



DP-300^{Q&As}

Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure

Pass Microsoft DP-300 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.passapply.com/dp-300.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Microsoft
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

You are planning the migration of the SERVER1 databases. The solution must meet the business requirements.

What should you include in the migration plan? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Azure Database Migration Service pricing tier:

	▼
Standard 2-vCore	
Standard 4-vCore	
Premium 4-vCore	

Required Azure resource:

	▼
A virtual network that has service endpoints	
A VPN gateway	
An Azure Logic app	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Azure Database Migration Service pricing tier:

	▼
Standard 2-vCore	
Standard 4-vCore	
Premium 4-vCore	

Required Azure resource:

	▼
A virtual network that has service endpoints	
A VPN gateway	
An Azure Logic app	

Azure Database Migration service

Box 1: Premium 4-VCore

Scenario: Migrate the SERVER1 databases to the Azure SQL Database platform.



Minimize downtime during the migration of the SERVER1 databases.

Premium 4-vCore is for large or business critical workloads. It supports online migrations, offline migrations, and faster migration speeds.

Incorrect Answers:

The Standard pricing tier suits most small- to medium- business workloads, but it supports offline migration only.

Box 2: A VPN gateway

You need to create a Microsoft Azure Virtual Network for the Azure Database Migration Service by using the Azure Resource Manager deployment model, which provides site-to-site connectivity to your on-premises source servers by using

either ExpressRoute or VPN.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/pricing/details/database-migration/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-sql-server-azure-sql-online>

QUESTION 2

You have an Azure subscription that contains an instance of SQL Server on an Azure virtual machine named SQLVM1 and a user named User1. SQLVM1 hosts a database named DB1.

You need to ensure that User1 can create a scheduled task to perform a full backup of DB1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which built-in database role should you assign to User1?

- A. db_owner
- B. SQLAgentReaderRole
- C. SQLAgentUserRole
- D. SQLAgentOperatorRole

Correct Answer: D

SQLAgentOperatorRole Permissions SQLAgentOperatorRole is the most privileged of the SQL Server Agent fixed database roles. It includes all the permissions of SQLAgentUserRole and SQLAgentReaderRole. Members of this role can also view properties for operators and proxies, and enumerate available proxies and alerts on the server.

SQLAgentOperatorRole members have additional permissions on local jobs and schedules. They can execute, stop, or start all local jobs, and they can delete the job history for any local job on the server. They can also enable or disable all local jobs and schedules on the server.

Note: SQL Server Agent is a Microsoft Windows service that executes scheduled administrative tasks, which are called jobs in SQL Server.

SQL Server Agent uses SQL Server to store job information. Jobs contain one or more job steps. Each step contains its



own task, for example, backing up a database.

Security for SQL Server Agent Administration SQL Server Agent uses the SQLAgentUserRole, SQLAgentReaderRole, and SQLAgentOperatorRole fixed database roles in the msdb database to control access to SQL Server Agent for users who aren't members of the sysadmin fixed server role.

Incorrect:

*

SQLAgentReaderRole Permissions (too few permissions) Can execute own jobs only.

SQLAgentReaderRole includes all the SQLAgentUserRole permissions as well as permissions to view the list of available multiserver jobs, their properties, and their history. Members of this role can also view the list of all available jobs and job schedules and their properties, not just those jobs and job schedules that they own. SQLAgentReaderRole members cannot change job ownership to gain access to jobs that they do not already own. Only the Jobs node in SQL Server Management Studio Object Explorer is visible to members of the SQLAgentReaderRole.

*

SQLAgentUserRole Permissions (too few permissions)

SQLAgentUserRole is the least privileged of the SQL Server Agent fixed database roles. It has permissions on only operators, local jobs, and job schedules. Members of SQLAgentUserRole have permissions on only local jobs and job

schedules that they own. They cannot use multiserver jobs (master and target server jobs), and they cannot change job ownership to gain access to jobs that they do not already own. SQLAgentUserRole members can view a list of available

proxies only in the Job Step Properties dialog box of SQL Server Management Studio. Only the Jobs node in SQL Server Management Studio Object Explorer is visible to members of SQLAgentUserRole.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/ssms/agent/sql-server-agent-fixed-database-roles>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/ssms/agent/sql-server-agent>

QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT

You have a database on a SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines instance.

The current state of Query Store for the database is shown in the following exhibit.



