

DP-200 Dumps

Implementing an Azure Data Solution

<https://www.certleader.com/DP-200-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to ensure that phone-based polling data can be analyzed in the PollingData database.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Parameterize deployment by using Azure Integration Runtime	
Configure an Azure Logic App to deploy the deployment artifact	
Configure Azure DevOps to deploy the deployment artifact	
Create a deployment artifact containing an extracted Azure Resource Manager template	
Parameterize deployment by using the Azure Resource Manager template parameter file	
Create a deployment artifact containing a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

- Create a deployment artifact containing an extracted Azure Resource Manager template
- Parameterize deployment by using the Azure Resource Manager template parameter file
- Configure Azure DevOps to deploy the deployment artifact

Scenario:

All deployments must be performed by using Azure DevOps. Deployments must use templates used in multiple environments
No credentials or secrets should be used during deployments

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to set up access to Azure SQL Database for Tier 7 and Tier 8 partners.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Connect to the Database and use Azure PowerShell to create a database firewall rule	
Set the Allow Azure Services to Access Server to Disabled	
In the Azure portal, create a database firewall rule	
In the Azure portal, create a server firewall rule	
Connect to the database and use Transact-SQL to create a database firewall rule	
Set the Allow Azure Services to Access Server setting to Enabled	

- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tier 7 and 8 data access is constrained to single endpoints managed by partners for access Step 1: Set the Allow Azure Services to Access Server setting to Disabled

Set Allow access to Azure services to OFF for the most secure configuration.

By default, access through the SQL Database firewall is enabled for all Azure services, under Allow access to Azure services. Choose OFF to disable access for all Azure services.

Note: The firewall pane has an ON/OFF button that is labeled Allow access to Azure services. The ON setting allows communications from all Azure IP addresses and all Azure subnets. These Azure IPs or subnets might not be owned by you. This ON setting is probably more open than you want your SQL Database to be. The virtual network rule feature offers much finer granular control.

Step 2: In the Azure portal, create a server firewall rule Set up SQL Database server firewall rules

Server-level IP firewall rules apply to all databases within the same SQL Database server. To set up a server-level firewall rule:

- In Azure portal, select SQL databases from the left-hand menu, and select your database on the SQL databases page.

- On the Overview page, select Set server firewall. The Firewall settings page for the database server opens.

Step 3: Connect to the database and use Transact-SQL to create a database firewall rule

Database-level firewall rules can only be configured using Transact-SQL (T-SQL) statements, and only after you've configured a server-level firewall rule.

To setup a database-level firewall rule:

- In Object Explorer, right-click the database and select New Query.

- EXECUTE sp_set_database_firewall_rule N'Example DB Rule','0.0.0.4','0.0.0.4';

- On the toolbar, select Execute to create the firewall rule. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-security-tutorial>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some questions sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You need to configure data encryption for external applications. Solution:

1. Access the Always Encrypted Wizard in SQL Server Management Studio
2. Select the column to be encrypted
3. Set the encryption type to Deterministic
4. Configure the master key to use the Azure Key Vault
5. Validate configuration results and deploy the solution Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

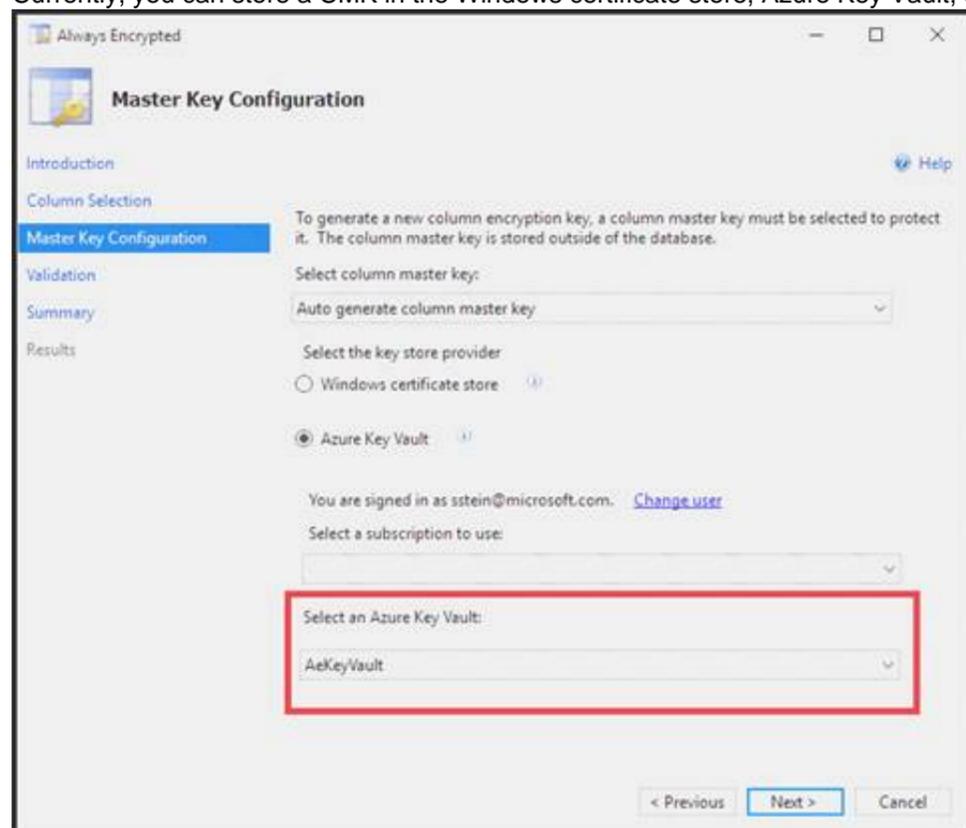
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

