Microsoft.DP-300-KR.v2026-06-08.q157

□□□□:	DP-300-KR
□□□□:	Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure (DP-300 Korean Version)
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https://www.krdump.com/Microsoft.DP-300-KR.v2026-06-08.q157.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
Azure Stream Analytics □□□ □□□□.
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E. □□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To react to increased workloads and increase streaming units, consider setting an alert of 80% on the SU Utilization metric. Also, you can use watermark delay and backlogged events metrics to see if there is an impact.
Note: Backlogged Input Events: Number of input ev ents that are backlogged. A non-zero value for this metric implies that your job isn ' t able to keep up with the number of incoming events. If this value is slowly increasing or consistently non-zero, you should scale out your job, by increasing the SUs.
ference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-monitoring

NEW QUESTION: 2
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E. master □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
F. Always Encrypted□ □□□□□.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Manage database access by adding users to the database, or allowing user access with secure connection strings.
Database-level firewall rules only apply to individual databases.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/secure-database-tutorial

NEW QUESTION: 3
DB1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□, □ □□□□□□□□ Sales□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. Sales□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ Transact-SQL □ □ □□□□ □□□?

A.
```
ALTER CERTIFICATE Sales
    WITH PRIVATE KEY (ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = ' 6YY9YcD!pV');
```

B.
```
ALTER CERTIFICATE Sales       WITH PRIVATE KEY (FILE = 'D:\importkeys\SalesNew,      DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = ' Mb^6BK&*w%');
```

C.
```
ALTER CERTIFICATE Sales
    WITH PRIVATE KEY (DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = 'Mb^6BK&*w%',
    ENCRYPTION BY PASSWORD = ' 6YY9YcD!pV');
```

D.
```
ALTER CERTIFICATE Sales       WITH PRIVATE KEY (DECRYPTION BY PASSWORD = ' EWYx9Xk+$#');
```

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4
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Name	Sample value
Date	15 Jan 2021
EventCategory	Videos
EventAction	Play
EventLabel	Contoso Promotional
ChannelGrouping	Social
TotalEvents	150
UniqueEvents	120
SessionsWithEvents	99

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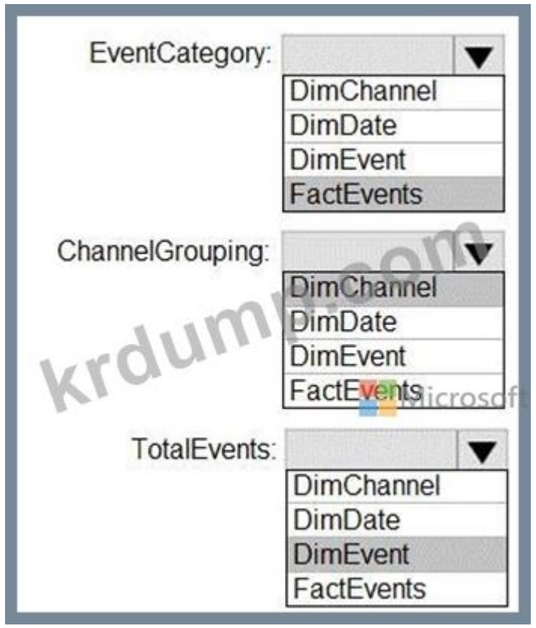
Answer:

Explanation:



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

NEW QUESTION: 5

Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.

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A. Azure Portal□ □□ □□ □□

B. Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio(SSMS)□ □□ □□□

C. Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio(SSMS)□ □□ □□□

D. Azure Portal□ Query Performance Insight

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Use the Query Store Page in SQL Server Management Studio.

Query performance regressions caused by execution plan changes can be non-trivial and time consuming to resolve.

Since the Query Store retains multiple execution plans per query, it can enforce policies to direct the Query Processor to use a specific execution plan for a query. This is referred to as plan forcing. Plan forcing in Query Store is provided by using a mechanism similar to the USE PLAN query hint, but it does not require any change in user applications. Plan forcing can resolve a query performance regression caused by a plan change in a very short period of time.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/monitoring-performance-by-using-the- query-store

NEW QUESTION: 6
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A. Azure □□□□
B. Azure Event Hubs
C. Azure Log Analytics
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Ex planation:
Scenario: Use a single dashboard to review security and audit data for all the PaaS databases.
With dashboards can bring together operational data that is most important to IT across all your Azure resources, including telemetry from Azure Log Analytics.
Note: Auditing for Azure SQL Database and Azure Synapse Analytics tracks database events and writes them to an audit log in your Azure storage account, Log Analytics workspace, or Event Hubs.
Reference:
https://docs.microso ft.com/en-us/azure/azure-mo nitor/visualize/tutorial-logs-dashboards

NEW QUESTION: 7
Azure Synapse Analytics □□ SQL □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Values

- CustomerKey
- HASH
- ROUND_ROBIN
- REPLICATE
- OrderDateKey
- SalesOrderNumber

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)
            )
        )
```

Answer:

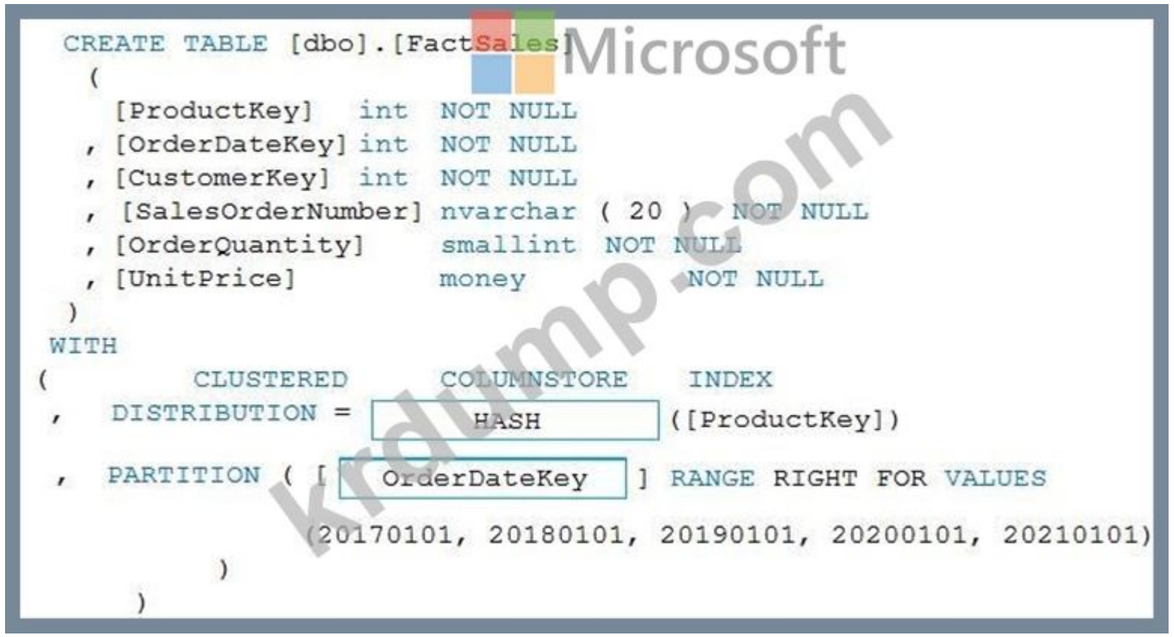
Values

- CustomerKey
- HASH
- ROUND_ROBIN
- REPLICATE
- OrderDateKey
- SalesOrderNumber

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 = [      HASH      ]([ProductKey])
,   PARTITION ( [ OrderDateKey ] RANGE RIGHT FOR VALUES
                (20170101, 20180101, 20190101, 20200101, 20210101)
            )
        )
```

Explanation:



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/stateme nts/create-table-azure-sql-data-warehouse

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-an alytics/sql/best-practices-dedicated-sql-pool

NEW QUESTION: 8

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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Watermark delay metric is computed as the wall clock time of the processing node minus the largest watermark it has seen so far.

The watermark delay metric can rise due to:

1. Not enough processing resources in Stream Analytics to handle the volume of input events.

2. Not enough throughput within the input event brokers, so they are throttled.
3. Output sinks are not provisioned with enough capacity, so they are throttled.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-time-handling

NEW QUESTION: 9
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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: Hash
Scenario:
Ensure that queries joining and filtering sales transaction records based on product ID complete as quickly as possible.
A hash distributed table can deliver the highest query performance for joins and aggregations on large tables.

Box 2: Round-robin
Scenario:
You plan to create a promotional table that will contain a promotion ID. The promotion ID will be associated to a specific product. The product will be identified by a product ID. The table will be approximately 5 GB.
A round-robin table is the most straightforward table to create and delivers fast performance when used as a staging table for loads. These are some scenarios where you should choose Round robin distribution:
* When you cannot identify a single key to distribute your data.
* If your data doesn't frequently join with data from other tables.
* When there are no obvious keys to join.
Reference:
https://rajanieshkaushikk.com/2020/09/09/how-to-choose-right-data-distribution-strategy-for-azure-synapse/

NEW QUESTION: 10
Azure □□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ SQL1□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□□ account1□□□ □□□ Azure Automation □□□ □□□□ □□□□. SQL Server Agent □□□□ □□□ □□ account1 □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11
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B. QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/blog/announcing-azure-monitor-aiops-alerts-with-dynamic-thresholds/

NEW QUESTION: 12
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A. Azure SQL Database □□□ □
B. Azure SQL □□□□□□
C. Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server
D. Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 13

Azure Stream Analytics □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□.
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Backlogged Input Events: Number of input events that are backlogged. A non-zero value for this metric implies that your job isn't able to keep up with the number of incoming events. If this value is slowly increasing or consistently non-zero, you should scale out your job, by increasing the SUs.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-monitoring

NEW QUESTION: 14
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Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□□ □□□□ □□□ SQL □□□ □□□□ □□□. □ □□□□ □□□ □□ Azure □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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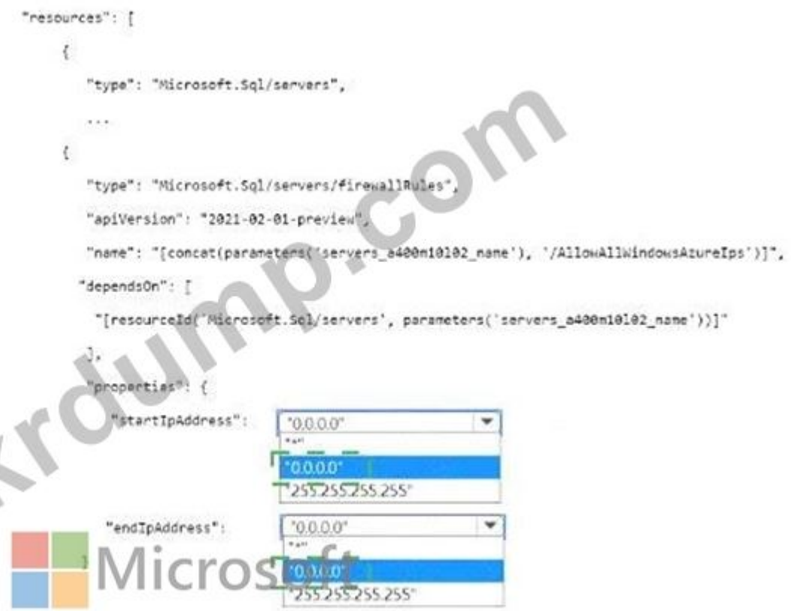
Answer Area

```
"resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Sql/servers",
      ...
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Sql/servers/firewallRules",
      "apiVersion": "2021-02-01-preview",
      "name": "[concat(parameters('servers_a400m10102_name'), '/AllowAllWindowsAzureIps')]",
      "dependsOn": [
        "[resourceId('Microsoft.Sql/servers', parameters('servers_a400m10102_name'))]"
      ],
      "properties": {
        "startIpAddress":  "0.0.0.0"
                           "*"
                           "0.0.0.0"
                           "255.255.255.255"
        "endIpAddress":    "0.0.0.0"
                           "*"
                           "0.0.0.0"
                           "255.255.255.255"
      }
```


Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 15

Azure SQL Database □□□ □□ 10□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.

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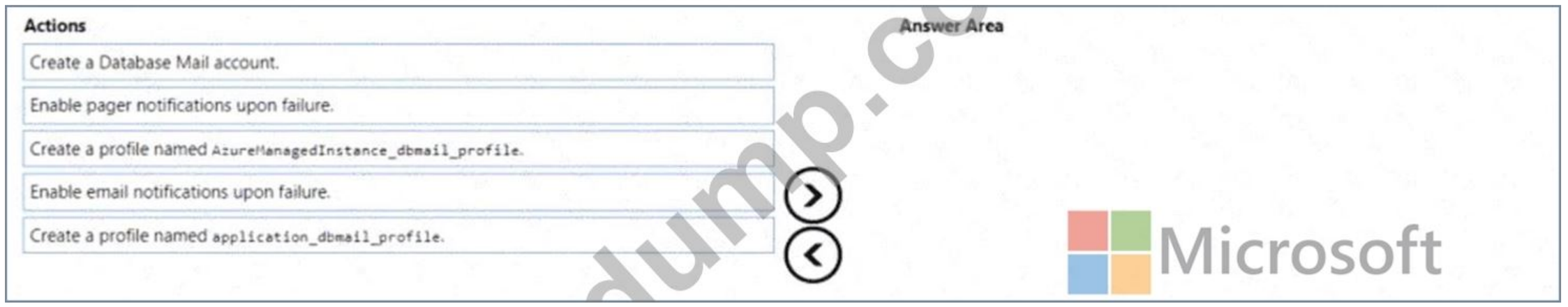
E. □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16
Azure □□□□ SQLVM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□□ User1□□□ □□□□ □□□□. SQLVM1□□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
□□□(User!)□ DB1□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
User1□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. SQLAgentOperatorRole
B. SQLAgentUserRole
C. SQLAgentReaderRole
D. db.owner
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17
SQL1□□□ □□□ □ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. SQL1□□ □□□□ SQL Server □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? 7. □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.



Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 18

Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□□ VMI□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.

VMI□ Azure UltraDisk□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ VMI□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

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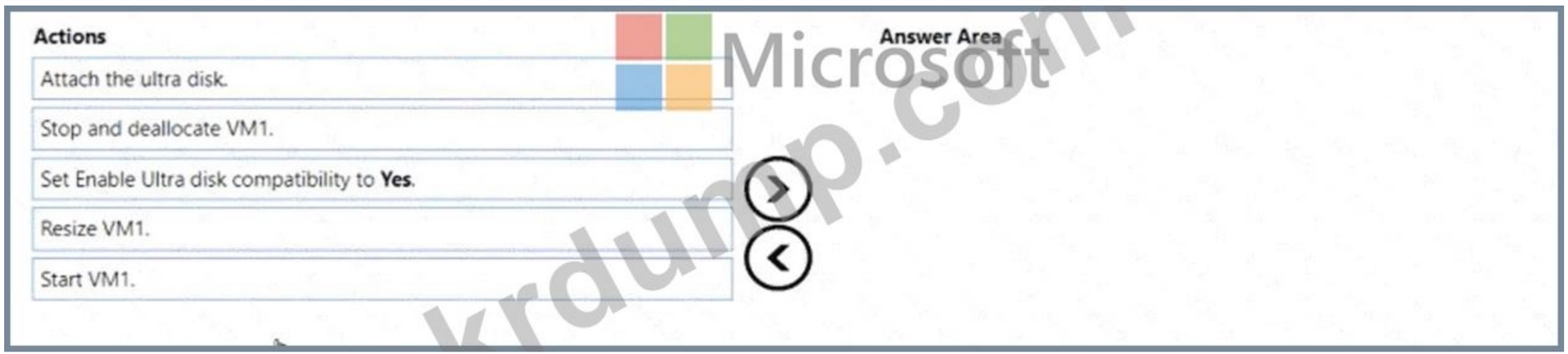
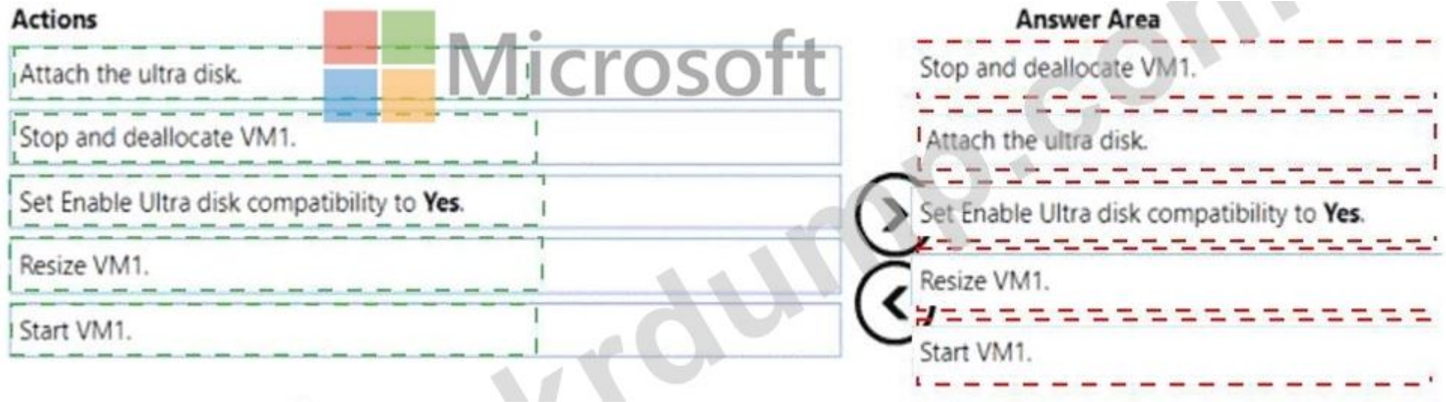
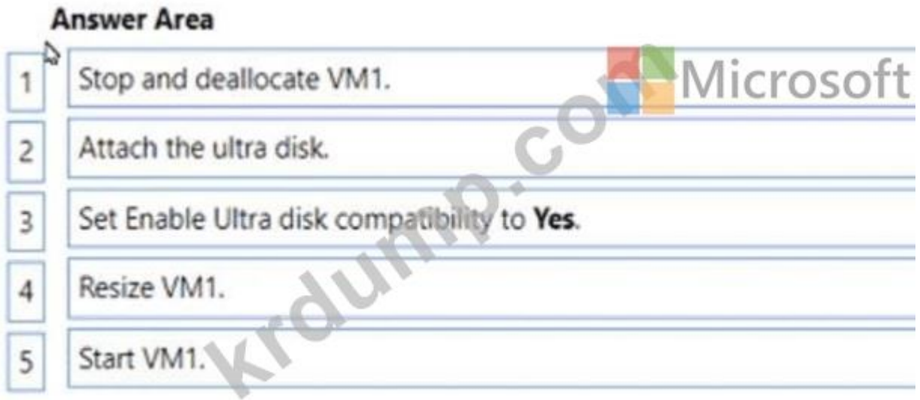


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 19

Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□. □□□□□□□□ Columnstore □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Columnstore □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

□□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

□□: □□□ □□□ □□ 1□□ □□□ □□□□.

A. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ I/O□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

E. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ CPU □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

For rowstore tables and indexes, use the data compression feature to help reduce the size of the database. In addition to saving space, data compression can help improve performance of I/O intensive workloads because the data is stored in fewer pages and queries need to read fewer pages from disk.

Use columnstore archival compression to further reduce the data size for situations when you can afford extra time and CPU resources to store and retrieve the data.

NEW QUESTION: 20
Azure □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ 1TiB □□□ P30 □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□. □ □□□□ 5,000 IOPS□ □□□□□.
□□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□□□ 1.2TiB □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□□□□ 10,000 IOPS□ □□□□□.
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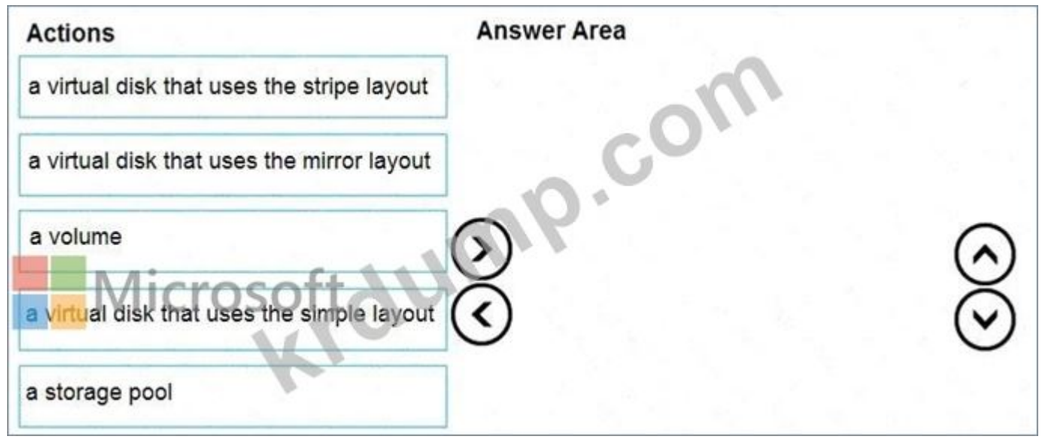
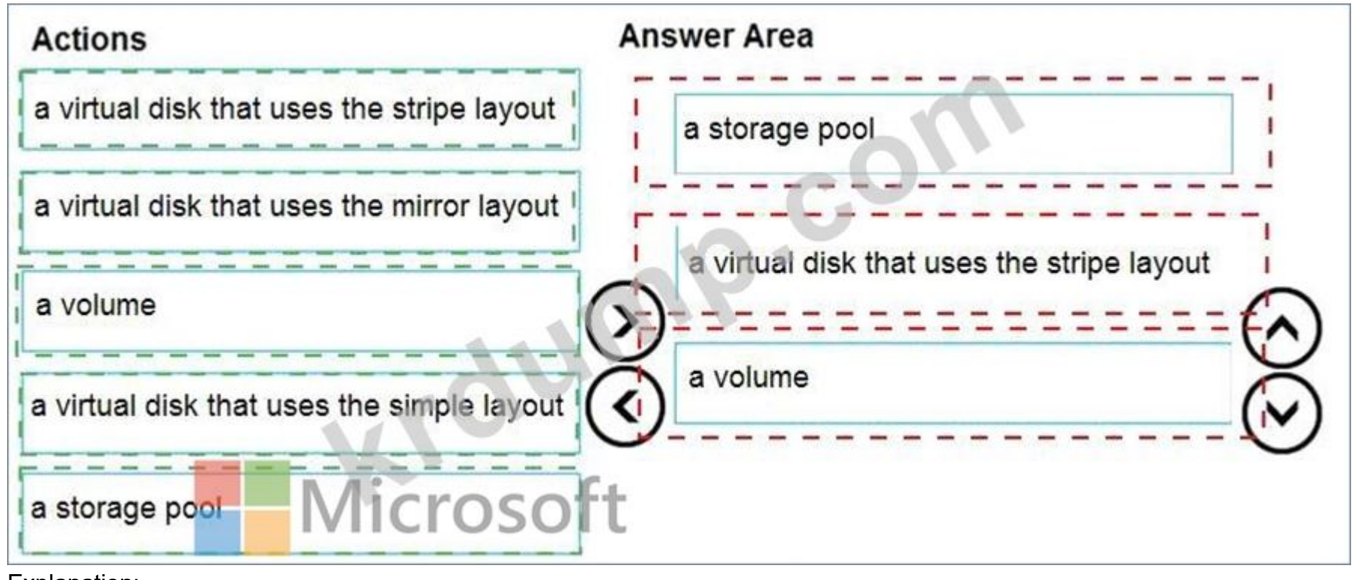


Answer:



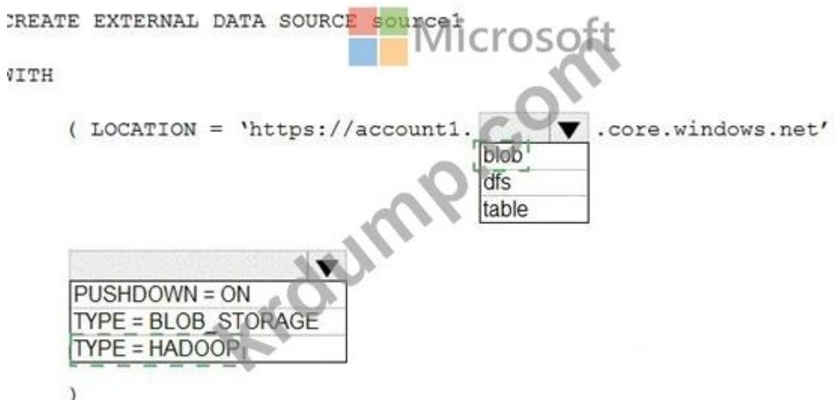
Explanation:

Follow these same steps to create striped virtual disk:
* Create Log Storage Pool.
* Create Virtual Disk
* Create Volume
Box 1: a storage pool
Box 2: a virtual disk that uses stripe layout
Disk Striping: Use multiple disks and stripe them together to get a combined higher IOPS and Throughput I imit. The combined limit per VM should be higher than the combined limits of attached premium disks.
Box 3: a volume
Reference:
https://hanu .com/hanu-ho w-to -striping-of- disks-for-azure-sql-server/

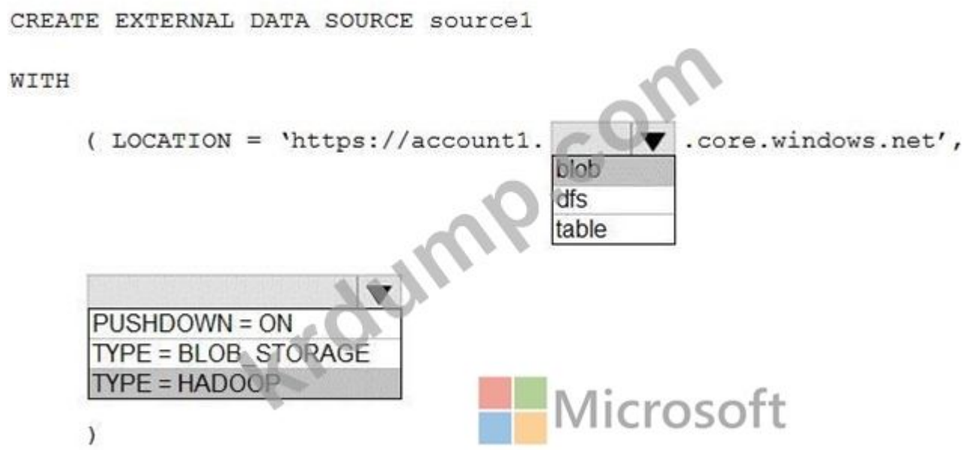
NEW QUESTION: 21
Azure Synapse Analytics □□ SQL □(Pool1)□ Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 □□(Account1)□ □□□□.
□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ Account1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □ □□□ Pool1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
Transact-SQL □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

```
REATE EXTERNAL DATA SOURCE source1

ITH

    ( LOCATION = 'https://account1.[blob|dfs|table].core.windows.net'

    [PUSHDOWN = ON|TYPE = BLOB_STORAGE|TYPE = HADOOP]
    )
```

Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: blob

The following example creates an external data source for Azure Data Lake Gen2 CREATE EXTERNAL DATA SOURCE YellowTaxi WITH (LOCATION = 'https://azureopendatastorage.blob.core.windows.net/nyctlc/yellow/', TYPE = HADOOP) Box 2: HADOOP Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/develop-tables-external-tables

NEW QUESTION: 22

Azure AD □□□□ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□□ SQL1□□□ □□□ Microsoft SQL □□□ □□□□.

