



DP-300^{Q&As}

Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure

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QUESTION 1

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 2

DRAG DROP

You need to configure user authentication for the SERVER1 databases. The solution must meet the security and compliance requirements.

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.

Select and Place:



Actions

Answer Area

- Create a user in the master database
- Modify the Azure SQL server administrator account
- Create contained database users
- Create an Azure AD administrator for the logical server
- Connect to the databases by using an Azure AD account
- Enable the contained database authentication option



Correct Answer:

Actions

Answer Area

- Create a user in the master database
- Modify the Azure SQL server administrator account
-
-
-
- Enable the contained database authentication option



Create an Azure AD administrator for the logical server

Create contained database users

Connect to the databases by using an Azure AD account

Scenario: Authenticate database users by using Active Directory credentials.

The configuration steps include the following procedures to configure and use Azure Active Directory authentication.

1.
Create and populate Azure AD.
- 2.



Optional: Associate or change the active directory that is currently associated with your Azure Subscription.

3.

Create an Azure Active Directory administrator. (Step 1)

4.

Configure your client computers.

5.

Create contained database users in your database mapped to Azure AD identities. (Step 2)

6.

Connect to your database by using Azure AD identities. (Step 3)

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/authentication-aad-overview>

QUESTION 3

DRAG DROP

You plan to create a table in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

Data in the table will be retained for five years. Once a year, data that is older than five years will be deleted.

You need to ensure that the data is distributed evenly across partitions. The solutions must minimize the amount of time required to delete old data.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value 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.

Select and Place:



Values

Answer Area

-
-
-
-
-
-

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[FactSales]
(
    [ProductKey] int NOT NULL
, [OrderDateKey] int NOT NULL
, [CustomerKey] int NOT NULL
, [SalesOrderNumber] nvarchar ( 20 ) NOT NULL
, [OrderQuantity] smallint NOT NULL
, [UnitPrice] money NOT NULL
)
WITH
(
    CLUSTERED COLUMNSTORE INDEX
, DISTRIBUTION =  ([ProductKey])
, PARTITION ( [  ] RANGE RIGHT FOR VALUES
                (20170101, 20180101, 20190101, 20200101, 20210101)
            )
)
```

Correct Answer:

Values

Answer Area

-
-
-
-

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[FactSales]
(
    [ProductKey] int NOT NULL
, [OrderDateKey] int NOT NULL
, [CustomerKey] int NOT NULL
, [SalesOrderNumber] nvarchar ( 20 ) NOT NULL
, [OrderQuantity] smallint NOT NULL
, [UnitPrice] money NOT NULL
)
WITH
(
    CLUSTERED COLUMNSTORE INDEX
, DISTRIBUTION =  ([ProductKey])
, PARTITION ( [  ] RANGE RIGHT FOR VALUES
                (20170101, 20180101, 20190101, 20200101, 20210101)
            )
)
```

Box 1: HASH

Box 2: OrderDateKey

In most cases, table partitions are created on a date column.

A way to eliminate rollbacks is to use Metadata Only operations like partition switching for data management. For example, rather than execute a DELETE statement to delete all rows in a table where the order_date was in October of 2001,

you could partition your data early. Then you can switch out the partition with data for an empty partition from another



table.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-table-azure-sql-data-warehouse>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/best-practices-dedicated-sql-pool>

QUESTION 4

DRAG DROP

Your company analyzes images from security cameras and sends alerts to security teams that respond to unusual activity. The solution uses Azure Databricks.

You need to send Apache Spark level events, Spark Structured Streaming metrics, and application metrics to Azure Monitor.

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

Select and Place:

Actions

Answer Area

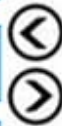
Deploy Grafana to an Azure virtual machine.

Build a **spark-listeners-loganalytics-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar** JAR file.

Create Dropwizard counters in the application code.

Create a data source in Azure Monitor.

Configure the Databricks cluster to use the Databricks monitoring library.



Correct Answer:



Actions

Deploy Grafana to an Azure virtual machine.

Create a data source in Azure Monitor.

Answer Area

Configure the Databricks cluster to use the Databricks monitoring library.

Build a **spark-listeners-loganalytics-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar** JAR file.

←

→

Create Dropwizard counters in the application code.

Send application metrics using Dropwizard.

Spark uses a configurable metrics system based on the Dropwizard Metrics Library.

To send application metrics from Azure Databricks application code to Azure Monitor, follow these steps:

Step 1: Configure your Azure Databricks cluster to use the Databricksmonitoring library.

Prerequisite: Configure your Azure Databricks cluster to use the monitoring library.

Step 2: Build the spark-listeners-loganalytics-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar JAR file

Step 3: Create Dropwizard counters in your application code

Create Dropwizard gauges or counters in your application code

QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

From a website analytics system, you receive data extracts about user interactions such as downloads, link clicks, form submissions, and video plays.

The data contains the following columns:



Name	Sample value
Date	15 Jan 2021
EventCategory	Videos
EventAction	Play
EventLabel	Contoso Promotional
ChannelGrouping	Social
TotalEvents	150
UniqueEvents	120
SessionsWithEvents	99

You need to design a star schema to support analytical queries of the data. The star schema will contain four tables including a date dimension.

To which table should you add each column? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

EventCategory: ▼

DimChannel
DimDate
DimEvent
FactEvents

ChannelGrouping: ▼

DimChannel
DimDate
DimEvent
FactEvents

TotalEvents: ▼

DimChannel
DimDate
DimEvent
FactEvents

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

EventCategory:

	▼
DimChannel	
DimDate	
DimEvent	
FactEvents	

ChannelGrouping:

	▼
DimChannel	
DimDate	
DimEvent	
FactEvents	

TotalEvents:

	▼
DimChannel	
DimDate	
DimEvent	
FactEvents	

Box 1: FactEvents

Fact tables store observations or events, and can be sales orders, stock balances, exchange rates, temperatures, etc.

Box 2: DimChannel

Dimension tables describe business entities - the things you model. Entities can include products, people, places, and concepts including time itself. The most consistent table you'll find in a star schema is a date dimension table. A dimension

table contains a key column (or columns) that acts as a unique identifier, and descriptive columns.

Box 3: DimEvent

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/star-schema>

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