MICROSOFT 70-331 EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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MICROSOFT 70-331 EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Exam Name: Core Solutions of Microsoft SharePoint Server 2013

Passguide

QUESTION 1
You configure a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) farm. You want to provide access to non-Active Directory users. You need to configure a response authentication for one or more zones within the same web application.
What should you do?

A. Run the ASP.NET SQL Server Setup Wizard.
B. Grant site collection permissions to all users by adding them to the web application through a policy.
C. Configure Internet Information Services to enable digest authentication.
D. Configure the membership provider and role manager for the Central Administration web application.
E. Grant web application permissions and zone-level permissions to users within the Microsoft SQL Server database of the extended web application.
F. Configure the membership provider and role manager for the web application.
G. Run the SQL Server Migration Assistance.
H. Set Classic mode authentication.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Configure Digest authentication for a classic-mode Web application (SharePoint Server 2013)

This article describes how to configure digest authentication for one or more zones within a Microsoft SharePoint Server 2013 classic-mode Web application. A Web application is an IIS Web site that SharePoint Server 2013 creates and uses. Zones represent different logical paths for gaining access to the same Web application. Within each Web application, you can create up to five zones. A different Web site in IIS represents each zone. Use zones to enforce different access and policy conditions for large groups of users. To configure digest authentication for one or more zones in a SharePoint Server 2013 Web application, use the IIS Management Console to directly configure IIS.

Although digest authentication provides the same functionality as basic authentication, digest authentication encrypts user credentials to increase security. User credentials are sent as an MD5 message digest in which the original user name and password cannot be deciphered. Digest authentication uses a challenge/response protocol that requires the authentication requestor to present valid credentials in response to a challenge from the server. To authenticate against the server, the client has to supply an MD5 message digest in a response that contains a shared secret password string. The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm is described in detail in RFC 1321. For access to RFC 1321, see The Internet Engineering Task Force (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/p/?LinkId=159913).

To use digest authentication, note the following requirements:

The user and IIS server must be members of, or trusted by, the same domain.

Users must have a valid Windows user account stored in Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) on the domain controller.

The domain must use a Microsoft Windows Server 2008 domain controller.

Configure IIS to enable digest authentication

Use the IIS Management Console to configure IIS to enable digest authentication for one or more of the following zones for a classic-mode Web application:

Note:
The Default zone is the zone that is first created when a Web application is created. The other zones are created by extending a Web application.
Default

Intranet

Extranet

To configure IIS to enable digest authentication

Verify that you have one of the following administrative credentials:

You must be a member of the Administrators group on the server on which you are configuring IIS.

On the Start menu, point to All Programs, click Administrative Tools, and then click Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager to start the IIS Management Console.

Expand Sites on the console tree, right-click the IIS Web site that corresponds to the Web application zone on which you want to configure digest authentication.

In Features View, double-click Authentication.

On the Authentication page, select Digest Authentication.

In the Actions pane, click Enable to use Digest authentication with the default settings.

In the Actions pane, click Edit to enter a realm name.

In the Edit Digest Authentication Settings dialog box, in the Realm text box, type the appropriate realm and click OK.

At this point, the Web site is configured to use digest authentication.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg576967.aspx

QUESTION 2
You configure a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) farm. You need to ensure that a user named User1 is able to manage only the features within an application.
What should you do.?

A. Add User1 explicitly as a Search administrator within the farm.
B. Add a service application administrator at the specific service level.
C. Assign local administrative rights to User1 to manage the farm environment.
D. Deploy multiple instances of the same service in a farm and assign unique names to the resulting service applications.
E. Add a new Active Directory group to farm administrators.
F. Seperate the service applications throughout the farm.
G. Create a search scope for each web application and add User1 to the scope.
H. Configure User1 within the Secure Store Server as an administrator
I. Add User1 as a Feature Administrator within the particular site collections that require management by non-farm administrators.

Correct Answer: I
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Assign administration of User Profile service features (SharePoint Server 2013)

1 out of 1 rated this helpful - Rate this topic
Published: May 12, 2013

Farm administrators can delegate administration of either a User Profile service application or selected features of a User Profile service application to a service application administrator. A service application administrator can delegate administration of a feature or features of a User Profile application service to another user, who is known as a feature administrator. A feature administrator can perform all administrative tasks that are related to the delegated feature or features, but a feature administrator cannot manage other features, service applications, or settings that are contained in Central Administration. For more information, see User Profile service application overview (SharePoint Server 2013).

Any of the following features of a User Profile service application can be delegated to a feature administrator:

Manage Profiles

Manage Audiences

Manage Permissions

Retrieve People Data for Search Crawlers

Manage Social Data

Before you perform this procedure, confirm the following:

A User Profile service application is running in the farm.

An instance of the Managed Metadata service exists. For more information, see Create, update, publish, or delete a managed metadata service application (SharePoint Server 2013).

The user or group you want to administer the User Profile service feature is stored in the profile database.

In this article:

Delegate administration of User Profile service features by using Central Administration

Delegate administration of User Profile service features by using Windows PowerShell

Delegate administration of User Profile service features by using Central Administration

You typically use the Central Administration Web site to delegate administration of User Profile service features in a stand-alone deployment.

To delegate administration of User Profile service features by using Central Administration

Verify that you have the following administrative credentials:

To delegate administration of User Profile service features, the user account that is performing this procedure must be either a member of the Farm Administrators group or must have been delegated permission to administer the User Profile service application that is running in the farm. For more information, see Assign administration of a User Profile service application (SharePoint Server 2013).

On the Central Administration Web site, in the Application Management section, click Manage service applications.

In the list of service applications, click User Profile Service Application.

On the Service Applications tab, in the Operations group, click Administrators.

On the Administrators for User Profile Service Application page, type or select a user or group account, and then click Add.

In the Permissions for Administrator: box, check the feature or features for which you want to delegate administration, and then click OK.

Delegate administration of User Profile service features by using Windows PowerShell

You typically use Windows PowerShell to delegate administration of User Profile service features when you want to automate the task, which is common in enterprises.

To delegate administration of User Profile service features by using Windows PowerShell

Verify that you meet the following minimum requirements:

See Add-SPShellAdmin.

On the Start menu, click Administrative Tools.

Click SharePoint 2013 Management Shell.

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt (that is, PS C:\>), type the following commands:

To display a list of all service applications and their GUIDs, type the following command:

Get-SPServiceApplication
To create a variable that contains the GUID for the User Profile service for which you want to delegate Full Control, type the following command:

$serviceapp = Get-SPServiceApplication <guid>
Where <guid> is the GUID for the User Profile service for which you want to delegate Manage Social Data permissions.

To create a variable that contains the list of administrators for the service application, type the following command:

$security = Get-SPServiceApplicationSecurity $serviceapp -Admin
To create a variable that contains the claims principal for a user account, type the following command:

$principalUser1 = New-SPClaimsPrincipal -Identity "<domain\user>" -IdentityType WindowsSamAccountName
Where <domain\user> is the user to whom you want to delegate Manage Social Data permissions.

To give Manage Social Data permissions to the claims principal you just created, type the following command:

Grant-SPObjectSecurity $security -Principal $principalUser1 -Rights "Manage Social Data"
To apply the changes to the User Profile service application, type the following command:

Set-SPServiceApplicationSecurity $serviceapp -ObjectSecurity $security -Admin

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee721065.aspx "OR"
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee806866.aspx#section1

QUESTION 3
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. The farm contains a site collection named Intranet.
You upload a custom solution to the Solution Gallery of Intranet. You discover that you cannot activate the

custom solution. You need to ensure that you can activate the solution in Intranet.
What should you do?

A. From Central Administration, start the Application Registry Service.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run Start-Service -Name SPUserCodeV4.
C. From Central Administration, create a new service application.
D. From Central Administration, start the Microsoft SharePoint Foundation Sandboxed Code Service.
E. From a command prompt, run stsadm.exe -o execadmsvcjobs
F. From Windows PowerShell, run Start-Service -Name SPAdminV4
G. From Central Administration, activate the Global Web Parts feature.
H. From Windows PowerShell, run New-SPAccessServiceApplication -Name SandboxSolution Confirm:$true.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Enable sandboxed solutions on the farm (SharePoint Foundation 2013)

1 out of 1 rated this helpful - Rate this topic
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A sandbox is a restricted execution environment that enables programs to access only certain resources and keeps problems that occur in the sandbox from affecting the rest of the server environment. Solutions that you deploy into a sandbox, which are known as sandboxed solutions, cannot use certain computer and network resources and cannot access content outside the site collection they are deployed in. Because sandboxed solutions cannot affect the whole server farm, they do not have to be deployed by a farm administrator. If sandboxed solutions have been enabled on at least one server in the farm, a site collection administrator can deploy solutions to a run in a sandbox on any server in the farm.

By default, sandboxed solutions are disabled. Enable sandboxed solutions on every application server on which you want to run sandboxed solutions.

For more information about sandboxed solutions, see Sandboxed solutions overview (SharePoint Foundation 2013).

Enable sandboxed solutions

Use the following procedure on each application server in your farm on which you want to enable sandboxed solutions.

To enable sandboxed solutions by using Central Administration

Verify that you have the following administrative credentials:

You must be a member of the Farm Administrators group on the computer that is running the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

On the home page of the Central Administration Web site, in the System Settings section, click Manage services on server.

On the Services on Server page, in the Server box, select the server on which you want to enable sandboxed solutions.

In the Microsoft SharePoint Foundation Sandboxed Code Service row, in the Action column, click Start.

Repeat steps 3 and 4 for each server on which you want to enable sandboxed solutions.

To enable sandboxed solutions by using Windows PowerShell

Verify that you meet the following minimum requirements: See Add-SPShellAdmin.