We use the Azure Key Vault, not the Windows Certificate Store, to store the master key.

Note: The Master Key Configuration page is where you set up your CMK (Column Master Key) and select the key store provider where the CMK will be stored. Currently, you can store a CMK in the Windows certificate store, Azure Key Vault, or a hardware security module (HSM).



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-always-encrypted-azure-key-vault>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some questions sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You need to configure data encryption for external applications.

Solution:

1. Access the Always Encrypted Wizard in SQL Server Management Studio
2. Select the column to be encrypted
3. Set the encryption type to Deterministic
4. Configure the master key to use the Windows Certificate Store
5. Validate configuration results and deploy the solution Does the solution meet the goal?

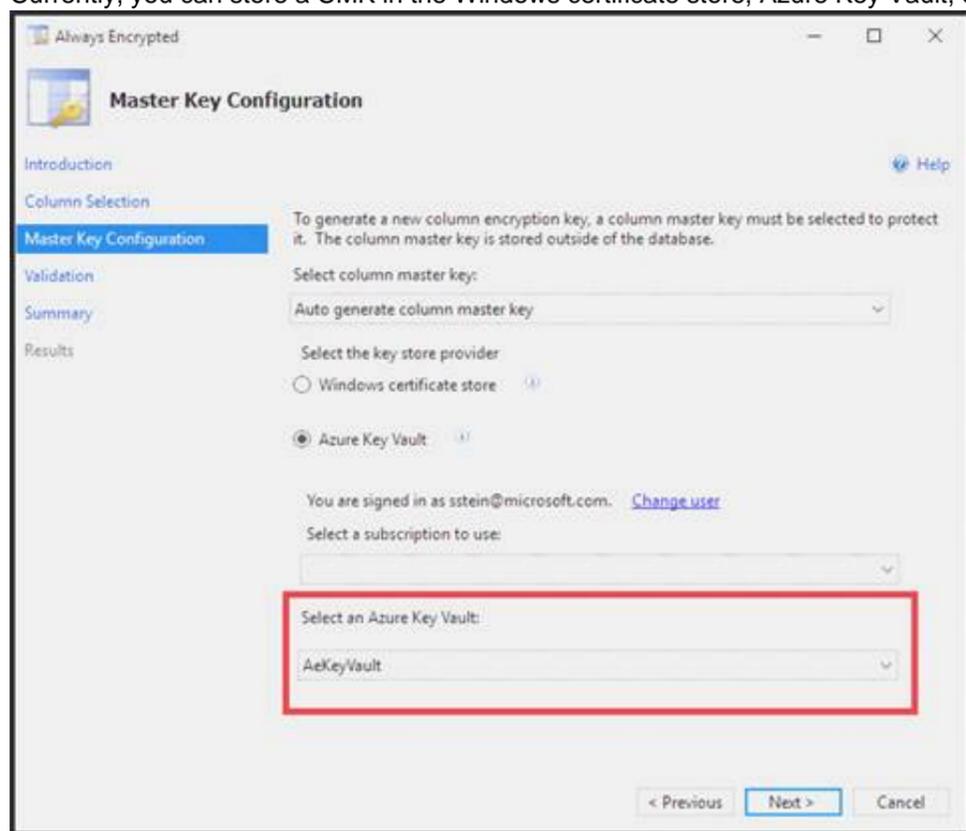
- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use the Azure Key Vault, not the Windows Certificate Store, to store the master key.

Note: The Master Key Configuration page is where you set up your CMK (Column Master Key) and select the key store provider where the CMK will be stored. Currently, you can store a CMK in the Windows certificate store, Azure Key Vault, or a hardware security module (HSM).



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-always-encrypted-azure-key-vault>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your company manages on-premises Microsoft SQL Server pipelines by using a custom solution.

The data engineering team must implement a process to pull data from SQL Server and migrate it to Azure Blob storage. The process must orchestrate and manage the data lifecycle.

You need to configure Azure Data Factory to connect to the on-premises SQL Server database.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure Data Factory resource.	
Configure a self-hosted integration runtime.	
Create a virtual private network (VPN) connection from on-premises to Microsoft Azure.	
Create a database master key on SQL Server.	
Backup the database and send it Azure Blob storage.	
Configure the on-premises SQL Server instance with an integration runtime.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a virtual private network (VPN) connection from on-premises to Microsoft Azure.

