



BACKUP & RECOVERY

Week 3

Bianca Papapietro
DBM/296 Administering a SQL Server
Professor Williams
February 5, 2018

University of Phoenix Material

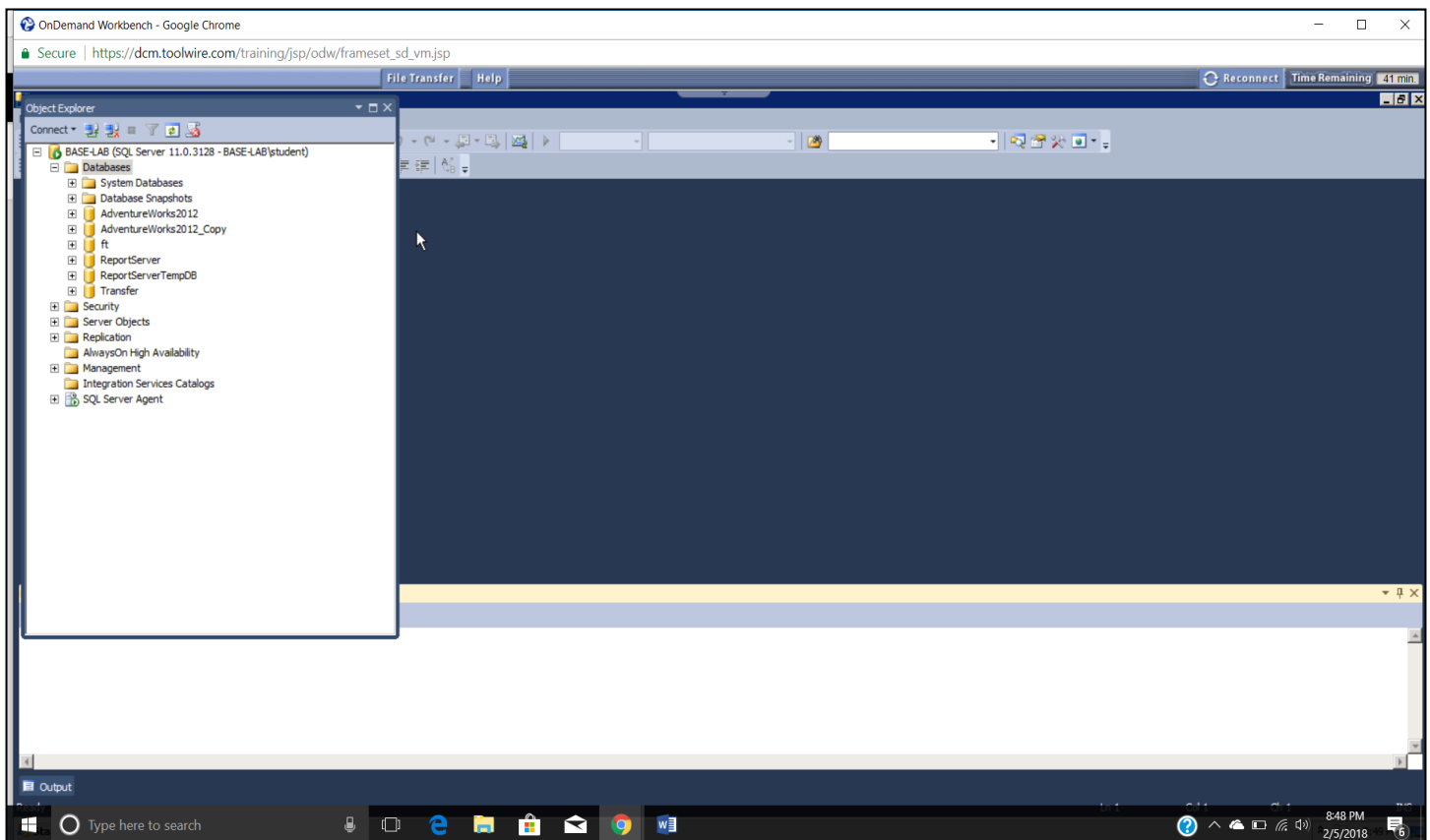
Backup and Recovery Worksheet

You will use the SQL Server® administrative tools to complete the following assignment. You will be creating a new copy of the AdventureWorks2012 database, taking a backup of this new database, intentionally damaging the data file, and then restoring the database from your backup.