Click Start, and then click All Programs.

Click Microsoft SharePoint 2013 Products.

Click SharePoint 2013 Management Shell.

At the Windows PowerShell command prompt, type the following command:

Start-Service -Name SPUserCodeV4
Repeat this procedure on every server on which you want to enable sandboxed solutions

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff535775.aspx

QUESTION 4
Your company network includes a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server.
A sandbox solution repeatedly fails.
You need to prevent the solution from running. You also need to ensure that the resolution affects no other sandboxed solutions in the site collection.
What should you do?

A. From the Site Collection Quotas and Locks page, raise the resource quota that is applied to the site collection
B. From Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, set the status of the site collection content database to read-only.
C. From the SharePoint 2013 Management Shell, run the Remove-SPUserSolution PowerShell cmdlet.
D. From Central Administration, add the solution as a Blocked Solution on the Sandboxed Solution Management page.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Block or unblock a sandboxed solution (SharePoint Foundation 2013)

This topic has not yet been rated - Rate this topic
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A sandbox is a restricted execution environment that enables programs to access only certain resources and keeps problems that occur in the sandbox from affecting the rest of the server environment. Solutions that you deploy into a sandbox, which are known as sandboxed solutions, cannot use certain computer and network resources and cannot access content outside the site collection they are deployed in.

A farm administrator can block a sandboxed solution. A solution that is blocked does not run. Each sandboxed solution is identified by a hash result of the solution code. If the solution code is changed and redeployed, it will be seen as a new sandboxed solution and will be allowed to run even if the original is still blocked.

For more information about sandboxed solutions, see Sandboxed solutions overview (SharePoint Foundation 2013).

In this article:

Block a sandboxed solution

Unblock a sandboxed solution

Block a sandboxed solution

You might need to block a sandboxed solution if it exceeds its typical resource usage or if it poses a security risk. To block a sandboxed solution, use the following procedure.

To block a sandboxed solution by using Central Administration

Verify that you have the following administrative credentials:

You must be a member of the Farm Administrators group on the computer that is running the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

On the home page of the Central Administration Web site, click System Settings.

On the System Settings page, in the Farm Management section, click Manage user solutions.

On the Sandboxed Solution Management page, in the Solution Restrictions section, in the File box, either type the full path of the file that contains the solution to block or use the Browse button to browse for the file to block.

Optionally, type a message in the Message box. This message will be displayed when a user tries to use the solution.

Click Block.

The solution is added to the list in the Blocked Solutions box.

To block additional solutions, repeat steps 4 through 6.

Click OK.

Unblock a sandboxed solution

If the situation that caused a sandboxed solution to be blocked has changed and you want to unblock the solution, use the following procedure.

To unblock a sandboxed solution by using Central Administration

Verify that you have the following administrative credentials:

You must be a member of the Farm Administrators group on the computer that is running the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

On the home page of the Central Administration Web site, click System Settings.

On the System Settings page, in the Farm Management section, click Manage user solutions.

On the Sandboxed Solution Management page, in the Solution Restrictions section, in the Blocked Solutions box, select the solution to unblock, and then click Remove.

To unblock additional solutions, repeat step 4.

Click OK.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff535773.aspx

QUESTION 5

Your company network includes a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server. You create an http://www.contoso.com web application that has multiple site collections. The site collections have a large amount of content residing across lists. You deploy custom

web parts that query the list items through the SharePoint object model. You need to ensure that the custom code that queries the list items and default list views remains within 2,500 items for each request.
What should you do?

A. Set the value of List View Threshold to 2500. Set the value of Object Model Override to No.
B. Set the value of List View Lookup Threshold to 2500. Set the value of Object Model Override to No.
C. Set the value of HTTP Request Monitoring and Throttling to No. Set the value of Daily Time Windows for Large Queries to 0 hours.
D. Set the value of the PropertySize attribute to 2500 on the WebPartLimits node in the web.config file.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
One of the major reasons that this List View Threshold (LVT) feature was created is to protect the server from unintentional load that may either bring it down, or at least cause other users higher latency or failures. Changing this limit (default 5000) is quite simple, but I wouldn't recommend it unless you are positive that it will not negatively affect your system. One valid example of when you might want to do this is if you are using your farm to serve heavily cached content, that only gets updated once a day, and do not want the limit to apply for that. Even in that case, I'd recommend that you test this thoroughly before changing it. There's an awesome white paper out there that describes in full details what effects this has on the server, with a lot of pretty graphs and such to depict the performance implications. Here it is: Designing Large Lists and Maximizing List Performance (http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff608068(office.14).aspx). Also here's a link to the help topic that explains the basic limits and what they mean: http://office2013.microsoft.com/en-us/sharepoint-server-help/manage-lists-and-libraries-with-many-items-HA010378155.aspx?redir=0

If you've got your mind set on changing the LVT or another resource throttling setting, here's how to do it:
1- Login to Central Admin
2- Go to Application Management -> Manage Web Applications
3- Pick the Web application for which you want to change the LVT (If you only have 1 web app plus the central admin one, the one you want to pick is the 1 web app; changing this for the central admin does you no good)
4- In the ribbon above, click General Settings. That will bring down a menu, from which you should pick Resource Throttling
5- Change the LVT (first item in this list) to another value and press OK, but please try to keep it to a reasonable number!

Following those steps will take you to the page where you can also edit a bunch of other settings. Here's a list of them, and a brief description of what they do and best practices or recommendations on how to set them:

- List View Threshold for Auditors and Administrators: This is by7 default a "higher limit". Queries that are run by an auditor or administrator that specifically (programmatically) request to override the LVT will be subject to this limit instead. It's 20,000 by default as opposed to the 5,000 for the LVT. I wouldn't raise this past 20,000 for the same reasons of not raising the LVT. If you'd like to read more about how to use this, take a look at this post.

- Object Model Override: If you commonly use custom code on your deployment, and have a need for overriding the LVT to a higher limit, then it may be a good idea to allow the object model override, and give auditor or administrator permissions to the application that will perform the queries. This setting is on by default,

but you may disable it if you do not need it. A good example of when you might want to use this is if you've implemented some code that will perform caching of a larger set of results that are accessed often for, say, several minutes. If you are not planning on caching the content, and are planning on running these queries often, then I wouldn't recommend using this method to get around the LVT as it will adversely affect your server's performance. In short: "tread lightly". If you'd like to read more about how to use this, take a look at this post.

- List View Lookup Threshold: This feature limits the number of joins that a query can perform. By number of joins, I mean the number of Lookup, Person/Group, or Workflow Status fields that are included in the query. So for example, if you have a view that displays 6 lookup columns, and filters on another 3 distinct lookup columns then by default that view won't work, since the List View Lookup Threshold is 8, and the view is attempting to use 9 lookups. I would recommend that you do not increase this number beyond 8, because through thorough testing we've observed that there's a serious non-gradual performance degradation that shows up above 8 joins. Not only does the throughput that the server can handle drop significantly at that point, but the query ends up using a disproportionately large amount of the SQL Server's resources, which negatively affects everybody else using that same database. If you'd like to read more about this, take a look at the "Lookup columns and list views" section of this white paper: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff608068(office.14).aspx

- Daily Time Window for Large Queries: This feature allows you to set a time every day where users can 'go wild'. Some people call it "happy hour", but I really think it would be a very unhappy hour for the server so I avoid that terminology :-). There are a few things that you should carefully consider before deciding what time to set this to:
It should be an off-peak hour, or at least a time during which you expect the least load, so as to affect the least number of individuals. If you pick the time to be in the middle of the work day for the majority of your users, then even those who are not using the large list may be affected negatively.
Try to keep it to a reasonable timeframe such that people can actually use it to fix their lists, rather than bug the farm admin (possibly you!) about it. If, for example, you set it to be "2-3 am", then it's unlikely that the users will be very happy about that. They won't want to wake up at 2 am just to delete this large list they no longer need, so they're more tempted to ask the farm admin to handle it for them.
Remember that operations started during the window won't just abort once the window ends.. So if your window lasts till 9am, and at 9 you need the server to be crisp and clear because you get a huge load spike, people who started their list delete at 8:59 may negatively affect that experience.
Consider different time zones. This is especially important if your organization or customers (if you're hosting SharePoint for others) are heavily geographically distributed. Setting it to 6pm may seem like a good idea for your own location, but would not be great in say, Sydney, Australia.

- List Unique Permissions Threshold: This is the number of unique permissions allowed per list. If you have a folder that you break inheritance on for permissions, and set some permissions for it (and all the items inside it), then that counts as 1 against your List Unique Permissions Threshold. Unlike the LVT and other settings, this threshold is not triggered by viewing the content or performing some other operation on it, but explicitly when changing permissions. If you can afford to, then I would recommend reducing this number. It defaults to 50,000 and that is a lot of unique permissions! Your list is very likely to encounter problems with permissions before it reaches this number, so preemptively tweaking it to what might work in your environment is a good idea.

http://blogs.msdn.com/b/dinaayoub/archive/2013/04/22/sharepoint-2013-how-to-change-the-list-view-threshold.aspx

QUESTION 6

applications named WebApp1 and WebApp2. WebApp1 contains one site collection. The site collection contains 300 sites. WebApp2 is used to host personal sites. You need to ensure that trace logs are deleted automatically two days after the logs are created. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you use?(Note: This quesiton is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. Each answer choice may be used once, more than once, or not at all.)

A. Set-SPContentDatabase
B. Set-SPUsageService

C. Set-SPSite
D. Set-SPDiagnosticConfig
E. Install-SPApplicationContent
F. Set-SPWeb
G. Set-SPAlternateURL
H. Set-SPTimerJob
I. Enable-SPHealthAnalysisRule
J. New-SPWebApplication
K. Enable-SPTimerJob
L. Set-SPLogLevel
M. New-SPWebApplicationExtension
N. Remove-SPUsageApplication

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
DaysToKeepLogs: Specifies the number of days to keep trace log files. The type must be a valid number between 1 and 366. The default value is 14 days..

