

**Exam : Microsoft 70-444**

**Title : Optimizing and Maintaining  
a Database Administration  
Solution by Using Microsoft  
SQL Server 2005**

**Version : Demo**



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1. You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. All databases on SQL1 have been created with the default auto file growth properties on one RAID 10 volume. All transaction logs on SQL1 have been created without file growth enabled on a second RAID 10 volume.

You need to ensure that you are notified when the databases are approaching disk capacity.

You also need to prevent errors caused when any transaction log runs out of space.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Create a performance alert on the SQLServer:SQL Errors:Errors/sec counter.

Have the alert notify you of the problem.

B. Create a performance alert on the SQLServer:Databases:Data File(s) Size (KB) counter.

Have the alert notify you of the problem.

C. Create a performance alert on the LogicalDisk:% Free Space counter.

Have the alert notify you of the problem.

D. Create a SQL Server performance condition alert on the SQLServer:Databases:PercentLogUsed counter on each transaction log.

Define a response to automatically backup the transaction log and notify you about the problem.

E. Create SQL Server performance condition alerts on the SQLServer:Databases:Data File(s) Size (KB) counter for each database.

Define a response to add 100 MB to the existing data file size and notify you about the problem.

F. Create SQL Server performance condition alerts on the SQLServer:Databases:Log Growths counter for each database. Define a response to automatically backup the transaction log and notify you about the problem.

**Answer:** D AND C

2. You are the database administrator for your company. You have a single processor in your SQL Server 2005 computer. You run System Monitor and discover that your total processor utilization is averaging 95 percent.

You need to use System Monitor to find out which application or service is causing the problem.

What should you do?

A. Add the \_total instance for Processor: % Processor Time.

B. Add the \_total instance for Processor: % Privileged Time.

C. Add each instance for Processor: % Privileged Time.

D. Add the \_total instance for Process: % Processor Time.

E. Add each instance for Process: % Processor Time.

**Answer:** E

3. You are a database administrator for your company. You run SQL Server Profiler by using the SP:Recompile event class. You notice a large number of recompiles occurring.

You need to identify the possible cause of the large number of recompiles.

What is the most likely cause of the problem?

- A. Ad hoc batches are not being retrieved from the procedure cache.
- B. The sp\_executesql batches are not being retrieved from the procedure cache.
- C. A database administrator executed UPDATE STATISTICS statements on all tables that are referenced by the most common stored procedures.
- D. A database administrator created one new stored procedure.

**Answer: C**

4. You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. SQL1 has recently been upgraded from two to eight processors. The SQL1 configuration is summarized in the following table.

You need to optimize SQL1 so that longer running queries can run parallel plans.

What should you do?

- A. Change the max degree of parallelism to 1.
- B. Change the cost threshold for parallelism to 0.
- C. Change the affinity mask to 0.
- D. Change the AWE enabled setting to 0.

**Answer: C**

5. You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer. The performance of the server has degraded to a great extent over time. You are troubleshooting the indexing environment.

You rebuild the clustered indexes that are used the most frequently. You want to optimize the most frequently accessed nonclustered index. You access the sys.dm\_db\_index\_usage\_stats dynamic management view (DMV). The results are shown in the following table.

Max degree of parallelism 0

Cost threshold for parallelism 20

Affinity mask 1

AWE enabled 1

You need to identify which nonclustered index is being used the most frequently when the entire index is not read.

Which object\_id and index\_id combination should you use?

- A. Use the object\_id 869578136 and the index\_id 1.
- B. Use the object\_id 309576141 and the index\_id 1.

- C. Use the object\_id 2066106401 and the index\_id 1.
- D. Use the object\_id 2066106401 and the index\_id 2.
- E. Use the object\_id 869578136 and the index\_id 5.

**Answer: E**

6. You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. Users regularly report that they receive error messages stating that the transaction log is full. When they get this message, their data changes fail. You notice that disk space on SQL1 is limited.

You need to configure SQL1 to automatically prevent users' data changes from failing due to full transaction logs.

What should you do?