You can also use IPsec VPN or Azure ExpressRoute to further secure the communication channel between your on-premises network and Azure.

Azure Virtual Network is a logical representation of your network in the cloud. You can connect an on-premises network to your virtual network by setting up IPsec VPN (site-to-site) or ExpressRoute (private peering).
Step 2: Create an Azure Data Factory resource. Step 3: Configure a self-hosted integration runtime.
You create a self-hosted integration runtime and associate it with an on-premises machine with the SQL Server database. The self-hosted integration runtime is the component that copies data from the SQL Server database on your machine to Azure Blob storage.
Note: A self-hosted integration runtime can run copy activities between a cloud data store and a data store in a private network, and it can dispatch transform activities against compute resources in an on-premises network or an Azure virtual network. The installation of a self-hosted integration runtime needs on an on-premises machine or a virtual machine (VM) inside a private network.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/tutorial-hybrid-copy-powershell>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)
You develop data engineering solutions for a company.
A project requires an in-memory batch data processing solution.
You need to provision an HDInsight cluster for batch processing of data on Microsoft Azure.
How should you complete the PowerShell segment? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

- New-AzureStorageContainer
- New-AzureRmHDInsightClusterConfig
- New-AzureRmHDInsightCluster

```

-Name $clusterName -Context $defaultStorageContext
$objectConfig = New-Object "System.Collections.Generic.D
$objectConfig.Add (
(
-ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName
-ClusterName $clusterName
-Location $location
-ClusterSizeInNodes $clusterSizeInNodes
-ClusterType
-OSType $clusterOS
-Version $clusterVersion
-ComponentVersion $objectConfig

```

Options in dropdowns: "spark", "hadoop", "New-AzureRmHDInsightCluster", "New-AzureRmHDInsightClusterConfig", "New-AzureStorageContainer", "spark", "hadoop", "HBase", "Storm".

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

- New-AzureStorageContainer
- New-AzureRmHDInsightClusterConfig
- New-AzureRmHDInsightCluster

```

-Name $clusterName -Context $defaultStorageContext
$objectConfig = New-Object "System.Collections.Generic.D
$objectConfig.Add (
(
-ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName
-ClusterName $clusterName
-Location $location
-ClusterSizeInNodes $clusterSizeInNodes
-ClusterType
-OSType $clusterOS
-Version $clusterVersion
-ComponentVersion $objectConfig

```

Options in dropdowns: "spark", "hadoop", "New-AzureRmHDInsightCluster", "New-AzureRmHDInsightClusterConfig", "New-AzureStorageContainer", "spark", "hadoop", "HBase", "Storm".

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)
You manage a solution that uses Azure HDInsight clusters.
You need to implement a solution to monitor cluster performance and status. Which technology should you use?

- A. Azure HDInsight .NET SDK
- B. Azure HDInsight REST API
- C. Ambari REST API
- D. Azure Log Analytics
- E. Ambari Web UI

Answer: E

Explanation:

Ambari is the recommended tool for monitoring utilization across the whole cluster. The Ambari dashboard shows easily glanceable widgets that display metrics

such as CPU, network, YARN memory, and HDFS disk usage. The specific metrics shown depend on cluster type. The "Hosts" tab shows metrics for individual nodes so you can ensure the load on your cluster is evenly distributed.
The Apache Ambari project is aimed at making Hadoop management simpler by developing software for provisioning, managing, and monitoring Apache Hadoop clusters. Ambari provides an intuitive, easy-to-use Hadoop management web UI backed by its RESTful APIs.
References:
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/monitoring-on-hdinsight-part-1-an-overview/> <https://ambari.apache.org/>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to use Microsoft Azure SQL Database instances with strict user access control. A user object must:

- Move with the database if it is run elsewhere
- Be able to create additional users

You need to create the user object with correct permissions.

Which two Transact-SQL commands should you run? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. ALTER LOGIN Mary WITH PASSWORD = 'strong_password';
- B. CREATE LOGIN Mary WITH PASSWORD = 'strong_password';
- C. ALTER ROLE db_owner ADD MEMBER Mary;
- D. CREATE USER Mary WITH PASSWORD = 'strong_password';
- E. GRANT ALTER ANY USER TO Mary;

Answer: CD

Explanation:

C: ALTER ROLE adds or removes members to or from a database role, or changes the name of a user-defined database role.

Members of the db_owner fixed database role can perform all configuration and maintenance activities on the database, and can also drop the database in SQL Server.

D: CREATE USER adds a user to the current database.

Note: Logins are created at the server level, while users are created at the database level. In other words, a login allows you to connect to the SQL Server service (also called an instance), and permissions inside the database are granted to the database users, not the logins. The logins will be assigned to server roles (for example, serveradmin) and the database users will be assigned to roles within that database (eg. db_datareader, db_bckupoperator).