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff607575.aspx

QUESTION 7
(Note: This quesiton is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. Each answer choice may be used once, more than once, or not at all.)
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. The farm contains two web applications named WebApp1 and WebApp2. WebApp1 contains one site collection. The site collection contains 300 sites.
WebApp2 is used to host personal sites.
You need to ensure that you receive a notification when more than 400 personal sites are created.
Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you use?

A. Set-SPContentDatabase
B. New-SPWebApplication
C. Set-SPTimerJob
D. Set-SPWeb
E. Set-SPLogLevel
F. Set-SPDiagnosticConfig
G. Enable-SPTimerJob
H. Set-SPUsageService
I. Remove-SPUsageApplication
J. Set-SPAlternateURL
K. New-SPWebApplicationExtension
L. Enable-SPHealthAnalysisRule
M. Set-SPSite
N. Install-SPApplicationContent

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Set-SPContentDatabase -WarningSiteCount
Specifies the number of site collections that can be created before a warning event is generated and the owner of the site collection is notified.

Example
----------EXAMPLE 1----------

Get-SPContentDatabase http://contoso.com | Set-SPContentDatabase -MaxSiteCount 1
This example sets the MaxSiteCount for the content database that contains contoso.com to 1.

----------EXAMPLE 2----------

Get-SPContentDatabase -WebApplication http://sitename | Set-SPContentDatabase -WarningSiteCount $null
This example clears the WarningSiteCount for all databases in the sitename Web application.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff607912.aspx

QUESTION 8
You have a deployment of Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 Service Pack 2 (SP2). The deployment includes the following servers:
A. One Microsoft SQL Server 2005 server named Server1
B.One SharePoint server named Server2
All servers run the 64-bit edition of Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2). You need to ensure that you can perform an in-place upgrade of SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1).
What should you do?

A. On Server2, upgrade to the 64-bit edition of Windows Server 2008.
B. On Server1, upgrade SQL Server 2005 to SQL Server 2008.
C. On Server1, upgrade to the 64-bit edition of Windows Server 2008
D. On Server2, install Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 3 (SP3).

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc262485.aspx#section4, Sharepoint 2013 needs at least Server 2008 SP2
There is no Service Pack 3 for Windows Server 2003, and none is forthcoming. http:// technet.microsoft.com/en-us/windowsserver/bb463273

QUESTION 9
Your network contains two servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Microsoft SQL Server. All of the databases on Server1 are mirrored to Server2. You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm that is configured to use Server1 as the database server for all of the databases.
You need to ensure that users can access all SharePoint sites if Server1 fails.
What should you configure?

A. the Business Data Connectivity service application
B. a failover server for each SharePoint database

C. a failover server for each service applicaiton
D. a failover server for each content database

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Mirroring Support for SharePoint 2013 Databases

Like all systems built on top of SQL Server SharePoint 2013 needs to have a plan for availability. There are many methods for configuring high availability, one of which is database mirroring. Other options, such as clustering will be discussed separately.

Database mirroring is a SQL Server technology used for providing database redundancy. **It is configured on a database level, not the server level**. With this method any transaction on the the principal server are sent to the mirror server/database as soon as the transaction log buffer is written to disk on the principal server/ database. The downtime in failover is generally measured in seconds, not minutes.

SharePoint supports both mirroring and clustering for failover. While both do a great job in the case of a failure the question often comes up as to what databases support each option. Many service applications create their own databases, such as the Search Service creating an administration, crawl and property database. The vast majority of the databases support mirroring with the exception of only two at the time of writing. Keep in mind this is information taken from MSDN and applied to SQL Server 2008 R2 and SharePoint 2013. This information could change for SQL Server 2012 as the back end or with future versions of SharePoint.

The only two databases that do not support mirroring are:
User Profile Service: Synchronization database
Web Analytics Service: Staging database

http://www.bidn.com/blogs/BradSchacht/ssis/2646/mirroring-support-for-sharepoint-2013-databases
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc748824.aspx

QUESTION 10
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm.
The List View Threshold property is set to 7,500.
You need to ensure that developers can retrieve a maximum of 7,500 items from a list.
What should you do?

A. Create an information management policy.
B. Enable HTTP request throttling
C. Modify the Allow Object Model Override setting.
D. Modify the value of the List View Lookup Threshold

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Allow Object Model Override Y Specifies whether or not developers can perform database operations, such as queries, that request an override of the List View Threshold to the higher limit specified by the List View Threshold for auditors and administrators. A farm administrator must enable an object model override, and then developers with appropriate permission may then programmatically request that their query use the higher List View Threshold to take advantage of it.

http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/sharepoint-server-help/manage-lists-and-libraries-with-many-items-HA010378155.aspx

QUESTION 11
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. You have a custom application that queries a list, and then generates a report every night at 01:00. You discover that the report cannot be executed due to the list view threshold. You need to ensure that the report is executed successfully. What should you modify from Central Administration?

A. the Resource Throttling settings
B. the schedule for the Microsoft SharePoint Foundation Usage Data Processingjob
C. the User Solution Management settings
D. the schedule for the Solution Daily Resource Usage Update job

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

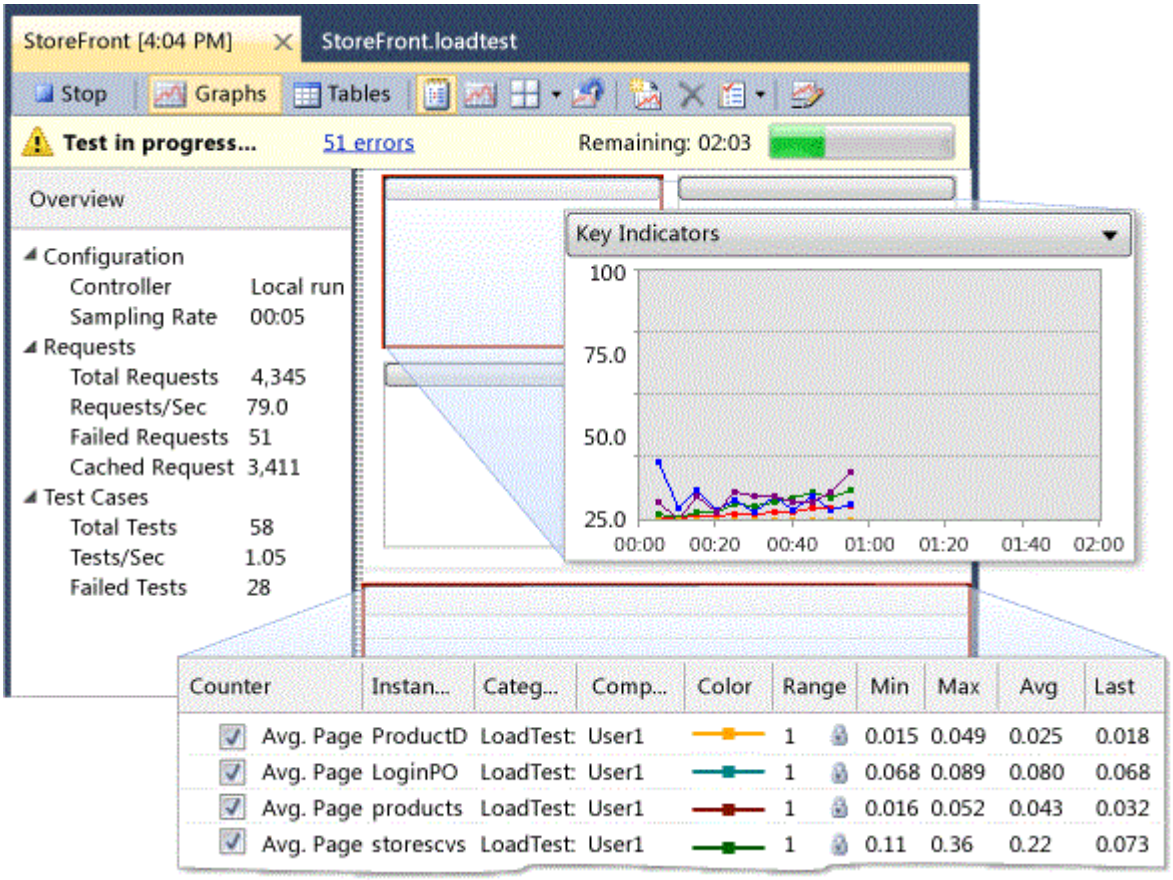
Explanation/Reference:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/gg491393.aspx

QUESTION 12
You are piloting the deployment of a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm named Farm1. Farm1 contains two front-end Web servers and an application server. You create a new site collection that contains five sites. You need to simulate 200 user connections to the sites. The solution must use the minimum amount of administrative effort.
Which tool should use?

A. Stsadm
B. Microsoft SharePoint Designer
C. Test-Connection
D. Microsoft Visual Studio

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
To determine how well your software responds to various levels of usage, you conduct load tests. A load test models the expected usage of a software program by simulating multiple users who access the program at the same time.



http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd293540.aspx

QUESTION 13

You configure a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. You need to perform backup and restore of a site collection and its content database by using Windows PowerShell. Which command should you run to back up a web application?