Azure Automation□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ Azure AD □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□□ Automation □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. SQL1□□ SQL □□□□ □□□□.

B. Azure Active Directory □□ □□□□ □□ ID□ □□□□.

C. Azure Active Directory □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

D. Azure Active Directory □□ □□□□ SQL1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ ID□ □□□□.

E. SQL1□□ □□□□□□□ SQL □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23
□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Server1□□□ Azure SQL Database □□□ DB1□□□ Azure SQL Database □□□□□ □□□□.
Azure □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ DB1□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DB1□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
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□□: □□□ □□□ □□ 1□□ □□□ □□□□.
A. DB1□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. Server1□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. Server2□□ □ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□.
D. Server1□ □□□□ DB1□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
E. DB2□□ □ Azure SQL Database □□□□□ □□□□.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/dat abase/auto-failover-group-overview?tabs=azure-po wershell#best-p ractices-for-sql-database
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/databas e/failover-group-ad d- single-database-tutorial?
tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 24
Azure IoT □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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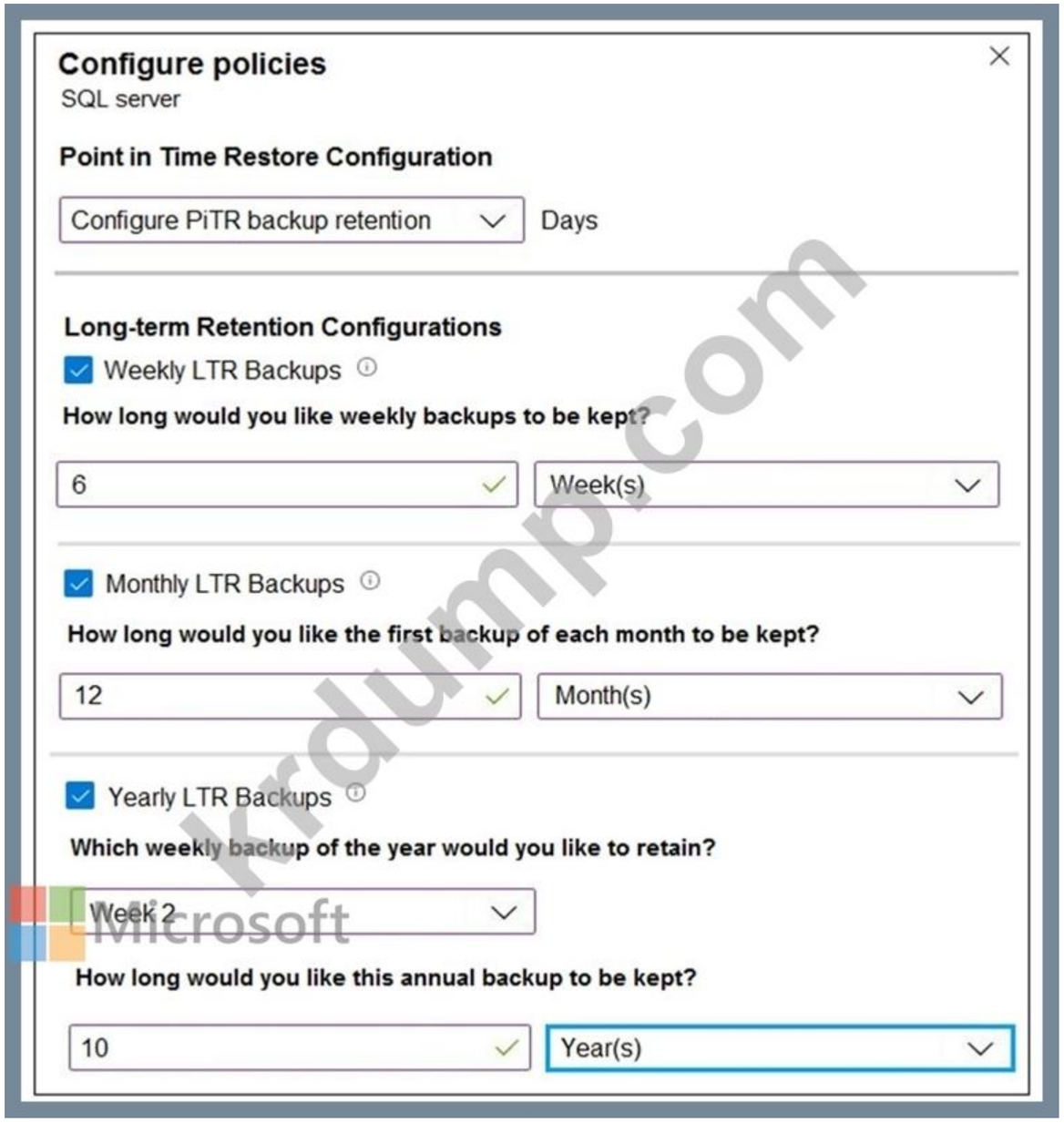
- □□□ Azure Synapse□ □□□□.
- □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure SQL □□□□□□
B. Azure Databricks
C. Azure Stream Analytics
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Anomalies can be identified by routing data via IoT Hub to a built-in ML model in Azure Stream Analytics Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/data-anomaly-detection-using-azure-iot-hub/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/azure-synapse-analytics-output

NEW QUESTION: 25
□□ □□□ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. (□□ □□ □□□□□.)



□ □□ □□ □□□ 2020□ 1□ 4□□ □□□□□□□. □□ 10□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

* 2020□ 1□ 4□
* 2020□ 1□ 11□
* 2020□ 1□ 18□
* 2020□ 1□ 25□
* 2020□ 2□ 1□
* 2020□ 2□ 8□

* 2020□ 2□ 15□
* 2020□ 2□ 22□
* 2020□ 2□ 29□
* 2020□ 3□ 7□

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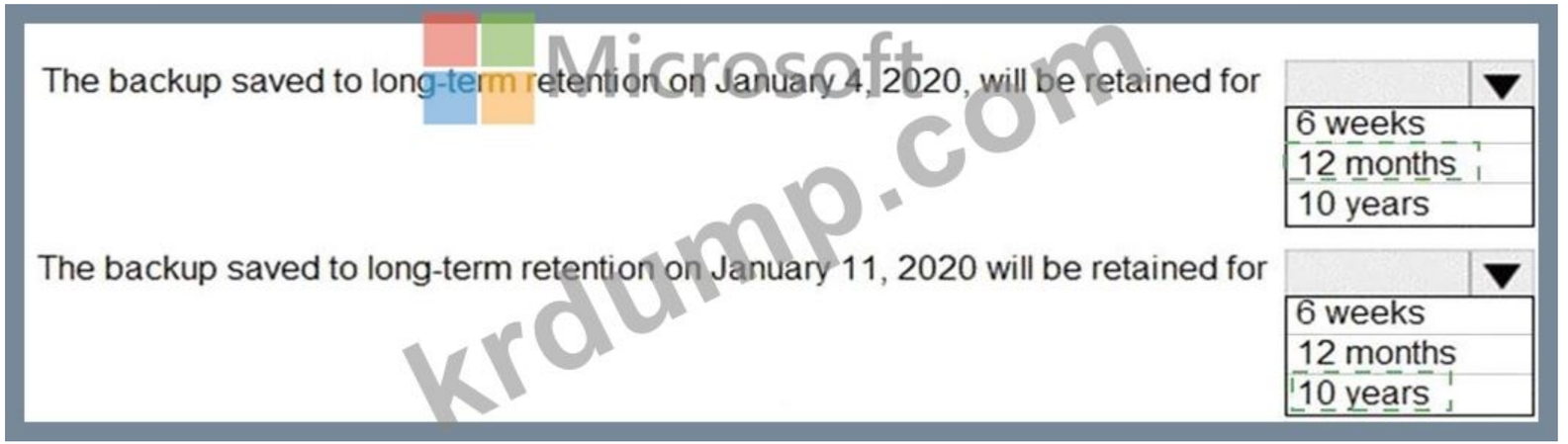
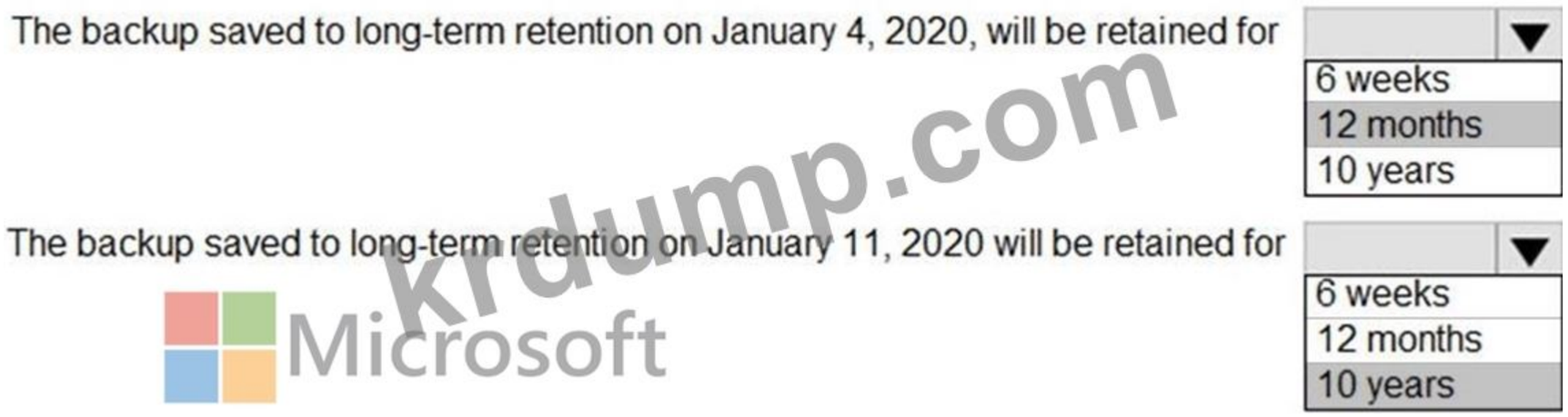
Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 26
4□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□□□□□□ □□ □ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure Automation Runbook
B. SQL □□□□ □□
C. Azure SQL □□
D. Azure SQL Database□ □□ □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://www.sqlshack.com/automate-azure-sql-d atabase-inde xes-and-statistics-maintenance/

NEW QUESTION: 27
□□□□□ □□□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2019 □□□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□□ DB1□□□ □□□ 4TB □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
DB1□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□ □□
C. □□□□□□ □□□
D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 28
DB3 □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□
B. □□ □□(LTR)

C. □□ □□(PITR)
D. □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 29
5□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ SQL1□□□ □-□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server□ □□□□.
□□□□□□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□.
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□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□
B. □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□
C. □□ □ □□
D. Always On □□□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30
DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server□ □□□□.
□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ DB1□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.
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□□: □□□ □□□ □□ 1□□ □□□ □□□□.
A. □□□ □□□□□□□□ Last_Query_Plan_Stats□ □□□□□□.
B. DB1□□ Lightweight_Query_Profiling □□□
C. DB1□□ Last_Query_Plan_Stats □□□
D. □□□ □□□□□□□□ Lightweight_Query_Profiling□ □□□□□□.
E. DB1□□ PARAMETER_SNIFFING□ □□□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Last_Query_Plan_Stats allows you to enable or disable collection of the last query plan statistics (equivalent to an actual execution plan) in sys.dm_exec_query_plan_stats.
Lightweight profiling can be disabled at the database level using the LIGHTWEIGHT_QUERY_PROFILING database scoped configuration: ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION SET LIGHTWEIGHT_QUERY_PROFILING = OFF;.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/query-profiling-infrastructure

NEW QUESTION: 31
Azure □□□□ 20□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ Transact-SQL □□ □□□□□.
Transact-SQL □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□□
B. SQL Server □□□□ □□
C. Azure □□

D. □□□□ □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 32
□□ 3
dbl□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□.
Answer:
See the explanation part for the complete Solution.
Explanation:
To ensure that all queries executed against dbl are captured in the Query Store, you need to enable the Query Store feature for the database and set the query capture mode to ALL. The Query Store feature provides you with insight on query plan choice and performance for Azure SQL Database 1 . The query capture mode controls whether all queries or only a subset of quer ies are tracked 2 .
Here are the steps to enable the Query Store and set the query capture mode to ALL for the database dbl:
* Using the Azure portal:
* Go to the Azure portal and select your Azure SQL Database server.
* Select the database dbl and click on Query Performance Insight in the left menu.
* Click on Configure Query Store and turn on the Query Store switch.
* In the Query Capture Mode dropdown, select All and click on Save.
* Using Transact-SQL statements:
* Connect to the Azure SQL Database server and the database dbl using SQL Server Management Studio or Azure Data Studio.
* Run the following command to enable the Query Store f or the database: ALTER DATABASE dbl SET QUERY_STORE = ON;
* Run the following command to set the query capture mode to ALL for the database: ALTER DATABASE dbl SET QUERY_STORE (QUERY_CAPTURE_MODE = ALL); These are the steps to ensure that all queries execute d against dbl are captured in the Query Store.

NEW QUESTION: 33
Azure □□□ SQLMI1□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□□. SQLMI1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ PowerShell cmdlet□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Set-AzSqlServerConfigurationOption
B. SQLM □□□□
C. Set-AzSqlInstance
D. Set-AiSqlDatabase
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34
SQL1□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□ □□ □□□□ SQL1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ CPU □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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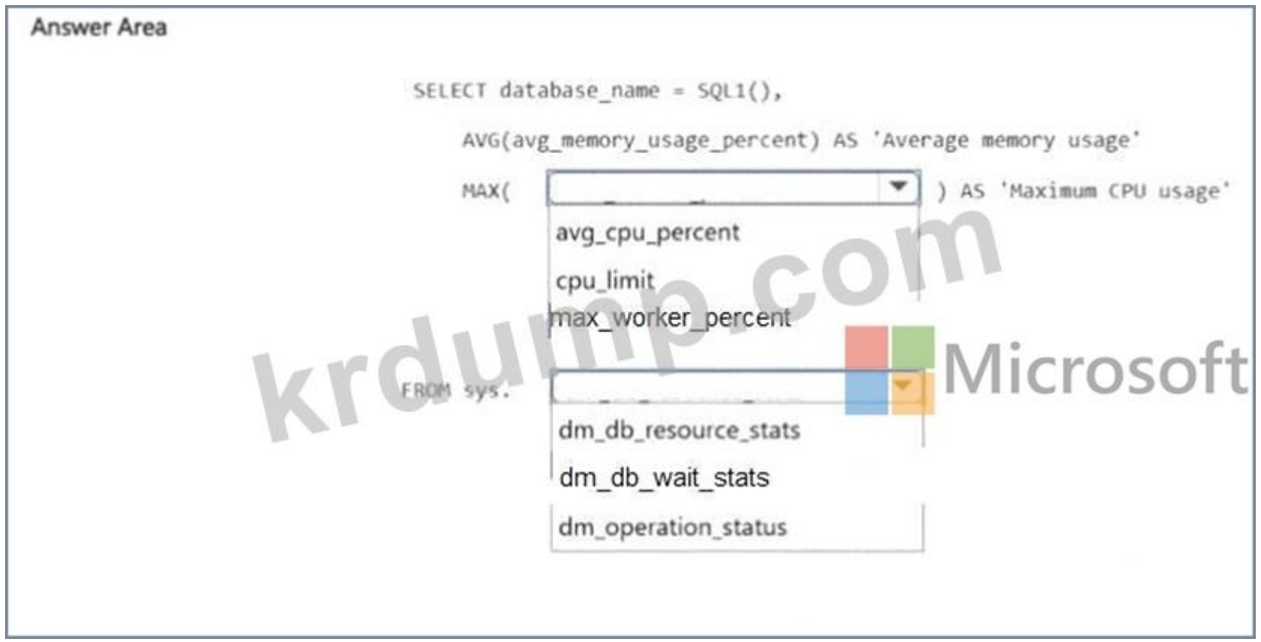
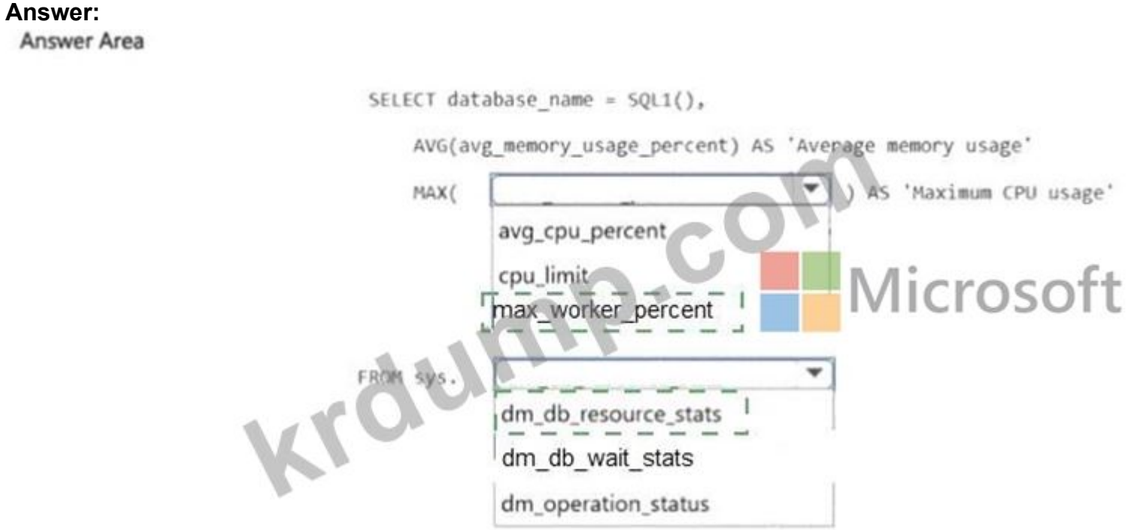
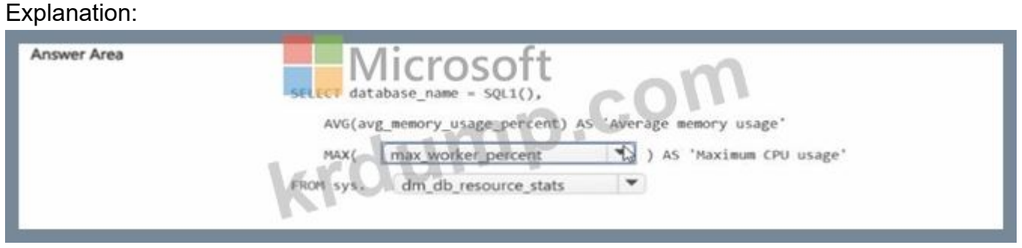


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 35
Azure □□□□ SQLMi1□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ Backupdb□□ □□□ SQL □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. Backupdb □□□ SQLMi1□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□.
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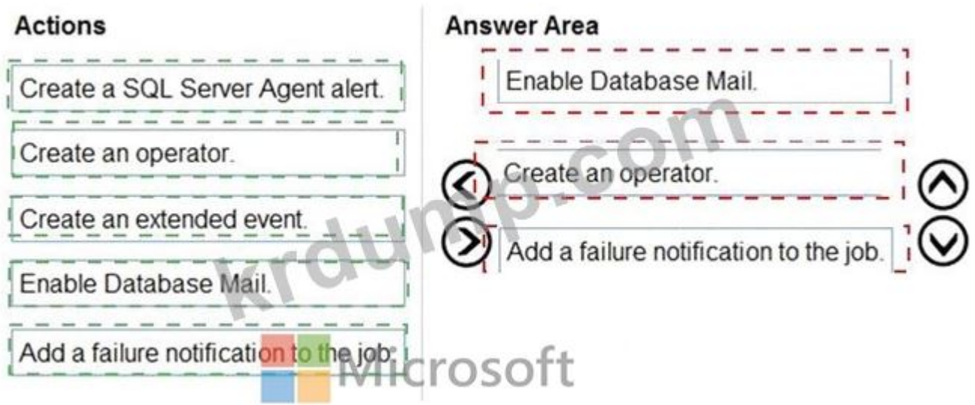
Answer:



Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/job-automation-managed-instance

NEW QUESTION: 36
Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Azure Marketplace □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. SQL Server IaaS □□□□ □□(SqlIaasExtension)□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* SQL Server□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
* □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□
B. □□□□ □□
C. □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 37
□□□ DB1□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□.
Subnet 1□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ 10□ □□□□.
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* 10□□ □□ □□□ DB1□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
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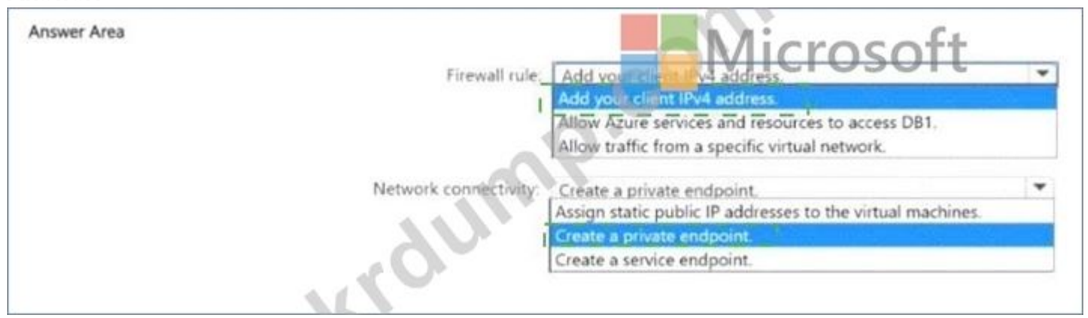
Answer:



Explanation:

Answer Area

Firewall rule: Add your client IPv4 address.

Network connectivity: Create a private endpoint.

NEW QUESTION: 38

Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.

□□ PowerShell □□□□□ □□□□□.

```
$serverName = "SERVER1"
$resourceGroup = "RG1"
$dbName = "DB1"

Connect-AzAccount

$server = Get-AzSqlServer -ServerName $serverName -ResourceGroupName
$resourceGroup

Set-AzSqlDatabaseBackupShortTermRetentionPolicy -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroup
-ServerName $server '
     -DatabaseName $dbName -RetentionDays 21

Set-AzSqlDatabaseBackupLongTermRetentionPolicy -ServerName $serverName -
DatabaseName $dbName '
     -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroup -WeeklyRetention P52W -YearlyRetention PSY
-WeekOfYear 52
```

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Statements	Yes	No
DB1 can be restored to a specific point in time 30 days ago.	○	○
DB1 can be restored from a weekly backup performed six months ago.	○	○
DB1 can be restored from a yearly backup performed six years ago.	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
DB1 can be restored to a specific point in time 30 days ago.	○	○
DB1 can be restored from a weekly backup performed six months ago.	○	○
DB1 can be restored from a yearly backup performed six years ago.	○	○

Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
DB1 can be restored to a specific point in time 30 days ago.	○	○
DB1 can be restored from a weekly backup performed six months ago.	○	○
DB1 can be restored from a yearly backup performed six years ago.	○	○

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.sql/set-azsqldatabasebackupshorttermretentionpolicy?
view=azps-7.2 .0
https://docs.microsoft.co m/en-us/powershell/module/az.sql/set-azsqldatabasebackuplongtermretentionpolicy?
view=azps -7.2.0

NEW QUESTION: 39
50□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.
Azure□□ □□□□□□ □□, □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□.
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A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
B. □□□□□□□ □□ InstanceAndAppAdvanced □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
D. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Activity log events - An alert can trigger on every event, or, only when a certain number of events occur.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/alerts-insights-configure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 40
Azure □□ □□□ SQLVM1□□□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□□, □ □□□□□□ DB1□ DB2□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□. DB1□ DB2□ □□□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
DB1□ DB2□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

I SQL □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 41
Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Bicep □□□□ □□□□ Azure SQL Database□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□.
□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. (□□: □ □□□ 1□□□□.)

Answer Area

```
param serverName string = uniqueString('sql', resourceGroup().id)

param location string = resourceGroup().location

param administratorLogin string

@allowed()
@secure0
@sys

param administratorLoginPassword string

resource | output | param | resource  sqlServer 'Microsoft.Sql/servers@2024-05-01-preview' = {

    administratorLogin: administratorLogin

    administratorLoginPassword: administratorLoginPassword

  }

}
```

Answer:

Answer Area

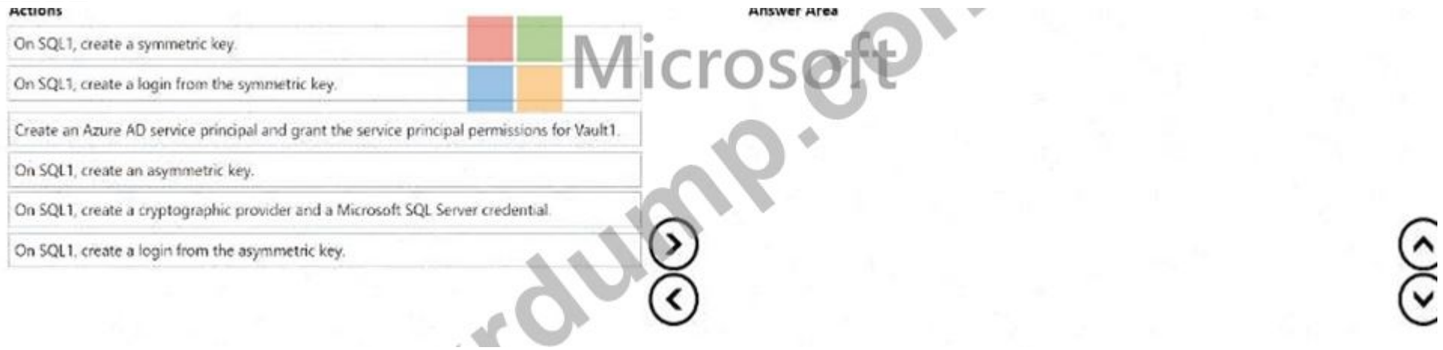
```
param serverName string = uniqueString('sql', resourceGroup().id)

param location string = resourceGroup().location

param administratorLogin string

@allowed()
@secure0
@sys

param administratorLoginPassword string

resource | output | param | resource  sqlServer 'Microsoft.Sql/servers@2024-05-01-preview' = {

    administratorLogin: administratorLogin

    administratorLoginPassword: administratorLoginPassword

  }

}
```


Explanation:

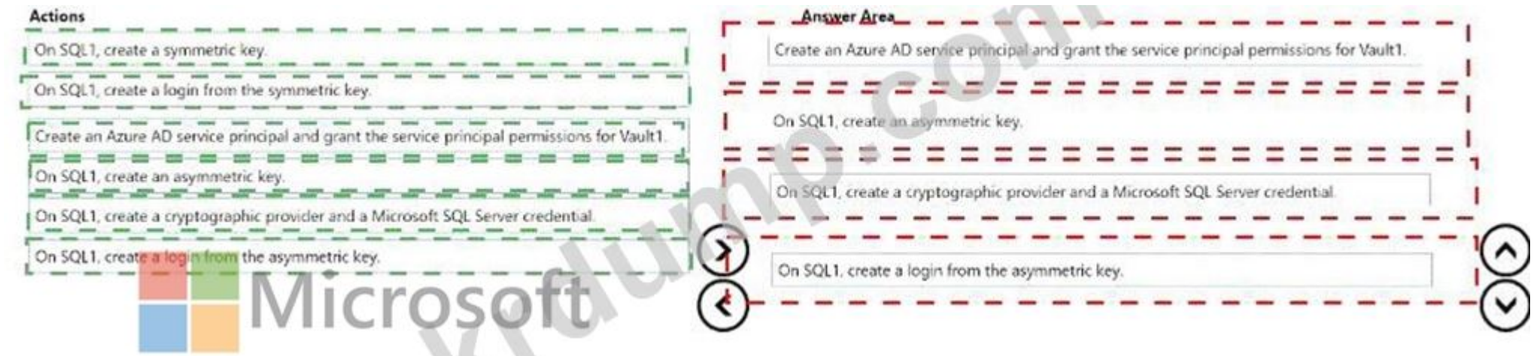
NEW QUESTION: 42

Vault1□□□ □□□ Azure Key Vault□ SQL1□□□ □□□ Azure Virtual Machines □□□□□ □□□ SQL Server□ □□□□. SQL Server 1□□ DB1□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.