- A. Configure event notification at the server level for the LOG\_FILE\_AUTO\_GROW event. Configure the Service Broker to automatically notify database administrators of the event.
- B. Configure event notification at the database level for the LOG\_FILE\_AUTO\_GROW event. Configure the Service Broker to automatically notify database administrators of the event.
- C. Double the maximum size of all of the transaction logs. Set the transaction logs to automatically grow by 30 percent.
- D. Create SQL Server performance condition alerts to run a job that backs up the transaction log and sends an e-mail message to database administrators by using Database Mail when the transaction log exceeds the counter.

**Answer: D**

7. You are the database administrator for your company. You manage a SQL Server 2005 database named Sales. You are given a SQL Server Profiler sample workload with queries to the Sales database on a typical day.

You need to evaluate the effectiveness of current indexing and identify changes that would be appropriate.

What should you do first?

- A. Use the Index Tuning Wizard with the sample workload.
- B. Use SQL Server Profiler to run the sample workload.
- C. Create a query with the five stored procedures that are used the most frequently. Then click the Analyze Query in Database Engine Tuning Advisor button.
- D. Use the Database Engine Tuning Advisor (DTA) with the sample workload.

**Answer: D**

8. You are a database administrator for your company. You notice that the following Transact-SQL query is performing very slowly.

```
SELECT VideoTitle, UpcNum, RetailPrice, ReleaseDate
FROM Svideo.VideoTitle WITH (INDEX(0))
```

WHERE ReleaseDate BETWEEN '20050401' AND '20050510'??

There is a clustered index on the VideoTitle column. There is a nonclustered index on the ReleaseDate column that includes the UpcNum and RetailPrice columns. When you query the sys.dm\_db\_index\_physical\_stats dynamic management function (DMF) or the VideoTitle table, the avg\_fragmentation\_in\_percent is 10 percent.

The graphical execution plan for the slow query is shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that the query performs quickly.

What should you do?

- A. Re-create the index on only the ReleaseDate column.
- B. Remove the query hint from the query.
- C. Change the query hint to force the optimizer to force a clustered index seek or a scan.
- D. Rebuild all indexes on the VideoTitle table.

**Answer: B**

9.You are the database administrator for your company. The company uses a database that contains a table named Sales. The CREATE statement for the Sales table is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

The Sales table is very write-intensive and is commonly used in queries. Both of the indexes on the Sales table become fragmented within the first two hours of being rebuilt. Both leaf and intermediate level pages split frequently. There is sufficient disk space available to fully optimize the indexes.

You need to optimize the nonclustered index on the Sales\_Amount column of the Sales table.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set the FILLFACTOR option to 70 when rebuilding the index.
- B. Set the FILLFACTOR option to 100 when rebuilding the index.
- C. Set the PAD\_INDEX option to OFF when building the index.
- D. Set the PAD\_INDEX option to ON when building the index.

**Answer: A AND D**

10.You are a database administrator for your company The company uses a SQL Server 2005 database that contains a table named Production.Product. There are more than 40 columns in the table. The most common queries are shown in the following Transact-SQL statements. --QUERY 1

```
SELECT [Name], [ProductLine], [ListPrice], [Class], [Style]
```

```
FROM [Production].[Product]
```

```
WHERE [ProductLine] = 'T'
```

```
--QUERY 2
```

```
SELECT * FROM [Production].[Product]
ORDER BY [Name]
```

You need to choose the best indexes to support the most common queries to the Production.Product table while minimizing the space required for the indexes.

Which two indexes should you use? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choosetwo.)

- A. Create a clustered index on the Name column.
- B. Create a nonclustered index on the Name column.
- C. Create a nonclustered index on the ProductLine column and include the ListPrice, Class and Style columns.
- D. Create a clustered index on the ProductLine, ListPrice, Class and Style columns.
- E. Create a nonclustered index on the ProductLine, ListPrice columns.

**Answer:** C AND A

11. You are the database administrator for your company. You create a new stored procedure. You run the stored procedure and discover an error.

You want to gather and process any error information that is generated while running the procedure. Error logging must use the minimal amount of resources while providing the needed functionality.

