Q-1 Attempt the following.   (08)

1) Explain steps of Installation of sql server?

 Ans: There are following steps to install sql server :

1. Log in to the system as Administrator or as a user who has administrator privileges
 On the server.

2. The Start window presents options to prepare and install the server as well as
access other information. To install SQL Server 2005, click the "Server components,
                                tools, Books Online, and samples" option in the Start window.

3. The End User License Agreement (EULA) window appears. Read the agreement
and select the I Accept the Licensing Terms and Conditions check box. Selecting
the check box will activate the Next button. Select Next.

4. The Installing Prerequisites dialog box, shown in Figure 8-2, appears, and the soft-
ware components required prior to installing SQL Server 2005 are installed. Select
Install. This step may take several minutes to complete.

5. The Welcome page for the Installation Wizard appears. Select Next.

6. The System Configuration Check (SCC) page appears. At this point, the Installation-
 Wizard scans the system for conditions that do not meet the minimum
requirements and displays the status for each action with a message for the errors
and a warning.

7. Once the SCC has completed scanning the computer, the Filter button in the
lower-left cor ner is activated and can be used to filter the output to Show All Actions, Show Errors,
Show Successful Actions, or Show Warnings in the win-dow. You can only view the actions that are
relevant, for example if there are no errors the Show Errors option is not activated. Correspondingly,
the Report but- ton in the lower-right corner can be used to view a report in a report format, save the
report to a file, copy the report to the Clipboard, or send the report as e-mail. Once SCC completes the
configuration check, click Next to continue with the setup.

8. The setup performs some additional checks that may take a few minutes and then
displays the Registration Information page. On the Registration Information page,
enter information in the Name, Company, and Product Key text boxes. Select Next
to continue.

9. The Components To Install page displays, as shown in Figure 8-4. On this page,
select the components to be installed that you identified during the preinstallation
planning.

10. To select specific subcomponents for any of the components, you can select the
Advanced button on the lower-right side of the page, which will display the FeatureSelection dialog
box.

11. The Instance Name page, shown in Figure 8-6, apears. On this page, you can select
t he instanc e to be eit her a Default Instanc e or a Nam ed Instance. If yo u select Named
Instance, the text box in which you need to enter a valid instance name is activated.
You can select the Installed Instances button in the lower right of the page to view the
instances already installed on the system. If a default or named instance is already

installed on the server and you select it, the setup will upgrade it and present you the option of installing additional components. This is explained in the section on upgrading to SQL Server.

OR
1) Explain Upgradation Of Sql server in detail?

Ans: If you have an existing installation of SQL Server, you can choose to upgrade it to SQL Server 2005 instead of installing a new instance. SQL Server 2005 supports direct upgrade paths from SQL Server 7.0 with SP4 and SQL Server 2000 with SP3 or later versions Table 8-7 lists the versions of SQL Server and the possible direct upgrade path to the corresponding SQL Server 2005 edition. Before upgrading from one edition to another, you should always verify that all the functionality you are currently using is supported in the edition being upgraded to.

Tab le 8- 7 Supported Upgrade Paths to SQL Server 2005

Upgrade from	Supported Upgrade Paths
SQL Server 7.0 Enterprise Edition SP4	SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition
SQL Server 7.0 Developer Edition SP4	SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition
	SQL Server 2005 Developer Edition
SQL Server 7.0 Standard Edition SP4	SQL Server 2005 Standard Editio
	SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition
SQL Server 7.0 Desktop Edition SP4	SQL Server 2005 Standard Edition
	SQL Server 2005 Workgroup Edition
SQL Server 7.0 Evaluation Edition SP4	Upgrade not supported
SQL Server Desktop Engine (MSDE) 7.0 SP4	SQL Server 2005 Express Edition
SQL Server 2000 Enterprise Edition SP3 or later versions	SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition
SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition SP3 or later versions	SQL Server 2005 Developer Edition
SQL Server 2000 Standard Edition SP3 or later versions	SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition
SQL Server 2005 Developer Edition	SQL Server 2005 Standard Edition
SQL Server 2005 Developer Edition	SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition
SQL Server 2005 Standard Edition	
SQL Server 2005 Workgroup Edition	
SQL Server 2005 Standard Edition	SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition
SQL Server 2005 Developer Edition	
SQL Server 2005 Workgroup Edition	SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition
SQL Server 2005 Developer Edition	
SQL Server 2005 Standard Edition	
SQL Server 2005 Evaluation Edition	SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition
SQL Server 2005 Developer Edition	
SQL Server 2005 Standard Edition	
SQL Server 2005 Workgroup Edition	

SQL Server 2005 Express Edition

Q-2   Explain Licencing procedure in sql server?   **(06)**

Ans: SQL Server 2005 can be deployed using one of three distinct licensing models:

1. Server plus user client access licensing Requires a license for the systemrun- ning SQL Server 2005 and a client access license (CAL) for each user that connects to the SQL Server instance.