A. Backup-SPSite http://localhost -Path \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder\SiteBackup. bak
B. Restore-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\ share\site_name.bak -RestoreMethod Overwrite -ConfigurationOnly
C. Backup-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder -BackupMethod Full
D. Restore-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\share\site_name.bak -RestoreMethod Overwrite Item "Farm \Microsoft SharePoint Foundation Web Application\AdventureWorks"
E. Backup-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder -Item "Farm\Microsoft SharePoint Foundation Web Application\AdventureWorks" -BackupMethodFull
F. Backup-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder -BackupMethod Full Item WSS_AdventureWorks
G. Restore-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\share\site_name.bak -RestoreMethod Overwrite Item WSS_AdventureWorks
H. Restore-SPSite http://localhost -Path \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder SiteBackup. bak -Force

Correct Answer: F
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
To back up a Web application by using Windows PowerShell

Verify that you meet the following minimum requirements: See Add-SPShellAdmin. Additionally, the user account performing this procedure must be a member of the SQL Server db_backupoperator fixed database role on the database server where each database is stored.

On the Start menu, click All Programs.

Click Microsoft SharePoint 2013 Products.

Click SharePoint 2013 Management Shell.

At the Windows PowerShell command prompt, type the following command:

Backup-SPFarm -Directory <BackupFolder> -BackupMethod {Full | Differential} -Item <WebApplicationName> [-Verbose]
Where:

<BackupFolder> is the path of the folder you use for storing backup files.

<WebApplicationName> is the name of the Web application.

Note:
You must use the exact name for the Web application that you are backing up withWindows PowerShell. To find the Web application name in Central Administration click Manage web applications in the Application Management section.
Note:
If you are backing up the Web application for the first time, you must use the Full option. You must perform a full backup before you can perform a differential backup.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee748650.aspx#Powershell

QUESTION 14
You configure a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. You have a site collection named http://www.contoso.com based on the Team Site template that has anonymous access enabled.
You need to ensure that anonymous users cannot view application-level pages.
What should you do?

A. From the SharePoint 2013 Management Shell, run the following cmdlet:
Disable-SPFeatureDocumentSet -Url "http://www.contoso.com"
B. Add User1 to the Site Owners group.
C. From the SharePoint 2013 Management Shell, run the following cmdlet:
Disable-SPFeatureViewFormPagesLockdown -Url "http://www.contoso.com"
D. From the SharePoint 2013 Management Shell, run the following cmdlet:
Enable-SPFeatureViewFormPagesLockdown -Url http://www.contoso.com
E. From the SharePoint 2013 Management Shell, run the following script:
$spWeb = Get-SPWeb "http://www.contoso.com/sales" $spWeb.BreakRoleInheritance($false) $spWeb.Dispose( )
F. From the SharePoint 2013 Management Shell, run the following script:
$spWeb = Get-SPWeb "http://www.contoso.com/sales" $spWeb.BreakRoleInheritance($true) $spWeb.Dispose( )
G. Add User1 as a site collection administrator.
H. GrantDesign permissions to the Sales SharePoint user group.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
If you're developing an anonymously accessible SharePoint website, especially an internet-facing one, you may have noticed that you're SharePoint Forms pages are also accessible to anonymous users. For example http://SERVER/_layouts/viewlsts.aspx, _vti_bin web services etc. Typically we don't want this, so how do you prevent anonymous users from accessing these pages? The following steps will help you to do it. This feature is known as lock down feature which is by default enabled for publishing sites.

To enable this feature

First remove all anonymous access from the site.
Then open command prompt and go to the folder C:\Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\Web Server Extensions\14\BIN
First check whether the feature is activated or not; you can use the command below to check it
get-spfeature -site http://url
If ViewFormPagesLockDown is listed, it's enabled.
If not listed you have to enable it with the command below

To activate the Activate Feature:

stsadm -o activatefeature -url -filename ViewFormPagesLockDown\feature.xml
http://mackenzie-sharepoint.blogspot.co.uk/2011/12/sharepoint-2013-viewformpageslockdown.html
http://sharepointlink.blogspot.co.uk/2013/05/anonymous-web-service-to-sharepoint.html

QUESTION 15
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. You need to ensure that a user can create Excell Services service applications. The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to the user.
What should you do?

A. Add a new managed account to the server farm.
B. Modify the Farm Administrators group.
C. Modify the service accounts of the server farm.
D. Modify the administrators of the Excel Services service application.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. The farm contains two web applications named WebApp1 and WebApp2.
WebApp1 contains one site collection. The site collection contains 300 sites.
WebApp2 is used to host personal sites.
You need to prevent the site collection in WebApp1 from containing more than 100 GB of data. Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you use?(Note: This quesiton is part of a series of questions that use the same set of answer choices. Each answer choice may be used once, more than once, or not at all.)

A. Set-SPUsageService
B. Set-SPTimerJob
C. Enable-SPTimerJob
D. New-SPWebApplication

E. Set-SPDiagnosticConfig
F. Enable-SPHealthAnalysisRule
G. Remove-SPUsageApplication
H. Set-SPAlternateURL
I. New-SPWebApplicationExtension
J. Set-SPSite
K. Set-SPWeb
L. Set-SPContentDatabase
M. Set-SPLogLevel
N. Install-SPApplicationContent

Correct Answer: J
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
: Set-SPSite -MaxSize :
MaxSize Parameter
Optional
System.Int32
Sets the maximum storage size for the site collection in megabytes.
The integer value must be larger than the WarningSize value. You cannot use this parameter if the site collection is using a quota template.

----------EXAMPLE 2----------

Set-SPSite –identity "http://sitename" -MaxSize 4000000 -WarningSize 2000000
This example configures the Quota settings for the site collection http://sitename.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff607958.aspx

QUESTION 17
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm.
You have a document library named DocLib1.
You need to generate a report that contains the policy and retention details of DocLib1.
What should you do?

A. From Site Settings, run a Site Web Analytics report.
B. From the Document Library Settings of DocLib1, configure the Information management policy settings.
C. From the Document Library Settings of DocLib1, click Generate file plan report.
D. From Central Administration, run a Web Analytics report.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Generating a File Plan Report

You can also choose the option to Generate a File Plan Report from the Records Center Management interface, as shown in Figure 8. This option allows you to create an Excel file that outlines your file plan as currently configured in your Records Center. To create the file plan, you need to specify a location to store the plans. Each new report will be stored in this location separately, in the folder specified.

After you generate the file plan report, you can obtain detailed information on many aspects of the configured

center file plan, such as

Site details such as Declaration settings and number of items on hold

Content types used in the policies

Policy names associated with the content types

Policy description details

Description

Versioning options

Date the report was generated

http://mscerts.programming4.us/sharepoint/sharepoint%202013%20%20%20implementing%20and%20configuring%20a%20records%20center%20(part%203)%20-%20generating%20a%20file%20plan%20report%20%20%20generating%20an%20audit%20report.aspx

http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=JTVaMPNtsLwC&pg=PA347&lpg=PA347&dq=generate+a+report+that+contains+the+policy+and+retention+details+of+document+library+sharepoint+2013&source=bl&ots=YvArvQn79e&sig=882zcNvmjn1egJ1_NJYCJtMMT1c&hl=en&sa=X&ei=PY3ET6jIDci00QXEwI2aCg&sqi=2&ved=0CFMQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=generate%20a%20report%20that%20contains%20the%20policy%20and%20retention%20details%20of%20document%20library%20sharepoint%202013&f=false

http://blogs.msdn.com/b/mvpawardprogram/archive/2011/10/03/applying-document-retention-in-sharepoint-2013.aspx

QUESTION 18

You configure a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. You need to perform backup and restore of a site collection and its content database by using Windows PowerShell.

Which command should you run to restore the farm configuration?

A. Backup-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder -Item "Farm\Microsoft SharePoint Foundation Web Application\AdventureWorks" -BackupMethod Full
B. Restore-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\share\site_name.bak -RestoreMethod Overwrite Item "Farm\Microsoft SharePoint Foundation Web Application\AdventureWorks"
C. Backup-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder -BackupMethod Full
D. Restore-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\share\site_name.bak -RestoreMethod Overwrite Item WSS_AdventureWorks
E. Backup-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder -BackupMethod Full Item WSS_AdventureWorks
F. Restore-SPSite http://localhost -Path \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder SiteBackup. bak -Force
G. Backup-SPSite http://localhost -Path \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder\SiteBackup. bak
H. Restore-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\share\site_name.bak -RestoreMethod Overwrite -ConfigurationOnly

Correct Answer: H
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff607783.aspx : -ConfigurationOnly (Specifies settings only (no data) will be restored from the backup package and applied to objects on the destination farm.)

Use Windows PowerShell to restore a farm's configuration in SharePoint

You can use Windows PowerShell to restore a farm's configuration.

To restore a farm's configuration by using Windows PowerShell

Verify that you meet the following minimum requirements: See Add-SPShellAdmin.

On the Start menu, click All Programs.

Click SharePoint 2013 Products.

Click SharePoint 2013 Management Shell.

From the Windows PowerShell command prompt (that is, PS C:\>), type the following command and press ENTER:

Restore-SPFarm -Directory <RestoreShare> -RestoreMethod Overwrite -ConfigurationOnly

You must use the ConfigurationOnly parameter. To view the progress of the operation, use the Verbose parameter.

For more information, see Restore-SPFarm.

Note:
We recommend that you use Windows PowerShell when performing command-line administrative tasks. The Stsadm command-line tool has been deprecated, but is included to support compatibility with previous product versions.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee428326.aspx#section1

QUESTION 19

You configure a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. You need to perform backup and restore of a site collection and its content database by using Windows PowerShell.
Which command should you run to restore the content database

A. Restore-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\share\site_name.bak -RestoreMethod Overwrite Item "Farm \Microsoft SharePoint Foundation Web Application\AdventureWorks"
B. Backup-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder -BackupMethod Full
C. Backup-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder -BackupMethod Full Item WSS_AdventureWorks
D. Restore-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\share\site_name.bak -RestoreMethod Overwrite Item WSS_AdventureWorks
E. Restore-SPSite http://localhost -Path \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder SiteBackup. bak -Force
F. Restore-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\share\site_name.bak -RestoreMethod Overwrite -ConfigurationOnly
G. Backup-SPFarm -Directory \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder -Item "Farm\Microsoft SharePoint Foundation Web Application\AdventureWorks" -BackupMethod Full
H. Backup-SPSite http://localhost -Path \\FileServer_Name\SharePointBackupFolder\SiteBackup. bak

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Use Windows PowerShell to restore a SharePoint content database

You can use Windows PowerShell to restore a content database.