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/alter-role-transact-sql> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-user-transact-sql>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company uses Microsoft Azure SQL Database to store sensitive company data. You encrypt the data and only allow access to specified users from specified locations.

You must monitor data usage, and data copied from the system to prevent data leakage.

You need to configure Azure SQL Database to email a specific user when data leakage occurs.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
In Auditing, enable Auditing .	
Configure the service to create alerts for threat detections of type Data Exfiltration .	
In Firewalls and virtual networks, enable Allow access to Azure services .	
Enable advanced threat protection.	
Configure the service to send email alerts to security@contoso.com	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
In Auditing, enable Auditing .	Enable advanced threat protection.
Configure the service to create alerts for threat detections of type Data Exfiltration .	Configure the service to send email alerts to security@contoso.com
In Firewalls and virtual networks, enable Allow access to Azure services .	Configure the service to create alerts for threat detections of type Data Exfiltration .
Enable advanced threat protection.	
Configure the service to send email alerts to security@contoso.com	

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your company has on-premises Microsoft SQL Server instance.

The data engineering team plans to implement a process that copies data from the SQL Server instance to Azure Blob storage. The process must orchestrate and manage the data lifecycle.

You need to configure Azure Data Factory to connect to the SQL Server instance.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Configure a linked service to connect to the SQL Server instance.	
From the on-premises network, install and configure a self-hosted integration runtime.	
From the SQL Server, backup the database and then copy the database to Azure Blob storage.	
Deploy an Azure Data Factory	
From the SQL Server, create a database master key	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
Configure a linked service to connect to the SQL Server instance.	Deploy an Azure Data Factory
From the on-premises network, install and configure self-hosted integration runtime.	Configure a linked service to connect to the SQL Server instance.
From the SQL Server, backup the database and then copy the database to Azure Blob storage.	From the on-premises network, install and configure self-hosted integration runtime.
Deploy an Azure Data Factory	
From the SQL Server, create a database master key	

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company runs Microsoft SQL Server in an on-premises virtual machine (VM).

You must migrate the database to Azure SQL Database. You synchronize users from Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You need to configure Azure SQL Database to use an Azure AD user as administrator. What should you configure?

- A. For each Azure SQL Database, set the Access Control to administrator.
- B. For the Azure SQL Database server, set the Active Directory to administrator.
- C. For each Azure SQL Database, set the Active Directory administrator role.
- D. For the Azure SQL Database server, set the Access Control to administrator.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company plans to use Azure SQL Database to support a mission-critical application.

The application must be highly available without performance degradation during maintenance windows. You need to implement the solution.

Which three technologies should you implement? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

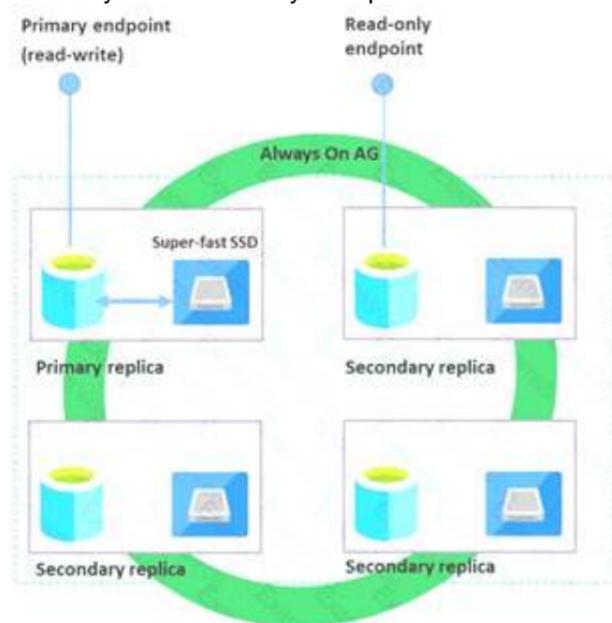
- A. Premium service tier
- B. Virtual machine Scale Sets
- C. Basic service tier
- D. SQL Data Sync
- E. Always On availability groups
- F. Zone-redundant configuration

Answer: AEF

Explanation:

Premium/business critical service tier model that is based on a cluster of database engine processes. This architectural model relies on a fact that there is always a quorum of available database engine nodes and has minimal performance impact on your workload even during maintenance activities.

In the premium model, Azure SQL database integrates compute and storage on the single node. High availability in this architectural model is achieved by replication of compute (SQL Server Database Engine process) and storage (locally attached SSD) deployed in 4-node cluster, using technology similar to SQL Server Always On Availability Groups.



Business Critical service tier: collocated compute and storage

Zone redundant configuration

By default, the quorum-set replicas for the local storage configurations are created in the same datacenter. With the introduction of Azure Availability Zones, you have the ability to place the different replicas in the quorum-sets to different availability zones in the same region. To eliminate a single point of failure, the control ring is also duplicated across multiple zones as three gateway rings (GW).

