



**Vendor:** Microsoft

**Exam Code:** 70-450

**Exam Name:** PRO: Designing, Optimizing and Maintaining a  
Database Administrative Solution Using Microsoft SQL  
Server 2008

**Version:** DEMO

### QUESTION 1

You administer a SQL Server 2008 infrastructure.

Humongous Insurance has 20 branch offices that store customer data in SQL Server 2008 databases.

Customer data that is stored across multiple database instances has to be security compliant.

You plan to design a strategy for custom policies by using the Policy-Based Management feature.

Custom policies are in XML format.

The strategy must meet the following requirements:

- Custom policies are distributed to all instances.
- The policies are enforced on all instances.

You need to implement the strategy by using the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Use a configuration server.
- B. Use the Distributed File System Replication service.
- C. Distribute the policies by using Group Policy Objects.
- D. Distribute the policies by using the Active Directory directory service

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Configuration servers are the original name for central management servers, which allow the administration and enforcement of SQL Server 2008 policies for multiple servers to be centralized.

### QUESTION 2

You administer a SQL Server 2008 instance that hosts a database solution in a production environment.

The database solution uses several SQL Server Agent jobs to periodically transfer data from heterogeneous data sources to the production environment.

You also have a separate development environment that is used by several development teams.

You design a test recovery plan for the database.

You plan to test the recovery plan by performing the following tasks:

- Restoring the database on a separate SQL Server 2008 instance in a development environment
- Running a number of unit tests.

You need to ensure that all database dependencies are included in the recovery plan.

Which two objects should you transfer from the production environment to the development environment? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. msdb database
- B. Login accounts
- C. master database
- D. SQL Server Agent jobs
- E. Custom error messages

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

Correct: A (<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187112.aspx>)

Correct: C (<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187837.aspx>)

Incorrect: B (master database also includes the login accounts of SQL Server instance.

See <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187837.aspx>).

Incorrect: D (msdb database also includes the SQL Agent schedules.

See <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms187112.aspx>)

### QUESTION 3

You administer a SQL Server 2008 infrastructure .

You design a corporate backup and recovery strategy that has to be validated.

You need to ensure the successful recovery of any single database from a catastrophic failure without requiring a backup data center in a different location.

Which three tasks should you include? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

Choose three.)

- A. Store all backup media offsite.
- B. Script SQL login accounts and credentials.
- C. Install all SQL Server instances on a failover cluster.
- D. Maintain one list of all Windows logins and passwords.
- E. Document the administrative processes and application access requirements.

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

There isn't enough information here to make any specific recommendations.

It's just a best practices question.

Some dumps suggests other answers, but I don't think a cluster would help in this scenario.

It's hard to tell because the type of failure isn't explained. Since a restore operation is needed, it seems like a disk failure.

### QUESTION 4

You administer a SQL Server 2008 infrastructure.

Your company requires capacity planning information.

You need to design a long-term infrastructure monitoring strategy.

Which two tasks should you include in your design? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Backup all databases every day.
- B. Clear the system log and the application log every hour.
- C. Review system monitor counters on a regular basis.
- D. Baseline the system before you deploy production databases.
- E. Create a maintenance plan that rebuilds indexes every week.

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

Establishing a performance baseline and keeping an eye on fluctuations is an ideal way to determine current and future resource requirements. Backing up databases and rebuilding indexes are good ideas, but not related to this task.

### QUESTION 5

You administer a SQL Server 2008 instance.

Customers report server performance degradation because of a newly implemented process.

You use Dynamic Management Views to verify that there are no long running queries.

You need to correlate the operating system performance data with the actual query execution

trace by using minimum administrative effort.  
What should you do?

- A. Use Data Collector.
- B. Use the SQLdiag.exe utility.
- C. Use SQL Server Profiler and System Monitor.
- D. Use SQL Server Profiler and the tracerpt.exe utility.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298475>

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms181091.aspx>

#### QUESTION 6

You administer a SQL Server 2008 instance.

The instance is using a 32-bit version on a Windows Server 2008 64-bit server.

The awe enabled option is enabled.

The instance will experience a predictable increase in query activity.

You plan to ascertain the appropriate time when the migration of the databases to a 64-bit SQL Server 2008 server on the same hardware is beneficial.

You need to identify a data collector type that provides the appropriate information.

Which collector should you use?

- A. SQL Trace collector
- B. T-SQL Query collector
- C. Query Activity collector
- D. Performance Counters collector

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This question is referencing SQL 2008's management data warehouse feature, which allows the collection of performance-related SQL statistics.

The T-SQL Query collector allows you to write a custom query.

The query is executed at intervals and the results are logged.

The SQL Trace collector leverages SQL Profiler to capture trace data.

The performance counters collector tracks OS and SQL-related counters in the same way PERFMON does.

The query activity collector tracks DMV results. It is generally not used.

As far as the question goes, it seems logical to pick the time when the server is experiencing the least activity.

The performance counters collection makes the most sense, as it's possible to determine activity based on disk I/O, processor, memory, etc. <http://www.sql-server-performance.com/2008/Management-Data-Warehouse/>

[http://www.sql-server-](http://www.sql-server-performance.com/articles/per/System_Data_Collection_Reports_Install_p1.aspx)

[performance.com/articles/per/System\\_Data\\_Collection\\_Reports\\_Install\\_p1.aspx](http://www.sql-server-performance.com/articles/per/System_Data_Collection_Reports_Install_p1.aspx)

#### QUESTION 7

You administer a SQL Server 2008 infrastructure.

