



DP-300^{Q&As}

Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure

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**QUESTION 1**

You manage an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics.

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. Local tempdb percentage
- B. DWU percentage
- C. Data Warehouse Units (DWU) used
- D. Cache hit percentage

Correct Answer: D

Could be low cache hit ratio, because infrequent queries were already slower, so they don't notice any difference, but regular queries do now.

Could also be tempdb as suggested, but then infrequent queries would also be affected depending on the query.

Out of the options and unknowns, I would choose cache hit ratio.

QUESTION 2

You are modifying an existing disaster recovery solution for an Azure SQL managed instance that contains a failover group named FG1.

You need to ensure the maximum in-transit time for FG1 when an automatic failover occurs.

What should you configure?

- A. an availability group
- B. a secondary managed instance
- C. a failover policy
- D. a grace period

Correct Answer: D

Configuring Auto-Failover group on Azure SQL server Select the read/write failover policy. Select Automatic if you need automatic failover when the primary goes down. Select the read-write grace period. As the data is replicated asynchronously, the immediate failover may result in data loss. So, we must set the grace period accordingly to reduce data loss. The grace period is the time the SQL service waits before triggering automatic failover

when an outage occurs.



Reference:

<https://www.sqlshack.com/azure-sql-server-auto-failover-groups>

QUESTION 3

You have the following Azure Data Factory pipelines:

1.
Ingest Data from System1
2.
Ingest Data from System2
3.
Populate Dimensions
4.
Populate Facts

Ingest Data from System1 and Ingest Data from System2 have no dependencies. Populate Dimensions must execute after Ingest Data from System1 and Ingest Data from System2. Populate Facts must execute after the Populate Dimensions pipeline. All the pipelines must execute every eight hours.

What should you do to schedule the pipelines for execution?

- A. Add a schedule trigger to all four pipelines.
- B. Add an event trigger to all four pipelines.
- C. Create a parent pipeline that contains the four pipelines and use an event trigger.
- D. Create a parent pipeline that contains the four pipelines and use a schedule trigger.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/6137/azure-data-factory-control-flow-activities-overview/>

QUESTION 4

You have an Azure subscription that contains 50 instances of SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines. The instances host 500 Azure SQL databases. You need to ensure that all the databases have the same configuration. The solution must meet the following requirements:

1.
Auditing must be enabled.
- 2.



Azure Defender must be enabled.

3.

Public network access must be disabled.

4.

Administrative effort must be minimized.

Which two resources should you create in the subscription? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an Azure Automation runbook
- B. an Azure Policy initiative
- C. an Azure Policy assignment
- D. an Azure Automation account
- E. an Azure Policy definition

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains a logical SQL server named Server1. The master database of Server1 contains a user named User1. You need to ensure that User1 can create databases on Server1.

Which database role should you assign to User1?

- A. db_owner
- B. dbmanager
- C. dbo
- D. db_ddladmin

Correct Answer: B

dbmanager: Can create and delete databases. A member of the dbmanager role that creates a database, becomes the owner of that database, which allows that user to connect to that database as the dbo user. The dbo user has all database permissions in the database. Members of the dbmanager role don't necessarily have permission to access databases that they don't own.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/authentication-access/database-level-roles>



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