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-high-availability>

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 3)

You implement an event processing solution using Microsoft Azure Stream Analytics. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ingest data from Blob storage
- Analyze data in real time
- Store processed data in Azure Cosmos DB

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

- Create a query statement with the ORDER BY clause.
- Create a query statement with the SELECT INTO statement
- Configure Blob storage for a reference data JOIN clause
- Configure Azure Event Hub as input, select items with the TIMESTAMP BY clause.
- Set up Cosmos DB as the output
- Configure Blob storage as input, select items with the TIMESTAMP BY clause

Answer Area

>

<

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are a data engineer implementing a lambda architecture on Microsoft Azure. You use an open-source big data solution to collect, process, and maintain data. The analytical data store performs poorly.

You must implement a solution that meets the following requirements:

- Provide data warehousing
- Reduce ongoing management activities
- Deliver SQL query responses in less than one second

You need to create an HDInsight cluster to meet the requirements. Which type of cluster should you create?

- A. Interactive Query
- B. Apache Hadoop
- C. Apache HBase
- D. Apache Spark

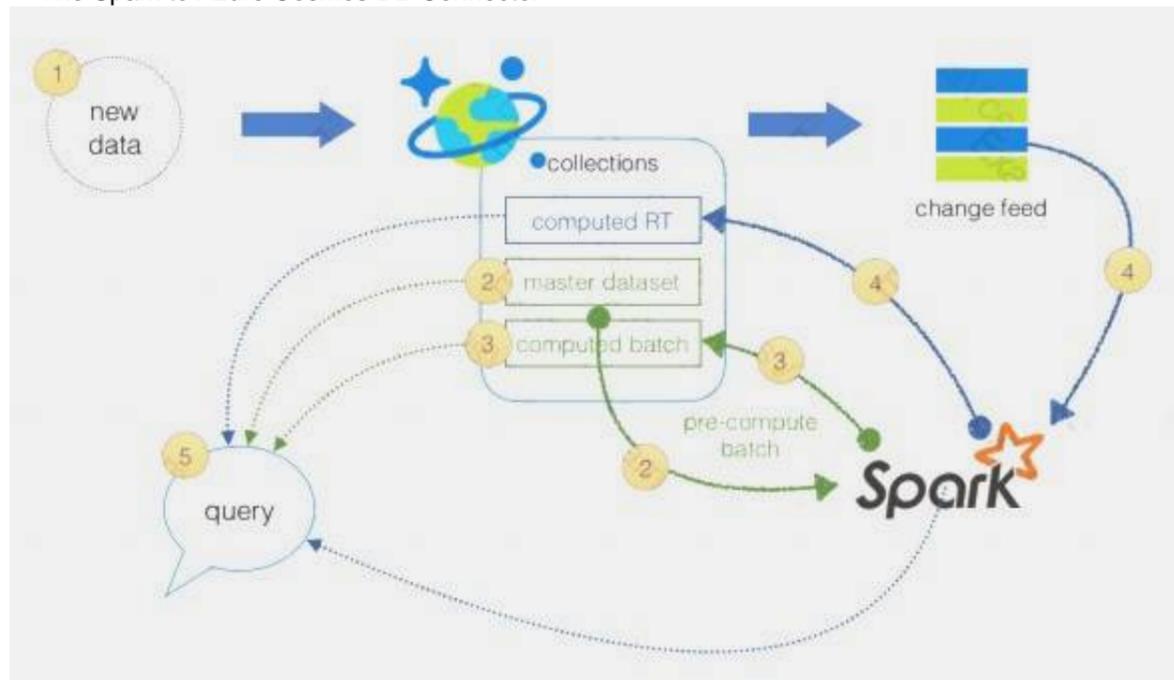
Answer: D

Explanation:

Lambda Architecture with Azure:

Azure offers you a combination of following technologies to accelerate real-time big data analytics:

- Azure Cosmos DB, a globally distributed and multi-model database service.
- Apache Spark for Azure HDInsight, a processing framework that runs large-scale data analytics applications.
- The Spark to Azure Cosmos DB Connector



Note: Lambda architecture is a data-processing architecture designed to handle massive quantities of data by taking advantage of both batch processing and stream processing methods, and minimizing the latency involved in querying big data.

References:

<https://sqlwithmanoj.com/2018/02/16/what-is-lambda-architecture-and-what-azure-offers-with-its-new-cosmos->

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company plans to develop solutions to perform batch processing of multiple sets of geospatial data. You need to implement the solutions.