Vault1□ □□ □□ □□□□□ D61□□ □□ □□□ □□□(TDE)□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 43
Azure Databricks □□□□ □□□□.
Databricks □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ Databricks □□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□
B. □□
C. DBFS
D. SSH
E. □□ □□
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Cloud Provider Infrastructure Logs.
Databricks logging allows security and admin teams to demonstrate conformance to data governance standards within or from a Databricks workspace. Customers, especially in the regulated industries, also need records on activities like:
* User access control to cloud data storage
* Cloud Identity and Access Management roles
* User access to cloud network and compute
Azure Databricks offers three distinct workloads on several VM Instances tailored for your data analytics workflow-the Jobs Compute and Jobs Light Compute workloads make it easy for data engineers to build and execute jobs, and the All-Purpose Compute workload makes it easy for data scientists to explore, visualize, manipulate, and share data and insights interactively.
Reference:

https://databricks.com/blog/2020/03/25/trust-but-verify-with-databricks.html

NEW QUESTION: 44

Server 1□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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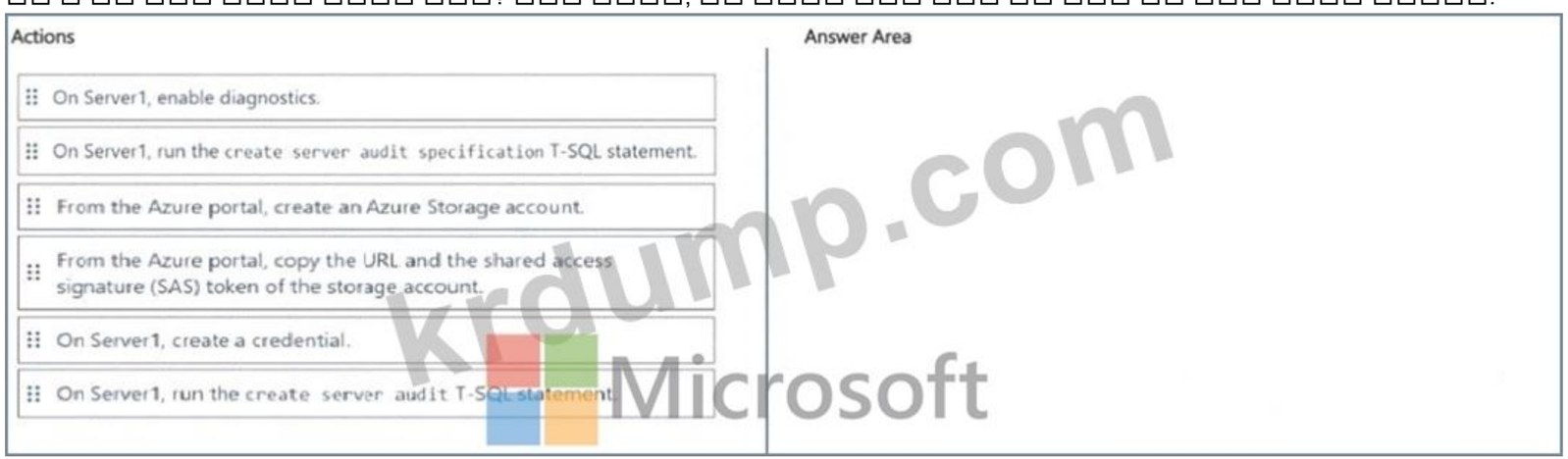
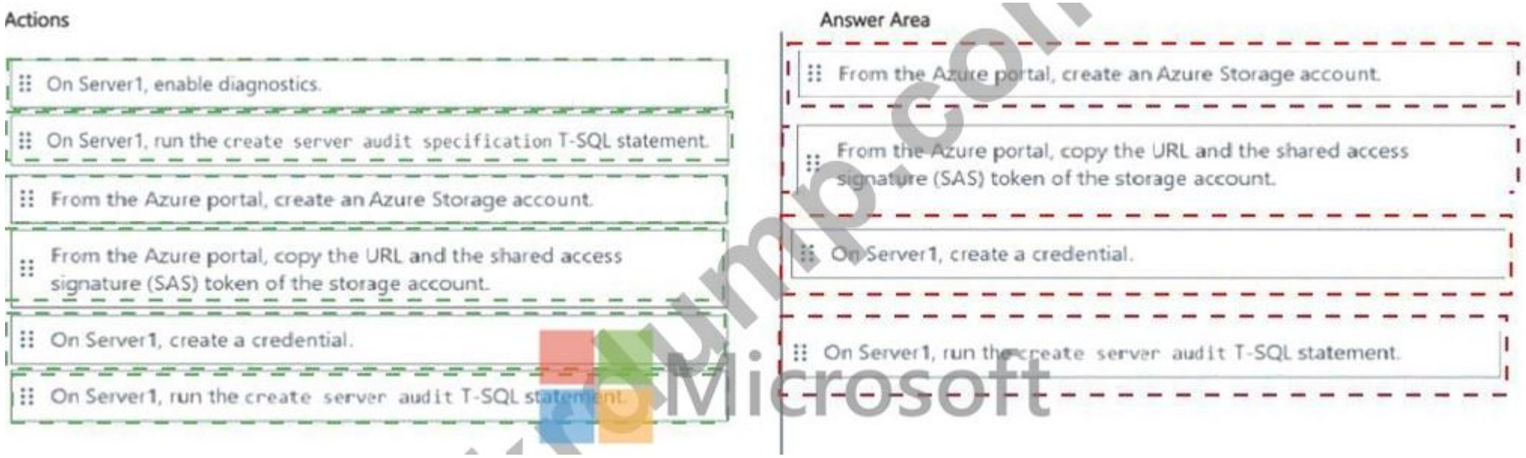
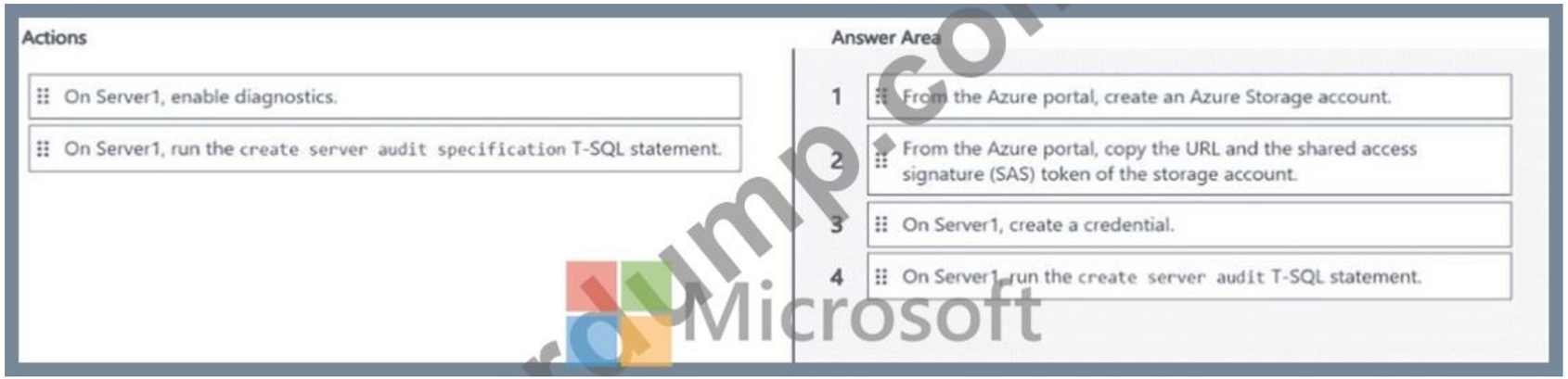


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 45
SQL1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
SQL1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□ □□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□
C. Microsoft SQL Server □□ □□ □□□□
D. □□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46
10□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ SQLMI1□□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
Azure Monitor□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
- □□□ □□□□□□.
- □ □□□□□□□□ Intelligent Insights □□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ Log Analytics□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
C. SQLMI1□ □□ □□□□ Log Analytics□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. SQLMI1□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/metrics-diagnostic-telemetry-logging-streaming- export-configure?tabs=azure-portal#configure-the-streaming-export-of-diagnostic-telemetry

NEW QUESTION: 47
DB3□ Azure SQL Database□ □□□□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□□
B. □□□ □□□
C. □□□ □□ □□□ □
D. □□ □□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48
Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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Answer Area

```
{
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": [ "Microsoft.Sql/servers" | "Microsoft.SqlVirtualMachines/sqlVirtualMachines" | "Microsoft.Synapse/workspaces/sqldatabases" ]
      "apiVersion": "2020-02-02-preview",
      "name": "[parameters('name1')]",
      "location": "[parameters('location')]",
    ...
      "resources": [
        {
          "type": "databases",
          "apiVersion": "2020-02-02-preview",
    ...
          [ "dependsOn" | "properties" | "tags" ]:[
          "[resourceId('Microsoft.Sql/servers',concat(parameters('name1')))]"
    ...
    }
```

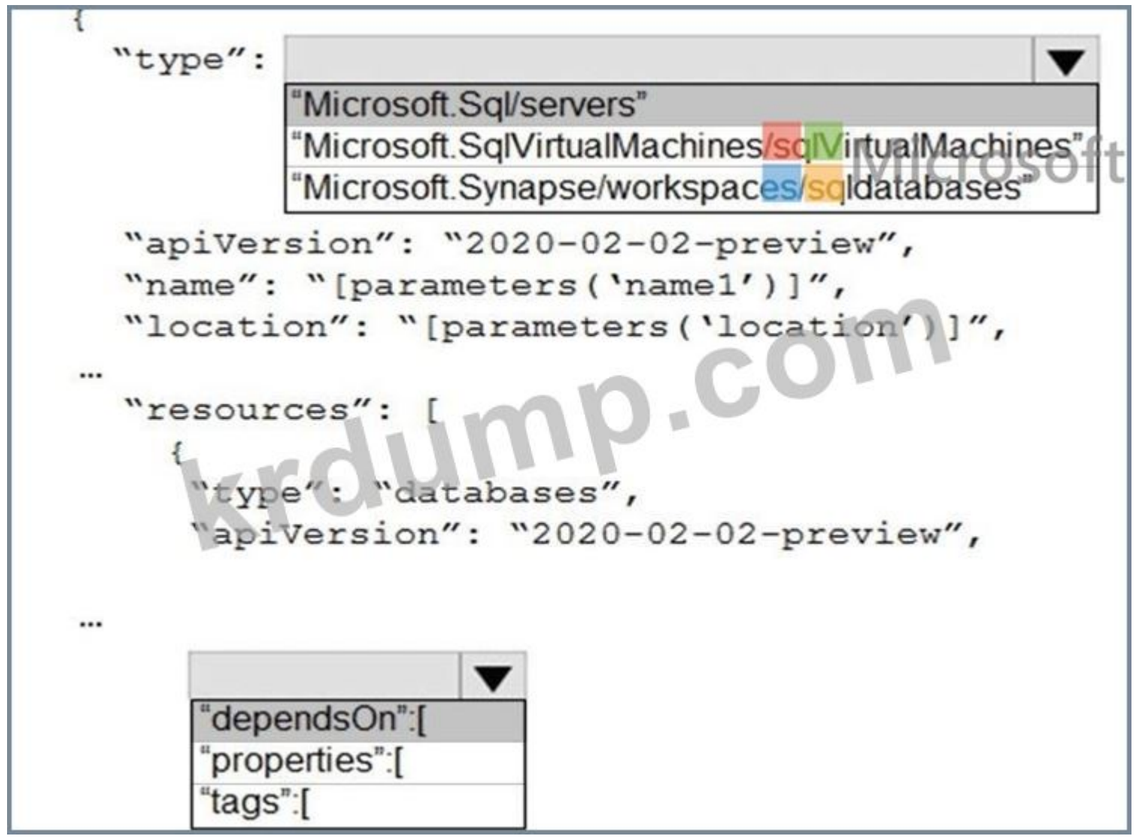
Answer:

Answer Area

```
{
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": [Microsoft.Sql/servers | Microsoft.SqlVirtualMachines/sqlVirtualMachines | Microsoft.Synapse/workspaces/sqldatabases]
      "apiVersion": "2020-02-02-preview",
      "name": "[parameters('name1')]",
      "location": "[parameters('location')]",
    ...
      "resources": [
        {
          "type": "databases",
          "apiVersion": "2020-02-02-preview",

    ...
          [dependsOn | properties | tags]:[
          "[resourceId('Microsoft.Sql/servers',concat(parameters('name1')))]"
    ...
    }
```


Explanation:



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/single-database-creat e-arm-template-quickstart

NEW QUESTION: 49
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Server1□ Server2□□ □ □□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ Database1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Database1□ Server1□□ Server2□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ Server2□ □□ Database1□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Instead restore Database1 from Server1 to the Server2 by using the RESTORE Transact-SQL command and the REPLACE option.
Note: REPLACE should be used rarely and only after careful consideration. Restore normally prevents accidentally overwriting a database with a different database. If the database specified in a RESTORE statement already exists on the current server and the specified database family GUID differs from the database family GUID recorded in the backup set, the database is not restored. This is an important safeguard.
ence:

https://docs.microso ft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/state ments/restore-statements -transact-sql

NEW QUESTION: 50

□□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2016 □□□□□ db1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□. Azure □□□□ Mil□□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□□.

Azure Database Migration Service□ □□□□ db1□□ MM□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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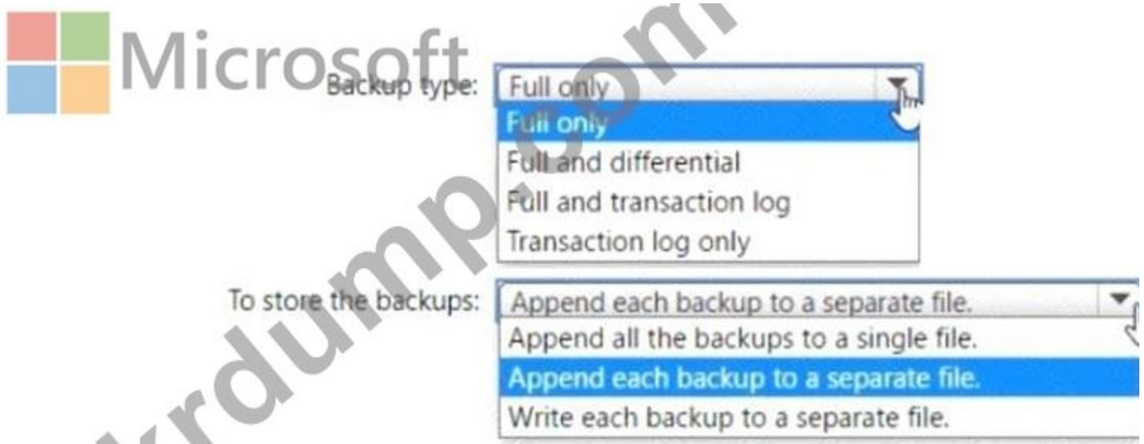
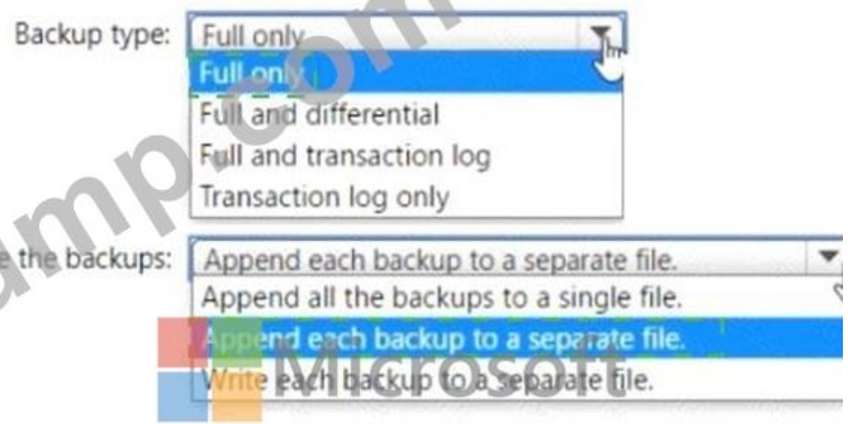
Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 51
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Sales□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Premium and Business Critical service tiers leverage the Premium availability model, which integrates compute resources (sqlservr.exe process) and storage (locally attached SSD) on a single node. High availability is achieved by replicating both compute and storage to additional nodes creating a three to four- node cluster.
By default, the cluster of nodes for the premium availability model is created in the same datacenter. With the introduction of Azure Availability Zones, SQL Database can place different replicas of the Business Critical database 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).
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla

NEW QUESTION: 52
Azure Databricks□ □□□□ Purchases□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. Purchases □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
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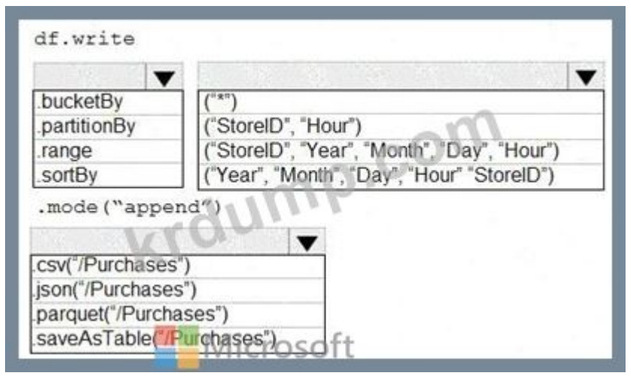

Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: .partitionBy

Example:

df.write.partitionBy(" y " , " m " , " d ")

mode(SaveMode.Append)

parquet(" /d ata/hive/warehouse/db_name.db/ " + tableName)

Box 2: (" Year " , " Month " , " Day " , " Hour " , " StoreID ")

Box 3: .parquet(" /Purchases ")

Reference:
https://intellipaat.com/c ommunity/11744/how-to-partition-and-write-d ataframe-in-spark-without-deleting- partiti ons-with-no-new-data

NEW QUESTION: 53
DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server□ □□□□. DB1□□ CustomerPII□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□□□ CustomerPII □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□? □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□ □□ □□
B. SQL Server □□
C. □□□□□□ □□ □□
D. □□ □□
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
An auditing policy can be defined for a specific database or as a default server policy in Azure (which hosts SQL Database or Azure Synapse):
* A server policy applies to all existing and newly created databases on the server.
* If server auditing is enabled, it always applies to the database. The database will be audited, regardless of the database auditing settings.
* Enabling auditing on the database, in addition to enabling it on the server, does not override or change any of the settings of the server auditing. Both audits will exist side by side.
Note:
The Server Audit Specification object belongs to an audit.
A Database Audit Specification defines which Audit Action Groups will be audited for the specific database in which the specification is created.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview

NEW QUESTION: 54
Azure □□ □□□ SQL1□□□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□.
SQL1□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□ □□□□ session!□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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A. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□.
D. □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55
DB1□□□ □ǂ□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2016 □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ App1□□□ □ǂ□□□□ □□ □□□□.
□□□ Azure □□□ App1□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□ App1□ DB1□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□. DB1□ □□ □□□□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
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□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure SQL □□□ □□□□
B. Azure SQL Database □□ □□□□□□

C. PostgreSQL□ Azure □□□□□□
D. Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure SQL Database single database supports Data Sync.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database /features-comparison

NEW QUESTION: 56
Pool1□□□ Azure Synapse Analytics □□ SQL □□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.
DB1□□ Table□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Table1□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
Synapse Studio□□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. Pool1□ □□□□ sys.dm_pdw_nodes_db_partition_stats□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□ □□ □□□□ DBCC CHECKALLOC□ □□□□□.
C. Pool1□ □□□□ DBCC CHECKALLOC□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□ □□ □□□□ sys.dm_pdw_nodes_db_partition_stats□ □□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Use sys.dm_pd w_nodes_db_partition_stats to analyze any skewness in the data.
Reference:
h ttps://docs. microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/cheat-she et

NEW QUESTION: 57
Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure Data Factory □□□□□□ □□□□.
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□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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- □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □
B. □□□
C. □□□
D. □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Tumbling window trigger supports backfill scenarios. Pipeline runs can be scheduled for windows in the past.
:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-pipeline-execution-triggers

NEW QUESTION: 58
SERVER1 □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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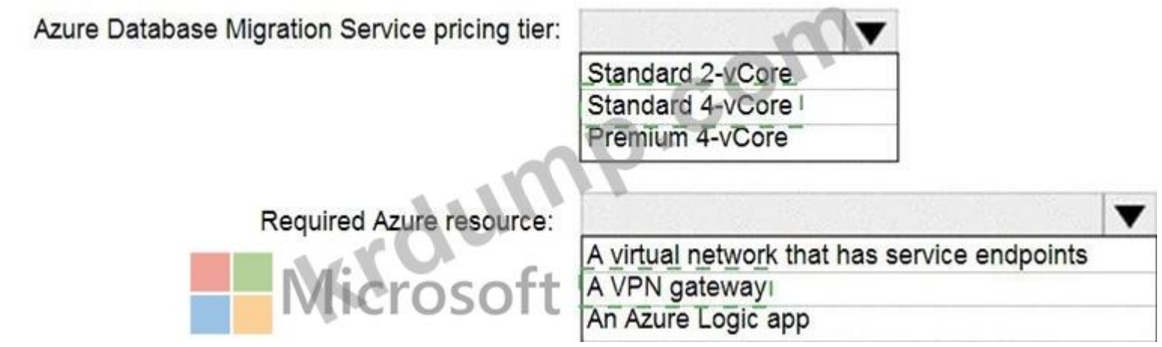
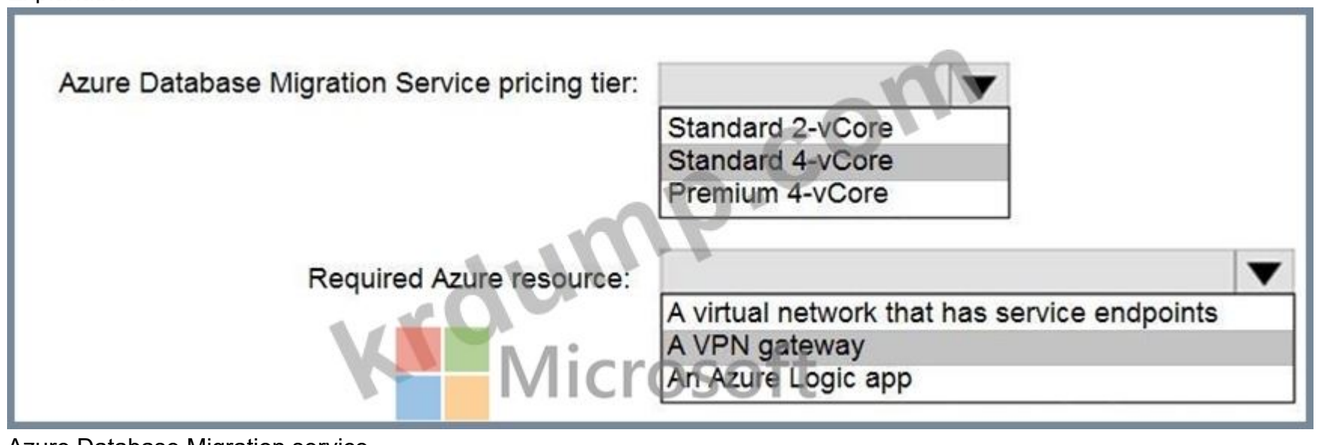
Answer:



Explanation:



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.
Premimum 4-vCore is for large or business critical workloads. It supports online migrations, offline migrations, and faster migration speeds.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/pricing/details/database-migration/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-sql-server-azure-sql-online

NEW QUESTION: 59
Azure □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure Marketplace SQL Server 2019 Enterprise □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□□ FCI1□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□(FCI)□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□.
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A. □□ □□□□ □□(VNN) □□□
B. □□ Azure □□ □□□
C. □□ □□□□ □□(DNN) □□□
D. Azure □□ □□ □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60
Azure SQL Database□ □□ □□(Server1)□ □□, □□ □□□□ Pool□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□. □□ Watcher 1□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ KQL □□□ □□□□□.

```
let logicalServer = @"Server1";
let elasticPoolName = @"Pool1";
let replicaType = "Primary";
let duration = 20h;
qldb_elastic_pool_resource_utilization
 where sample_time_utc > ago(duration)
 where logical_server_name =~ logicalServer
 where replica_type =~ replicaType
 project sample_time_utc,
         avg_cpu_percent,
         avg_instance_cpu_percent,
         avg_data_io_percent,
         avg_log_write_percent,
         max_worker_percent
 sort by sample_time_utc desc
render timechart;
```

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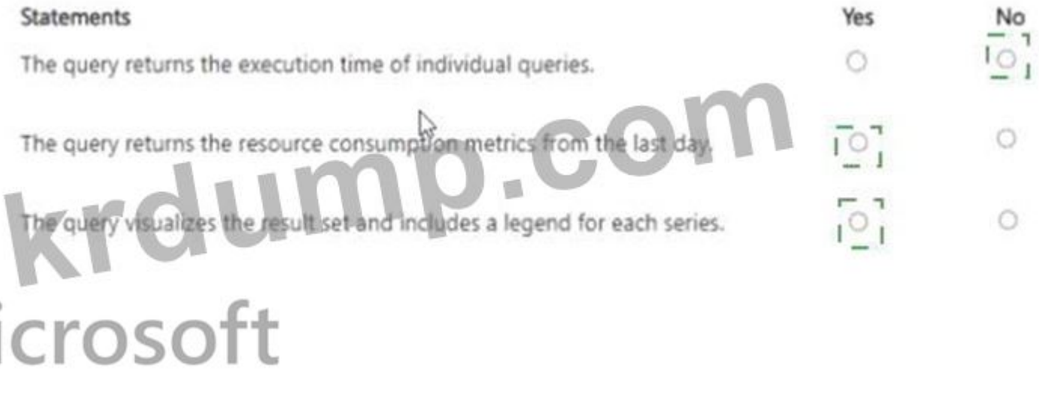
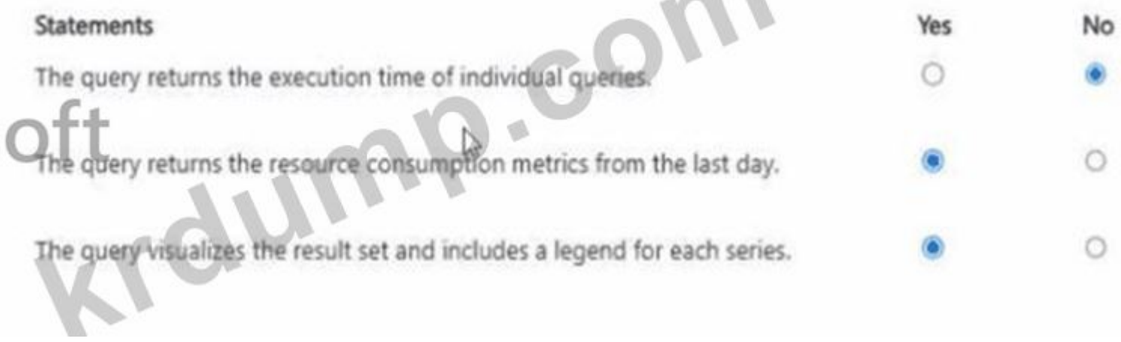
Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 61

App1Dev□□ □□□ □□□ □□, □ □□ DevServer1□□□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□.