To restore a content database by using Windows PowerShell

Verify that you meet the following minimum requirements: See Add-SPShellAdmin.

On the Start menu, click All Programs.

Click Microsoft SharePoint 2013 Products.

Click SharePoint 2013 Management Shell.

At the Windows PowerShell command prompt (that is, PS C:\>), type the following command, and then press ENTER:

Restore-SPFarm -Directory <Backup folder name> -RestoreMethod Overwrite -Item <Content database name> [-BackupId <GUID>] [-Verbose]

Note:
If you are not logged on as the Farm account, you are prompted for the Farm account's credentials.
If you do not use the BackupId parameter, the most recent backup will be used. To view a list of the backups, including their Backup IDs, type the following command, and then press ENTER:

Get-SPBackupHistory -Directory <Backup folder>

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff607783.aspx : -RestoreMethod -Overwrite; Restores content and settings to their original locations and is intended to be used when restoring to the same farm it was backed up from. If the Overwrite parameter is used, a confirmation prompt is displayed. If you want the confirmation prompt suppressed, use the Force parameter.

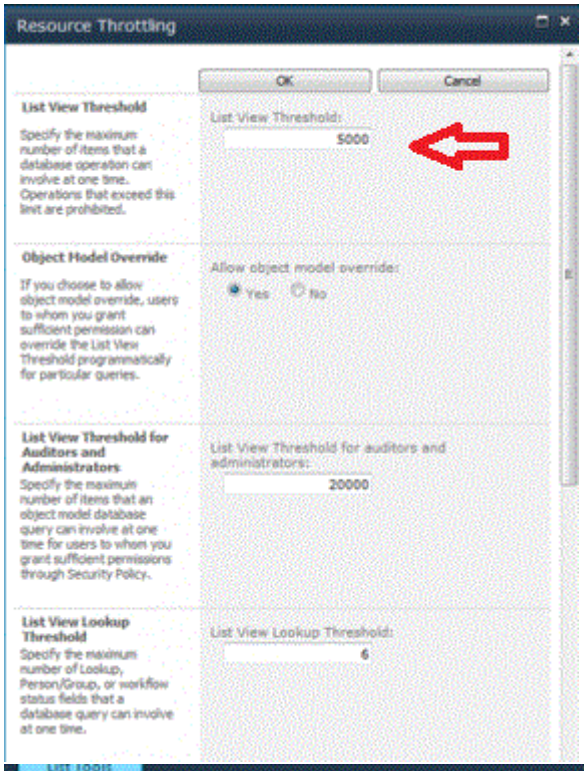
QUESTION 20

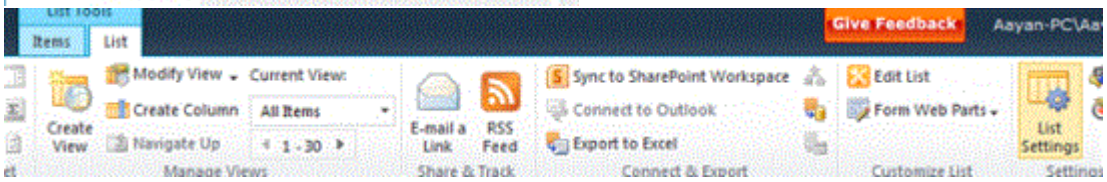
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. The farm contains a web application named WebApp1.
A developer writes custom code to retrieve 6,000 items from a list named List1. The developer reports that only 5,000 items are retrieved when the code is executed. You need to ensure that the developer can retrieve 6,000 items in List1.
What should you do?

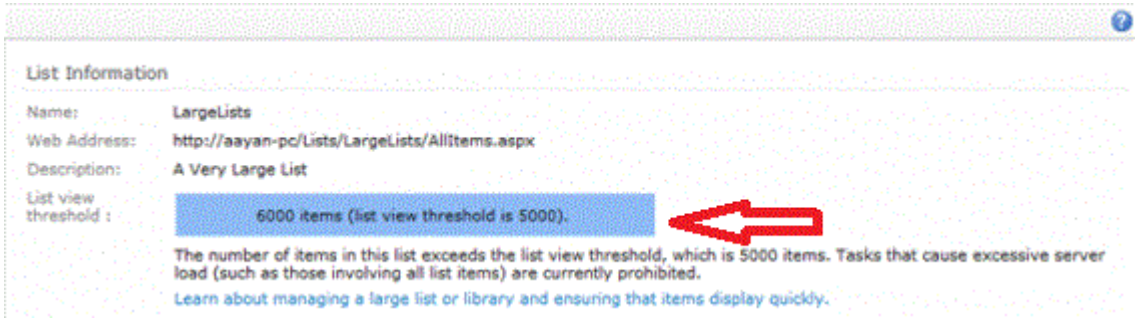
A. From the properties of List1, modify the per-location view settings.
B. From the properties of WebApp1, modify the user permissions of the web application.
C. From the properties of List1, modify the view settings.
D. From the properties of WebApp1, modify the resource throttling settings.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:







http://jerryyasir.wordpress.com/2009/11/22/resource-throttling-in-sharepoint-2013/

QUESTION 21

You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm that has a Web application named WebApp1.

You need to prevent users from using Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2013 to create workflows in WebApp1. Users must be able to create and modify pages in WebApp1 by using SharePoint Designer.

What should you do?

A. Modify the SharePoint Designer settings for WebApp1.
B. Create a permission policy for WebApp1.
C. Disable client integration for the authentication provider of WebApp1.
D. Modify the workflow settings for WebApp1

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22
You have a web application named WebApp1. You need to enable claims-based authentication on WebApp1. Which tool should you use?

A. Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager
B. the Stsadm command
C. the Set-SPWebApplication cmdlet
D. Central Administration

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
When you provision a web application in SharePoint 2013 you get the option to enable Claims based authentication. However, after the provisioning there's no option in the GUI to turn it on. PowerShell saves the day again with the option to change from classic to claims based authentication using the lines below.
$WebAppName = "http://test:8001"
$account = "Administrator"
$wa = get-SPWebApplication $WebAppName
Set-SPwebApplication $wa –AuthenticationProvider (New-SPAuthenticationProvider)
–Zone Default
The user running these command should be a member of the SharePoint_Shell_Access role on the config DB, and a member of the WSS_ADMIN_WPG local group.

http://sharepoint2013mind.blogspot.com/2012/02/enable-claims-based-authentication-on.html

QUESTION 23
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. The farm contains a site collection named Collection1.
You need to ensure that you receive an email message if the resource usage of the sandboxed solutions in Collection1 exceeds 100 points during one day.
What should you do?

A. From Central Administration, edit the Site Lock Information.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-SPUsageApplication cmdlet.
C. From Central Administration, edit the Site Quota Infromation.
D. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-ExecutionPolicy cmdlet.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Change the storage limits for a site collection

Use these procedures to change the storage limits for a site collection.

To change the storage limits for a site collection by using Central Administration

Verify that you have the following administrative credentials:

You must be a member of the Farm Administrators group.

On the Central Administration home page, click Application Management.

On the Application Management page, in the Site Collections section, click Configure quotas and locks.

On the Site Collection and Quota Locks page, ensure that the correct site collection is displayed. If you want to change the site collection, in the Site Collection section, expand the Site Collection list, and then click Change Site Collection. Use the Select Site Collection page to select a site collection.

If the site collection currently uses a quota template, do the following to specify an individual quota:

On the Site Collection Quotas and Locks page, in the Site Quota Information section, expand the Current quota template list, and then select Individual Quota.

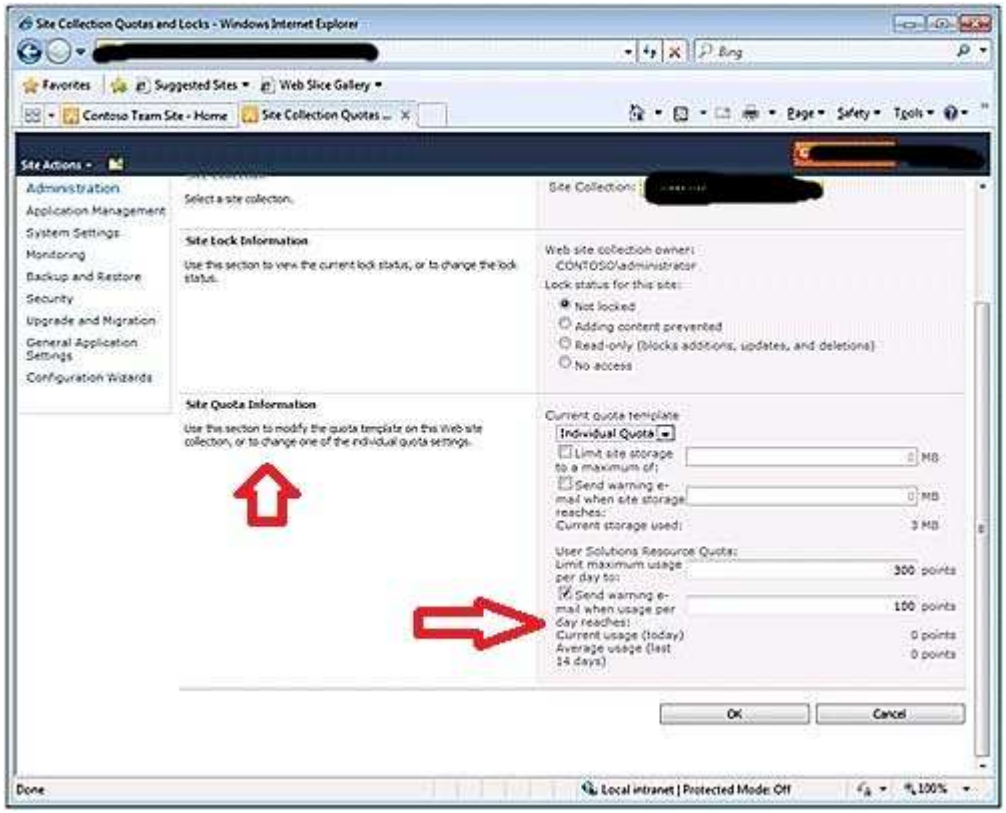
Leave the Limit site storage to a maximum of check box selected, and then type the new maximum value in megabytes.

