Application package. SSIS for Azure and Hybrid Data Movement

QUESTION 104 You are the new database administrator for a SQL Server 2014 instance. You conduct an assessment on the instance and determine that the auto create statistics setting on the database named DB1 has been turned off. You see no evidence that any maintenance has been occurring. You want to set up monitoring to see if query performance is being affected. You need to set up a monitoring process that will capture any cases

where statistics could have been useful if they existed. What should you do? A. Create a SQL Server Agent job to execute DBCC SHOWSTATISTICS on each of the primary key columns in the database. B. Use the missing_column_statistics extended event. C. Query the sys.statistics system view to see all cases where the statistics were last needed. D. Write a query using the sys.dm_db_missing_index_group_stats DMV Joining to sys.indexes, filtering on is_hypothetical. Answer: B Explanation: The Missing Column Statistics event class indicates that column statistics that could have been useful for the optimizer are not available. By monitoring the Missing Column Statistics event class, you can determine if there are statistics missing for a column used by a query. This can cause the optimizer to choose a less efficient query plan than expected. Missing Column Statistics Event Class QUESTION 105 You are troubleshooting an application that runs a query. The application frequently causes deadlocks. You need to identify the isolation level used by the query when a deadlock occurs. What should you do? More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer. A. Query the sys.dm_exec_requests dynamic management view. B. Create a trace in SQL Server Profiler that contains the Deadlock graph event. C. Query the sys.dm_exec_sessions dynamic management view. D. Enable trace flag 1222, and then view the SQL Server error log. Answer: C Explanation: * sys.dm_exec_sessions Returns one row per authenticated session on SQL Server. sys.dm_exec_sessions is a server-scope view that shows information about all active user connections and internal tasks. Include the column: - transaction_isolation_level - smallint - Transaction isolation level of the session. - 0 = Unspecified - 1 = ReadUncommitted - 2 = ReadCommitted - 3 = Repeatable - 4 = Serializable - 5 = Snapshot - Is not nullable. - sys.dm_exec_sessions (Transact-SQL) QUESTION 106 You are creating a database that will store usernames and credit card numbers for an application. You need to recommend a solution to store and reuse the credit card numbers in the database. What should you recommend? More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer. A. Data encryption B. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) C. Encrypting File System (EFS) D. Data hashing Answer: B Explanation: If we are going to encrypt credit card number for storage, then we should have Data Encryption Key (DEK) for encrypting the credit card number. <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb934049.aspx> QUESTION 107 You have a table named ORDERS that contains 10,514,003 Orders. The ORDERS table has an IDENTITY (1,1) column named ORDERID. ORDERID is the UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX and PRIMARY KEY for the table. The first ORDERID is 1. There are no missing ORDERIDs in the set. Based on table usage patterns, you decide to use partitioning on this table based off of the ORDERID column. You need to create the following partitions:

Partition	Values
2	Orders <= 7,500,000 Orders > 7,500,000 and <= 10,000,000
3	Orders > 10,000,000

Which code should you use to create the partition function?

```
A. CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION pfOrderIDRange (int) AS RANGE LEFT FOR VALUES (7500000,10000000)
B. CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION pfOrderIDRange (int) AS RANGE LEFT FOR VALUES (0,7500000,10000000)
C. CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION pfOrderIDRange (int) AS RANGE RIGHT FOR VALUES (7500000,10000000)
D. CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION pfOrderIDRange (int) AS RANGE RIGHT FOR VALUES (0,7500000,10000000)
```

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

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187802.aspx> QUESTION 108 Drag and Drop Question You administer a SQL Server 2014 instance. The server is capable of 10000 IO/second (IOPS). During the time period when the second process executes, the disk IO can reach 7000 IOPS, and CPU use can average 30% over the eight processors. The first process summarizes the day's activity executed by a login of [SummaryReportLogin]. The second process submits transactions executed by a login of [ETLLogin]. A Resource Governor classifier function has been created to return WG_Low for connections from the [ETLLogin] and [SummaryReportLogin]. You need to set up the Resource Group and Workgroup Pools on the instance. You have the following requirements: - Both processes must never use more than 50 percent of the CPU at any one time. - The number of active queries that these processes can execute simultaneously should be limited to a maximum of 10. - The Summary Report Login process must always achieve the minimum IOPS required to be minimally affected during executing the ETLLogin processes. Develop the solution by selecting and arranging the required code blocks in the correct order. You may not need all of the code blocks.