DevServer1□□ DB1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□. DB1□ □□□□ □□□ Microsoft SQL Server Data Tools(SSDT) □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

App1Test□□ □ □□□ □□□ DB1 □□□□□□□ TestServer1□□□ Azure SQL Server□ □□□□ □□□. App1Test□ □□□□ App1Dev□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□.

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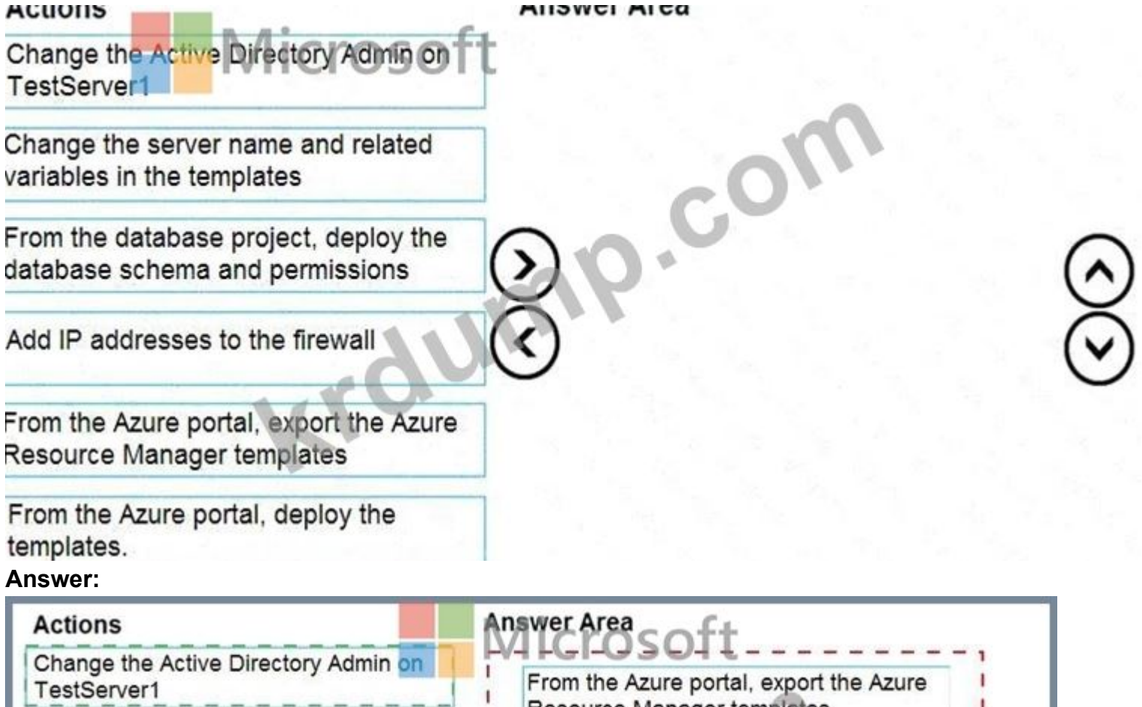
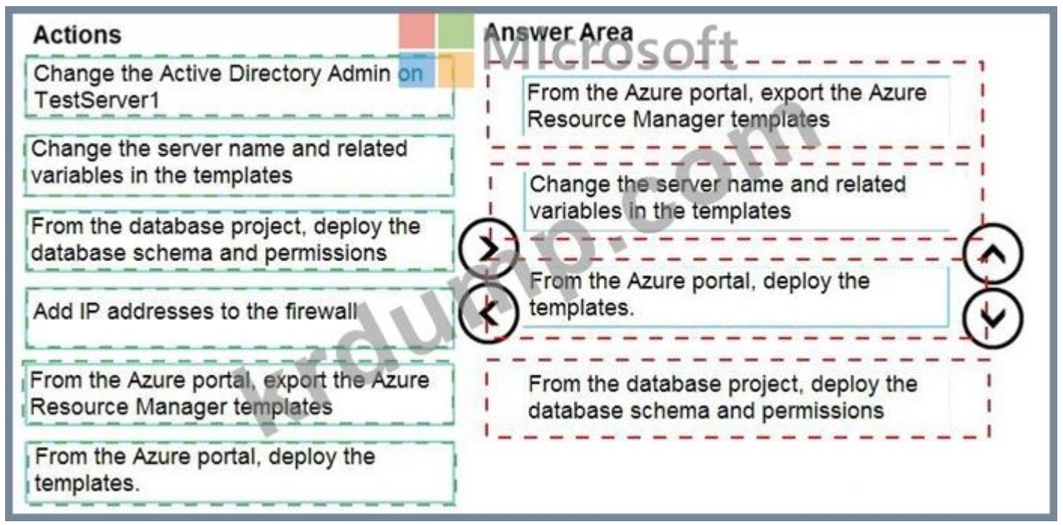


Answer:



Explanation:

From the Azure portal, export the Azure Resource Manager templates

Change the server name and related variables in the templates

From the Azure portal, deploy the templates.

From the database project, deploy the database schema and permissions

NEW QUESTION: 62
□□ □□□ □□□ Azure Synapse Analytics □□ SQL □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
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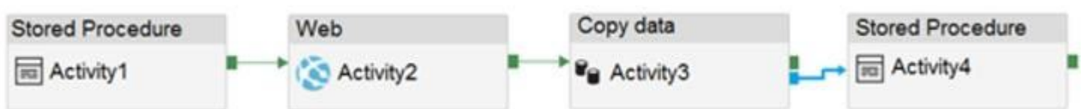
□□: □□□ □□□ □□ 1□□ □□□ □□□□.
A. □ □□□ □
B. □□□ □
C. □□
D. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□(RBAC) □□
E. □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure RBAC is used to manage who can create, update, or delete the Synapse workspace and its SQL pools, Apache Spark pools, and Integration runtimes.
Define and implement network security configurations for resources related to your dedicated SQL pool with Azure Policy.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/security/synapse-workspace-synapse-rbac
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/security/benchmark/azure/baselines/synapse-analytics-security-baseline

NEW QUESTION: 63
Azure □□□ □□□□ PipelineA□ PipelineB□□ □ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□.
PipelineA□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.



PipelineB□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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Data Factory □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Pipeline	Activity	Time
PipelineA	Activity1	31-Jan-2020 10:44:00
PipelineA	Activity3	31-Jan-2020 10:47:00
PipelineB	Activity1	31-Jan-2020 10:50:00

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Statements	Yes	No
An alert notification was sent after the failure of Activity1 in PipelineA.	○	○
An alert notification was sent after the failure of Activity3 in PipelineA.	○	○
An alert notification was sent after the failure of Activity1 in PipelineB.	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
An alert notification was sent after the failure of Activity1 in PipelineA.	○	○
An alert notification was sent after the failure of Activity3 in PipelineA.	○	○
An alert notification was sent after the failure of Activity1 in PipelineB.	○	○

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Just one failure within the 5-minute interval.

Box 2: No

Just two failures within the 5-minute interval.

Box 3: No

Just two failures within the 5-minute interval.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-metric-overview

NEW QUESTION: 64

Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.

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The exhibit shows [answer choice].

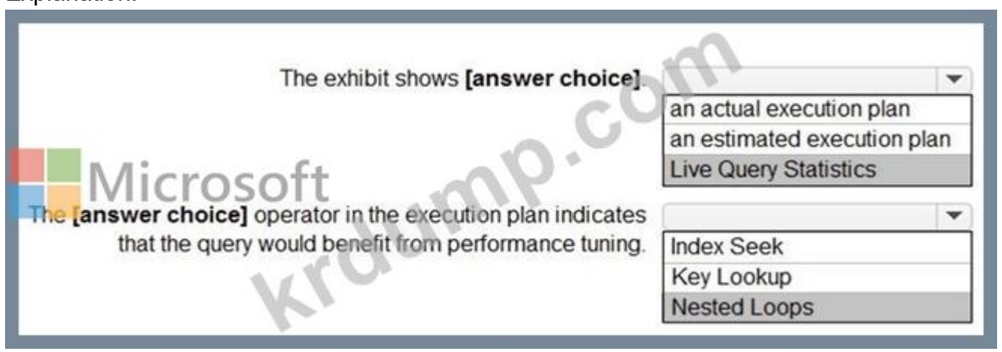
- an actual execution plan
- an estimated execution plan
- Live Query Statistics

The [answer choice] operator in the execution plan indicates that the query would benefit from performance tuning.

- Index Seek
- Key Lookup
- Nested Loops

Answer:

Explanation:



Reference:
https:// docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/li ve-query-statistics?view=sql-server- ver15

NEW QUESTION: 65
Azure Virtual Machines□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□.
DB1□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□
B. □□□
C. □□□□ □□ □□
D. □□ □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/sql-data-sync-data-sql-server-sql-database

NEW QUESTION: 66
DB1□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server□ □□□□.
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A. □□ 1221065□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. DBCC FREEPROCCACHE □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ 1220917□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databa ses/performance/query-store-usage-scenarios

NEW QUESTION: 67

□□□ □□ user1□ Azure SQL □□□□□□ OBI□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

DB1□ □□ □□ □□(LTR)□ □□□□□.

User1□ DBI□ LTR □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□. User1□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. SQL Server □□□

B. SQL □□ □□□

C. □□□

D. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 68

Azure □□ □□□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ SQL Server□ □□□□ □□□□.

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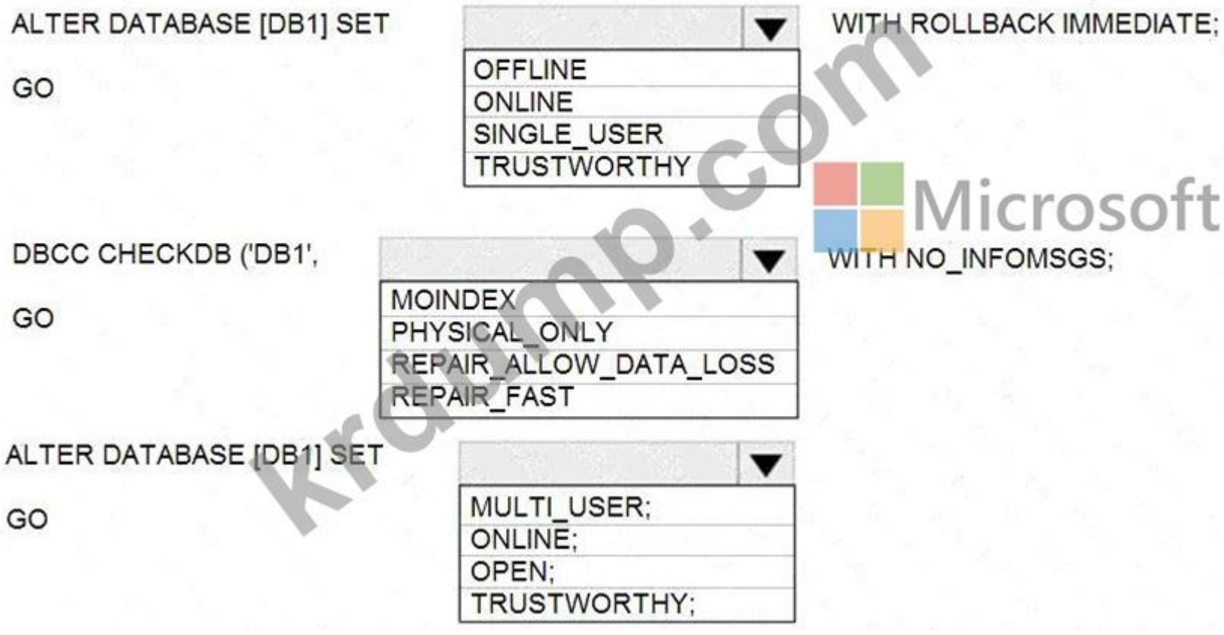
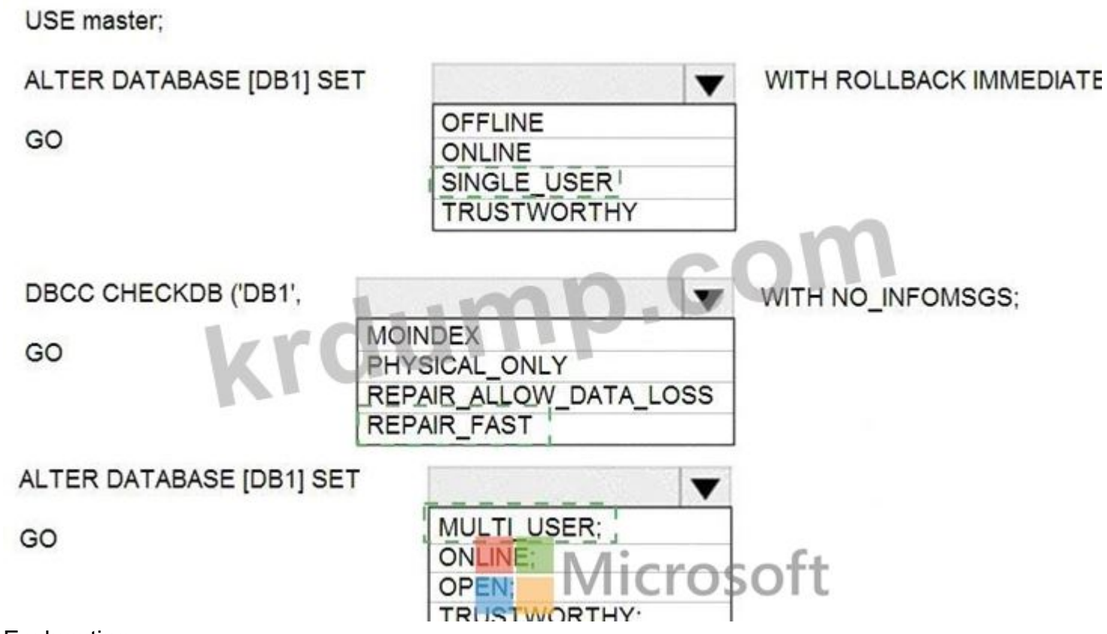
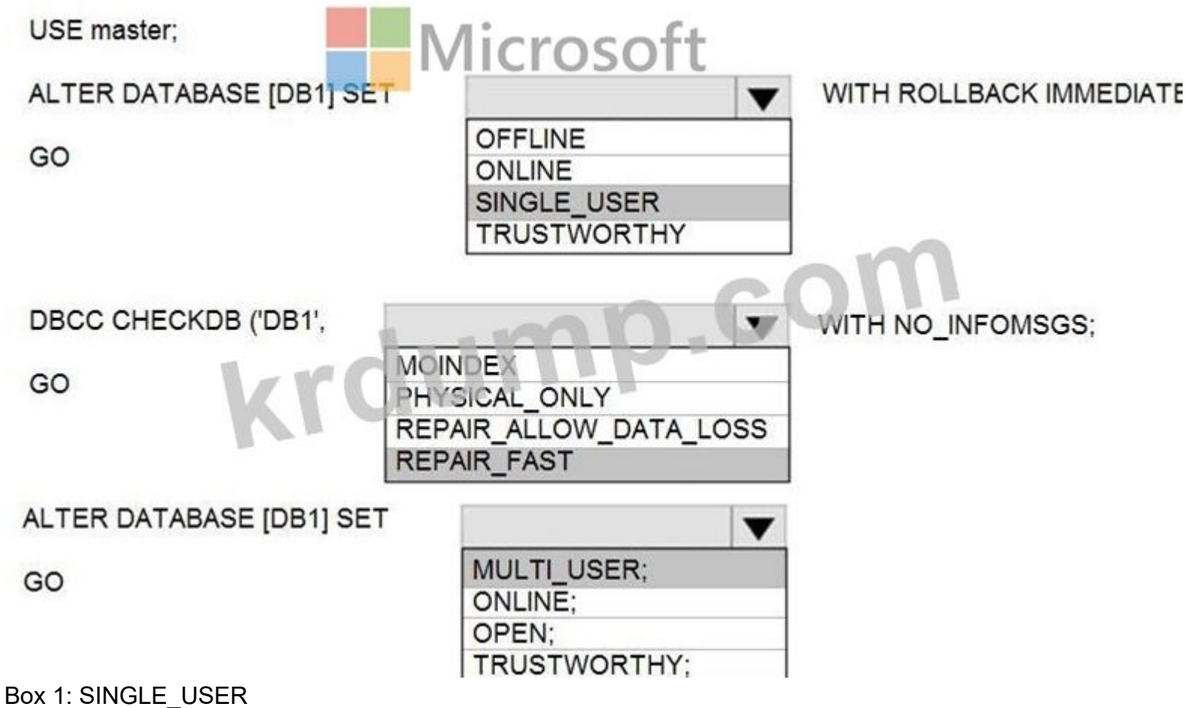


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: SINGLE_USER

The specified database must be in single-user mode to use one of the following repair options.

Box 2: REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS

REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS tries to repair all reported errors. These repairs can cause some data loss.

Note: The REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS option is a supported feature but it may not always be the best option for bringing a database to a physically consistent state. If successful, the REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS option may result in some data loss. In fact, it may result in more data lost than if a user were to restore the database from the last known good backup.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com /en-us/s ql/t-sql/database-console-commands /dbcc-checkdb-transact-sql

NEW QUESTION: 69

Azure Synapse Analytics □□ SQL □□ □□□□.

PDW_SHOWSPACEUSED('dbo.FactInternetSales')□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

ROWS	RESERVED_SPACE	DATA_SPACE	INDEX_SPACE	UNUSED_SPACE	PDW_NODE_ID	DISTRIBUTION_ID
694	2776	616	48	2112	1	1
407	2704	576	48	2080	1	2
53	2376	512	16	1848	1	3
58	2376	512	16	1848	1	4
168	2632	528	32	2072	1	5
195	2696	536	32	2128	1	6
5995	3464	1424	32	2008	1	7
0	2232	496	0	1736	1	8
264	2576	544	40	1992	1	9
3008	3016	960	32	2024	1	10
…	…	…	…	…	…	…
1550	2832	752	48	2032	1	50
1238	2832	696	40	2096	1	51
192	2632	528	32	2072	1	52
1127	2768	680	48	2040	1	53
1244	3032	704	64	2264	1	54
409	2632	568	32	2032	1	55
0	2232	496	0	1736	1	56
1437	2832	728	40	2064	1	57
0	2232	496	0	1736	1	58
384	2632	560	32	2040	1	59
225	2768	544	40	2184	1	60

dbo.FactInternetSales □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□□□ 10,000□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

B. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The rows per distribution can vary up to 10% without a noticeable impact on performance. Here the distribution varies more than 10%. It is skewed.

Note: SHOWSPACEUSED displays the number of rows, disk space reserved, and disk space used for a specific table, or for all tables in a Azure Synapse Analytics or Parallel Data Warehouse database.

This is a very quick and simple way to see the number of table rows that are stored in each of the 60 distributions of your database. Remember that for the most balanced performance, the rows in your distributed table should be spread evenly across all the distributions.

ROUND_ROBIN distributed tables should not be skewed. Data is distributed evenly across the nodes by design.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables- distribute

https://github.com/rgl/azure-content/blob/master/articles/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-manage- distributed-data-skew.md

NEW QUESTION: 70

sqldb1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.

sqldb1□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□□□ □□□□□□□?

A. DBCC □□□□□□□□

B. sp_clean_db_free_space

C. sp_clean_db_file_free_space

D. DBCC □□ □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
DBCC SHRINKDATABASE shrinks the size of the data and log files in the specified database.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/database-console-commands/dbcc-shrinkdatabase-transact-sql

NEW QUESTION: 71
Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server□ □□□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ 4TB □□□ □□□□ □□□.
- IOPS □□□
- □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□(SSD) □□
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A. □□□□ 4TB SSD 2□□ □□□□□.
B. 4□□ 1TB SSD□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. 5□□ 1TB SSD□ □□□ RAID-5 □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ 4TB SSD□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-s ql/virtual-machines/windows/storage-configura tion?
tabs=windows2016

NEW QUESTION: 72
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Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server 2019□ □□□□ □□□□.
SQL Server □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□ □□ □□□ □□□□ sys.dm_exec_requests□ □□□□ □□ □□□ PAGELATCH_UP□□ □□ □□□□ 2:3:905856□□ □□□□□.
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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
□□□b
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-US/troubles hoot/sql/performance/recommendations-reduce-allocation- contention

NEW QUESTION: 73
□□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□.

```
"variable": {
  "serverName": "azsqldbserver0001"
},
"resources": [
  {
    "name": "[variables('serverName')]",
    "type": "Microsoft.Sql/servers",
    "apiVersion": "2019-06-01-preview",
    "location": "[parameters('location')]",
    "properties": {
      "administratorLogin": "[parameters('administratorLogin')]",
      "administratorLoginPassword": "[parameters('administratorLoginPassword')]",
      "version": "12.0"
    },
    "resources": [
      {
        "name": "[concat(variables('serverName'),'/',parameters('databaseName'))]",
        "type": "Microsoft.Sql/servers/databases",
        "apiVersion": "2020-08-01-preview",
        "location": "[parameters('location')]",
        "kind": "v12.0"
        "sku": {
          "name": "Standard",
          "tier": "Standard",
          "capacity": 10
        },
        "dependsOn": [
         "[concat('Microsoft.Sql/servers/', variables('serverName'))]"
        ],
        "properties": {
        },
        "resources": [
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
],
...
```

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Statements	Yes	No
The template deploys a serverless Azure SQL database.	○	○
The template deploys a database to an Azure SQL Database managed instance.	○	○
The pricing tier of the database deployment is based on DTUs.	○	○

Answer:

Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/purchasing-models

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/single-database-create-arm-template-quickstart

NEW QUESTION: 74

VM1□ VM2□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□. VM1□□ dbl□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.

dbl□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□(DAG)□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□ VM1□ VM2 □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

VM1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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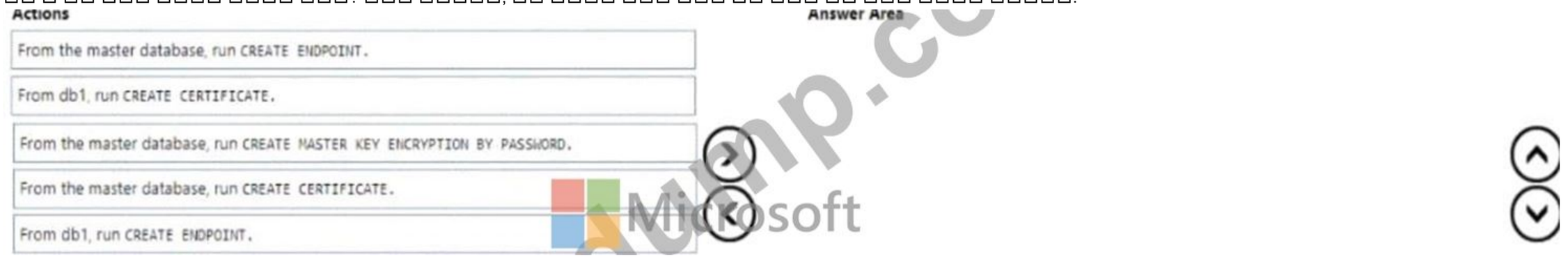
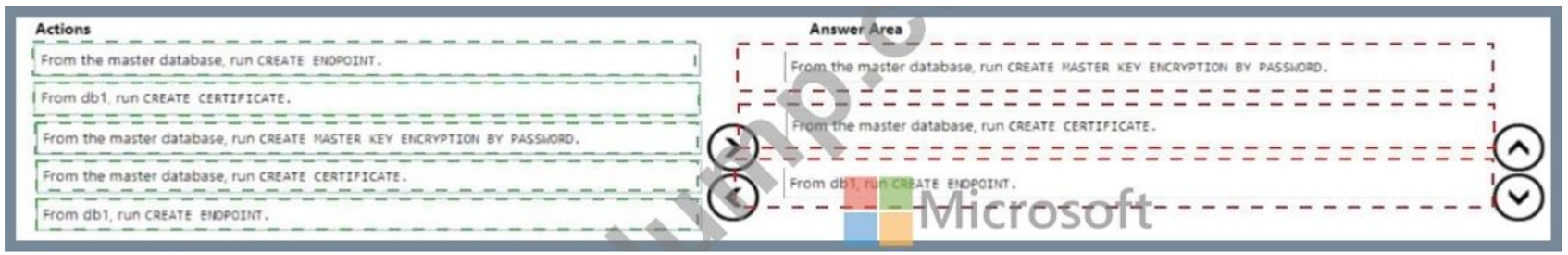
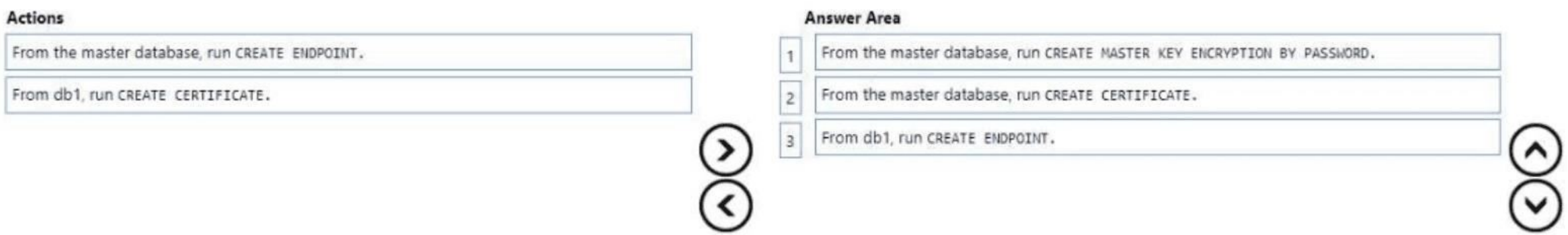


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 75

□□□□ □□□□ Always On □□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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* □□ 99.95%□ □□□ □□ □□(SLA)□ □□□□□.

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A. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

To get VMs as close as possible, achieving the lowest possible latency, you should deploy them within a proximity placement group. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/co-location

NEW QUESTION: 76

□□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2022 □□□□□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□. Azure □□□□ SQLDB1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□. DB1□ SQLDB1□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□?