You discover that an instance experiences performance degradation for the following reasons:

- Excessive CPU usage
- Server processes paging
- Deadlocks

You need to design a monitoring solution that can provide data, including detailed deadlock information, to monitor and troubleshoot performance issues.  
You want to achieve this goal by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.  
What tool should you use?

- A. Extended Events
- B. Resource Governor
- C. Database Engine Tuning Advisor
- D. Performance Monitor (SYSMON)

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Is a broad error-handling system that can correlate data between SQL server, the OS, and other applications.

Events from SQL Server can be collected, then passed elsewhere (a "target") for reporting or event response.

Resource governor is for limiting resource consumption.

The DTA (Database Tuning Advisor) makes index recommendations.

PERFMON monitors operating system and sql server counters.

Official source: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb630354.aspx>

Extra reading: <http://www.sqlteam.com/article/introduction-to-sql-server-2008-extended-events>

#### QUESTION 8

You administer a SQL Server 2008 instance.

You plan to design a monitoring solution for the instance to monitor object usage statistics.

The solution must identify a list of first 10 objects for each of the following components:

- Most frequently executed stored procedures and functions
- Long running Transact-SQL statements

You need to implement the monitoring solution to minimize performance effect by using the least amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Use dynamic management views.
- B. Use a System Monitor counter log.
- C. Use a client-side SQL Server Profiler trace.
- D. Use a server-side SQL Server Profiler trace.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Background info:

<http://www.simple-talk.com/sql/performance/which-of-your-stored-procedures-are-using-the-most-resources/>

<http://www.sql-server-performance.com/2008/monitor-stored-procedure-performance/>

#### QUESTION 9

You administer a SQL Server 2008 infrastructure.

A financial application uses several instances across multiple servers.

The majority of queries require distributed transactions across all servers.

The application administrator reports that the application experiences excessive deadlocks.

You need to design a data collector type that provides the appropriate information for remote

servers.

What collector should you use?

- A. T-SQL Query collector
- B. Query Activity collector
- C. Performance Counters collector
- D. A custom Query collector that uses WMI

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Background info:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb933940.aspx>

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190216.aspx>

#### QUESTION 10

You administer a SQL Server 2008 infrastructure.

The instance contains a database required for the day-to-day business of your company.

Users experience slow response time when they execute reports.

You plan to design a performance monitoring strategy that captures and stores the following data:

- Executed Transact-SQL statements and query activity.
- Blocking and deadlock information.
- Counters for disk, CPU, and memory.

You need to implement the monitoring process by using the minimum amount of administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Use the data collector
- B. Use the client-side profiler trace.
- C. Use the dynamic management views.
- D. Use the System Monitor counter log trace.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The data collector is a component installed on a SQL Server server, running all the time or on a user-defined schedule, and collecting different sets of data. The data collector then stores the collected data in a relational database known as the management data warehouse.

The data collector is a core component of the data collection platform for SQL Server 2008 and the tools that are provided by SQL Server. The data collector provides one central point for data collection across your database servers and applications. This collection point can obtain data from a variety of sources and is not limited solely to performance data, unlike SQL Trace.

The data collector enables you to adjust the scope of data collection to suit your test and production environments. The data collector also uses a data warehouse, a relational database that enables you to manage the data you collect by setting different retention periods for your data. The data collector supports dynamic tuning for data collection and is extensible through its API.

#### QUESTION 11

You administer a SQL Server 2008 infrastructure.

You plan to design a maintenance strategy for a mission-critical database that includes a large table named Orders.

The design plan includes index maintenance operations.

You must design the strategy after considering the following facts:

- The Orders table in the database is constantly accessed.
- New rows are frequently added to the Orders table.
- The average fragmentation for the clustered index of the Orders table is less than 2 percent.
- The Orders table includes a column of the xml data type.

You need to implement the strategy so that the performance of the queries on the table is optimized.

What should you do?

- A. Drop the clustered index of the Orders table.
- B. Rebuild the clustered index of the Orders table offline once a month.
- C. Reorganize the clustered index of the Orders table by decreasing the fill factor.
- D. Exclude the clustered index of the Orders table from scheduled reorganizing or rebuilding operations.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Since the clustered index never has any significant fragmentation, there's no reason to rebuild or reorganize it.

#### QUESTION 12

You administer a SQL Server 2008 instance for your company.

Your company has a team of database administrators.

A team of application developers create SQL Server 2008 Integration Services (SSIS) packages on the test server in a shared project.

One of the packages requires a fixed cache file.

On completion of development, the packages will be deployed to the production server.

Only the database administrators can access the production server.

You need to ensure that the application developers can deploy the project successfully to the production server.

What should you do?

- A. Use the Import and Export Wizard to save packages.
- B. Create a deployment utility for the SSIS project.
- C. Create a direct package configuration for each package.
- D. Create an indirect package configuration for all packages.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

This is a strange question. The underlying lesson is that deployment utilities make SSIS package deployment easier, especially in situations where limited access may be available.

Direct and indirect package configurations are explained on MSDN.

Official source: <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms141682.aspx>

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