DP-300 Q&As

Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure

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QUESTION 1

Based on the PaaS prototype, which Azure SQL Database compute tier should you use?

A. Business Critical 4-vCore

B. Hyperscale

C. General Purpose v-vCore

D. Serverless

Correct Answer: A

There are CPU and Data I/O spikes for the PaaS prototype. Business Critical 4-vCore is needed. Incorrect Answers:

B: Hyperscale is for large databases

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/reserved-capacity-overview

QUESTION 2

You have an Azure subscription that contains two Azure SQL managed instances named SQLMI1 and SQLMI2.

SQLM2 contains a database named DB1 and a user named User1.

User1 drops DB1.

You need to perform a point-in-time restore of DB1 to SQLMI2.

A. Azure CLI

B. Transact-SQL

C. The Azure portal

D. Azure PowerShell

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

You plan to perform batch processing in Azure Databricks once daily. Which type of Databricks cluster should you use?

A. automated

B. interactive

C. High Concurrency

Correct Answer: A

Azure Databricks makes a distinction between all-purpose clusters and job clusters. You use all-purpose clusters to analyze data collaboratively using interactive notebooks. You use job clusters to run fast and robust automated jobs.

The Azure Databricks job scheduler creates a job cluster when you run a job on a new job cluster and terminates the cluster when the job is complete.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/clusters

QUESTION 4

You have an Azure AD tenant and a logical Microsoft SQL server named SQL1 that hosts several Azure SQL databases.

You plan to assign Azure AD users permissions to the databases automatically by using Azure Automation.

You need to create the required Automation accounts.

Which two accounts should you create? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. From the Azure Active Directory admin center, create a service principal.

B. From the Azure Active Directory admin center, create a user-assigned managed identity for SQL1.

C. On SQL1. create a SQL user in the databases.

D. On SQL1, create a SQL login.

E. From the Azure Active Directory admin center, create an external identity.

Correct Answer: AC

A: Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) supports user creation in Azure SQL Database (SQL DB) on behalf of Azure AD applications (service principals). This is supported for Azure SQL Database and Azure SQL Managed Instance.

C: Create the service principal user in Azure SQL Database

Once a service principal is created in Azure AD, create the user in SQL Database. You\\'ll need to connect to your SQL Database with a valid login with permissions to create users in the database.

Create the user AppSP in the SQL Database using the following T-SQL command:

SQL CREATE USER [AppSP] FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER GO

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/authentication-aad-service-principal-tutorial?view=azuresql https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/authentication-aad-service-principal?view=azuresql

QUESTION 5

You have a new Azure SQL database. The database contains a column that stores confidential information.

You need to track each time values from the column are returned in a query. The tracking information must be stored for 365 days from the date the query was executed.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Turn on auditing and write audit logs to an Azure Storage account.

B. Add extended properties to the column.

C. Turn on Advanced Data Security for the Azure SQL server.

D. Apply sensitivity labels named Highly Confidential to the column.

E. Turn on Azure Advanced Threat Protection (ATP).

Correct Answer: ACD

C: Advanced Data Security (ADS) is a unified package for advanced SQL security capabilities. ADS is available for Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Managed Instance, and Azure Synapse Analytics. It includes functionality for discovering and classifying sensitive data

D: You can apply sensitivity-classification labels persistently to columns by using new metadata attributes that have been added to the SQL Server database engine. This metadata can then be used for advanced, sensitivity-based auditing and protection scenarios.

A: An important aspect of the information-protection paradigm is the ability to monitor access to sensitive data. Azure SQL Auditing has been enhanced to include a new field in the audit log called data_sensitivity_information. This field logs the sensitivity classifications (labels) of the data that was returned by a query. Here\\'s an example:

d	client_ip	application_name	duration_milliseconds	response_rows	affected_rows	connection_id	data_sensitivity_information
	[redacted]7.125	Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio - Query	1	847	847	C244A066-2271-...	Confidential - GDPR
	[redacted]7.125	Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio - Query	2	32	32	C244A066-2271-...	Confidential
	[redacted]7.125	Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio - Query	41	32	32	A7088FD4-759E-...	Confidential, Confidential - GDPR

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/data-discovery-and-classification-overview