Part 1: Copy Database

Create a copy of the AdventureWorks2012 database from within SSMS by right clicking on the database and choosing Tasks -> Copy Database. Take all of the defaults for the copy steps until the “Configure Destination Database” step. Change the name of the destination database to AdventureWorks2012_Copy, and set the destination folder for both the data file and log file to D:\AdventureWorks2012. Then, accept all of the remaining defaults until you finish the wizard.

Take a screenshot of the SSMS Object Explorer showing the AdventureWorks2012_Copy database under the Databases tree and insert it below.



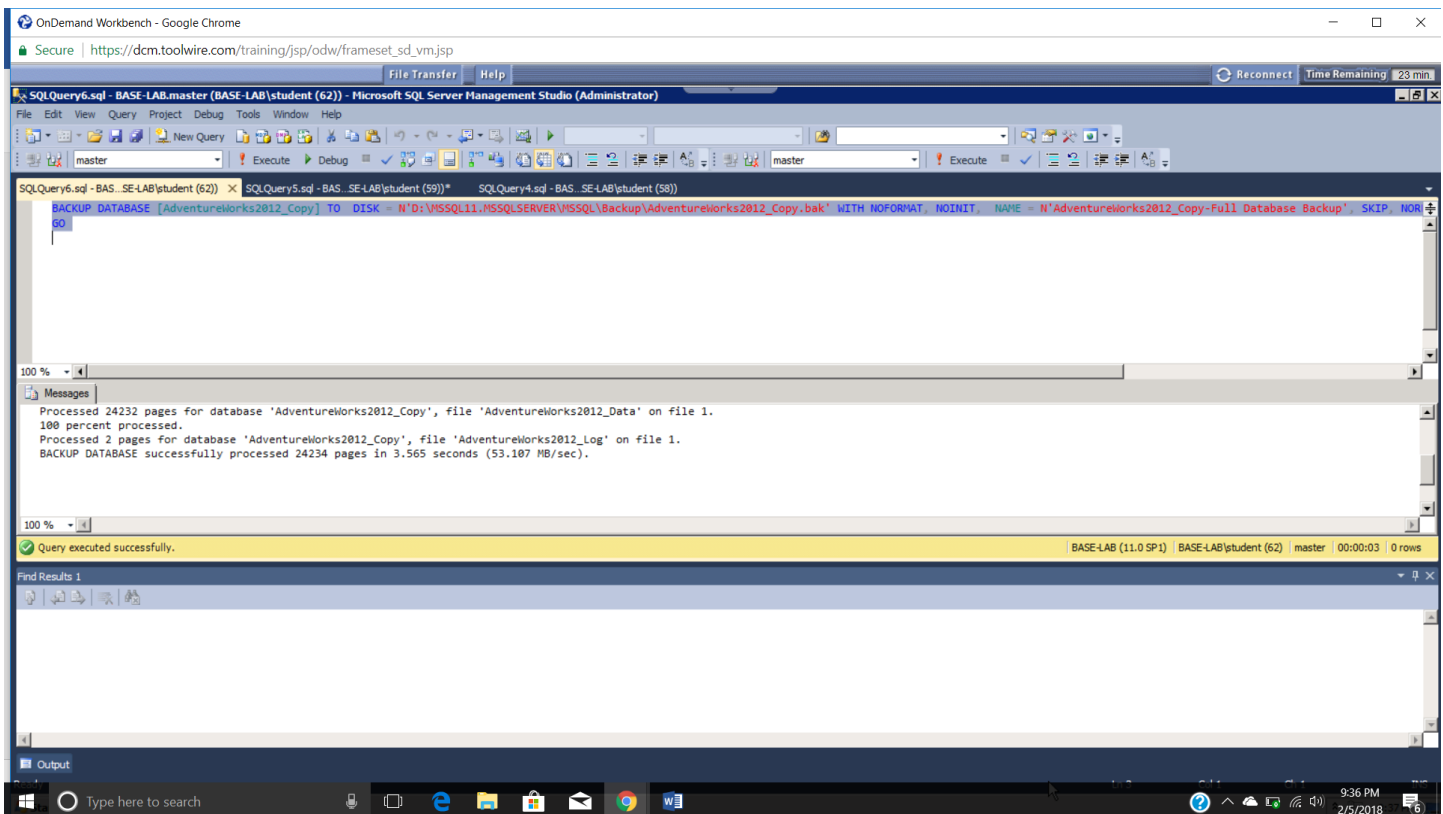
Part 2: Take a Backup

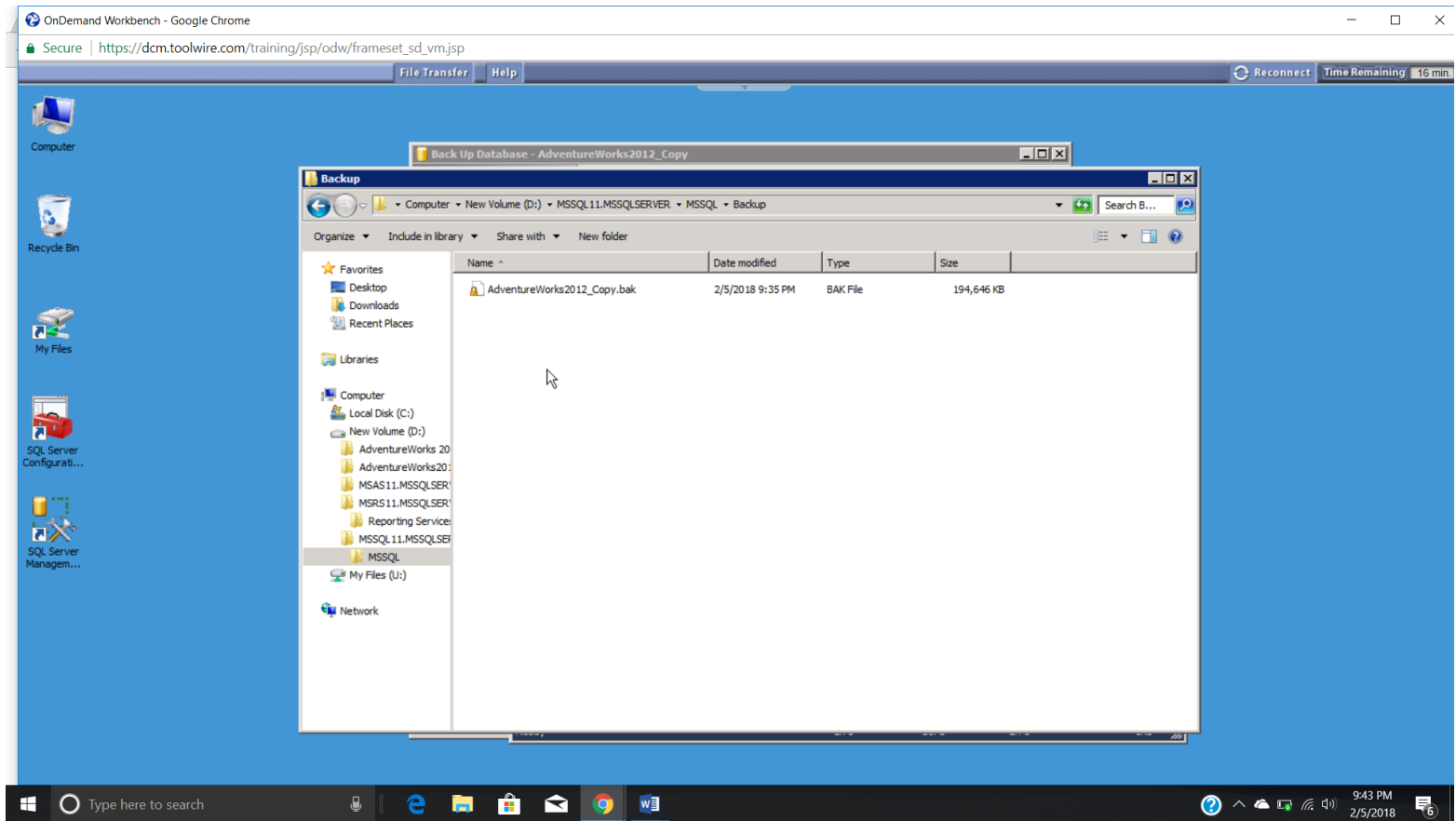
Use Transact SQL commands to take a FULL backup of your AdventureWorks2012_Copy database. Backup the database to a file instead of a device. The D:\MSSQL11.MSSQLSERVER\MSSQL\Backup directory would be a good place to store your backup. Paste the backup command you used into your document.

