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Q: 1 You are the administrator of your company network. And you're in charge of a SQL Server 2008 infrastructure. Now you intend to design a maintenance strategy for a mission-critical database. And

the database has a large table named DPT. Index maintenance operations are also included in the design plan. When designing the strategy, you must consider the following matters:

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

In order to optimize the performance of the queries on the table, you have to run the strategy. So what action should you perform?

- A. You should drop the clustered index of the DPT table
- B. You should rebuild the clustered index of the DPT table offline once a month
- C. You should reorganize the clustered index of the DPT table by decreasing the fill factor.
- D. You should exclude the clustered index of the Orders table from scheduled reorganizing or rebuilding operations

Answer: D

Q: 2 You are the administrator of your company network. And you're in charge of SQL Server 2008 instance. Now you deploy a new database named TCK which manages large documents. The

documents will be revised sometimes. Fast read access must be permitted by developing a table structure. Meanwhile, you have to reduce storage space requirements. So what action should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. You should use NTFS file system compression on the volume
- B. You should use row-level compression on the document table
- C. You should use varbinary(MAX) data type with FILESTREAM storage
- D. You should enable row-level compression on all columns that use the vardecimal() data type.

Answer: A, C

Q: 3 You are the administrator of your company network. There's a SQL Server 2008 instance which hosts a new database application in your company. Now you want to develop the security requirements for the application. Each application user has his own login to the SQL Server 2008 server. The application database executes stored procedures in the MSDB database in which the stored procedures schedule SQLAgent jobs. You must make sure that the the stored procedures in the MSDB database are executed by using the security context of the application user. So what action should you perform?

- A. You should add each user to the public role in the MSDB database
- B. You should add each user to the dbdtsltduser database role in the MSDB database
- C. You should configure the MSDB database to use the TRUSTWORTHY option, and then add each user to the MSDB database
- D. You should configure the new database to use the TRUSTWORTHY option, and then add each user to the MSDB database.

Answer: D

**Q: 4 You are the administrator of your company network. And you are in charge of a SQL Server 2008 instance. You intend to design the security requirements for a new database application which uses a code segment. The code segment includes the components bellow:
A class definition which uses public static fields
A method which accesses the registry on the SQL Server
A method which accesses the file system on a network file server
The code segment also uses SQL CLR integration and is implemented as a single assembly.
So what should you do to deploy the application to the instance successfully?**

- A. You should use the SAFE code access security for the assembly
- B. You should replace all public static fields with public fields

C. You should replace all public static fields with public static read-only fields. Use the EXTERNAL_ACCESS code access security for the assembly.

D. You should replace all public static fields with public static read-only fields. Register the assembly by using the regasm.exe utility before deployment.

Answer: C

Q: 5 You are the administrator of your company network. And you are in charge of a SQL Server 2008 instance. Now you intent to deploy a third-party database application which uses stored procedures to the instance. And the stored procedures are created by using SQL CLR integration. You should perform a configuration on the application so that the EXTERNAL_ACCESS code can access security setting. You must make sure that when you deploy the database to the instance, there's no loss of functionality. So what should you do first?

A. You should replace the readwrite non-static fields in the code with static fields

B. You should replace read-only static fields in the code with readwrite static fields

C. You should identify whether the code meets the type-safety requirements by using the peverify.exe PEVerify tool.

D. You should register the assembly on the server before deployment by using the regasm.exe assembly registration tool

Answer: C

Q: 6 You are the administrator of your company network. There's a SQL Server 2008 instance which hosts a large sales database in your company. The database uses the following backup strategies:

A transaction log backup is performed hourly.

A differential backup is performed every day.

A full database backup is performed once a week.

You intend to run an end-of-year batch process which will change about four percent of data within the database. And the process takes about two hours to run.

If something unexpected happens, such as the Sales department disapprove the process, you must make sure that the batch operation can be rolled back as soon as possible.

What should you do before starting the batch process?