A. □□

B. □□

C. □□□□□

D. □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77
App1□ DB1 □ DB2□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□. □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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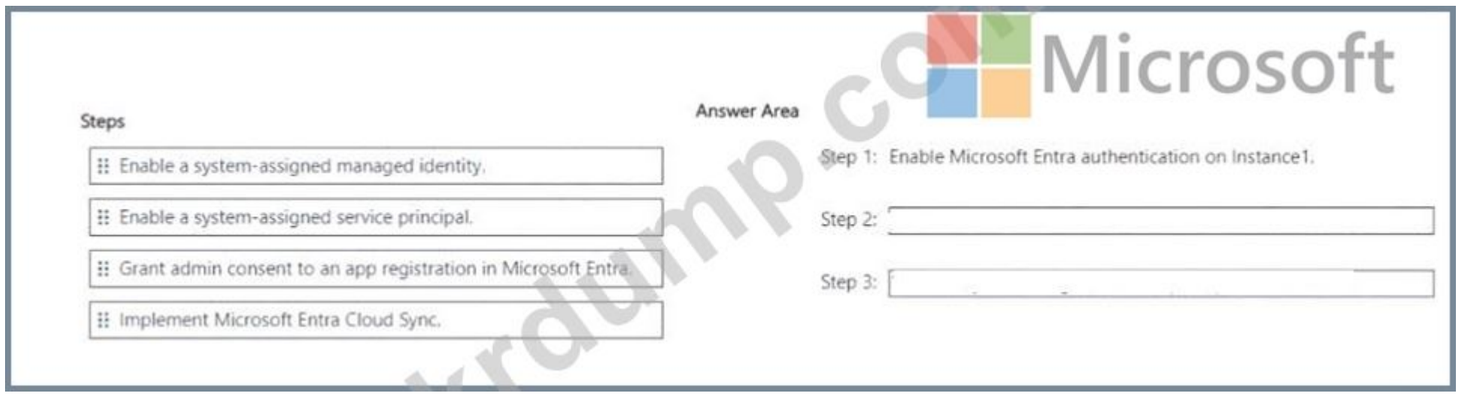
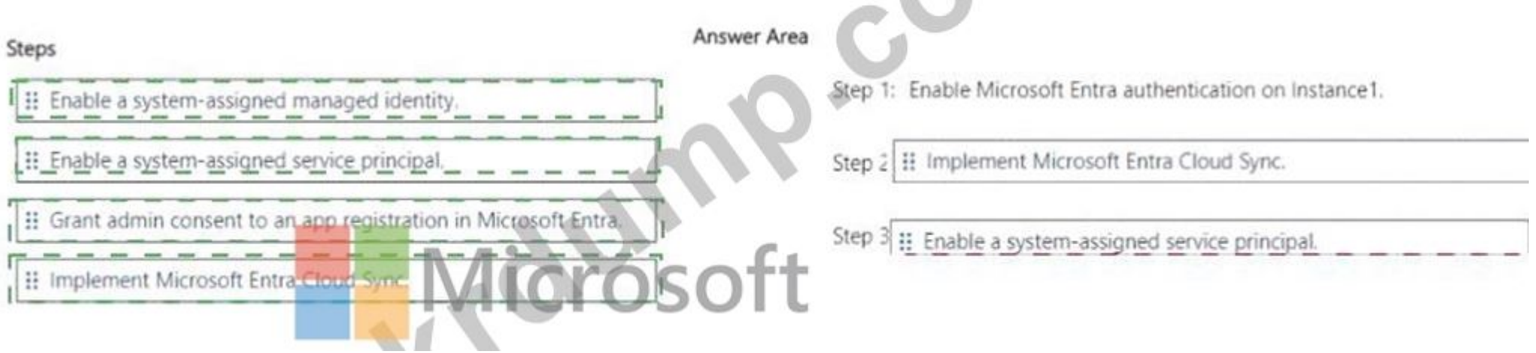


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 78
Azure Data Lake Storage Gen 2□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□.
□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□
B. □□ □
C. □□ □□□ □□(SAS)
D. Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) ID
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account. With a SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. For example:
What resources the client may access.
What permissions they have to those resources.
How long the SAS is valid.
Note: Data Lake Storage Gen2 supports the following authorization mechanisms:
* Shared Key authorization
* Shared access signature (SAS) authorization
* Role-based access control (Azure RBAC)
* Access control lists (ACL) Data Lake Storage Gen2 supports the following authorization mechanisms:
* Shared Key authorization
* Shared access signature (SAS) authorization
* Role-based access control (Azure RBAC)
* Access control lists (ACL)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview

NEW QUESTION: 79
□□□□ □□□□□ □□ Azure□ □□□□□□□□ Project1□ Project2□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. Project1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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* 25TB□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Project2□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* □□ □□□ □□(CDC) □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

* □□□□ □□□ SQL □□ □□□ □□□□□.
* □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
* 10TB□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
* □□□ □□□□.

□□□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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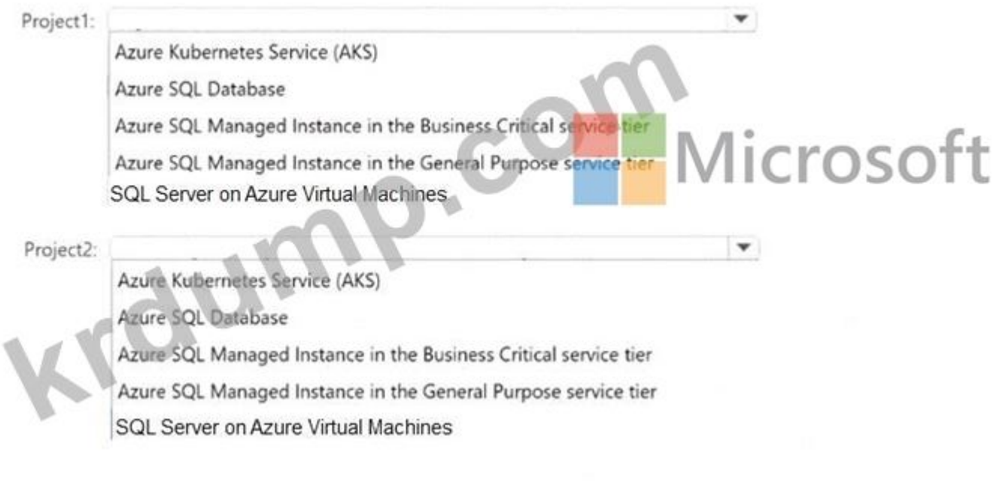
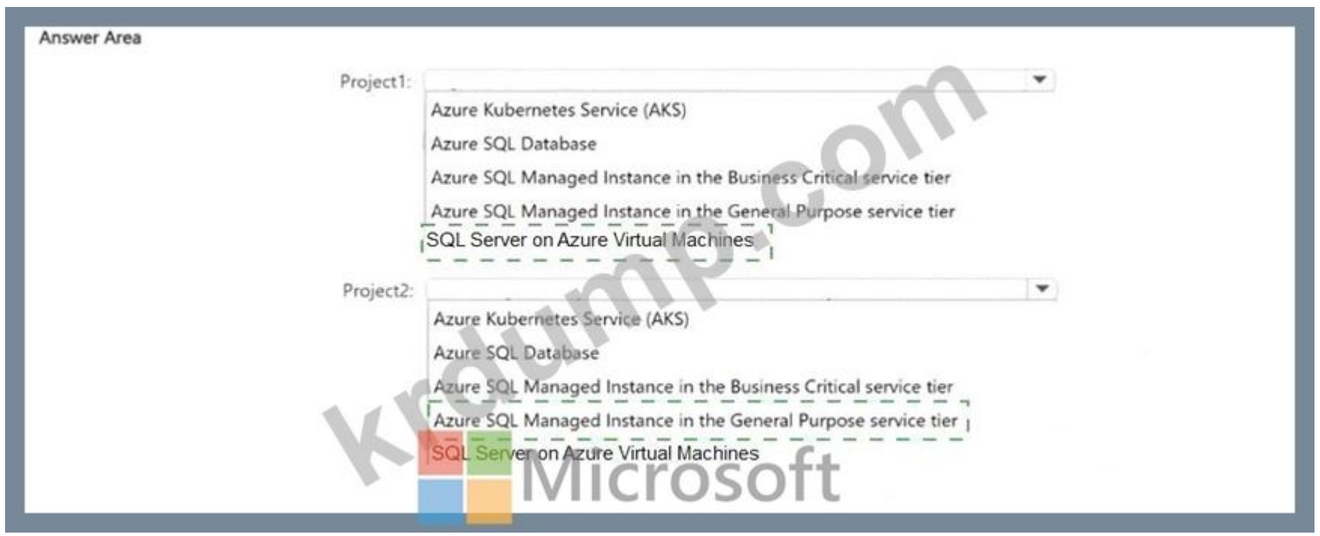
Answer Area

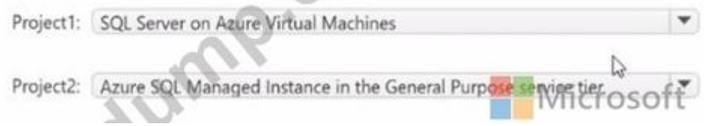


Answer:



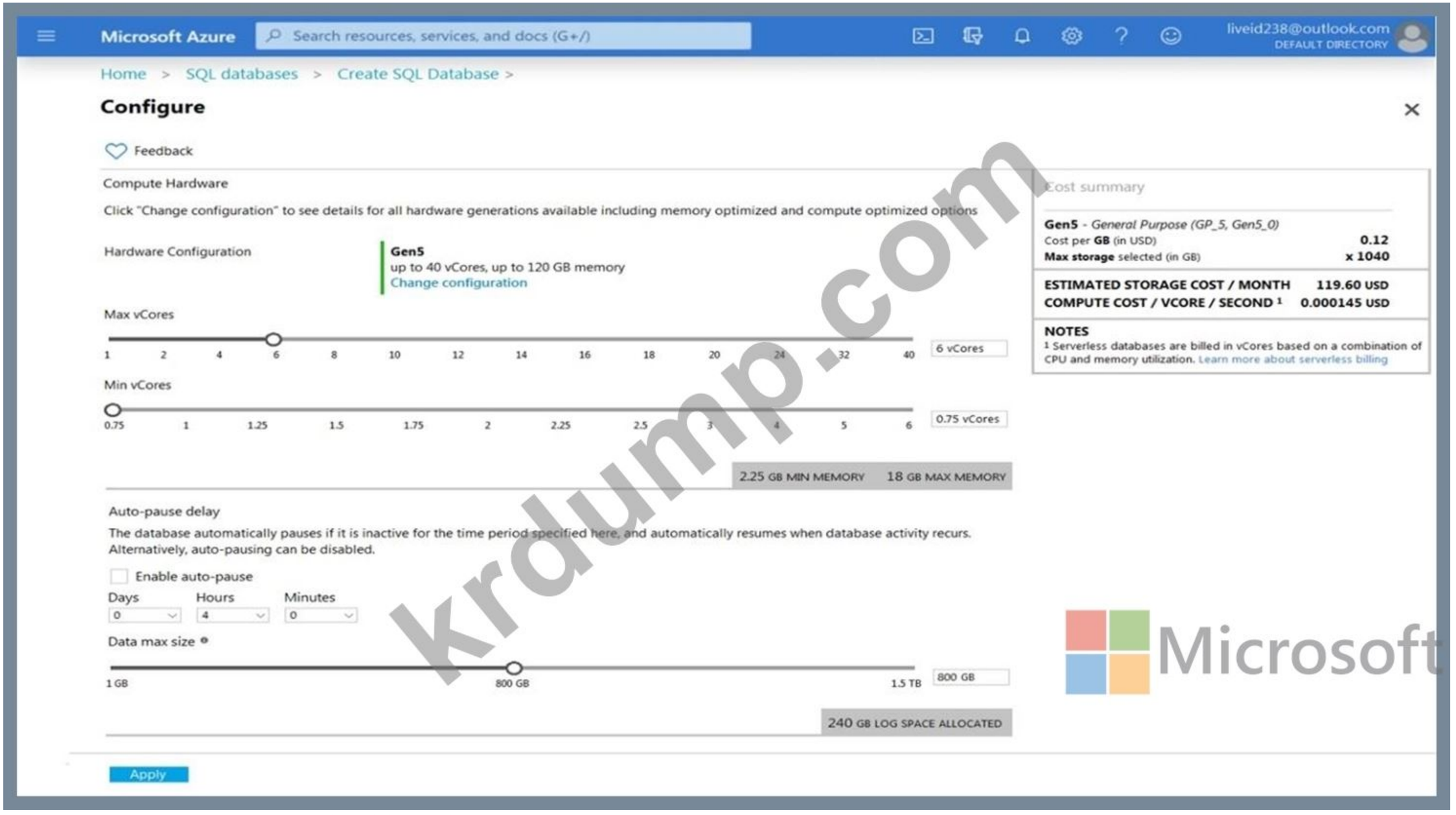
Explanation:

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION: 80

□□ □□□ □□ Azure □□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.


Microsoft Azure
Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)
liveid238@outlook.com
DEFAULT DIRECTORY
Home > SQL databases > Create SQL Database >
Configure
Feedback
Compute Hardware
Click "Change configuration" to see details for all hardware generations available including memory optimized and compute optimized options
Hardware Configuration
Gen5
up to 40 vCores, up to 120 GB memory
Change configuration
Max vCores
1 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 24 32 40
6 vCores
Min vCores
0.75 1 1.25 1.5 1.75 2 2.25 2.5 3 4 5 6
0.75 vCores
2.25 GB MIN MEMORY
18 GB MAX MEMORY
Auto-pause delay
The database automatically pauses if it is inactive for the time period specified here, and automatically resumes when database activity recurs. Alternatively, auto-pausing can be disabled.
Enable auto-pause
Days
Hours
Minutes
0
4
0
Data max size
1 GB
800 GB
1.5 TB
800 GB
240 GB LOG SPACE ALLOCATED
Apply
Cost summary
Gen5 - General Purpose (GP_5, Gen5_0)
Cost per GB (in USD) 0.12
Max storage selected (in GB) x 1040
ESTIMATED STORAGE COST / MONTH 119.60 USD
COMPUTE COST / VCORE / SECOND 1 0.000145 USD
NOTES
1 Serverless databases are billed in vCores based on a combination of CPU and memory utilization. Learn more about serverless billing

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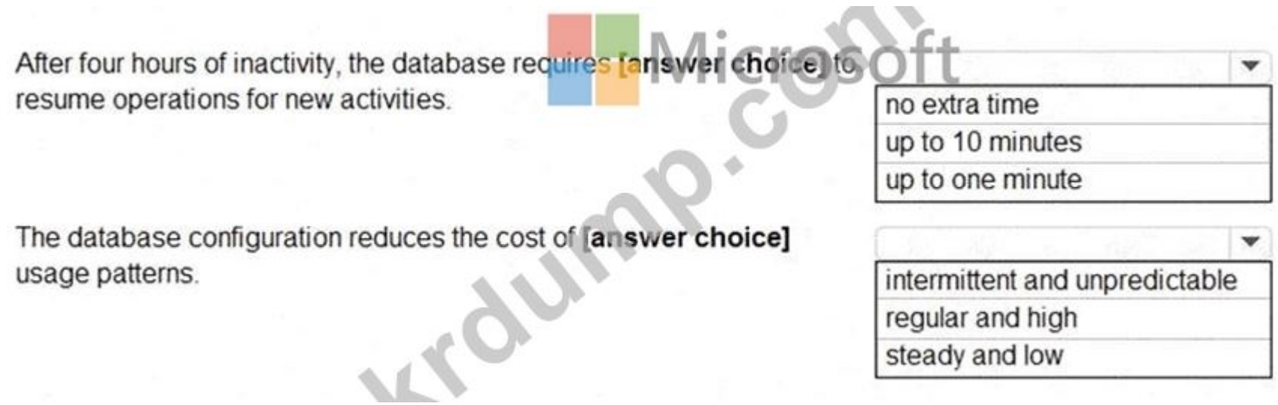
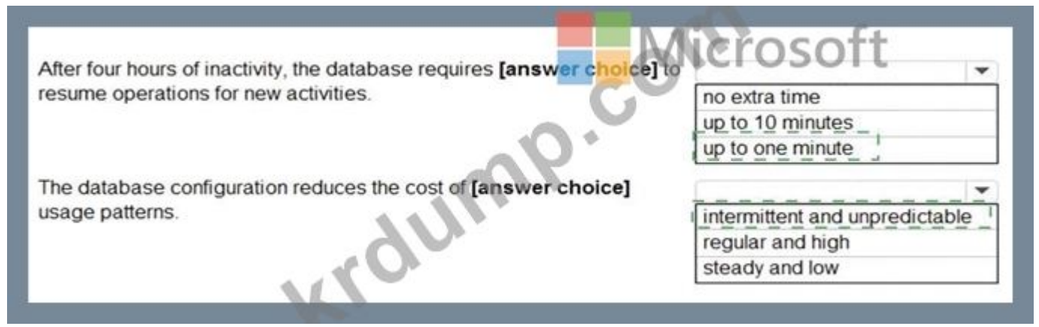
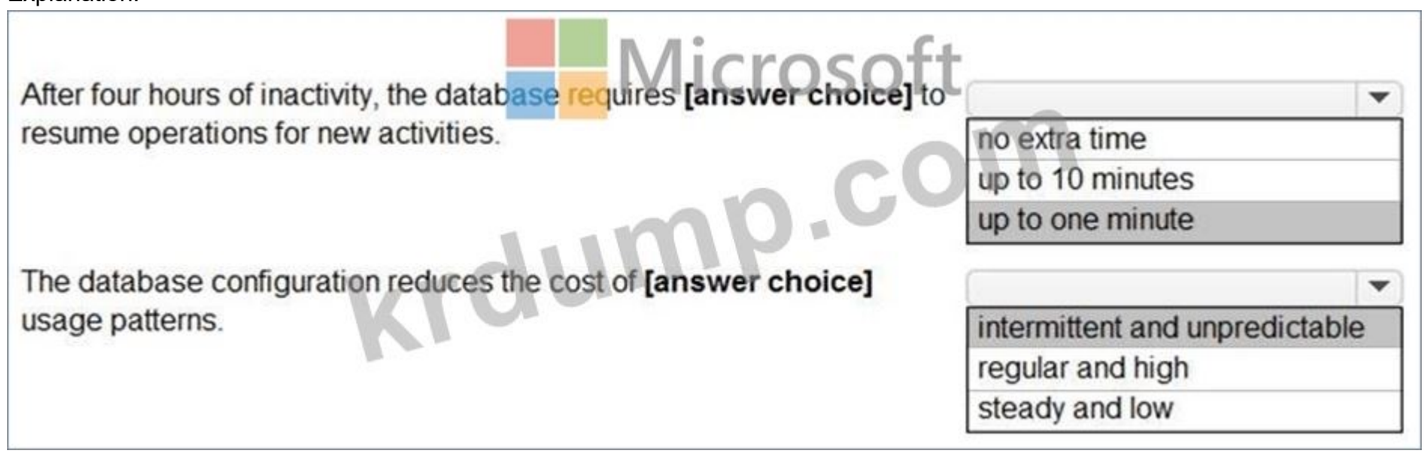


Answer:



Explanation:



Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql /datab ase/serverless-tier-overview

NEW QUESTION: 81

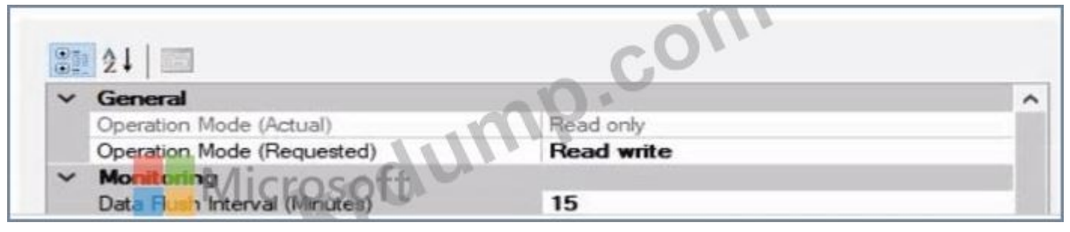
DB1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□. DB1□□ □□ □□ □□□□ Table1□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

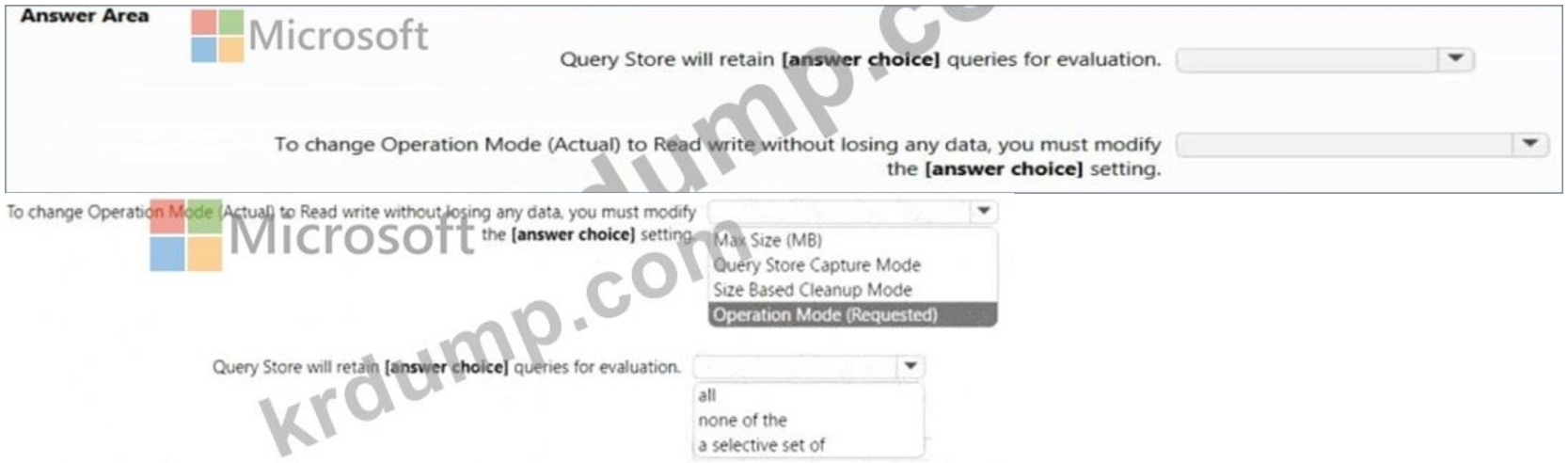
Name	Type
Column1	Ntext
Column2	Geometry
Column3	Image
Column4	Varchar
Column5	Datetime2

Table1□ □□ Always Encrypted□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□? □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□□ □□□ □□ 1□□ □□□ □□□□.
A. □ 3
B. □ 5
C. □ 2
D. □ 1
E. □4
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82
FileTable □ Filestream □□□ □□□□ □+□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server□ □□□□.
Azure SQL□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure SQL □□□□□□
B. Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server
C. Azure SQL □□□ □□□□
D. MySQL□ Azure □□□□□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/migration-guides/database/sql-server-to-sql-database- overview

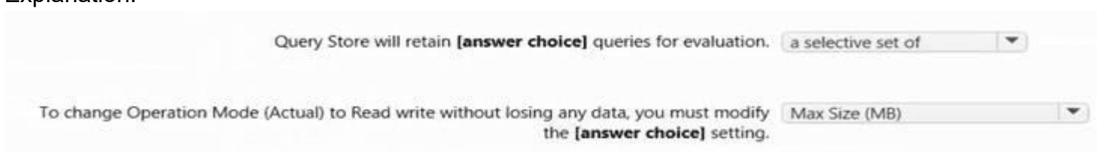
NEW QUESTION: 83
Azure □□ □□ □□□□□ SQL Server□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.
□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.





Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 84

server1□□□ □□□ db1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.

Intelligent Insights □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

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A. DBCC SQLPERF □□□ □□□□□.

B. DBCC DBREINDEX □□□ □□□□□.

C. db1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. db1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/automatic-tuning-overview

NEW QUESTION: 85
Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□ 50□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□ 500□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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* Azure Defender□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□.
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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.
A. Azure □□ □□
B. Azure Automation □□
C. Azure Automation □□
D. Azure Policy □□□□□
E. Azure □□ □□
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86
□□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Type
App1	Azure web app
db1	Azure SQL database in the serverless tier

App1□ □□□ □□□ □□□ db1□ □□□□□ □ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□, □□□ □ □□ App1□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ db1□ □□□□ □□ □. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□?
A. db1□ □□□ vCore □□ □□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
C. db1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
D. db1□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 87
DB1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.
Azure Portal□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. SET SHOWPLAN_ALL Transact-SQL □□ □□□□□.
B. DB1□ □□ □□ □□□□ QUERY_CAPTURE_MODE□ All□ □□□□□.

C. SET FORCEPLAN Transact-SQL □□ □□□□□.
D. DB1□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
ence:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/s tatements/set-showplan-all-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15

NEW QUESTION: 88
□□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Azure region
VM1	Azure virtual machine	West US 2
MI1	Azure SQL Managed Instance	East US

VM1□ MIL □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □ VPN
B. □□ □□□□ □□□
C. □□□ □□□□□
D. □□□ □□□□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89
□□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2019 □□□□(SQL1)□ □□□, □ □□□□□□ db1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.
□□ Azure □□□□ MI1□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ storage1□□□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
□□□□□□ db1□ □□□□ 1□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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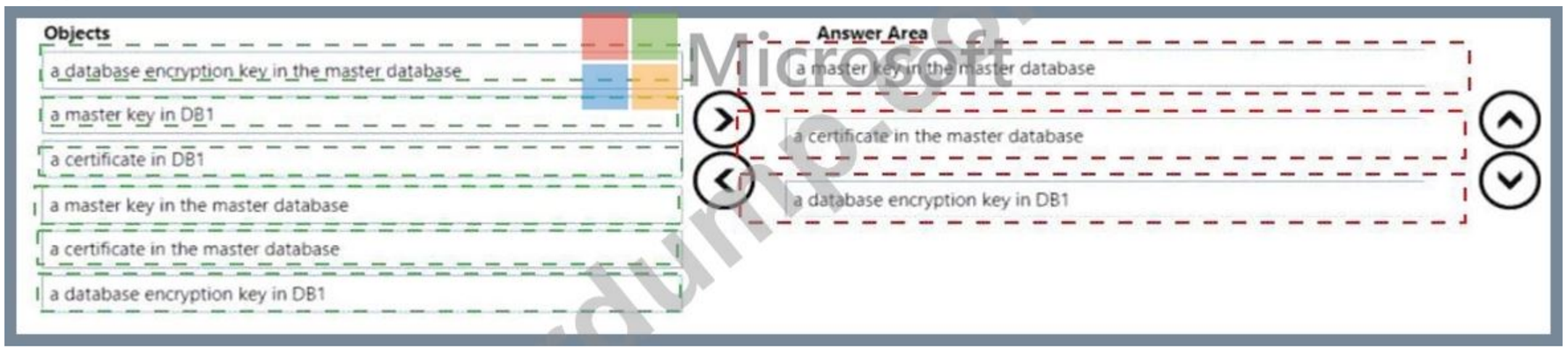
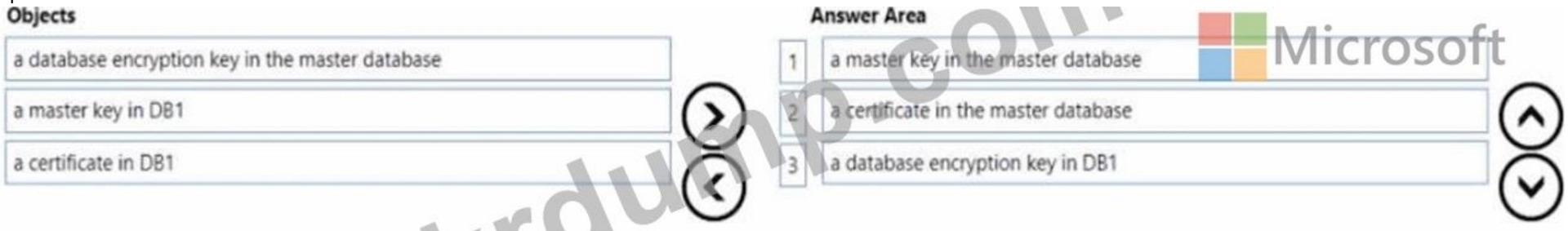
A. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□ □□ □□□□□□
C. □□ □□□ □□(SAS)□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 90
Azure □□ □□□ SQL1□□□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□. SQL1□□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.
DB1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□(TDE)□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□ □□□□, □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 91

ResearchDB1□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. CREATE LOGIN and the FROM WINDOWS clause

B. CREATE USER and the FROM CERTIFICATE clause

C. CREATE USER and the FROM LOGIN clause

D. CREATE USER and the ASYMMETRIC KEY clause

E. CREATE USER and the FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER clause

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Scenario: Authenticate database users by using Active Directory credentials.