If you want to send site storage notification e-mail messages to the site collection administrator, select the Send warning e-mail when site storage reaches check box, and then type the value in megabytes.

If you want to limit the maximum resource usage points per day for sandboxed solutions, type the new limit in the Limit maximum usage per day to box. The default is 300 points.

If you want an e-mail message to be sent to the site collection administrator when the usage per day threshold is reached, select the Send warning e-mail when usage per day reaches check box, and then type the threshold, in points, in the box. The default is 100 points.

Click OK.



http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc263480.aspx

QUESTION 24
Your company network includes a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server. You create an http://www.contoso.com web application that has multiple site collections. The site collections have a large amount of content residing across lists. You deploy custom web parts that query the list items through the SharePoint object model. You need to ensure that the custom code that queries the list items and default list views remains within 2,500 items for each request.
What should you do?

A. Limit List View(s) to display only 2,500 items for each list that includes more than 2,500 items.
B. Set the value of the PropertySize attribute to 2500 on the WebPartLimits node in the web.config file.
C. From the SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack (SP1) Management Shell, run the following commands:
   $site = get-spsite http://www.contoso.com
   $site.WebApplication.MaxItemsPerThrottledOperation = 2500
   $site.WebApplication.AllowOMCodeOverrideThrottleSettings = $false
   $site.Dispose( )
D. Set the value of HTTP Request Monitoring and Throttling to No. Set the value of Daily Time Windows for Large Queries to 0 hours.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
In SharePoint 2007 the max items that can be returned by a list view was approximately 2000 items and any query over this limit shall result in low performance and increased load on the server. But SharePoint P2013 list now capable of handling very large data. But most of the time we don't want to return all of these data in a single query. To aid with this, SP2013 introduces list throttling settings that allow us to specify how many items a user can query before the throttle kicks in and aborts the query. This applies to both the queries that retrieve through SharePoint UI or from custom code. List throttling will enabled to display an error message

List throttling in SharePoint 2013 has been designed to give IT administrators a tool to manage and police their servers. Using list throttling, you can configure and control the number of items fetched as a result of a query. There are warning levels, different levels for administrators, and the ability to configure time windows for expensive queries or the ability to request throttle overrides in the object model. Also, the administrators can choose to block all possible throttle overrides on a per-web application limit.

By default throttling limit is as mentioned below:-

1. MaxItemsPerThrottledOperation

MaxItemsPerThrottledOperation tells you that if the list contains 5,000 to 20,000 items , and if the administrator queries the list, the administrator will be given all the lists items requested. However the administrator will be shown a warning on the list settings page, telling the administrator that even though his query was successful, nonadministrative users will not be able to query more than 5,000 items.

2. MaxItemsPerThrottledOperationWarningLevel: 3000
If list has more than 3000 item then list is throttled and it will give a warning message.

How to increase throttling limit

However if business wish to run expensive query then You can do so in code by using the SPQuery.RequestThrottleOverride and SPSiteDataQuery.RequestThrottleOverride methods.

Also, the IT administrator can globally disable all such override requests at the WebApplication level by using

the WebApplication.AllowOMCodeOverrideThrottleSettings property.

http://sharepoint.infoyen.com/2012/03/14/lists-throttling-in-sharepoint-2013/

QUESTION 25
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. The farm contains a web application named WebApp1. WebApp1 contains a content database named ContentDB1. For WebApp1, you create an additional content database named ContentDB2. You need to ensure that all new site collections are created in ContentDB2. The solution must ensure that users can access all of the site collectios in ContentDB1.
What should you do?

A. Define a new managed path.
B. Configure the site collection quotas and locks.
C. Configure the User Policy of WebApp1.
D. Set the database status of ContentDB1 to Offline.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Designate which Content Database your new Site Collection is created in.
According to an article I read this evening and statements that I have seen at least 3 other places just this week the only way to designate which content database your new site collection is going to be created in is to use stsadm and create the content database and site collection at the same time.

Not so say I! It is possible to use the Central Administration GUI to determine which content database your new site collection will be created in. The solution is not elegant but it does work for creating site collections in new and existing content databases and does not require using stsadm.

If you follow the steps I'm going to outline you can pick the content database you want to create your new site collection in from the Web Application Management and Site Management sections of your Central Administration page. For the last 3 years I have been using the following process when I create my site collections and it works quite well.

Under the Application Management section access the "Content Databases" link.
In the upper right hand corner make sure you are in the correct Web Application. If you aren't then change to the correct one.
Click the link for each Content Database you have listed under the "Database Name" heading.
When the "Manage Content Database Settings" page opens set the "Database Status" to "Offline" and then click "OK". After you click ok you'll be taken back to the "Manage Content Databases page where the database you just changed should now show as "Stopped".
Click the "Add a Content Database" link and create a new content database. Do not make any changes to the "Database Status" setting. It will show as "Started" in the list of Content Databases. You will also notice that the "Current Number of Sites" will be equal to 0.
Navigate to the SharePoint Site Management section and create your new site collection.
Go back to the Manage Content Databases list and you will now see that the Content Database you just created now shows that the Current Number of Sites is equal to 1.
You have just created a new site collection in the content database of your choice.

As long as a content database is in the "Stopped" state no new site collections can be created within that content database. You can still create sites, or more accurately I suppose "Webs" but not site collections.

If you had 15 content databases in the list and all were in the stopped state and you tried to create a new site collection SharePoint would throw an error message (that doesn't say anything about there not being a content database available to create the new site collection in). Pick the content database you want your new site collection to reside in, set the state to "Started" and then you will be able to create the site collection in the

database you want.

I'll update this with screenshots as soon as I finish putting the final touches on my presentation for SharePoint Saturday in Atlanta next weekend and Huntsville on May 1st.

April 9th, 2013 | Category: Architecture, Best Practices, Configuration
7 comments to Designate which Content Database your new Site Collection is created in.
Rebecca
April 23, 2013 at 1:24 PM
Jay,

I had a question. Couldn't you just change the number of maximum number of sites that can be created to the actual number of sites you have already created in the old content database. Then create the new content database and add a new site collection and it should go to the new database you just created since the other one is maxed out. I only bring this up because I know personally where I work you cannot just stop the database during the day since this would bring down the site. I would have to wait until our maintenance window which is once a week for 2 hours.

jsimcox
April 23, 2013 at 8:18 PM
Hi Rebecca,

You're not actually stopping the database as such. When you set a content database to "Offline" all you are doing is preventing any more site collections (remember we're talking about site collections, not sites or more accurately, webs) from being created in that database. Your sites/webs will still be online and you can also continue to create more sites, add content, etc…

To expand on the question there is another way to set the number of site collections that can be created in a content database in the Central Administration UI. As it was explained to me by Michael Noel "SharePoint uses an algorithm to determine which content database is used to house a new site collection. This algorithm is based on how much available capacity exists across all content DBs. So, the best way to do this is to simply raise the maximum number of sites in the DB you want to a very high number, then creating the new site collection, which will now go to the DB with the most available 'room', so to speak." (quoted content courtesy of Michael Noel)

For me specifically, I manage a small enough environment that I don't have to worry about hundreds, or thousands of content databases. Your situation may be different and should be treated accordingly. If you're managing several hundred content databases I'd go with the solution described by Michael, it makes too much sense not to do it that way.

There are a number of ways to do it. You just need to decide which way fits your needs best.

http://www.sharepointmechanic.com/?p=340
http://smartbiblog.wordpress.com/2011/02/23/hello-world/

QUESTION 26

You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. A webpage designer recently modified the home page of a site and added several custom Web Parts to the page. Users report that the home page takes a long time to load. You suspect that a Web Part causes the home page to load slowly. You need to idetify which Web Part causes the home page to load slowly.
What should you do first?

A. Enable Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services.
B. Enable the Developer Dashboard.
C. Open PerformancePoint Dashboard Designer.
D. Open Performance Monitor.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Using the Developer Dashboard
SharePoint 2013 4 out of 11 rated this helpful - Rate this topic
Published: May 2013

The Developer Dashboard is an instrumentation framework introduced in Microsoft SharePoint Foundation 2013. Similar in concept to ASP.NET page tracing, it provides diagnostic information that can help a developer or system administrator troubleshoot problems with page components that would otherwise be very difficult to isolate. For example, a developer can easily introduce extra SPSite or SPWeb objects into his or her code unknowingly or add extraneous SQL Server queries.

In the past, the only way to debug performance problems caused by the extra overhead of these instances in code would be to attach a debugger to the code and monitor SQL Server Profiler traces. With the Developer Dashboard, a developer can identify this type of problem, either programmatically by using the object model or visually by looking at page output.