You need to know what caused the error. You also need to include the appropriate error functions in the new stored procedure.

What should you do?

- A. Use the @@error function.
- B. Use TRY...CATCH blocks.
- C. Set the XACT\_ABORT command to off.
- D. Use a GOTO statement.

**Answer:** B

12. You are the database administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. The following query is run frequently.

```
SELECT E. EmployeeID, C. FirstName + ' ' + C. LastName AS FullName
, E. Title, E. VacationHours, E. SickLeaveHours, A. AddressLine1, A. AddressLine2,
A. City, A. PostalCode, S.[Name] AS State
FROM HumanResources.Employee AS E
INNER JOIN HumanResources.EmployeeAddress AS EA
ON E. EmployeeID = EA. EmployeeID
INNER JOIN Person.Address AS A
ON A. AddressID = EA. AddressID
INNER JOIN Person.Contact AS C
```

```
ON C. ContactID = E. ContactID
INNER JOIN Person.StateProvince AS S
ON S.StateProvinceID = A. StateProvinceID
ORDER BY C. LastName
```

All tables referenced in the query are read-intensive with very few inserts and updates. You cannot change existing objects in the database. You can add new objects to the database.

You need to optimize the performance of the query.

What should you do?

- A. Create a view that contains all of the columns that are used in the query.
- B. Create a partitioned table that contains all of the columns that are used in the query.
- C. Create an indexed view that contains all of the columns that are used in the query.
- D. Alter the current indexes by setting the FILLFACTOR option to 50.

**Answer: C**

13. You are the database administrator for a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. A user reports that his query has been running for a very long time and is still running.

You access the sys.dm\_tran\_locks dynamic management view (DMV). The relevant results are shown in the following table.

You need to find the user name of the user with the blocking connection.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Execute sp\_who 55.
- B. Execute sp\_who 56.
- C. Use the Activity Monitor in Microsoft SQL Management Studio and locate process 55.
- D. Use the Activity Monitor in Microsoft SQL Management Studio and locate process 56.
- E. Select from the sys.syslockinfo compatibility view and locate spid 55.
- F. Select from the sys.syslockinfo compatibility view and locate spid 56.

**Answer: B AND D**

14. You are a database administrator for your company. You receive alerts reporting that several transactions on your SQL Server 2005 database have terminated due to a deadlock error.

You need to find out the causes of the deadlocks.

What should you do?

- A. Use System Monitor to trace the Application instance of the Number of Deadlocks/sec counter in the SQL Locks object.
- B. Use the sys.dm\_tran\_locks dynamic management view (DMV).

- C. Run the Database Engine Tuning Advisor (DTA) and implement the recommendations.
- D. Run SQL Server Profiler and create a trace with the Deadlock graph event group, and extract deadlock events.

**Answer: D**

15. You are a database administrator for your company. The SQL 2005 Server computer has been in operation for more than one month. This past week, query performance problems have led you to investigate locking contention. The sys.dm\_os\_wait\_stats dynamic management view (DMV) is showing a high value in the max\_wait\_time\_ms column.

You need to find out if this value is a factor in the current performance problems. You also must minimize the impact on database users.

What should you do?

- A. Reset the statistics in the dynamic management view (DMV).
- B. Execute the UPDATE STATISTICS command.
- C. Restart the SQL Server Service.
- D. Restart the SQL Server computer.

**Answer: A**

16. You are the database administrator for your company. The company uses a SQL Server 2005 database to track online sales. Employees who run the In-Stock report experience slow performance. This performance problem is caused by the contention between the In-Stock report and high volume of data entry to the tables that are accessed in this report.

The company wants the In-Stock report returned immediately even though other employees might be changing the data within their data-entry transactions. Any changes made in other transactions while the report is running must be visible to the employees who are running the In-Stock report.

You need to design a solution to achieve this goal.

What should you do?

- A. Change the transaction isolation level for the report transaction to Read Uncommitted.
- B. Change the transaction isolation level for the report transaction to serializable.
- C. Change the transaction isolation level for the report transaction to snapshot.
- D. Configure the database to enable the Read Committed snapshot option.