(Create a new Azure SQL database named ResearchDB1 on a logical server named ResearchSrv01.) Authenticate the user in SQL Database or SQL Data Warehouse based on an Azure Active Directory user:
CREATE USER [Fritz@contoso.com] FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER;
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-user-transact-sql

NEW QUESTION: 92
Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ table1□□□ □□□□ □□□□. table1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.
* □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□
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* □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. GZIP □□
B. □□□□□ □□
C. □□□ □□
D. □□□□□ □□□□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 93
Azure □□□ AG1□□□ Always On □□□ □□□ □□□□. AG1□□ Server1, Server2, Server3□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□.
Server1□□ □□ T-SQL □□ □□□□□.

```
SELECT
Groups.[Name] AS 'Availability group',
Cluster.database_name AS DBName
FROM sys.dm_hadr_availability_group_states States
INNER JOIN master.sys.availability_groups Groups ON States.group_id = Groups.group_id
INNER JOIN sys.availability_databases_cluster Cluster ON Groups.group_id = Cluster.group_id
WHERE primary_replica != @@Servername
ORDER BY
Availability ASC,
DBName ASC;
```


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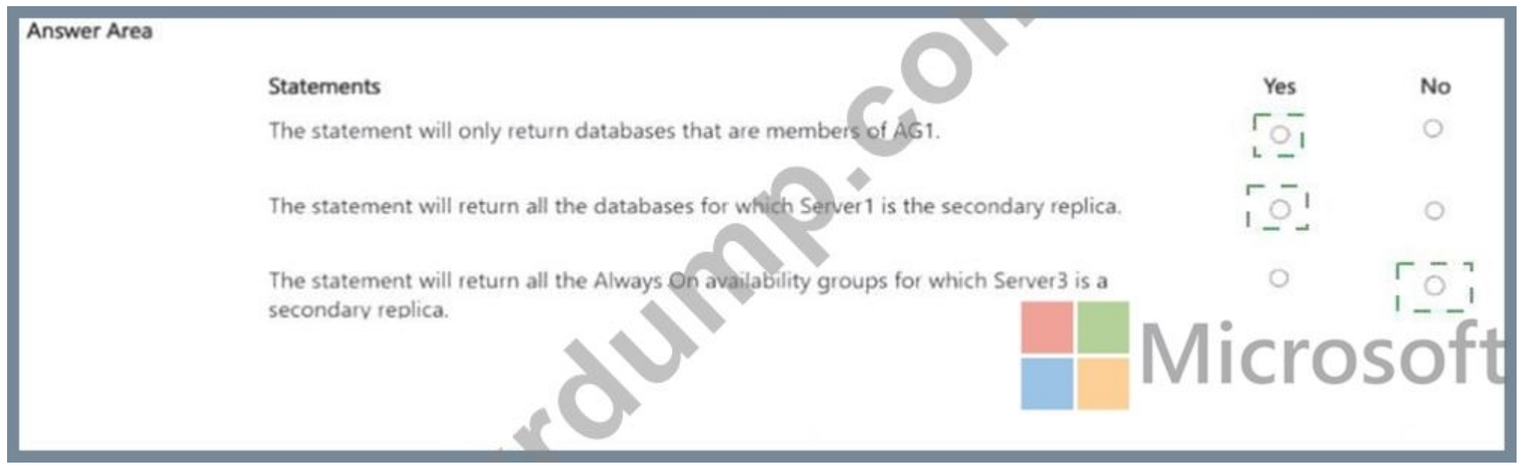
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 94

□□□□□ □□□□□□ db1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2016 □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Azure □□□ □□□□.
db1□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□
B. □□□□□□
C. □□□□□ □□□
D. □□□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95
□□ □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server□□ FileTables □ Filestream □□□ □□□□ □□□□. Azure SQL□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure Database for MySQL
B. Azure VM□ SQL Server
C. Azure SQL □□□ □□□□
D. Azure SQL □□□□□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 96
Azure Synapse Analytics□ DW1□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□□ DW1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□□□ DW1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. DW1□ □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DW1□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The performance capacity of a query is determined by the user's resource class.
Smaller resource classes reduce the maximum memory per query, but increase concurrency.
Larger resource classes increase the maximum memory per query, but reduce concurrency.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/resource-classes-for- workloadmanagement

NEW QUESTION: 97
Azure □□□ SQLDb1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□. SQLDb1□□ Table1□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Table1□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ webapp1□□□ Azure □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
□ □□□□□□ 1□ '□□□'□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Actions

From webapp1, connect to SQLDb1, obtain the initial dataset, and run the `CHANGETABLE()` function.

Connect to SQLDb1 and run the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
ALTER DATABASE SQLDb1 SET CHANGE_TRACKING = ON
```

From webapp1, connect to SQLDb1, obtain the initial dataset, and run the `CHANGE_TRACKING_CURRENT_VERSION()` function.

Connect to SQLDb1 and run the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
EXEC sys.sp_cdc_enable_table
```

Connect to SQLDb1 and run the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
EXEC sys.sp_cdc_enable_db
```

Connect to SQLDb1 and run the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
ALTER TABLE dbo.Table1 ENABLE CHANGE_TRACKING
```

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

- From webapp1, connect to SQLDb1, obtain the initial dataset, and run the `CHANGETABLE()` function.
- Connect to SQLDb1 and run the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
ALTER DATABASE SQLDb1 SET CHANGE_TRACKING = ON
```

- From webapp1, connect to SQLDb1, obtain the initial dataset, and run the `CHANGE_TRACKING_CURRENT_VERSION()` function.
- Connect to SQLDb1 and run the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
EXEC sys.sp_cdc_enable_table
```

- Connect to SQLDb1 and run the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
EXEC sys.sp_cdc_enable_db
```

- Connect to SQLDb1 and run the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
ALTER TABLE dbo.Table1 ENABLE CHANGE_TRACKING
```

Answer Area

1. Connect to SQLDb1 and run the following Transact-SQL statement.

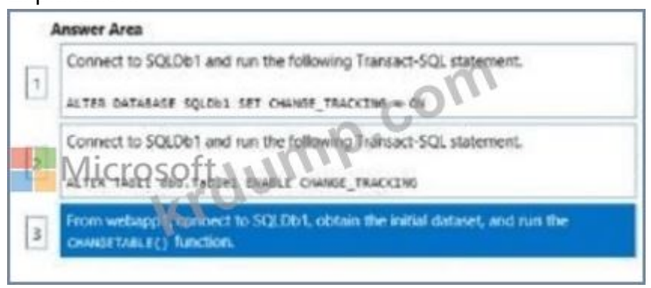
```
ALTER DATABASE SQLDb1 SET CHANGE_TRACKING = ON
```

2. Connect to SQLDb1 and run the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
ALTER TABLE dbo.Table1 ENABLE CHANGE_TRACKING
```

3. From webapp1, connect to SQLDb1, obtain the initial dataset, and run the `CHANGE` function.

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 98

Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server□ □□□□ □□□□.

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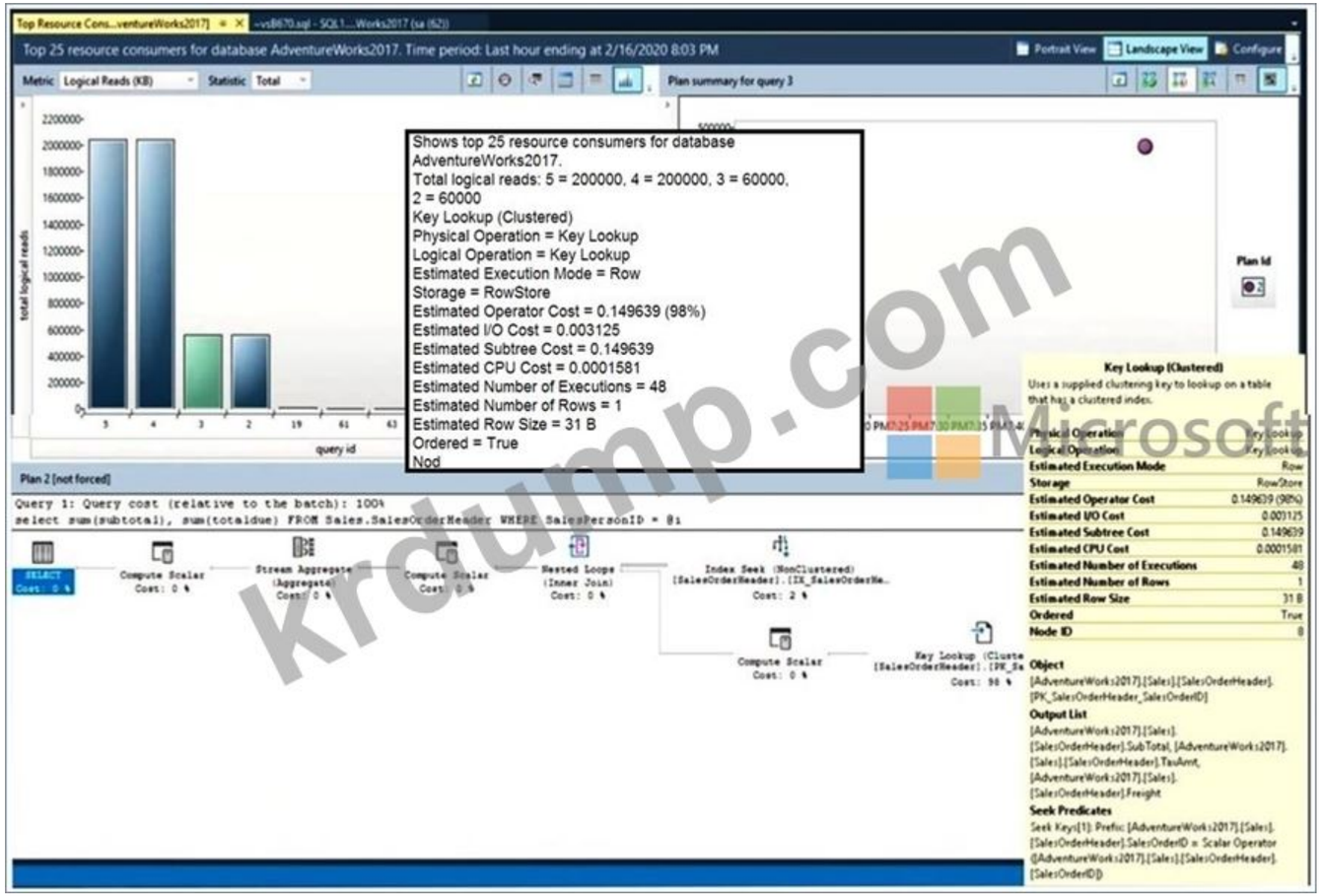

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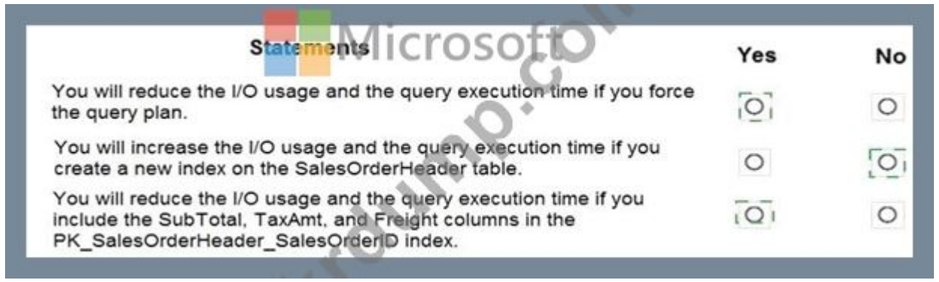
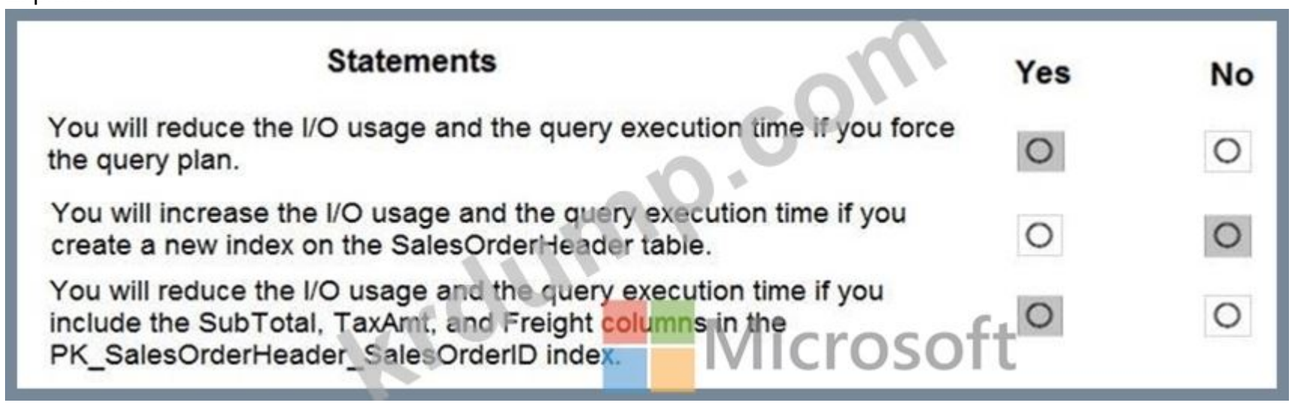
Statements	Yes	No
You will reduce the I/O usage and the query execution time if you force the query plan.	○	○
You will increase the I/O usage and the query execution time if you create a new index on the SalesOrderHeader table.	○	○
You will reduce the I/O usage and the query execution time if you include the SubTotal, TaxAmt, and Freight columns in the PK_SalesOrderHeader_SalesOrderID index.	○	○

Answer:



Explanation:



Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/monitoring-performance-by-using-the- query-store

NEW QUESTION: 99

Customers□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure Synapse Analytics□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. □ □□ □□

B. □□□ □□□

C. □□ □□□□

D. □ □□ □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Managed Instance, and Azure Synapse Analytics support dynamic data masking. Dynamic data masking limits sensitive data exposure by masking it to non-privileged users.

The Credit card masking method exposes the last four digits of the designated fields and adds a constant string as a prefix in the form of a credit card.

Example:

XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-1234

NEW QUESTION: 100

MI1□□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□□.

MI1□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. Azure Portal□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. Transact-SQL□ □□□□ force_last_good_plan □□□ □□□□□□.
C. REST API□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ AutomaticTuningServerMode □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101
□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2022 Enterprise□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ 5□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□, □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□□□□□□ Azure□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□.
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□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□
B. Azure SQL □□□□□□
C. Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server
D. Azure SQL □□□ □□□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102
Microsoft SQL Server□ □□□ Server1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□. Server1□□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.
ASVR1□□□ □□□ □□ SQL □□□ □□, □ □□ ADB1□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.
SQL □□□ □□□□ □□□□ DB1□ □□□□ ASVR1□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ Server1□□ ADB1□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□ □□□? □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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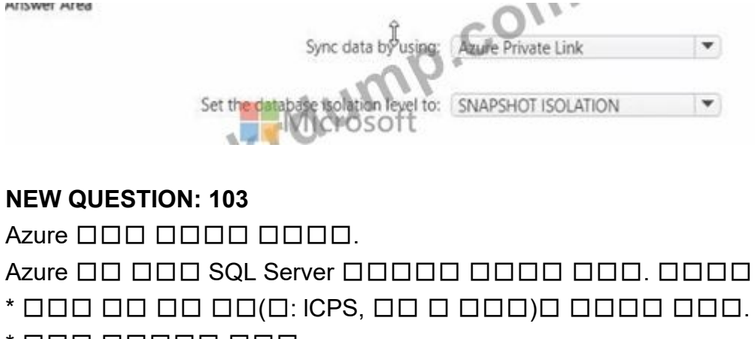
Answer Area

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 103

Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. □□ SSD

B. □□□□ SSD v2

C. □□□□ SSD

D. □□□ SSD

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 104

Azure□ □□□□□□ □ ManufacturingSQLDb1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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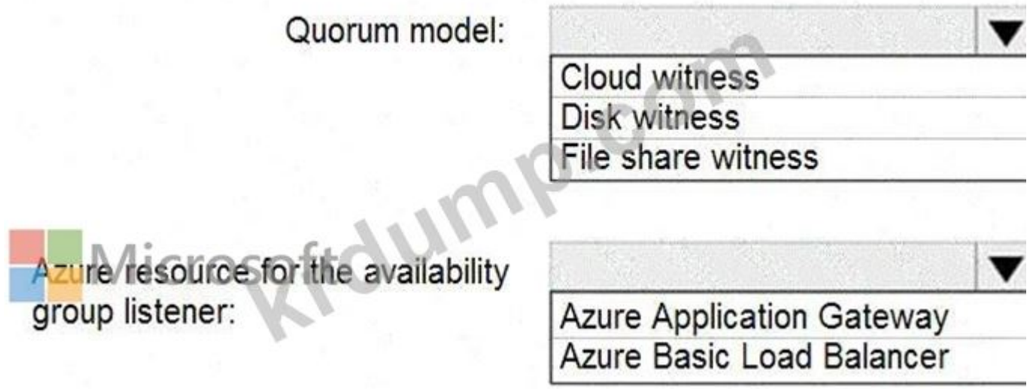
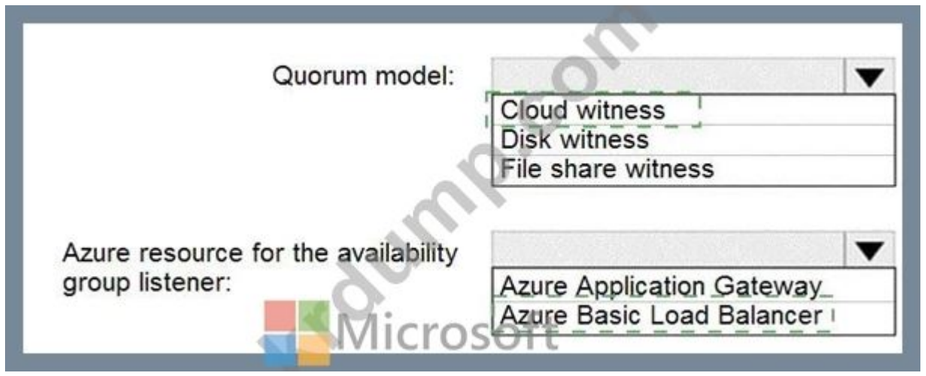
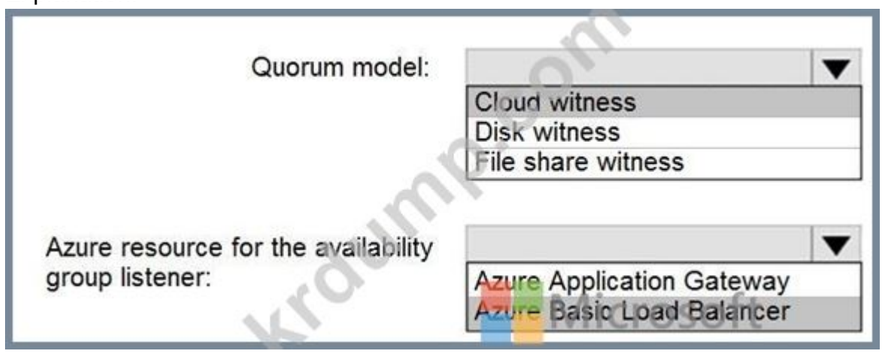


Answer:



Explanation:



Scenario: Business Requirements

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

Box 1: Cloud witness

If you have a Failover Cluster deployment, where all nodes can reach the internet (by extension of Azure), it is recommended that you configure a Cloud Witness as your quorum witness resource.

Box 2: Azure Basic 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.

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.

eference:
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/

NEW QUESTION: 105
10□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ Azure Data Factory□ □□□□.
□□, □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. Data Factory□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□
B. □□□ □□
C. □□ □□ ID
D. □□□ □□
E. □□ ID
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Data Factory annotations help you easily filter different Azure Data Factory objects based on a tag. You can define tags so you can see their performance or find errors faster.
Reference:
https://www.techtalkcorner.com/monitor-azure-data-factory-annotations/

NEW QUESTION: 106
Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.
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* □□□ □□□ □□□□□□
□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□□ □□
B. Azure □□□ □□
C. □□ □□□ □□
D. Azure □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 107
PostgreSQL □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure Data Box
B. AzCopy
C. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□
D. Azure □□□ □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/dms-overview

NEW QUESTION: 108
Azure □□ □□ □□□□□ Db1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ SQL Server□ □□□□.
DB1□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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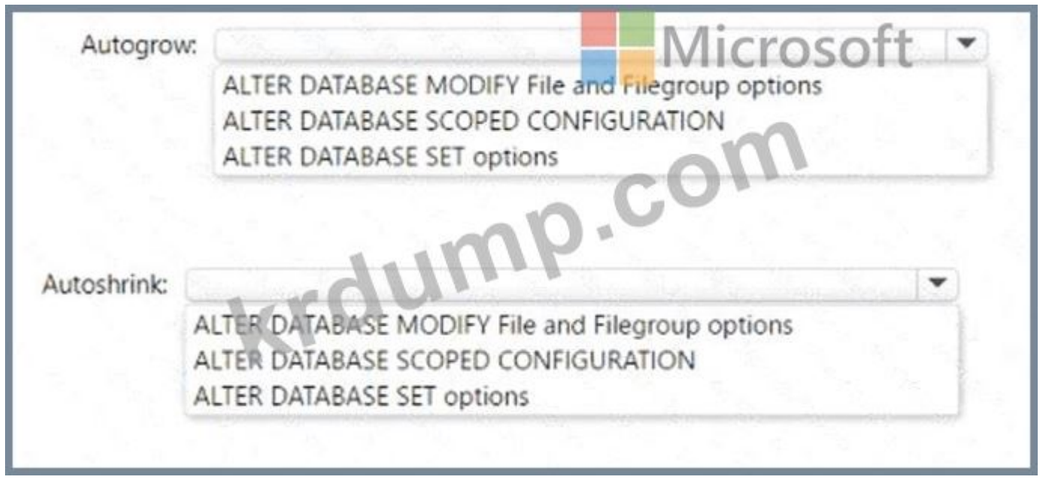
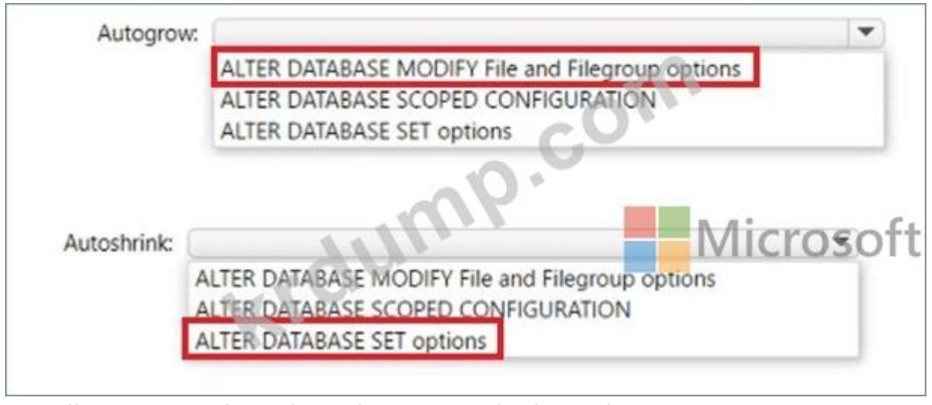


Answer:

Explanation:



https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/sql/admin/considerations-autogrow-autoshrink

NEW QUESTION: 109
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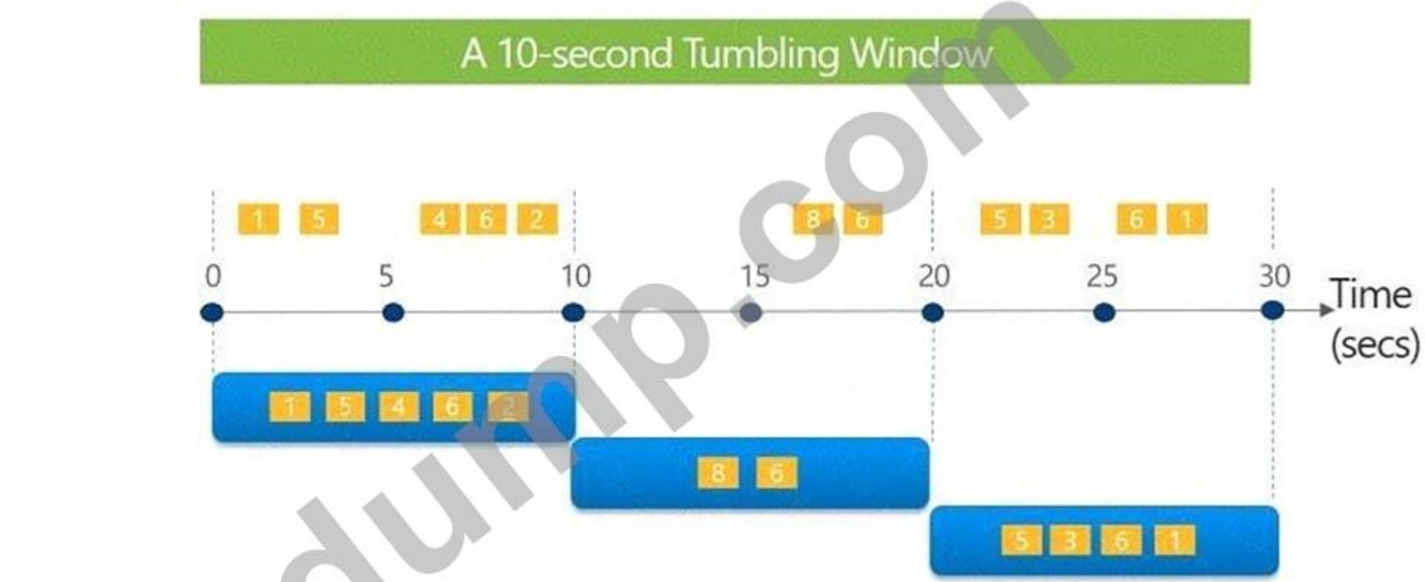
A. □□□□
B. □□□□ □□
C. □□
D. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Scenario: The sales data, including the documents in JSON format, must be gathered as it arrives and analyzed online by using Azure Stream Analytics. The analytics process will perform aggregations that must be done continuously, without gaps, and without overlapping.
Tumbling window functions are used to segment a dat a stream into distinct time segments and perform a function against them, such as the example below. The key differentiators of a Tumbling window are that they repeat, do not overlap, and an event cannot belong to more than one tumbling window.

Tell me the count of Tweets per time zone every 10 seconds