Although performance issues and resource usage information is available in the Unified Logging Service (ULS) logs, interpreting the raw data can be very time consuming. With the Developer Dashboard, all the related information is correlated, which makes identifying these types of issues much easier.

What Information Is Captured?
Developer Dashboard contains an extensible mechanism for measuring various performance counters at various scopes. Within Developer Dashboard, the following performance counters are used to monitor usage and resource consumption at each stage of the requests.

Per-Thread Counters

These counters measure values for the current request or timer job:

Thread execution time

Number, duration, call stack information and query text of each SQL Server query generated by the page

Number, duration, and call stack information of each WCF call

URL or timer job name

Current user

Execution start time

Any of the preceding statistics for code enclosed by SPMonitoredScope (see Using SPMonitoredScope)

The preceding data is output to two locations at the end of every request or timer job:

ULS log — All collected statistics for a specified scope are always logged to the ULS log.

Developer Dashboard — Performance statistics for a request are available in the browser window.

http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff512745.aspx

QUESTION 27
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. The farm contains a publishing site collection. You have a page that contains a Content Query Web Part. The Content Query Web Part displays all items that use the task content type in the site

collection. Users report that when they add new task items to the site collection, the tasks take up to one minute to appear in the Content Query Web Part. You need to reduce the amount of time it takes for the new tasks to appear in the Content Query Web Part. What should you do?

A. Edit the list view threshold.
B. Edit the site collection object cache.
C. Activate the BLOB cache.
D. Activate the site collection output cache

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
The object cache is used internally to optimize page rendering by storing properties of sites, page layouts, and pages. The object cache reduces the amount of traffic between the Web server and a SQL database. This results in higher throughput of rendered pages, thereby increasing the number of pages that can be delivered to clients.

You can optimize the object cache for a site collection by specifying several settings:

The size of the object cache.
http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/sharepoint-server-help/configure-object-cache-settings-HA010157783.aspx
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa622758.aspx

QUESTION 28
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. You discover that each Unified Logging Service (ULS) log contains only 30 minutes of data. You need to configure the ULS logs to contain 60 minutes of activity. Which Windows PwerShell cmdlet should you use?

A. Set-SPTimerJob
B. Set-SPDiagnosticConfig
C. Set-SPLogLevel
D. Set-SPUsageService

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Set-SPDiagnosticConfig -LogCutInterval parameter Specifies a time period to roll over to the next log file. The type must be a valid number between 0 and 1440.
The default value is 30.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff607575.aspx

QUESTION 29
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. The farm contains a site collection named Collection1. Collection1 has a quota of 100 GB and a dedicated database.
You need to identify the size of Collection1.
What should you use?

A. Site Web Analystics reports
B. Site collection Web Analytics reports
C. administrative reports
D. Unified Logging Service (ULS) logs

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Site Collection Web Analytics provides a report called Storage Usage at: _layouts/WebAnalytics/Report.aspx?t=StorageTrendsReport&l=sc

It shows the trend in storage growth for the entire site collection against the quota, but doesn't drill down to lower levels.

QUESTION 30
You configure a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. The farm contains a single Search service application that has two index servers and 8 millions documents. You need to ensure that users throughout the farm can specify that results for an individual search query should include content only from a SharePoint web application that has the http://www.contoso.com URL.
What should you do?

A. Add a new content source and specify its start address. Add a crawl schedule, and initiate a full crawl.
B. Add a new search scope at the service application level. Add a scope rule that uses the Web Address rule type.
C. Add a second Search service application and distribute the indexed content across the two index servers
D. Add a new crawl rule and specify the path where the rule will apply. In the Crawl Configuration section, select the Include all items in this path option.
E. Add a new index partition and distribute the existing index accross the two index servers.
F. Add a new federated search location. In the Restrictions and Credentials Information section, select the Use restriction: Only allowed sites can use this location option
G. Add a new crawl rule and specify the path where the rule will apply. In the Crawl Configuration section, select the Exclude all items in this path option.
H. Add a new search scope at the site administration level. Add a scope rule that uses the Content Source rule type.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
A **content source** is a set of options that you can use to specify what type of content is crawled, what URLs to crawl, and how deep and when to crawl. The default content source is **Local SharePoint sites**. You can use this content source to specify how to crawl all content in all Web applications that are associated with a particular Search service application. By default, for each Web application that uses a particular Search service application, SharePoint Server 2013 adds the start address of the top-level site of each site collection to the default content source.
Some organizations can use the default content source to satisfy their search requirements. However, many organizations have to have additional content sources. Plan additional content sources when you have to do the following:

Crawl different types of content — for example, SharePoint sites, file shares, and business data.

Crawl some content on different schedules than other content.

Limit or increase the quantity of content that is crawled.

Set different priorities for crawling different sites.

You can create up to 500 content sources in each Search service application, and each content source can contain as many as 500 start addresses. To keep administration as simple as possible, we recommend that you limit the number of content sources that you create.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc262926(v=office.14).aspx

QUESTION 31
You have a Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 Service Pack 2 (SP2) server farm. You deploy SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1). You attach the content databases from the SharePoint Server 2007 server farm to SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1). You need to identify whether the content databases contain any customizations that cannot be used by SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1). What should you run?

A. the test-spcontentdatabase cmdlet
B. the psconfig.exe command
C. the spmetal.exe command
D. the mount-spcontentdatabase cmdlet

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Detailed Description
This cmdlet contains more than one parameter set. You may only use parameters from one parameter set, and you may not combine parameters from different parameter sets. For more information about how to use parameter sets, see Cmdlet Parameter Sets.
Use the **Test-SPContentDatabase** cmdlet to test a content database against a Web application to verify all customizations referenced within the content database are also installed in the web application. This cmdlet can be issued against a content database currently attached to the farm, or a content database that is not connected to the farm. It can be used to test content databases from SharePoint 2013 Products and from SharePoint Products and Technologies.

Note:
The **Test-SPContentDatabase** cmdlet does not change any of the data or structure of the content database, but can cause load on the database while the checks are in progress, which could temporarily block use of the content database. This cmdlet should only be used against a content database that is currently under low or no usage.
Input Types
Return Types

Example

----------EXAMPLE 1----------

Copy
```
Test-SPContentDatabase -name WSS_Content_DB -webapplication http://sitename
```
This example tests the `WSS_Content_DB` content database against the `sitename` Web application, and returns a list of issues.
----------EXAMPLE 2----------
Copy
```
$DB = Get-SPContentDatabase -site http://contoso.com
```
Copy
```
Test-SPContentDatabase $DB -showrowcounts
```
This example gets the content database that contains the site collection at `http://contoso.com`, and then tests the database against the Web application that hosts it to determine issues. Together with displaying the list of issues, by specifying the **ShowRowCounts** parameter, this also returns the table size metrics from the content database.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff607941.aspx

QUESTION 32
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. You have a Web application that is accessed by using the URL https://portal.contoso.com. You need to add a new site collection to the Web application. Users must be able to access the site collection by using the URL https://hrweb.contoso.com. What should you do?

A. From Central Administration, extend the Web application.
B. From the SharePoint 2013 Management Shell, run the new-spsite cmdlet.
C. From Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, create a new virtual directory, and then modify the site bindings of the Web application
D. From Central Administration, create a new site collection, and then add an alternate access mapping.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
```
New-SPSite -Url "<URL for the new site collection>" -OwnerAlias "<domain\user>" -
Template $template
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc263165.aspx#section2
```

QUESTION 33
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. You need to create a State Services service application. What should you do?

A. From a command prompt, run the SharePoint Products Configuration Wizard.
B. From a command prompt, run stsadm.exe and specify the deploysolution operation.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-SPStateServiceApplication cmdlet.
D. From Central Administration, run the Farm Configuration Wizard.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Configure the State Service
The State Service is automatically configured as part of the Basic installation of SharePoint Server 2013. Advanced installation of SharePoint Server 2013 requires separate configuration of the State Service. You can configure the State Service after installation of SharePoint Server 2013 by using one of the following tools:
Farm Configuration Wizard

Windows PowerShell

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee704548.aspx

QUESTION 34
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 Service Pack 1 (SP1) server farm. The farm contains a web application named WebApp1. Users access WebApp1 by using the URL http://webapp1. You need to ensure that you can access WebApp1 by using the URL http://webapp2. What should you do? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

A. the site bindings of WebApp1, add the host name WebApp2.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run the New-SPAlternateUrl -Url http://webapp2-WebApplication http://webapp1 -Zone Intranet cmdlet.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the Set-SPAlternateUrl -Identity http://webapp1 -Url http://webapp2 -Zone Intranet cmdlet.
D. Create a new web application named http://webapp2.
E. To WebApp1, add a managed path named WebApp2.

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
The New-SPAlternateUrl cmdlet creates a new public or internal URL for the specified Web application zone or resource. Use the ResourceName parameter if the alternate URL is for an external resource.

Each Web application can be associated with a collection of mappings between internal and public URLs. Both internal and public URLs consist of the protocol and domain portion of the full URL; for example, https://www.fabrikam.com. Users type a public URL to get to the SharePoint site, and that URL appears in the links on the pages. Internal URLs are in the URL requests that are sent to the SharePoint site. Many internal URLs can be associated with a single public URL in multiserver farms; for example, when a load balancer routes requests to specific IP addresses to various servers in the load-balancing cluster.

Each Web application supports five collections of mappings per URL; the five collections correspond to five zones (default, intranet, extranet, Internet, and custom). When the Web application receives a request for an internal URL in a particular zone, links on the pages returned to the user have the public URL for that zone.