Which Azure services should you use? To answer, select the appropriate configuration in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Scenario	Tool
Use a native client application to run interactive queries and batch processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDInsight Tools for Visual Studio Hive View HDInsight REST API Azure Data Factory
Use a web browser to run interactive queries and batch processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDInsight Tools for Visual Studio Hive View HDInsight REST API Azure PowerShell
Develop batch processing applications that use Azure HDInsight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDInsight Tools for Visual Studio Hive View HDInsight REST API NoSQL database

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Scenario	Tool
Use a native client application to run interactive queries and batch processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDInsight Tools for Visual Studio Hive View HDInsight REST API Azure Data Factory
Use a web browser to run interactive queries and batch processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDInsight Tools for Visual Studio Hive View HDInsight REST API Azure PowerShell
Develop batch processing applications that use Azure HDInsight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDInsight Tools for Visual Studio Hive View HDInsight REST API NoSQL database

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 3)

An application will use Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB as its data solution. The application will use the Cassandra API to support a column-based database type that uses containers to store items.

You need to provision Azure Cosmos DB. Which container name and item name should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solutions.

NOTE: Each correct answer selection is worth one point.

- A. table
- B. collection
- C. graph
- D. entities
- E. rows

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Depending on the choice of the API, an Azure Cosmos item can represent either a document in a collection, a row in a table or a node/edge in a graph. The following table shows the mapping between API-specific entities to an Azure Cosmos item:

Cosmos entity	SQL API	Cassandra API	Azure Cosmos DB's API for MongoDB	Gremlin API	Table API
Azure Cosmos item	Document	Row	Document	Node or Edge	Item

An Azure Cosmos container is specialized into API-specific entities as follows:

Azure Cosmos entity	SQL API	Cassandra API	Azure Cosmos DB's API for MongoDB	Gremlin API	Table API
Azure Cosmos container	Collection	Table	Collection	Graph	Table

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/databases-containers-items>

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are developing a data engineering solution for a company. The solution will store a large set of key-value pair data by using Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB. The solution has the following requirements:

- Data must be partitioned into multiple containers.
- Data containers must be configured separately.
- Data must be accessible from applications hosted around the world.
- The solution must minimize latency. You need to provision Azure Cosmos DB

- A. Configure account-level throughput.
- B. Provision an Azure Cosmos DB account with the Azure Table API. Enable geo-redundancy.
- C. Configure table-level throughput.
- D. Replicate the data globally by manually adding regions to the Azure Cosmos DB account.
- E. Provision an Azure Cosmos DB account with the Azure Table API.
- F. Enable multi-region writes.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contain a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You develop data engineering solutions for a company.

A project requires the deployment of resources to Microsoft Azure for batch data processing on Azure HDInsight. Batch processing will run daily and must:

Scale to minimize costs

Be monitored for cluster performance

You need to recommend a tool that will monitor clusters and provide information to suggest how to scale. Solution: Monitor cluster load using the Ambari Web UI.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Ambari Web UI does not provide information to suggest how to scale.

Instead monitor clusters by using Azure Log Analytics and HDInsight cluster management solutions. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/hdinsight/hdinsight-hadoop-oms-log-analytics-tutorial> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/hdinsight/hdinsight-hadoop-manage-ambari>

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop data engineering solutions for a company. An application creates a database on Microsoft Azure. You have the following code:

Which database and authorization types are used? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Component Technology

Azure database type

Azure Cosmos DB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Azure SQL Database	<input type="checkbox"/>
files	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blob	<input type="checkbox"/>

Key type

resource token	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Master key	<input type="checkbox"/>
certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Cosmos DB

The DocumentClient.CreateDatabaseAsync(Database, RequestOptions) method creates a database resource as an asynchronous operation in the Azure Cosmos DB service.

Box 2: Master Key

Azure Cosmos DB uses two types of keys to authenticate users and provide access to its data and resources: Master Key, Resource Tokens

Master keys provide access to the all the administrative resources for the database account. Master keys: Provide access to accounts, databases, users, and

permissions.

- ✔ Cannot be used to provide granular access to containers and documents.
- ✔ Are created during the creation of an account.
- ✔ Can be regenerated at any time.

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company manages several on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databases.

You need to migrate the databases to Microsoft Azure by using a backup and restore process. Which data technology should you use?

- A. Azure SQL Database single database
- B. Azure SQL Data Warehouse
- C. Azure Cosmos DB
- D. Azure SQL Database Managed Instance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Managed instance is a new deployment option of Azure SQL Database, providing near 100% compatibility with the latest SQL Server on-premises (Enterprise Edition) Database Engine, providing a native virtual network (VNet) implementation that addresses common security concerns, and a business model favorable for on-premises SQL Server customers. The managed instance deployment model allows existing SQL Server customers to lift and shift their on-premises applications to the cloud with minimal application and database changes.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance>

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company is designing a hybrid solution to synchronize data and on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database to Azure SQL Database.

You must perform an assessment of databases to determine whether data will move without compatibility issues.

You need to perform the assessment. Which tool should you use?

- A. Azure SQL Data Sync
- B. SQL Vulnerability Assessment (VA)
- C. SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA)
- D. Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit
- E. Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

Answer: E

Explanation:

The Data Migration Assistant (DMA) helps you upgrade to a modern data platform by detecting compatibility issues that can impact database functionality in your new version of SQL Server or Azure SQL Database. DMA recommends performance and reliability improvements for your target environment and allows you to move your schema, data, and uncontained objects from your source server to your target server.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/dma/dma-overview>

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company builds an application to allow developers to share and compare code. The conversations, code snippets, and links shared by people in the application are stored in a Microsoft Azure SQL Database instance. The application allows for searches of historical conversations and code snippets.