- A. You should create a database snapshot
- B. You should perform a differential backup
- C. You should create a marked transaction. Perform a transaction log backup
- D. You should record the time before the batch operation. Perform a transaction log backup

Answer: A

Q: 7 You are the administrator of your company network. There's a SQL Server 2008 database solution which is log-shipped for high-availability purposes. The transaction log files of the database are located on drive E. The data files of the database are located on drive D. You are developing a recovery test plan for the log-shipping solution which has to satisfy the requirements bellow. The data should be in a consistent state. The data loss should be reduced to the least. The secondary database is brought online as quickly as possible. When drive D fails, you must choose what you should do first for the recovery plan. So which step should you do?

- A. Bring the secondary database online
- B. Perform the tail-log backup of the primary database
- C. Execute the DBCC CHECKDB command along with the REPAIR_REBUILD option against the primary database.
- D. Execute the DBCC CHECKDB command along with the REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS option against the primary database.

Answer: B

Q: 8 You are the administrator of your company network. There's a SQL Server 2008 instance which hosts a large database in your company. The database uses the following backup strategy. On Saturday you execute a batch process, this process lasts from 21:00 to 22:50. Since a user has modified some data at 21:03 on the same day, the batch process is invalidated.

So what should you do to restore the database to its origin state while using the minimal time?

Backup Type	Frequency	Time of the Backup	Time Taken for the Backup
Full Database	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	21:00 hr	60-90 minutes
Differential	Monday, Wednesday, Friday	21:00 hr	30-45 minutes
Transaction Log	Hourly	Hourly	< 5 minutes

- A. You should restore the full database backup which was performed on Saturday
- B. You should restore the full database backup which was performed on Thursday. Restore all transaction logs from the time of the full backup on Thursday and stop at 21:00 hr on Saturday
- C. You should restore the full database backup that was performed on Saturday. Restore all transaction logs from the time of the full backup on Saturday and stop at 21:00 hr on Saturday.
- D. You should restore the full database backup that was performed on Thursday. Restore the differential backup that was performed on Friday. Restore all transaction logs from the time of the differential backup on Friday and stop at 21:00 hr on Saturday.

Answer: D

Q: 9 You are the administrator of your company network. And you're in charge of a SQL Server 2008 infrastructure. Now you develop a corporate a backup and recovery strategy. The recovery strategy needs to be validated. If any single database experiences a disastrous failure, you must make sure that you can perform a successful recovery while no backup data center in a different location is needed. So which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Store all backup media offsite
- B. Script SQL login accounts and credentials

- C. Maintain one list of all Windows logins and passwords
- D. Install all SQL Server instances on a failover cluster.
- E. Document the administrative processes and application access requirements

Answer: A, B, E

Q: 10 You are the administrator of your company network. There's a SQL Server 2008 instance which hosts a large database in your company. Currently you're in charge of the instance. The database uses the backup strategy below:

At 01:00 every Tuesday, the database performs a full backup.

At 23:00 every day, the database performs a differential backup.

Every hour a transaction log backup is performed.

The SQL Server 2008 server restarts at 09:20 because the electricity goes off on Wednesday. About a quarter later after the sever restarts, you find that the users can't run some queries that access customer data. And you check and find that after the electricity failure, the customer data is unmodified. When running the DBCC CHECKDB command on the database, the error message below pops up:
Object ID 2814307832, index ID 2, partition ID 83127819437122157, alloc unit ID 82134587923221126 (type In-row data): Page (3421:169) could not be processed. See other errors for details.

Table error: Object ID 2814307832, index ID 2, partition ID 83127819437122157, alloc unit ID 82134587923221126 (type In-row data), page (3421:169). Test (IS_OFF (BUF_IOERR, pBUF->bstat)) failed. Values are 16928422 and -8. CHECKDB found 0 allocation errors and 2 consistency errors in table 'tbl_Customer' (object ID 2814307832).

When running the sp_help 'tbl_customer' stored procedure, you get the result set below:

PK clustered located on PRIMARY

NCIX nonclustered located on PRIMARY

So what should you do to enable users to access the data. you must achieve this quickly and have little effect on users.

- A. You should drop and recreate the PK index
- B. You should drop and recreate the NCX index.
- C. You should recover the latest full database backup. Recover all transaction log backups from the latest full database backup

D. You should recover the latest full database backup. Recover the latest differential backup. Recover all transaction log backups from the latest differential backup.

Answer: B

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