----------EXAMPLE----------

#create the public URL
New-SPAlternateURL https://www.contoso.com -Zone "Internet"
#create the internal URL
New-SPAlternateURL http://sharepoint.contoso.com –Zone "Internet" -internal
This example translates incoming requests for https://www.contoso.com into http://sharepoint.contoso.com (on the Internet zone).

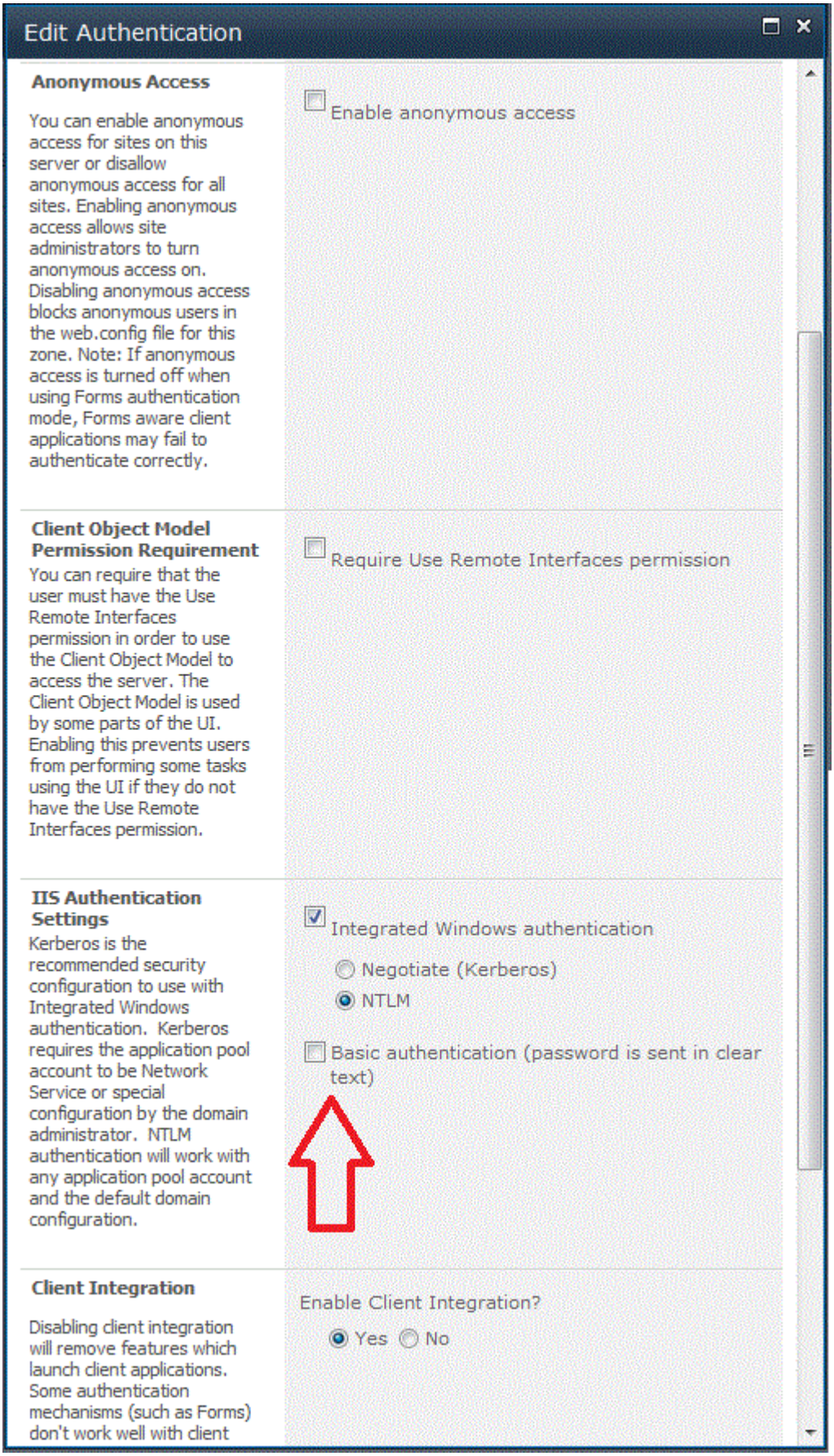
When a reverse proxy is being set up to handle public URL SSL termination, alternate access mappings must be configured to handle the URL translation.

QUESTION 35
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 server farm. You have a Web application. The zones in the Web application are configured as shown in the following table. Both zones use Windows authentication. You need to configure the Extranet zone to use basic authentication. What should you do from Central Administration?

A. Configure the site permissions.
B. Modify the policy for the Web application.
C. Configure the user permissions for the Web application.
D. Configure the authentication providers for the Web application.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:


Edit Authentication
Anonymous Access
You can enable anonymous access for sites on this server or disallow anonymous access for all sites. Enabling anonymous access allows site administrators to turn anonymous access on. Disabling anonymous access blocks anonymous users in the web.config file for this zone. Note: If anonymous access is turned off when using Forms authentication mode, Forms aware client applications may fail to authenticate correctly.
Enable anonymous access
Client Object Model Permission Requirement
You can require that the user must have the Use Remote Interfaces permission in order to use the Client Object Model to access the server. The Client Object Model is used by some parts of the UI. Enabling this prevents users from performing some tasks using the UI if they do not have the Use Remote Interfaces permission.
Require Use Remote Interfaces permission
IIS Authentication Settings
Kerberos is the recommended security configuration to use with Integrated Windows authentication. Kerberos requires the application pool account to be Network Service or special configuration by the domain administrator. NTLM authentication will work with any application pool account and the default domain configuration.
Integrated Windows authentication
Negotiate (Kerberos)
NTLM
Basic authentication (password is sent in clear text)
Client Integration
Disabling client integration will remove features which launch client applications. Some authentication mechanisms (such as Forms) don't work well with client
Enable Client Integration?
Yes
No

QUESTION 36
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 server farm. You create a Web application that supports only forms-based authentication. You need to index the content of the Web application. What should you do?

A. Create a new crawl rule.
B. Change the Search Service account.
C. Change the Authentication Type settings to Web single sign-on.
D. Run the get-spwebapplication cmdlet and specify the UseClaimsAuthentication parameter.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
You can add a crawl rule to include or exclude specific paths when you crawl content. When you include a path, you can optionally provide alternative account credentials to crawl it. In addition to creating or editing crawl rules, you can test, delete, or reorder existing crawl rules.
Specify authentication credentials. If a site to be crawled requires different credentials than those of the default content access account, create a crawl rule to specify the authentication credentials.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee792871.aspx

QUESTION 37
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 server farm. You modify the Web application default settings to prevent views from displaying more than 2,000 Items. You discover a custom SharePoint user solution that contains a custom Web Part display with more than 2,000 items. You need to prevent all Web Parts from displaying more than 2,000 items. What should you do?

A. From Central Administration, modify the Resource Throttling settings.
B. From Central Administration, modify the User Solutions Management settings.
C. From Library Settings, modify the Per-location view settings.
D. From Library Settings, modify the Validation Settings

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 server farm. You need to ensure that users can create a maximum of 300 alerts for a Web application. What should you do?

A. Specify a Web Application user policy.
B. Configure Resource Throttling
C. Configure Send To Connections
D. Configure the Web Application General Settings.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
To configure alert settings for a Web application by using Central Administration

Verify that the user account that is performing this task is a member of the Farm Administrators SharePoint group.

On the SharePoint Central Administration Web site, click Application Management.

On the Application Management page, click Manage Web Applications.

Click the Web application for which you want to configure alerts. The ribbon becomes active.

On the ribbon, click the General Settings drop-down menu, and then click General Settings.

On the Web Application General Settings page, in the Alerts section, configure the following settings:

Specify whether alerts are On or Off. By default, alerts are On.

Specify the Maximum number of alerts that a user can create in a SharePoint Web site. This value can be any integer from 1 through 2,000,000,000, or you can specify that the number of alerts is unlimited. The default value is 500 alerts.

After you have finished configuring alerts, click OK.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc262816.aspx

QUESTION 39
You have a sharepoint server 2013 SP1 server farm that contains a Web server named Server1. You have a file server named Server2. You discover that Server1 cannot render Microsoft Office Excel workbooks that are stored on Server2 and that are larger than 10 MB. Server1 can render excel workbooks that are stored on Server2 and that are smaller than 10 MB. You need to ensure that Server1 can render all Excel workbooks stored on Server2. What should you do?

A. From Trusted file location for Excel services, modify the location settings for the Server2 address.
B. Add a new trusted data provider.
C. From Trusted Location for excel Services, modify the workbook property setting for the server2 address.
D. Add a new trusted data collection library.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40
You have a SharePoint Server 2013 server farm that uses several back-end data sources. The
back-end data sources require authentication. You create a Secure Store Service application. The farm does not have a PerformancePoint Services service application. Security requirements in your organization prevent the use of Kerberos delegation. You plan to implement a new PerformancePoint Services service application. You need to ensure that all new PerformancePoint Services dashboards can successfully access the back-end

data sources. How should you configure the PerformancePoint Services service application?

A. Configure the Unattended Service Account setting.
B. Configure an application pool that has access to the back-end data sources.
C. Enable the PerformancePoint Services site and site collection features.
D. Enable the Add this service application's proxy to the farm's default proxy list setting.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
In order to use PerformancePoint Services in Microsoft SharePoint Server 2013, you must configure a PerformancePoint Services service application. Once you have created the service application, you must provide data access to the users. This can be done by using the unattended service account, or by configuring Kerberos delegation.
The Unattended Service Account is an Active Directory account that is used for accessing PerformancePoint Services data sources. This account is used by PerformancePoint Services on behalf of authorized users to provide access to external data sources for the purposes of creating and using dashboards and other PerformancePoint Services content.

http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee836145.aspx