```
SELECT TimeZone, COUNT(*) AS Count
FROM TwitterStream TIMESTAMP BY CreatedAt
GROUP BY TimeZone, TumblingWindow(second,10)
```

ce:
https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-window- functions. md

NEW QUESTION: 110
Azure Databricks□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□ Databricks □□□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□
B. □□□
C. □□ □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure Databricks makes a distinction between all-purpose clusters and job clusters. You u se 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

NEW QUESTION: 111
□□ 10
SQL □□□ □□□□□□ sql37006S95□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
Answer:
See the explanation part for the complete Solution.
Explanation:
SQL injection attacks are a type of cyberattack that exploit a vulnerability in the application code that interacts with the database. An attacker can inject malicious SQL statements into the user input, such as a form field or a URL parameter, and execute them on the databas e server, resulting in data theft, corruption, or unauthorized access 1 .
To protect all the databases on sql37006S95 from SQL injection atta cks, you need to follow some best practices for securing your application and database layers. Here are some of the recommended steps:
* Use parameterized queries or stored procedures to separate the SQL code from the user input. This will prevent the user input from being interpreted as part of the SQL statement and avoid SQL injection 2 3 .
* Validate and sanitize the user input before passing it to the database. This will ensure that the input conforms to the expected format and type, and remove any potentia lly harmful characters or keywords
4 .
* Implement least privilege access for the database users and roles. This will limit the permissions and actions that the application can perform on the database, and reduce the impact of a successful SQL injection attack
5 .
* Enable Advanced Threat Protection for Azure SQL Database. This is a feature that detects and alerts you of anomalous activities and potential threats on yo ur database, such as SQL injection, brute force attacks, or unusual access patterns. You can configure the alert settings and notifications using the Azure portal or PowerShell.
These are some of the steps to protect all the databases on sql37006S95 from S QL injection attacks.

NEW QUESTION: 112
Microsoft SQL Server□ □□□ Server1□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□. Server1□□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□. User1□□□ □□□□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□. User1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□.
* DB1□ Azure□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
* Azure Database Migration Service □□□□□ □□□□□.
* DB1□ Azure SQL Database□ □□□□□□□□□.
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Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 113

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□□ □□□ □□□ Azure Data Lake Storage □□□ □□□□.

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A. □

B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Must use an Azure Data Factory, not an Azure Databricks job.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-US/azure/data-factory/transform-data

NEW QUESTION: 114
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□□□□ □□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□ □□
B. □□ □□
C. □□□□□□ □□
D. □□□ □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The lifecycle management policy lets you:
Delete blobs, blob versions, and blob snapshots at the end of their lifecycles Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-lifecycle-management-concepts

NEW QUESTION: 115
Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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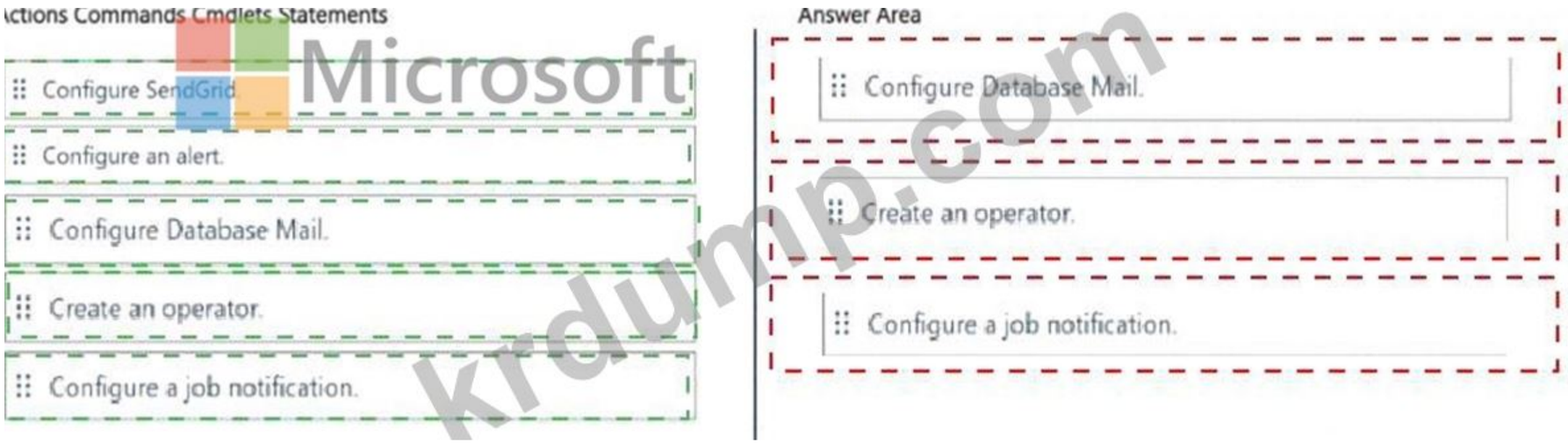
Actions Commands Cmdlets Statements

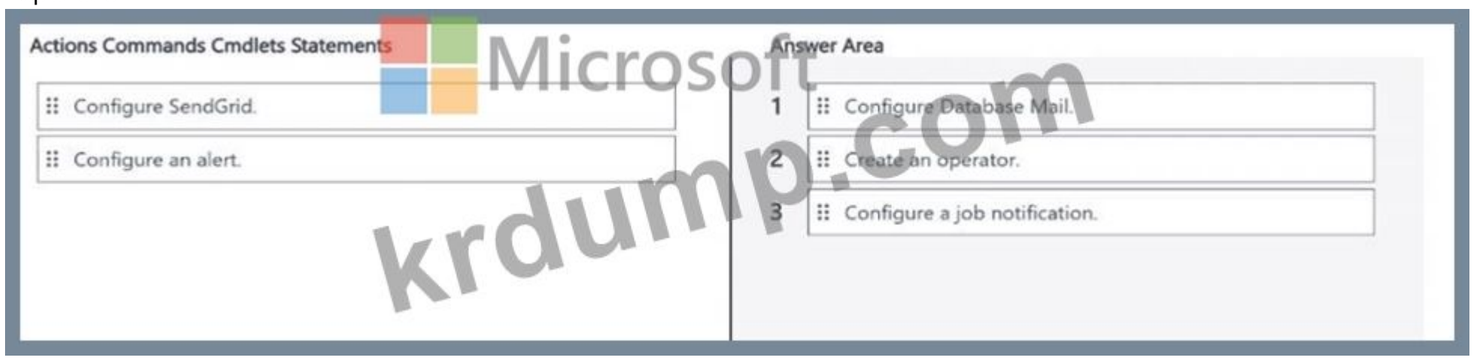
- Configure SendGrid.
- Configure an alert.
- Configure Database Mail.
- Create an operator.
- Configure a job notification.

Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 116

Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ SQLMI1□ □□□, □ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ App1□ App2□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

App1□ □□□ □ □□ CPU □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ SQLMI1□ □□□□ □□□.

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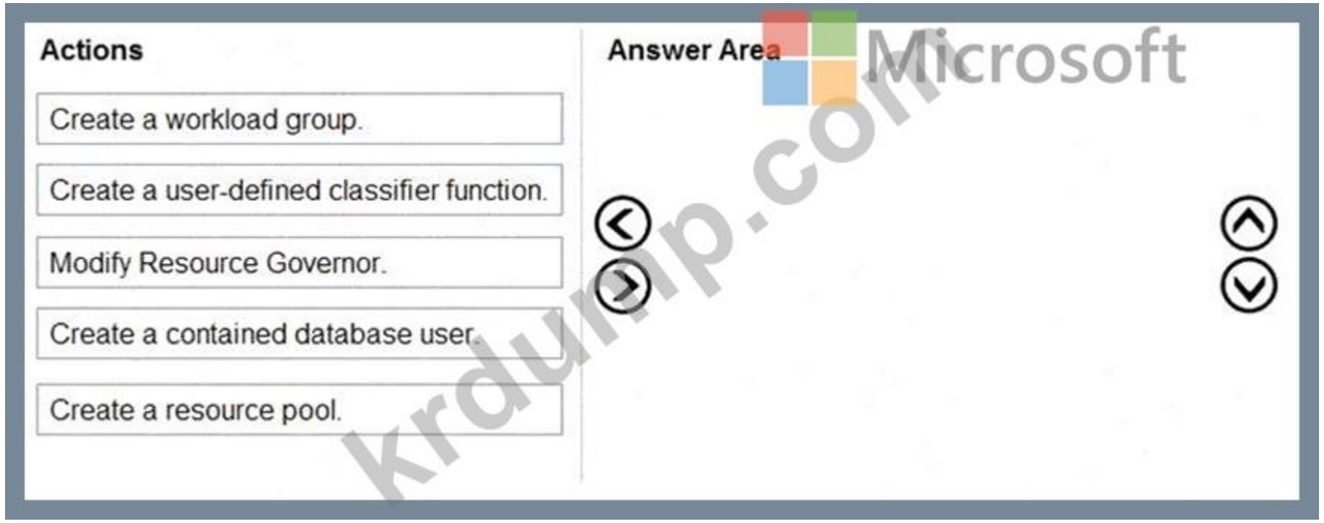
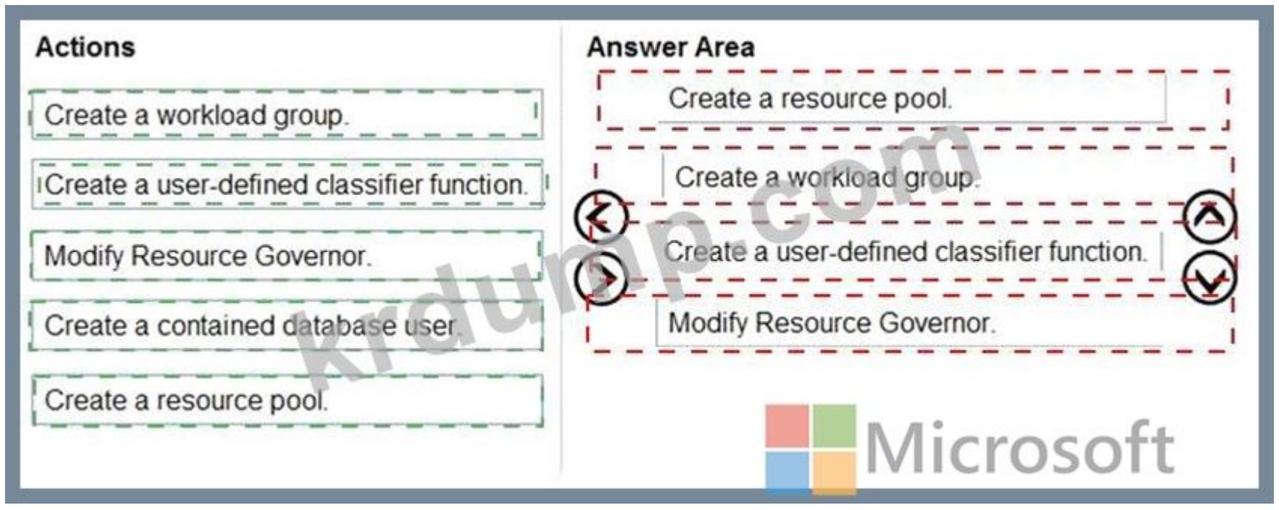
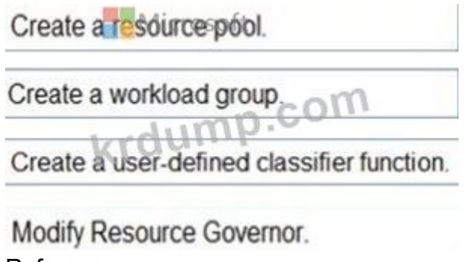


Answer:



Explanation:



Reference:

https://docs.m icrosoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/resource-governor/resource-governor?view=sql- server-ver15

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/resource-governor/create-and-test-a-classifier-user- defined-function?view=sql-server-ver15

NEW QUESTION: 117
Azure □□□□ SQLVM1□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□□ User1□□□ □□□□ □□□□. SQLVM1□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□.
User1□ DB1□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□.
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User1□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□, □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/ssms/agent/sql-server-agent-fixed-database-roles?view=sql-server- ver16#sqlagentreaderrole-permissions

NEW QUESTION: 118
Azure □□ □□□ Db1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ SQL Server□ □□□□ □□□□.
Db1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

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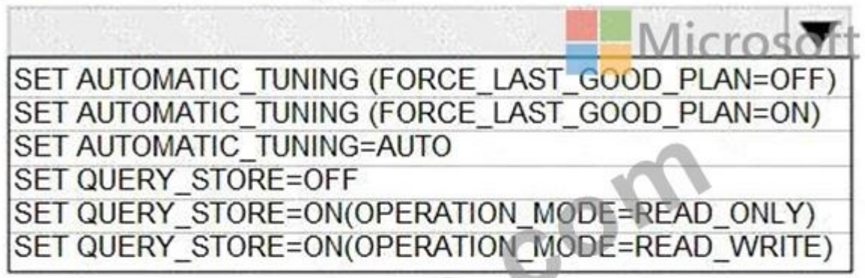
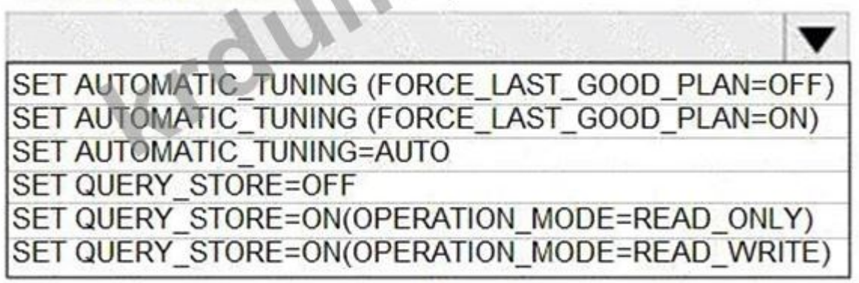
ALTER DATABASE [Db1]



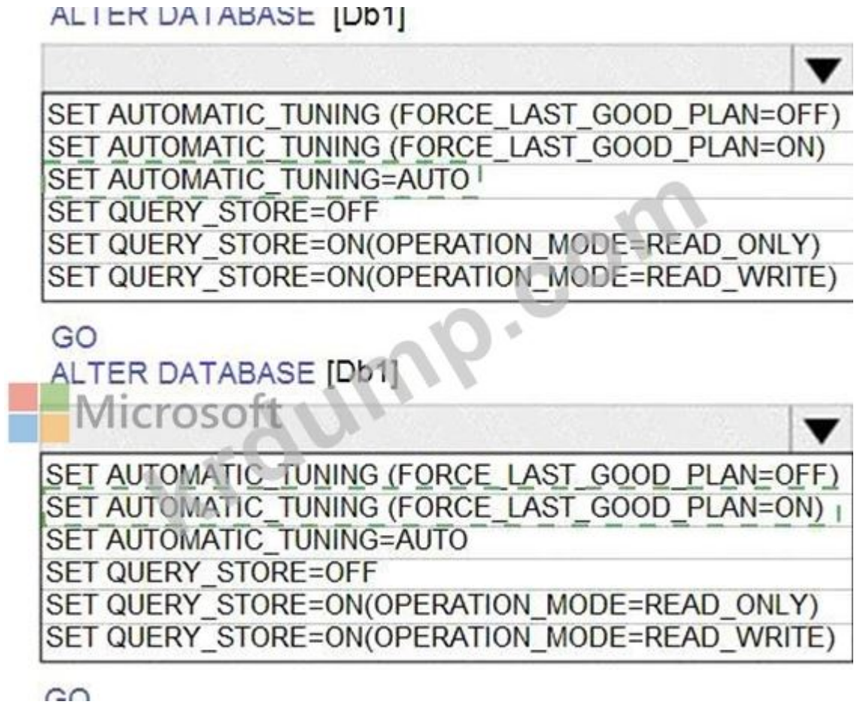
GO

ALTER DATABASE [Db1]

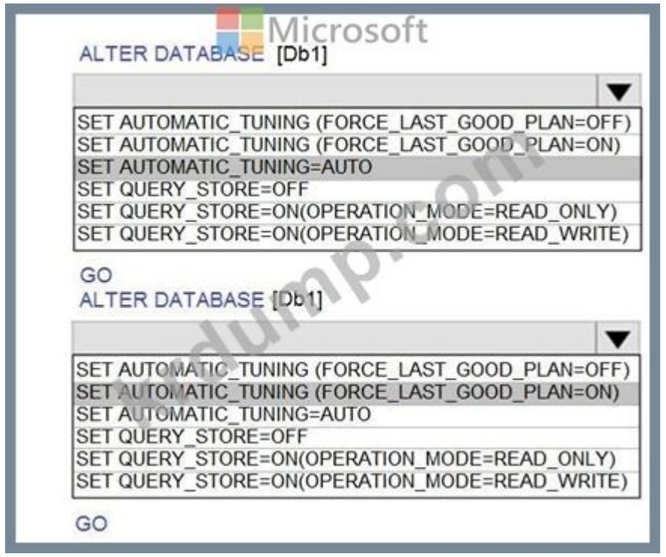


GO

Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: SET AUTOMATIC_TUNING = AUTO

To enable automatic tuning on a single database via T-SQL, connect to the database and execute the following query:

ALTER DATABASE current SET AUTOMATIC_TUNING = AUTO

Setting automatic tuning to AUTO will apply Azure Defaults.

Box 2: SET AUTOMATIC_TUNING (FORCE_LAST_GOOD_PLAN = ON)

To configure individual automatic tuning options via T-SQL, connect to the database and execute the query such as this one:
ALTER DATABASE current SET AUTOMATIC_TUNING (FORCE_LAST_GOOD_PLAN = ON) Setting the individual tuning option to ON will override any setting that database inherited and enable the tuning option.
Setting it to OFF will also override any setting that database inherited and disable the tuning option.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/automatic-tuning-enable

NEW QUESTION: 119
□□□ SQL □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □ □□□ db1□ db2□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ app1□□□ Azure AD □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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Transact-SQL □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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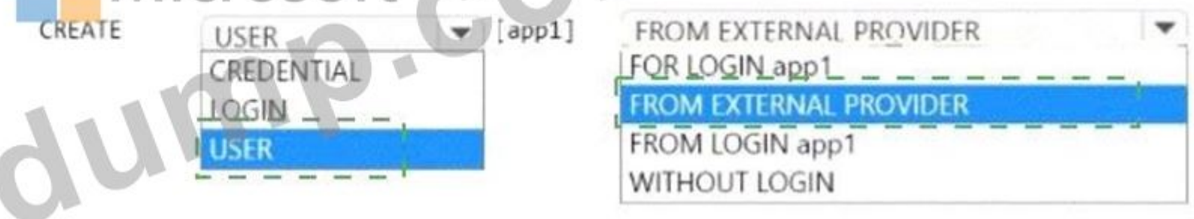
Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Answer Area

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

NEW QUESTION: 120
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A. □□□□ □□□□ □□ Azure SQL Analytics □□
B. □□ □□□ □□□□ □ SQL □□ □□ □□

C. □□□□□ □□□□ □ SQL □□ □□ □□
D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ Azure SQL Analytics □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
rence:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/ azure/azure-s ql/database/metri cs-diagnostic- telemetry-logging-streaming- export-configure?tabs=azure-portal#configure-the-streaming-exp ort-of-diagnostic-telemetry

NEW QUESTION: 121
□□ 12
dbl□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□.
Answer:
See the explanation part for the complete Solution.
Explanation:
To configure high availability for dbl, you can use the failover groups feature of Azure SQL Database. Failover groups allow you to manage the repl ication and failover of a group of databases across different regions with the same connection strings 1 . You can choose all, or a subset of, user databases in a logical server to be replicated to another logical server in a different region. You can also specify the failover policy, such as manual or automatic, and the grace period for data loss.
Here are the steps to create a failover group for dbl:
* Using the Azu re portal:
* Go to the Azure portal and select your Azure SQL Database server that hosts dbl.
* Select Failover groups in the left menu and click on Add group.
* Enter a name for the failover group and select a secondary region that is different from the primary region.
* Click on Create a new server and enter the details for the secondary server, such as server name, admin login, password, and subscription.
* Click on Select existing database(s) and choose dbl from the list of databases on the primary server.
* Click on Configure failover policy and select the failover mode, grace period, and read-write failover endpoint mode according to your preferences.
* Click on Create to create the failover group and start the replication of dbl to the secondary server.
* Using Pow erShell commands:
* Install the Azure PowerShell module and log in with your Azure account.
* Run the following command to create a new server in the secondary region: New-AzSqlServer - ResourceGroupName < your-resource-group-name > -ServerName < your-secondary-server- name > -Location " < secondary-region-name > " -SqlAdministratorCredentials $(New-Object - TypeName System.Management.Automation.PSCredential -ArgumentList " < your-admin-login > " , $(ConvertTo-SecureString -String " < your-password > " -AsPlainTe xt -Force))
* Run the following command to create a new failover group with dbl: New- AzSqlDatabaseFailoverGroup -ResourceGroupName < your-resource-group-name > - ServerName < your-primary-server-name > -PartnerResourceGroupName < your-resource-group- name > -Partner ServerName < your-secondary-server-name > -FailoverGroupName < your- failover-group-name > -Database dbl -FailoverPolicy < manual-or-automatic > - GracePeriodWithDataLossHours < grace-period-in-hours > -ReadWriteFailoverEndpoint " < enabled-or-disabled > "
* You can modif y the parameters of the command according to your preferences, such as the failover policy, grace period, and read-write failover endpoint mode.
These are the steps to create a failover group for dbl

NEW QUESTION: 122

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Table1□□□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure Synapse Analytics □□ SQL □□ □□□□.

□□□□1□□□ Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

□□□ □□□□ Table1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □ □□□ □□ Table1□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

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□□ □□: Azure Synapse Analytics □□□□□□□□ □□□ DateTime□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Instead use a serverless SQL pool to create an external table with the extra column.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/create-use-external-tables

NEW QUESTION: 123

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```
{
    "type": "Microsoft.Sql/managedInstances",
    "apiVersion": "2019-06-01-preview",
    "name": "[parameters('instanceName')]",
    "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
    "sku": {
        "name": "[parameters('skuName')]",
        "tier": "[parameters('skuEdition')]"
    },
    "dependsOn": [
        "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/Build'1Networking"
    ],
    "properties": {
        "administratorLogin": "[parameters('adminLogin')]",
        "administratorLoginPassword0": "[parameters('adminPassword')]",
        "subnetId": "
[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets',parameters('netName'),parameters('subnetName'))]",
```

licenseType □ storagenedundancy □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ DB1 □ DB2□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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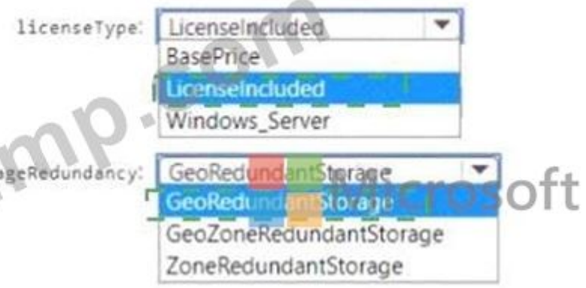
Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 124

□□□ Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 □□□□□ □□□□ Azure Data Factory □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□?

A. Microsoft.EventHub

B. Microsoft.EventGrid

C. Microsoft.Sql

D. Microsoft.Automation

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Event-driven architecture (EDA) is a common data integration pattern that involves production, detection, consumption, and reaction to events. Data integration scenarios often require Data Factory customers to trigger pipelines based on events happening in storage account, such as the arrival or deletion of a file in Azure Blob Storage account. Data Factory natively integrates with Azure Event Grid, which lets you trigger pipelines on such events.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/how-to-create-event-trigger

NEW QUESTION: 125

□□ 1

db1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□□ SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader □□□□ PK_SalesOrderHeader_SalesOrderID □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

Answer:

See the explanation part for the complete Solution.

Explanation:

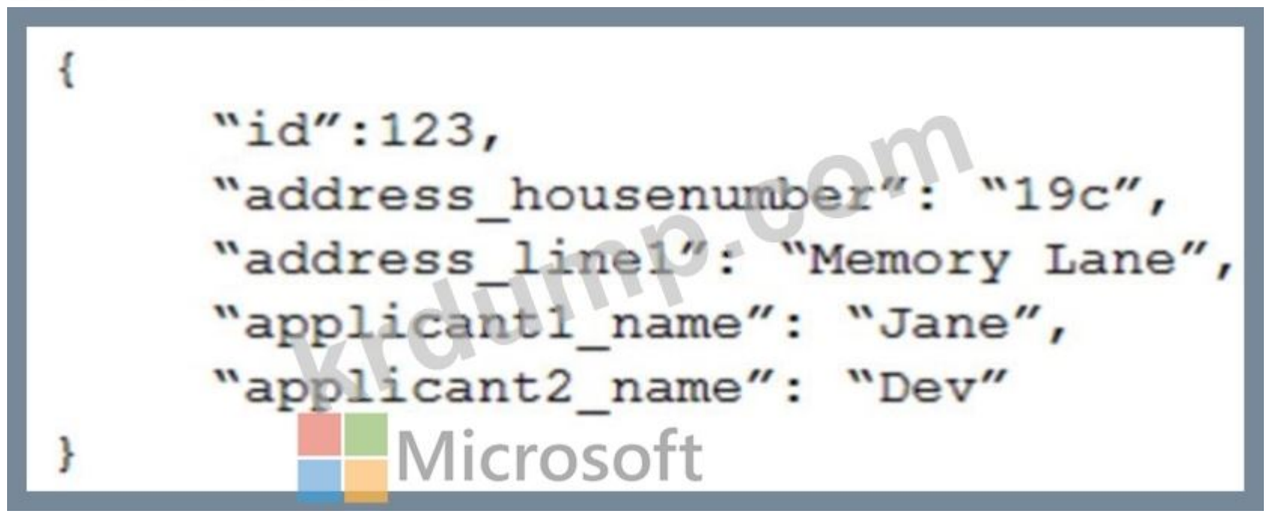
To enable page compression on the PK_SalesOrderHeader_SalesOrderID clustered index of th e SalesLT.

SalesOrderHeader table in db1, you can use the following Transact-SQL script:

-- Connect to the Azure SQL database named db1

USE db1;
GO
-- Enable page compression on the clustered index
ALTER INDEX PK_SalesOrderHeader_SalesOrderlD ON SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader REBUILD WITH (DATA_COMPRESSION = PAGE); GO This script will rebuild the clustered index with page compression, which can reduce the st orage space and improve the query performance The script solution consists of three parts:
* The first part is USE db1; GO . This part connects to the Azure SQL database named db1, where the SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader table is located. The GO command separate s the batches of Transact-SQL statements and sends them to the server.
* The second part is ALTER INDEX PK_SalesOrderHeader_SalesOrderlD ON SalesLT.
SalesOrderHeader REBUILD WITH (DATA_COMPRESSION = PAGE); GO . This part enables page compression on the clustered index named PK_SalesOrderHeader_SalesOrderlD, which is defined on the SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader table. The ALTER INDEX statement modifies the properties of an existing index. The REBUILD option rebuilds the index from scratch, which is required to change the compression setting. The DATA_COMPRESSION = PAGE option specifies that page compression is applied to the index, which means that both row and prefix compression are used. Page compression can reduce the storage space and improve the query perf ormance by compressing the data at the page level. The GO command ends the batch of statements.
* The third part is optional, but it can be useful to verify the compression status of the index. It is SELECT name, index_id, data_compression_desc FROM sys.inde xes WHERE object_id = OBJECT_ID(' SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader '); . This part queries the sys.indexes catalog view, which contains information about the indexes in the database. The SELECT statement returns the name, index_id, and data_compression_desc columns f or the indexes that belong to the SalesLT.
SalesOrderHeader table. The OBJECT_ID function returns the object identification number for the table name. The data_compression_desc column shows the compression type of the index, which should be PAGE for the clu stered index after the script is executed.
These are the steps of the script solution for enabling page compression on the clustered index of the SalesLT.
SalesOrderHeader table in db1.

NEW QUESTION: 126
Azure Synapse Analytics □□□□ SQL □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 □□□□□ Parquet □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.