Hot Area:



Query Store will retain [answer choice] queries for evaluation.

a selective set of
Place Holder
Place Holder
Place Holder

To change Operation Mode(Actual) to Read write without losing any data, you must modify the [answer choice] setting.

Max Size(MB)
Place Holder
Place Holder
Place Holder

Correct Answer:



Query Store will retain [answer choice] queries for evaluation.

a selective set of
Place Holder
Place Holder
Place Holder

To change Operation Mode(Actual) to Read write without losing any data, you must modify the [answer choice] setting.

Max Size(MB)
Place Holder
Place Holder
Place Holder

QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

You need to recommend a configuration for ManufacturingSQLDb1 after the migration to Azure. The solution must meet the business requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

Quorum mode:

	▼
Node majority with witness	
Node majority	
No majority	

Azure resource for the availability group listener:

	▼
Azure Application Gateway	
Azure Basic Load Balancer	
Azure Standard Load Balancer	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Quorum mode:

	▼
Node majority with witness	
Node majority	
No majority	

Azure resource for the availability group listener:

	▼
Azure Application Gateway	
Azure Basic Load Balancer	
Azure Standard Load Balancer	

Box 1: Node majority with witness

As a general rule when you configure a quorum, the voting elements in the cluster should be an odd number. Therefore, if the cluster contains an even number of voting nodes, you should configure a disk witness or a file share witness.

Note: Mode: Node majority with witness (disk or file share)

Nodes have votes. In addition, a quorum witness has a vote. The cluster quorum is the majority of voting nodes in the active cluster membership plus a witness vote. A quorum witness can be a designated disk witness or a designated file share witness.

Box 2: Azure Standard Load Balancer



Microsoft guarantees that a Load Balanced Endpoint using Azure Standard Load Balancer, serving two or more Healthy Virtual Machine Instances, will be available 99.99% of the time.

Scenario: Business Requirements

Litware identifies business requirements include: meet an SLA of 99.99% availability for all Azure deployments.

Incorrect Answers:

Basic Balancer: No SLA is provided for Basic Load Balancer.

Note: There are two main options for setting up your listener: external (public) or internal. The external (public) listener uses an internet facing load balancer and is associated with a public Virtual IP (VIP) that is accessible over the internet. An

internal listener uses an internal load balancer and only supports clients within the same Virtual Network.

Reference:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/windows-server-docs/failover-clustering/deploy-cloud-witness>

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/load-balancer/v1_0/

QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure SQL database named DB1 that contains two tables named Table1 and Table2. Both tables contain a column named a Column1. Column1 is used for joins by an application named App1.

You need to protect the contents of Column1 at rest, in transit, and in use.

How should you protect the contents of Column1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area

Encryption key:

	▼
Column encryption key	
Database encryption key	
Service master key	

Encryption type:

	▼
Deterministic	
Randomized	
Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Encryption key:

	▼
Column encryption key	
Database encryption key	
Service master key	

Encryption type:

	▼
Deterministic	
Randomized	
Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)	

Explanation:

Box 1: Column encryption Key

Always Encrypted uses two types of keys: column encryption keys and column master keys. A column encryption key is used to encrypt data in an encrypted column. A column master key is a key-protecting key that encrypts one or more



column encryption keys.

Incorrect Answers:

TDE encrypts the storage of an entire database by using a symmetric key called the Database Encryption Key (DEK).

Box 2: Deterministic

Always Encrypted is a feature designed to protect sensitive data, such as credit card numbers or national identification numbers (for example, U.S. social security numbers), stored in Azure SQL Database or SQL Server databases. Always

Encrypted allows clients to encrypt sensitive data inside client applications and never reveal the encryption keys to the Database Engine (SQL Database or SQL Server).

Always Encrypted supports two types of encryption: randomized encryption and deterministic encryption.

Deterministic encryption always generates the same encrypted value for any given plain text value. Using deterministic encryption allows point lookups, equality joins, grouping and indexing on encrypted columns.

Incorrect Answers:

1.

Randomized encryption uses a method that encrypts data in a less predictable manner. Randomized encryption is more secure, but prevents searching, grouping, indexing, and joining on encrypted columns.

2.

Transparent data encryption (TDE) helps protect Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Managed Instance, and Azure Synapse Analytics against the threat of malicious offline activity by encrypting data at rest. It performs real-time encryption and decryption of the database, associated backups, and transaction log files at rest without requiring changes to the application.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted-database-engine>

[Latest DP-300 Dumps](#)

[DP-300 Practice Test](#)

[DP-300 Exam Questions](#)