**Answer: A**

17. You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. SQL1 replicates with other SQL Server computers and manages multiserver automation jobs. It also exports data to staging databases for export to a data warehouse. After a few months without incident, SQL1 fails to start after a reboot.

You review the security log, which returns the results that the Security Log Results exhibit shows. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You then review an individual audit entry, which the Individual Audit Entry exhibit shows.(Click the Exhibit button.)

The Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO) is configured with a Password Policy and Account Lockout Policy as shown in the following table.

You need to ensure that SQL1 runs properly.

What should you do?

- A. Enable the contoso\sqlsrcv account. Then, change the password to a strong one. Finally, configure the account so that users cannot change the password. Configure the SQL Server services to use the new account password.
- B. Delete the current contoso\sqlsrcv account. Then, create a new contoso\sqlsrcv account and ensure a strong password. Finally, configure the account so that users cannot change the password. Configure the SQL Server services to use the new account password.
- C. Unlock the contoso\sqlsrcv account. Then, configure the account with a strong password. Configure the SQL Server services to use the new account password.
- D. Configure the contoso\sqlsrcv account as a member of the local administrators group on SQL1. Configure the SQL Server services to use the new account password.

**Answer: C**

18.You are an administrator of 12 SQL Server?2005 computers. Users report that one of the SQL Server computers named SQL9 is unavailable for almost an hour starting at 16:00. One of the other SQL Server administrators reports that during this time, he performed a quick routine maintenance task that included a restart.

You view the SQL Server logs on SQL9 for the time period in question, as shown in the exhibit.

(Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that this unavailability does not happen again.

What should you do?

- A. Instruct the other SQL Server administrators not to use the net start mssqlserver command to start the SQL Server service.
- B. Instruct the other SQL Server administrators to use a Windows domain user account to start the SQL Server service.
- C. Instruct the other SQL Server administrators not to start the SQL Server service in single user mode for

routine maintenance .

D. Instruct the other SQL Server administrators not to use the net start sqlserveragent command to start the SQL Server Agent service.

**Answer: C**

19. You are the administrator of two Windows Server 2003 computers named SQL1 and SQL2. You install SQL Server 2005 on both SQL1 and SQL2 to host a new company database.

SQL1 hosts a read-write copy of the company database in which all changes are made. SQL2 subscribes to a publication on SQL1 and is only used for reporting.

A Windows domain administrator provides you with a domain user account named SQLSRV to use as the security context for the SQL Server services. A password policy of 42 days exists in the Default Domain Group Policy object (GPO).

You install the database on SQL1 and SQL2 and configure replication. Everything works fine for six weeks, but then all SQL Server services fail.

You need to correct the problem.

What should you do?

A. Create a local user account on SQL1 named SQL1 and a local user account on SQL2 named SQL2. Configure SQL1 and SQL2 to run under the context of the appropriate local user account.

B. Ask the Windows domain administrator to grant the SQLSRV domain user account membership in the Domain Admins group.

C. Ask the Windows domain administrator to grant the Log on as service right to the SQLSRV domain user account.

D. Configure the SQLSRV domain user account with a new strong password. Configure the new password in the properties of each SQL Server service that failed.

**Answer: D**

20. You are the administrator of a SQL Server 2005 computer named SQL1. All company servers run Windows Server 2003 and are part of an Active Directory domain. Company policy states that all servers are shut down each night.

A SQL Server Agent backup job is configured to run on SQL1 each morning at 09:00. On the mornings when SQL1 has not been turned on by 09:00, the job fails to start, and you must manually start it.

You need to ensure that SQL1 is backed up automatically each morning.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

A. Configure the SQL Server service to start when SQL1 starts.

B. Configure the SQL Server Agent service to start when SQL1 starts.

C. Configure a SQL Server Agent backup job to execute when the SQL Server service starts.

D. Configure a SQL Server Agent backup job to execute when the SQL Server Agent service starts.

E. Configure a SQL Server Agent backup job to start when the CPU of SQL1 is idle.

**Answer:** B AND D



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