Take a screenshot of Windows Explorer that shows the location of your backup file and insert it below.

[Code:]

- BACKUP DATABASE [AdventureWorks2012_Copy] TO DISK = N'D:\MSSQL11.MSSQLSERVER\MSSQL\Backup\AdventureWorks2012_Copy.bak' WITH NOFORMAT, NOINIT, NAME = N'AdventureWorks2012_Copy-Full Database Backup', SKIP, NOREWIND, NOUNLOAD, STATS = 10
- GO





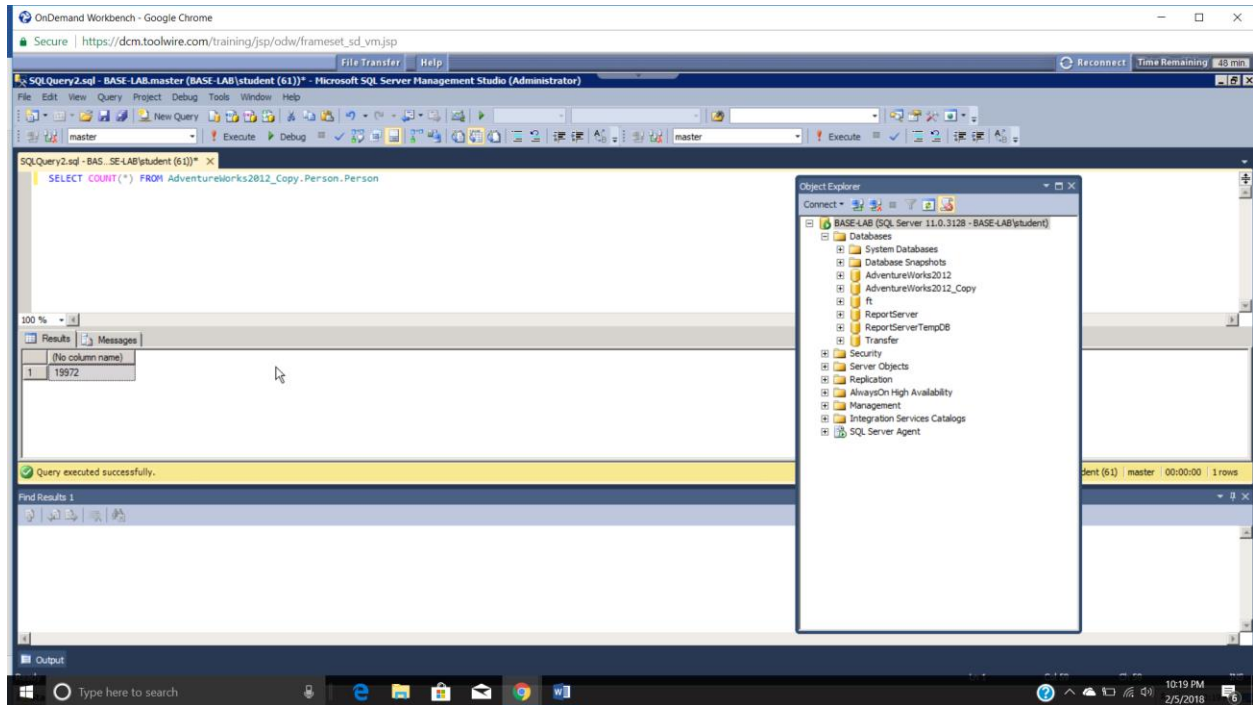
Part 3: Damage the Database

Stop the MSSQLServer service – you can do this from SSMS or SQL Server Configuration Manager, among other places.

