Module 2 lab

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9/28/2022

Chapter 15

1. Temporary tables are stored in the tempdb database. Using the sys.objects catalog view gives access to the object information.
2. Graphical user interface, application

   Description automatically generated
3. There are managed targets, target sets, facets, conditions, policies, and categories. Targets beget sets of targets within a target, and facets are the facets of managed targets which define it. Conditions are logical expressions that make up conditions of a managed target, and a policy is a strict condition defining a managed targets behavior that must only be one condition. Categories allow association to multiple policies by holding a 1 category to many policies relationship.
4. This question is incredibly vague, but given that grouping is done after a selection of rows, the possible condition set is pertinent to the view which is a managed target; withholding any joins.

Chapter 16

1. A differential backup is like tracking git changes and keeps a copy of all the changes. A transaction log backup is like tracking server logs to paint a picture of activity, and tracks transaction statements that were made to restore from. Something to keep in mind about log backups is that they rely on log or differential backups to be accurate.
2. Automatic recovery relies on transaction logs to determine the validity of the state of the database. Manual recovery should be used in the case that the logs might be corrupt or misleading.
3. RESTORE VERIFYONLY
4. Simple recovery is like using SQLLite over SQL. If it were a program, it would be using lightweight options, and it will rewrite the logs. Full recovery treats the database as a full database, and retains the logs. In other words, if it were a program, it would be using SQL rather than file chains that are volatile. Bulk backups act similarly to full backups, but do not retain as much log information for bulk statements. Data loss can occur if bulk transactions are taking place that require tracking of transaction logs between occurrences.
5. A failover cluster is a networked array of SQL instances in which to connect to should one instance fault. Mirroring is just like a RAID setup. There are more than one hard copy to the database with which to access. Failover clusters are usually just mirrors of mirrored setups. Log shipping is like a notification system that updates are being made, and which updates to apply to each database. I can see this being more useful in dynamic scenarios, or instances where you might be operating a large network of cached values with potential for higher customization.