Code Blocks	Answer Area
<pre>MAX_IOPS_PER_VOLUME=3000)</pre>	
<pre>CREATE WORKLOAD GROUP MG_Low WITH (MAX_DOP = 4) USING RP_Low</pre>	
<pre>CREATE WORKLOAD GROUP MG_Low WITH (GROUP_MAX_REQUESTS=10) USING RP_Low</pre>	
<pre>CREATE WORKLOAD GROUP MG_Low WITH (REQUEST_MAX_CPU_TIME_SEC = 100, MAX_DOP = 4) USING RP_Low</pre>	
<pre>CREATE RESOURCE POOL RP_Low WITH (CAP_CPU_PERCENT=50, MAX_CPU_PERCENT=30,)</pre>	
<pre>CREATE RESOURCE POOL RP_Low WITH (AFFINITY_SCHEDULER = (0 to 50), MAX_CPU_PERCENT=30,)</pre>	
<pre>CREATE RESOURCE POOL RP_Low WITH (MAX_CPU_PERCENT=50,)</pre>	
<pre>MAX_IOPS_PER_VOLUME=30)</pre>	

Answer:

Code Blocks	Answer Area
<pre>MAX_IOPS_PER_VOLUME=3000)</pre>	<pre>CREATE RESOURCE POOL RP_Low WITH (CAP_CPU_PERCENT=50, MAX_CPU_PERCENT=30,)</pre>
<pre>CREATE WORKLOAD GROUP MG_Low WITH (MAX_DOP = 4) USING RP_Low</pre>	<pre>MAX_IOPS_PER_VOLUME=3000)</pre>
<pre>CREATE WORKLOAD GROUP MG_Low WITH (GROUP_MAX_REQUESTS=10) USING RP_Low</pre>	<pre>CREATE WORKLOAD GROUP MG_Low WITH (GROUP_MAX_REQUESTS=10) USING RP_Low</pre>
<pre>CREATE WORKLOAD GROUP MG_Low WITH (REQUEST_MAX_CPU_TIME_SEC = 100, MAX_DOP = 4) USING RP_Low</pre>	
<pre>CREATE RESOURCE POOL RP_Low WITH (CAP_CPU_PERCENT=50, MAX_CPU_PERCENT=30,)</pre>	
<pre>CREATE RESOURCE POOL RP_Low WITH (AFFINITY_SCHEDULER = (0 to 50), MAX_CPU_PERCENT=30,)</pre>	
<pre>CREATE RESOURCE POOL RP_Low WITH (MAX_CPU_PERCENT=50,)</pre>	
<pre>MAX_IOPS_PER_VOLUME=30)</pre>	

Explanation: CREATE WORKLOAD RESOURCE POOL* Resource pools. A resource pool, represents the physical resources of the server. You can think of a pool as a virtual SQL Server instance inside of a SQL Server instance.* Workload groups. A workload group serves as a container for session requests that has similar classification criteria. A workload allows for aggregate monitoring of the sessions, and defines policies for the sessions. Each workload group is in a resource pool.* CAP_CPU_PERCENT =value Specifies a hard cap on the CPU bandwidth that all requests in the resource pool will receive.Limits the maximum CPU bandwidth level to be the same as the specified value. value is an integer with a default setting of 100. The allowed range for value is from 1 through 100.* MIN_IOPS_PER_VOLUME =value Specifies the minimum I/O operations per second (IOPS) per disk volume to reserve for the resource pool.* GROUP_MAX_REQUESTS =value Specifies the maximum number of simultaneous requests that are allowed to execute in the workload group. value must be a 0 or a positive integer. QUESTION 109 Hotspot Question You use SQL Server 2014. You create a table within a database by using the following DDL:

```
CREATE TABLE OrderData
(
    OrderID INT IDENTITY(1,1) Primary Key Clustered,
    OrderDate SMALLDATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT getdate(),
    CustomerID INT,
    Invoice INT,
    ShipToCountry NVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    TaxAmount MONEY (Case-IsTaxable when 1 then sub total * .0875 else null END),
    Freight SmallMoney,
    OrderReturnedDate DATE,
    OrderReturnedCustReason TEXT,
    OrderReturnedEval Varchar(MAX)
)
```

The following table illustrates a representative sample of data:

OrderID	OrderDate	CustomerID	IsTaxable	SubTotal	TaxAmount	Freight
1	11/13/2013 11:22	58465	NULL	\$ 25.99	NULL	\$ 5.40
2	11/15/2013 9:34	12588	NULL	\$ 42.00	NULL	NULL
3	12/1/2013 14:34	85477	NULL	\$ 23.99	NULL	\$ 4.85
4	12/17/2013 4:31	58742	NULL	\$ 19.00	NULL	NULL
5	1/1/2014 11:17	83214	NULL	\$ 3.00	NULL	\$ 1.40
6	1/5/2014 18:39	83214	NULL	\$ 5.69	NULL	NULL
7	1/15/2014 14:22	85471	NULL	\$ 18.99	NULL	\$ 7.85
8	1/19/2014 3:20	85412	NULL	\$ 65.77	NULL	NULL
9	1/22/2014 13:44	12588	NULL	\$ 22.38	NULL	\$ 7.35
10	1/28/2014 10:14	85471	1	\$ 24.99	\$ 2.19	\$ 5.40

The system is expected to handle 50 million orders a month over the next five years. You have been instructed by your Team Lead to follow best practices for storage and performance in the utilization of SPARSE columns. Which columns should you designate as SPARSE? To answer, mark each column as SPARSE or NOT SPARSE in the answer area.