When users share code snippets, the code snippet is compared against previously share code snippets by using a combination of Transact-SQL functions including SUBSTRING, FIRST_VALUE, and SQRT. If a match is found, a link to the match is added to the conversation.

Customers report the following issues:

- ✔ Delays occur during live conversations
- ✔ A delay occurs before matching links appear after code snippets are added to conversations

You need to resolve the performance issues.

Which technologies should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate technologies to the correct issues. Each technology may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Technologies	Answer Area	
	Issue	Technology
columnstore index	Delays in conversations	
non-durable table	Delays in match links	
meterialized view		
memory-optimized table		

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: memory-optimized table

In-Memory OLTP can provide great performance benefits for transaction processing, data ingestion, and transient data scenarios.

Box 2: materialized view

To support efficient querying, a common solution is to generate, in advance, a view that materializes the data in a format suited to the required results set. The Materialized View pattern describes generating prepopulated views of data in environments where the source data isn't in a suitable format for querying, where generating a suitable query is difficult, or where query performance is poor due to the nature of the data or the data store.

These materialized views, which only contain data required by a query, allow applications to quickly obtain the information they need. In addition to joining tables or combining data entities, materialized views can include the current values of calculated columns or data items, the results of combining values or executing transformations on the data items, and values specified as part of the query. A materialized view can even be optimized for just a single query.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/patterns/materialized-view>

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company runs Microsoft Dynamics CRM with Microsoft SQL Server on-premises. SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages extract data from Dynamics CRM APIs, and load the data into a SQL Server data warehouse.

The datacenter is running out of capacity. Because of the network configuration, you must extract on premises data to the cloud over https. You cannot open any additional ports. The solution must implement the least amount of effort.

You need to create the pipeline system.

Which component should you use? To answer, select the appropriate technology in the dialog box in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Action	Technology
Extract SQL data on-premises	Self-hosted integration runtime
	Azure-SSIS integration runtime
	Azure integration runtime
	Source
Load SQL data warehouse	Self-hosted integration runtime
	Azure-SSIS integration runtime
	Azure integration runtime
	Sink

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Source

For Copy activity, it requires source and sink linked services to define the direction of data flow. Copying between a cloud data source and a data source in private network: if either source or sink linked service points to a self-hosted IR, the copy activity is executed on that self-hosted Integration Runtime.

Box 2: Self-hosted integration runtime

A self-hosted integration runtime can run copy activities between a cloud data store and a data store in a private network, and it can dispatch transform activities against compute resources in an on-premises network or an Azure virtual network. The installation of a self-hosted integration runtime needs on an on-premises machine or a virtual machine (VM) inside a private network.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/create-self-hosted-integration-runtime>

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 3)

You manage the Microsoft Azure Databricks environment for a company. You must be able to access a private Azure Blob Storage account. Data must be available to all Azure Databricks workspaces. You need to provide the data access.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Upload a certificate	
Add secrets to the scope	
Use Blob Storage access key	
Create a secret scope	
Configure a JDBC connector	
Mount the Azure Blob Storage container	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a secret scope Step 2: Add secrets to the scope

Note: `dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "<scope-name>", key = "<key-name>")` gets the key that has been stored as a secret in a secret scope.

Step 3: Mount the Azure Blob Storage container

You can mount a Blob Storage container or a folder inside a container through Databricks File System - DBFS. The mount is a pointer to a Blob Storage container, so the data is never synced locally.

Note: To mount a Blob Storage container or a folder inside a container, use the following command:

```
Python dbutils.fs.mount(
source = "wasbs://<your-container-name>@<your-storage-account-name>.blob.core.windows.net", mount_point = "/mnt/<mount-name>",
extra_configs = {"<conf-key>":dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "<scope-name>", key = "<key-name>")}) where:
dbutils.secrets.get(scope = "<scope-name>", key = "<key-name>") gets the key that has been stored as a secret in a secret scope.
```

References:

<https://docs.databricks.com/spark/latest/data-sources/azure/azure-storage.html>

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contain a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You develop a data ingestion process that will import data to a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse. The data to be ingested resides in parquet files stored in an Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account.

You need to load the data from the Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account into the Azure SQL Data Warehouse.

Solution:

1. Use Azure Data Factory to convert the parquet files to CSV files
2. Create an external data source pointing to the Azure storage account
3. Create an external file format and external table using the external data source
4. Load the data using the INSERT...SELECT statement Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

There is no need to convert the parquet files to CSV files.

You load the data using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-load-from-azure-data-lake-store>

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contain a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You develop data engineering solutions for a company.