2. Server plus device client access licensing Requires a license for the system running SQL Server 2005 and a C AL for each device that connects to the SQL Server instance.

Note A client access license (CAL) is a legal document granting a device or user access to the SQL Server software. A single user CAL can grant access to multiple servers for one user. Similarly, a single device CAL can grant access to multiple servers for one device. Unlike earlier versions, SQL Server 2005 does not require you to specify the licensing modeland CAL details during the SQL Server installation process.

3. Processor licensing Requires a license for each physical processor in the operat- ing system environment running SQL Server 2005.

These licensing considerations apply only to SQL Server 2005 Enterprise, Standard, and Workgroup Editions. SQL Server 2005 Express Edition is available as a free download and, therefore, exempt from the licensing considerations. Also, SQL Server 2005 Developer Edition is intended solely for development and test purposes and licensed per individual developer or tester and, therefore, the three licensing models mentioned previously do not apply to it.

The following subsections explain the licensing models for the Enterprise, Standard, and Workgroup Editions and provide example scenarios for which each is best suited.

User Client Access Licensing

The user client access licensing model requires users to have a server license for every operating system environment on which SQL Server 2005 or any of its components are running, plus a license for each user who connects to SQL Server 2005.

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OR

Q-2   Explain Basic Duties or Roles Of DBA in sql server?

Ans: Following are some roles of DBA:

• Installing new or update software:
DBA job is to install new editions of DBMS software in order to maintain and keep the system up to date.

• Configuration of hardware & software:
DBA should work with system administrator in order to configure hardware and software.

• Security administration:
One of the major responsibilities of DBA is to secure the database from unauthorized access. He can add or remove the users and consistently check security problems.

• Data analysis:
The DBA will regularly check and analyze the data and make appropriate suggestions with respect to efficiency and performance of the data storage.

3

• Database design:
When the database design is in its initial stage then DBA can play a significant role. Because of his participation through out the design phase of database most of the problems that might take place can be removed.
The responsibility of a database administrator has distorted according to the knowledge of database management systems
(DBMSs) as well as the requirements of the proprietor of the databases. For example, although rational and bodily database design is conventionally the duties of a database analyst or database designer, a DBA may be tasked to perform those duties.

Recoverable data means that, if a data entry
error, program bug or hardware breakdown occurs, the DBA can transport the database toward the back in time to its state at an immediate of logical reliability before the harm was done. Recoverability actions comprise making database backups and stock up them in ways that reduce the risk that they will be spoiled or missing, such as insertion numerous copies on detachable media and storing them external the precious area of a predictable disaster. Recovery of the damage data is the DBA's most significant fear.

Q-3. Explain the following . (08)

(1) Explain ETL methods in brief?
 Ans: The ETL DBA provides the knowledge and expertise in ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) methods. This includes retrieving data from various data sources—whether it is from another DBMS plain text files, or other sources—and then transforming this data and loading into SQL Server (or extracting data from SQL Server into a separate des tination). Expertise in SSIS (SQL Server Integration Services, the replacement for DTS) is critical in this role to ensure that data is loaded optimally.
You could have a situation in which there is a large data warehouse running SQL Server 2005 Analysis Services. The data stored here is comprised of a subset of your OLTP data that you keep in SQL Server 2005. To be able to use the data in the data warehouse, you must first get it there. This is where SSIS comes into play. You can take data from SQL Server 2005 and port it into Analysis Services. You are not limited to doing a straight data migration, but you can perform advanced logic upon the data that you are transferring and perform transformations. This co uld be so met hing as sim ple as c hanging t he data so that it is all upper case or as complex as calculating averages within a dataset.
You are not limited to moving data within SQL Server 2005 components, however. You are able to access and work with a wide variety of data sources, and even multiple sources within a single package, using OLE DB providers and ODBC drivers for database connec-tivity. In addition, you can also extract data from text files, Excel spreadsheets, and even XML documents.
The same storage components that can be the source of data for loading into SQL Server