Delete the AdventureWorks2012_Copy database file (*.mdf file).

Restart the MSSQLServer service.

After the service has restarted, refresh the Databases tree node (right click -> Refresh) in Object Explorer with SSMS. Take a screenshot of the Object Explorer window and insert it below. What is different about the AdventureWorks2012_Copy database?



AdventureWorks2012_Copy (the folder) is no longer there.

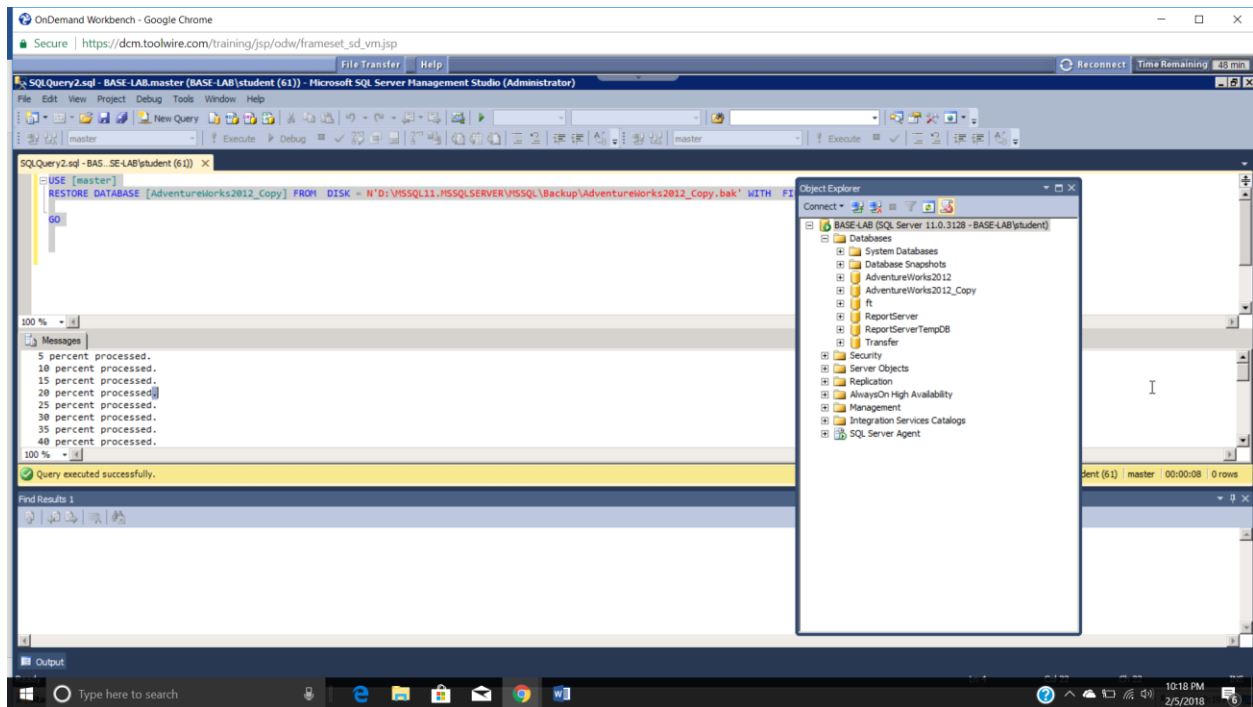
Part 4: Restore the Database

Write a Transact SQL script that will restore the database from the backup you took. The file-based restore command will look slightly different from the command you see in your text, but with a small amount of research, you should be able to discover the appropriate command. Paste the restore command you used below.

[Code:]

- USE [master]
- RESTORE DATABASE [AdventureWorks2012_Copy] FROM DISK =
N'D:\MSSQL11.MSSQLSERVER\MSSQL\Backup\AdventureWorks2012_Copy.bak' WITH FILE
= 3, NOUNLOAD, STATS = 5
- GO

Refresh the Databases tree node (right click -> Refresh) in Object Explorer with SSMS. Take a screenshot of the Object Explorer window and insert it below.



Part 5: Query the Data

Run the following query in SSMS:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM AdventureWorks2012_Copy.Person.Person
```

Take a screenshot of the query window with results and insert it below.