A project requires the deployment of resources to Microsoft Azure for batch data processing on Azure HDInsight. Batch processing will run daily and must: Scale to minimize costs

Be monitored for cluster performance

You need to recommend a tool that will monitor clusters and provide information to suggest how to scale. Solution: Download Azure HDInsight cluster logs by using Azure PowerShell.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

Instead monitor clusters by using Azure Log Analytics and HDInsight cluster management solutions. References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/hdinsight/hdinsight-hadoop-oms-log-analytics-tutorial>

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are creating a managed data warehouse solution on Microsoft Azure.

You must use PolyBase to retrieve data from Azure Blob storage that resides in parquet format and load the data into a large table called FactSalesOrderDetails. You need to configure Azure SQL Data Warehouse to receive the data.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You develop a data ingestion process that will import data to a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse.

The data to be ingested resides in parquet files stored in an Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account.

You need to load the data from the Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account into the Azure SQL Data Warehouse.

Solution;

1. Create an external data source pointing to the Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account.
2. Create an external tile format and external table using the external data source.
3. Load the data using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You develop a data ingestion process that will import data to a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse. The data to be ingested resides in parquet files stored in an Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account. You need to load the data from the Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account into the Azure SQL Data Warehouse.

Solution:

1. Create an external data source pointing to the Azure storage account
2. Create an external file format and external table using the external data source
3. Load the data using the INSERT...SELECT statement

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You load the data using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-load-from-azure-data-lake-store>

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are the data engineer for your company. An application uses a NoSQL database to store data. The database uses the key-value and wide-column NoSQL database type.

Developers need to access data in the database using an API.

You need to determine which API to use for the database model and type.

Which two APIs should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Table API
- B. MongoDB API
- C. Gremlin API
- D. SQL API
- E. Cassandra API

Answer: BE

Explanation:

B: Azure Cosmos DB is the globally distributed, multimodel database service from Microsoft for mission-critical applications. It is a multimodel database and supports document, key-value, graph, and columnar data models.

E: Wide-column stores store data together as columns instead of rows and are optimized for queries over large datasets. The most popular are Cassandra and HBase.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/graph-introduction> <https://www.mongodb.com/scale/types-of-nosql-databases>

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company has a SaaS solution that uses Azure SQL Database with elastic pools. The solution contains a dedicated database for each customer organization. Customer organizations have peak usage at different periods during the year.

You need to implement the Azure SQL Database elastic pool to minimize cost. Which option or options should you configure?

- A. Number of transactions only
- B. eDTUs per database only
- C. Number of databases only
- D. CPU usage only
- E. eDTUs and max data size

Answer: E

Explanation:

The best size for a pool depends on the aggregate resources needed for all databases in the pool. This involves determining the following:

- ▶ Maximum resources utilized by all databases in the pool (either maximum DTUs or maximum vCores depending on your choice of resourcing model).
- ▶ Maximum storage bytes utilized by all databases in the pool.

Note: Elastic pools enable the developer to purchase resources for a pool shared by multiple databases to accommodate unpredictable periods of usage by individual databases. You can configure resources for the pool based either on the DTU-based purchasing model or the vCore-based purchasing model.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-elastic-pool>

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 3)

You implement 3 Azure SQL Data Warehouse instance.

You plan to migrate the largest fact table to Azure SQL Data Warehouse The table resides on Microsoft SQL Server on-premises and is 10 terabytes (TB) in size.

Incoming queries use the primary key Sale Key column to retrieve data as displayed in the following table:

SaleKey	CityKey	CustomerKey	StockItemKey	InvoiceDateKey	Quantity	UnitPrice	TotalExcludingTax
49309	90858	70	89	10/22/13	8	16	128
49313	55710	126	69	10/22/13	2	16	32
49343	44710	234	88	10/22/13	10	16	160
49352	66109	163	70	10/22/13	4	16	64
49448	65312	230	70	10/22/13	8	16	128
49646	85877	271	70	10/24/13	1	16	16
49798	41238	288	89	10/24/13	1	16	16

You need to distribute the fact table across multiple nodes to optimize performance of the table. Which technology should you use?

- A. hash distributed table with clustered ColumnStore index
- B. hash distributed table with clustered index
- C. heap table with distribution replicate

- D. round robin distributed table with clustered index
- E. round robin distributed table with clustered ColumnStore index

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company has a SaaS solutions that will uses Azure SQL Database with elastic pools. The solution will have a dedicated database for each customer organization Customer organizations have peak usage at different periods during the year.

Which two factors affect your costs when sizing the Azure SQL Database elastic pools? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. maximum data size
- B. number of databases
- C. eDTUs consumption
- D. number of read operations
- E. number of transactions

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 3)

You manage a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse Gen 2.

Users report slow performance when they run commonly used queries. Users do not report performance changes for infrequently used queries

You need to monitor resource utilization to determine the source of the performance issues. Which metric should you monitor?

- A. Cache used percentage
- B. Local tempdb percentage
- C. WU percentage
- D. CPU percentage

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 89

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