Answer Area

Column Names	Sparse	Not Sparse
OrderID	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
OrderDate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
IsTaxable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
SubTotal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
TaxAmount	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Freight	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer: **Answer Area**

Column Names	Sparse	Not Sparse
OrderID	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
OrderDate	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
IsTaxable	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
SubTotal	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
TaxAmount	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Freight	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation: Sparse columns are ordinary columns that have an optimized storage for null values. Sparse columns reduce the space requirements for null values at the cost of more overhead to retrieve nonnull values. Consider using sparse columns when the space saved is at least 20 percent to 40 percent. QUESTION 110 Drag and Drop Question You are the senior database administrator at Contoso, Ltd. You manage a SQL Server 2014 Instance, with multiple databases used for reporting. You have recently hired a junior database administrator. You want this person to be able to view the database structures on the server, but you do not want him or her to be able to make changes or see the data in the tables. The new hire's login credentials are as follows:- Login name: JFree- Password: Jx672\$qsq You want the new hire to be required to change his password on his next login. The code that is produced should execute no matter the initial database context in which it is started. You need to write the code required to give the new hire only the desired access, using the smallest number of steps. Develop the solution by selecting and arranging the required code blocks in the correct order. You may not need all of the code blocks.


Code Blocks	Answer Area
<pre>USE Tempdb; CREATE LOGIN [JFree] WITH PASSWORD = 'Jx672\$qsq' MUST_CHANGE, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON; USE MASTER; CREATE LOGIN [JFree] WITH PASSWORD = 'Jx672\$qsq' CHANGE ON LOGIN, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON; CREATE SERVER ROLE [JFree]; GRANT VIEW ANY DATABASE TO [JFree]; MUST_CHANGE, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON; ALTER SERVER ROLE [securityadmin] ADD MEMBER [JFree]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [JFree]; GRANT SELECT ALL USER SECURABLES TO [JFree]; GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [JFree]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [JFree];</pre>	

Answer:

Code Blocks	Answer Area
<pre>USE Tempdb; CREATE LOGIN [Free] WITH PASSWORD = '3h725qk' MUST_CHANGE, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON;</pre>	<pre>USE Master; CREATE LOGIN [Free] WITH PASSWORD = '3h725qk' MUST_CHANGE, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON;</pre>
<pre>USE Master; CREATE LOGIN [Free] WITH PASSWORD = '3h725qk' MUST_CHANGE, CHECK_EXPIRATION = ON;</pre>	<pre>GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [Free]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [Free];</pre>
<pre>USE Master; GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [Free]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [Free];</pre>	
<pre>USE Master; GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [Free]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [Free];</pre>	
<pre>USE Master; GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [Free]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [Free];</pre>	
<pre>USE Master; GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [Free]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [Free];</pre>	
<pre>USE Master; GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [Free]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [Free];</pre>	
<pre>USE Master; GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [Free]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [Free];</pre>	
<pre>USE Master; GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [Free]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [Free];</pre>	
<pre>USE Master; GRANT VIEW ANY DEFINITION TO [Free]; GRANT CONNECT ANY DATABASE TO [Free];</pre>	

Explanation: MUST_CHANGE Applies to: SQL Server 2008 through SQL Server 2014. Applies to SQL Server logins only. If this option is included, SQL Server prompts the user for a new password the first time the new login is used. All 125 Microsoft 70-459 Exam Dumps Questions are the New Checked and Updated! In recent years, the 70-459 certification has become a global standard for many successful IT companies. Looking to become a certified Microsoft professional? Download Braindump2go 2015 Latest Released 70-459 Exam Dumps Full Version and Pass 70-459 100%!

Transition Your MCITP: Database Administrator 2008 or MCITP: Database Developer 2008 to MCSE: Data Platform Exam: 70-459



Product Description Exam Number/Code: 70-459

Exam Number/Code: 70-459

"Transition Your MCITP: Database Administrator 2008 or MCITP: Database Developer 2008 to MCSE: Data Platform Exam", also known as 70-459 exam, is a Microsoft Certification. With a complete collection of questions and answers, Braindump2go has assembled to take you through 125 Q&As to your 70-459 Exam preparation. In the 70-459 exam resources, you will cover every field and category in Microsoft MCSE helping to ready you for your successful Microsoft Certification.

Questions and Answers : 125 Q&As
Updated: Oct 22, 2015
~~\$129.99~~ **\$99.99**

[PDF DEMO](#)

[CHECK OUT](#)

Printable PDF **Premium VCE + VCE Simulator**

FREE DOWNLOAD: NEW UPDATED 70-459 PDF Dumps & 70-459 VCE Dumps from Braindump2go:
<http://www.braindump2go.com/70-459.html> (125 Q&A)