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Transact-SQL □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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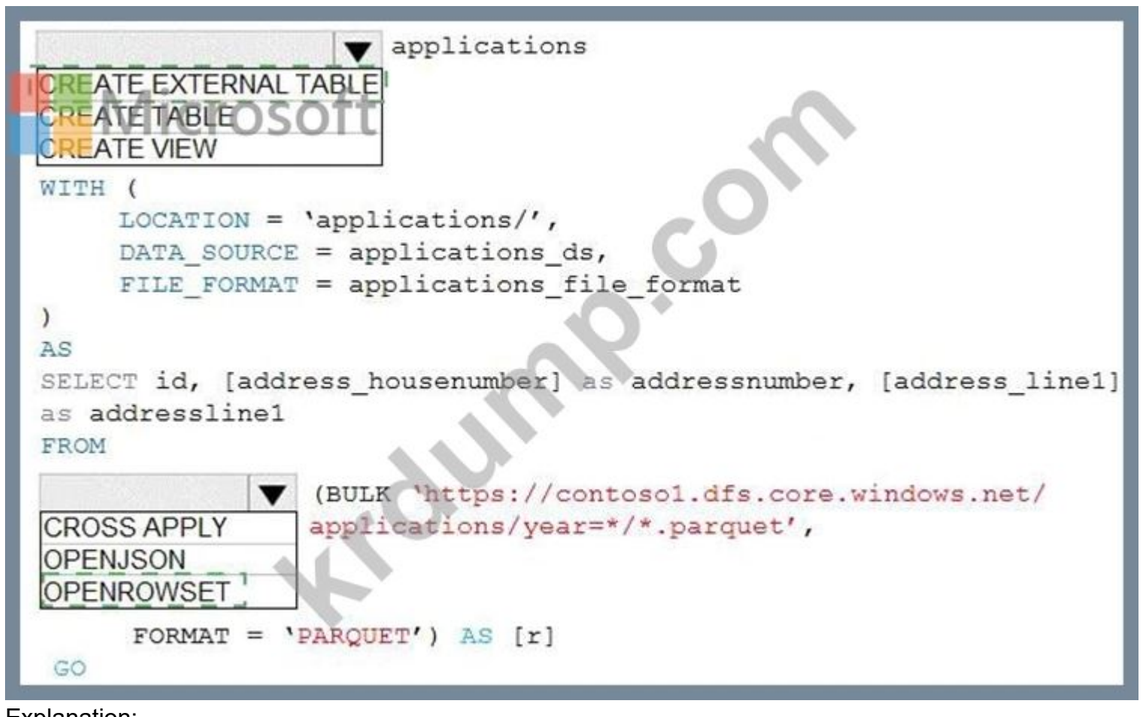
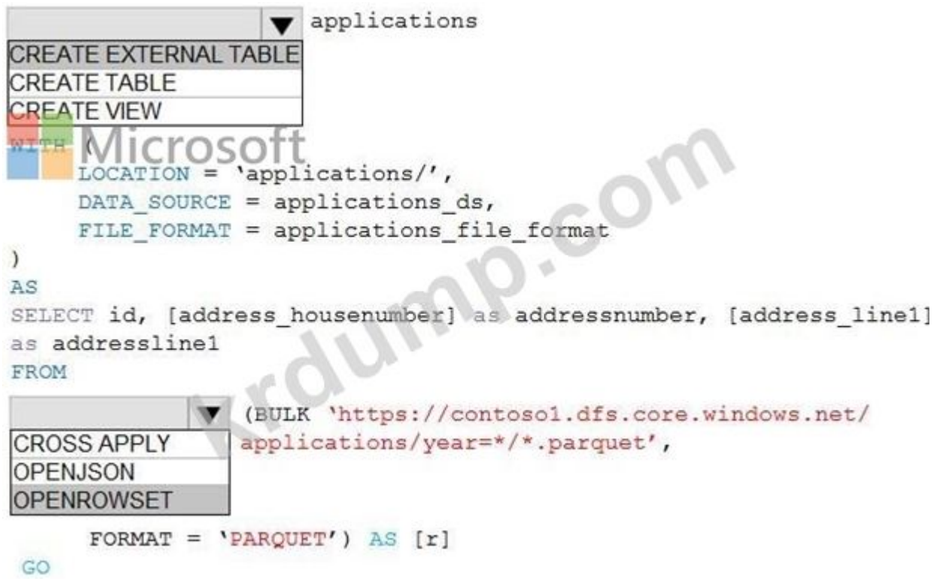
Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE

An external table points to data located in Hadoop, Azure Storage blob, or Azure Data Lake Storage. External tables are used to read data from files or write data to files in Azure Storage. With Synapse SQL, you can use external tables to read external data using dedicated SQL pool or serverless SQL pool.

Syntax:

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE { database_name.schema_name.table_name | schema_name.table_name | table_name } (<column_definition> [,...n]) WITH (LOCATION = 'folder_or_filepath', DATA_SOURCE = external_data_source_name, FILE_FORMAT = external_file_format_name Box 2. OPENROWSET When using serverless SQL pool, CETAS is used to create an external table and export query results to Azure Storage Blob or Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2.

Example:

AS

SELECT decennialTime, stateName, SUM(population) AS population

FROM

OPENROWSET(BULK 'https://azureopendatastorage.blob.core.windows.net/censusdatacontainer/release

/us_population_county/year=*/*.parquet',

FORMAT='PARQUET') AS [r]

GROUP BY decennialTime, stateName

GO

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/develop-tables-external-tables

NEW QUESTION: 127

Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

□□□ DB1□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

DB1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□.

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□□ T-SQL □□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□ DB1 □□
B. □□ □□□ □□ DB1 □□□□□□ □□
C. □□ □□□□ □□□□ AES_256 □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
D. 'GeneralPurpose' □□□, 'GP_Gen5_2' □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ DB1□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 128
□□ 8
□□□ db1□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
db1□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.
Answer:
See the explanation part for the complete Solution.
Explanation:
To prevent db1 from reverting to the last known good query plan, you need to disable the automatic plan correction feature for the database. This feature is enabled by default and allows the Query Store to detect and fix plan performance regressions by forcing the last good plan1. However, if you want to test the performance of different plans without interference from the Query Store, you can turn off this feature by using the ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION statement2.
Here are the steps to disable the automatic plan correction feature for db1:
* Connect to db1 using SQL Server Management Studio, Azure Data Studio, or any other tool that supports Transact-SQL statements.
* Open a new query window and run the following command: ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION SET AUTOMATIC_TUNING (FORCE_LAST_GOOD_PLAN = OFF); GO
* This command will disable the automatic plan correction feature for db1 and allow the Query Optimizer to choose the best plan based on the current statistics and parameters3.
* To verify that the automatic plan correction feature is disabled for db1, you can query the sys.
database_scoped_configurations catalog view. The value of the force_last_good_plan column should be
0 for db1.
These are the steps to disable the automatic plan correction feature for db1.

NEW QUESTION: 129
Azure SQL □□□□□□□ 25□ □□□□.
Transact-SQL□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□ □
B. Azure □□
C. □□□ □□
D. Azure Automation □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 130
□□□ databasebackups□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
DB1□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
DB1□ databasebackups □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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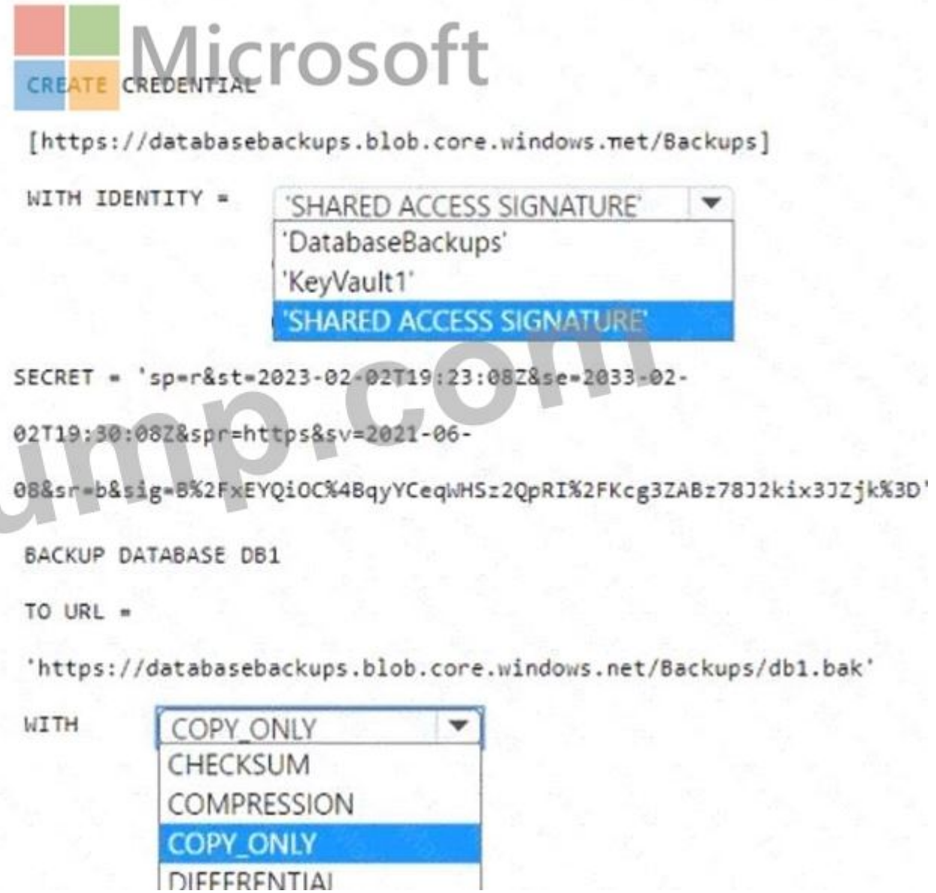
Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

```
CREATE CREDENTIAL

[https://databasebackups.blob.core.windows.net/Backups]

WITH IDENTITY = [ 'SHARED ACCESS SIGNATURE' ▼ ]
                  'DatabaseBackups'
                  'KeyVault1'
                  'SHARED ACCESS SIGNATURE'

SECRET = 'sp=r&st=2023-02-02T19:23:08Z&se=2033-02-

02T19:30:08Z&spr=https&sv=2021-06-

08&sr=b&sig=B%2FxEYQiOC%4BqyYCeqWHSz2QpRI%2FKcg3ZABz78J2kix3JZjk%3D'

BACKUP DATABASE DB1

TO URL =

'https://databasebackups.blob.core.windows.net/Backups/db1.bak'

WITH [ COPY_ONLY ▼ ]
       CHECKSUM
       COMPRESSION
       COPY_ONLY
       DIFFERENTIAL
```


Explanation:

Answer Area

```
CREATE CREDENTIAL

[https://databasebackups.blob.core.windows.net/Backups]

WITH IDENTITY =   'SHARED ACCESS SIGNATURE'  ,

SECRET = 'sp=r&st=2023-02-02T19:23:08Z&se=2033-02-

02T19:30:08Z&spr=https&sv=2021-06-

08&sr=b&sig=B%2FxEYQiOC%4BqyYCeqWHSz2QpRI%2FKcg3ZABz78J2kix3JZjk%3D'

BACKUP DATABASE DB1

TO URL =

'https://databasebackups.blob.core.windows.net/Backups/db1.bak'

WITH   COPY ONLY
```


NEW QUESTION: 131
□□ □□□□ DB1□ DB2□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□
B. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□
C. □□ □(P2S) VPN
D. □□□ □□□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 132
VM1□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□, □ □□ □□□ Windows Server 2022□ □□□□ SQL1□□□ □□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2019 □□□□□ □□□□□□.
SQL1□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. sp_change_users_login
B. xp_instance_regwrite
C. xp_grant_login
D. sp_eddremotelogin
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133
Azure □□ □□□ DB1□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ SQL Server Azure □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
DB1□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□(HADR) □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* □□ □□ □□ □□(RTO)□ □□ □□ □□(RPO)□ □□□□□□.
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□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Always On □□□ □□
B. □□□ □□
C. Always On □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□(FCI)
D. Azure □□□ □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 134
Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□□□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□ DB1□ □□□□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□.
* □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure Storage□ □□□□□.
* □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Transact-SQL □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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Answer Area

```
CREATE  EVENT SESSION session1 ON DATABASE
  ADD EVENT sqlserver.sql_statement_starting
    (
    ACTION (sqlserver.sql_text)
    WHERE statement LIKE 'UPDATE gmTabEmployee%'
    )
 ADD TARGET
   package0.  [event_file]
                event_file
                event_stream
                ring_buffer
    )
   SET filename = 'https://gmstorageaccountxevent.blob.core.windows.net/gmcontainerxevent/anyfilenamexel242b.xel'
    )
  WITH
    (MAX_MEMORY = 10 MB,
    EVENT_RETENTION_MODE=  [ALLOW_MULTIPLE_EVENT_LOSS]
                ALLOW_MULTIPLE_EVENT_LOSS
                ALLOW_SINGLE_EVENT_LOSS
                NO_EVENT_LOSS
AX_DISPATCH_LATENCY = 3 SEC
```

Answer:

```
CREATE  EVENT SESSION session1 ON DATABASE
  ADD EVENT sqlserver.sql_statement_starting
    (
    ACTION (sqlserver.sql_text)
    WHERE statement LIKE 'UPDATE gmTabEmployee%'
    )
ADD TARGET
  package0.  event_file
             event_file
             event_stream
             ring_buffer
)
    SET filename = 'https://gmstorageaccountxevent.blob.core.windows.net/gmcontainerxevent/anyfilenamexel242b.xel
     )
   WITH
    (MAX_MEMORY = 10 MB,
    EVENT_RETENTION_MODE=  ALLOW_MULTIPLE_EVENT_LOSS
AX_DISPATCH_LATENCY = 3 SE  ALLOW_MULTIPLE_EVENT_LOSS
                            ALLOW_SINGLE_EVENT_LOSS
                            NO_EVENT_LOSS
```


Explanation:

Answer Area

```
CREATE  EVENT SESSION session1 ON DATABASE
  ADD EVENT sqlserver.sql_statement_starting
    (
    ACTION (sqlserver.sql_text)
    WHERE statement LIKE 'UPDATE gmTabEmployee%'
   )
 ADD TARGET
   package0.  event_file
     (
     SET filename = 'https://gmstorageaccountxevent.blob.core.windows.net/gmcontainerxevent/anyfilenamexel242b.xel'
     )
 WITH
   (MAX_MEMORY = 10 MB,
   EVENT_RETENTION_MODE=  ALLOW_MULTIPLE_EVENT_LOSS
MAX_DISPATCH_LATENCY = 3 SECONDS)
```

NEW QUESTION: 135

□□ □□□ □□□ DB 1□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.

SQL Insights□ □□□□ DB 1□ □□□□□□ □□□.

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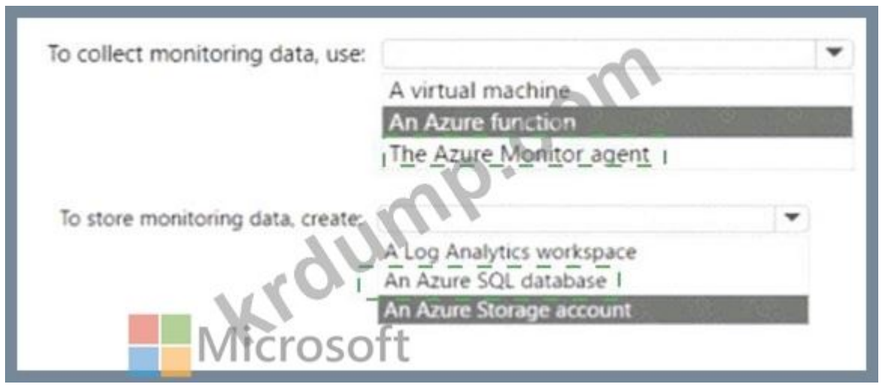
Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1 = Azure Monitor Agent

Box 2 = An Azure SQL database

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/sql-database-paas-overview?view=azuresql

NEW QUESTION: 136

□□ □□□ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Point-in-time-restore

Specify how long you want to keep your point-in-time backups. Learn more

How many days would you like PITR backups to be kept? 14

Long-term retention

Specify how long you want to keep your long-term retention backups. You may choose to keep yearly backups for up to 10 years. Learn more

Weekly LTR Backups

Keep weekly backups for:

52 Week(s)

Monthly LTR Backups

Keep the first backup of each month for:

60 Week(s)

Yearly LTR Backups

Keep an annual backup for:

10 Year(s)

Which weekly backup of the year would you like to keep?

Week 52

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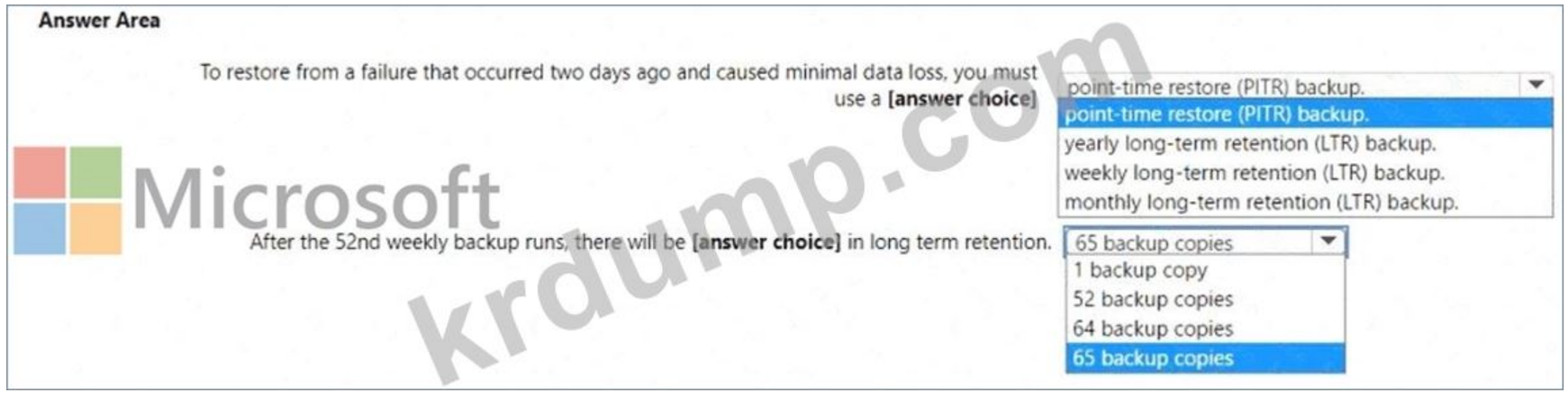
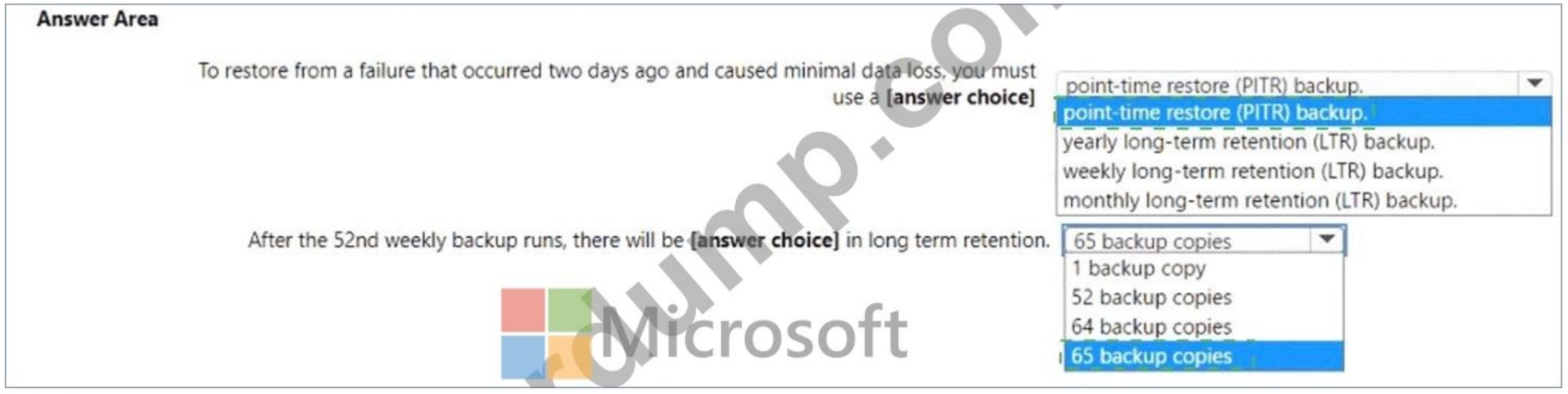
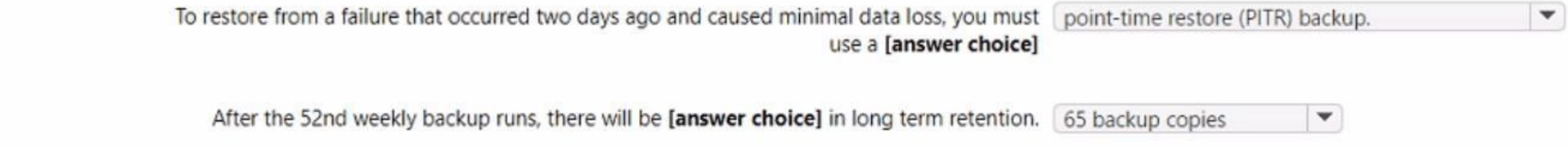


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 137
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A. DateTime □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. YYYYMMDD □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ SQL □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
E. □□ □□□ DateTime □□ □□□□□.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://community.idera.com/database-tools/blog/b/community_blog/posts/why-use-a-date-dimension-table- ina-data-warehouse

NEW QUESTION: 138
DB3□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□?
A. alter database □□ □□□□ set cmange_trackinc > - on □□ □□□□□□.
B. sp_addarticle □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
C. sys.5p_cdc_en«ble_db □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
D. alter table □□ □□□□ enable chahgc_tracking □□ □□□□□.
Answer: (**SHOW ANSWER**)

NEW QUESTION: 139
□□□ □□ Azure Data Factory □□□□□□ □□□□.
- System1□□ □□□ □□
- System2□□ □□□ □□
- □□ □□□
- □□ □□□
System1□□ □□□ □□ □ System2□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□ System1□□ □□□□ □□□□ System2□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□.
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□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. 4□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. 4□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. 4□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. 4□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 140
VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ Windows Server 2022□ □□□□ □□□, SQL1□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2019 □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□. SQL!□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□?
A. sp_addremotelogin
B. sp_cnarge_users_login
C. xp_instance_regwrite
D. xp_grant_login
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 141
DB1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.
CHAR(400) □□□ 20□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ Table1□ □□□□. Table1□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□□□□.
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Table1□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. □ □□□ nvarchar(MAX)□ □□□□□.
C. □ □□□ varchar(MAX)□ □□□□□.
D. □ □□□ varchar(200)□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
https://www.sqlshack.com/sql-varchar-data-type-deep-dive/
https://36chambers.wordpress.com/2020/06/18 /nvarchar-everywhere-a-thought-experi ment/

NEW QUESTION: 142
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Table1□□□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure Synapse Analytics □□ SQL □□ □□□□.
□□□□1□□□ Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
□□□ □□□□ Table1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □ □□□ □□ Table1□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
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□□ □□: Azure Synapse Analytics □□□□ SQL □□ □□□□ □□ DateTime □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
In dedicated SQL pools you can only use Parquet native external tables. Native external tables are generally available in serverless SQL pools.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/create-use-external-tables

NEW QUESTION: 143
□□□ DB1□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
DB1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□
B. □□□ □□
C. □□
D. □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 144
RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. RG1□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ Server1□□□ Azure SQL Server□ □□□□.
RG1□ □□□ □□ Azure □□□□ Server1□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□.
Azure □□□ □□□□□(<CU) □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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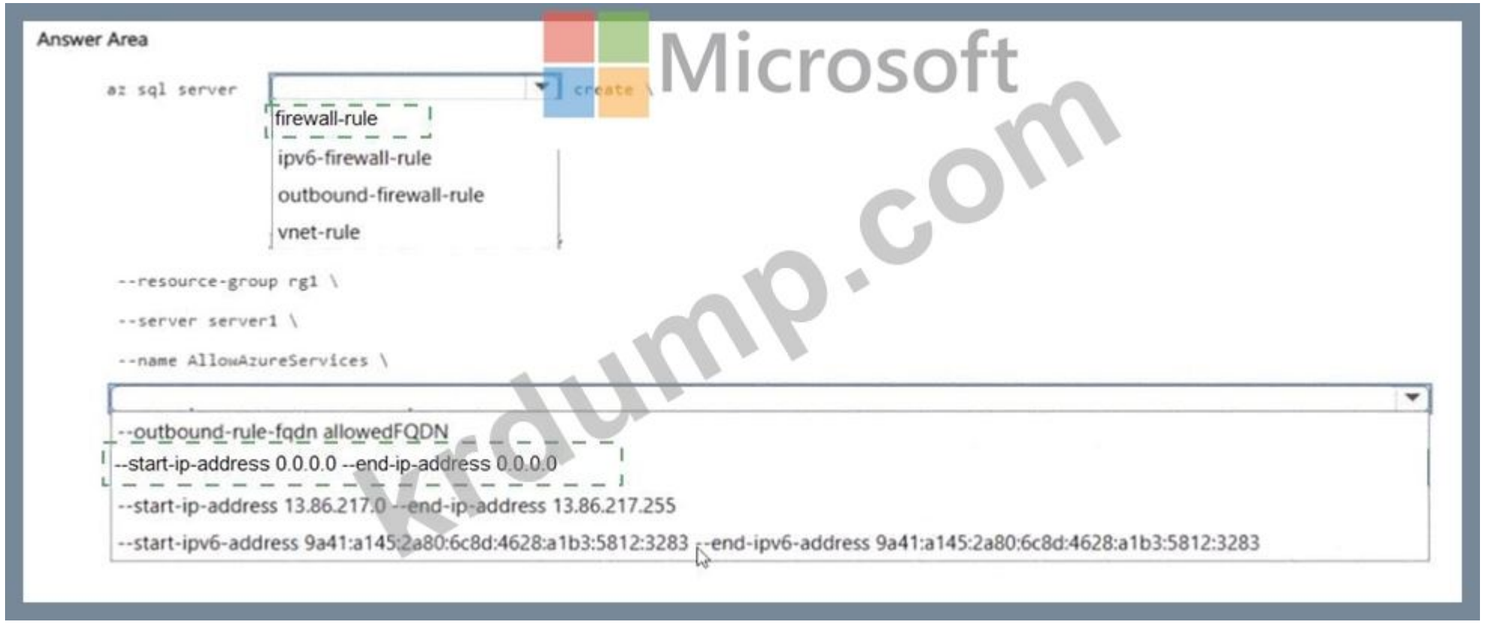
Answer Area

```
az sql server [ ▼ ] create \
    --resource-group rg1 \
    --server server1 \
    --name AllowAzureServices \
[ ▼ ]
```

- firewall-rule
- ipv6-firewall-rule
- outbound-firewall-rule
- vnet-rule

- --outbound-rule-fqdn allowedFQDN
- --start-ip-address 0.0.0.0 --end-ip-address 0.0.0.0
- --start-ip-address 13.86.217.0 --end-ip-address 13.86.217.255
- --start-ipv6-address 9a41:a145:2a80:6c8d:4628:a1b3:5812:3283 --end-ipv6-address 9a41:a145:2a80:6c8d:4628:a1b3:5812:3283

Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 145
DB1□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2019 □□□□□□□ SQLMI1□□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
SQL Server □□□□ □□□ DB1□□ SQLMI1□ □□□□ □□□.
SQLMI1□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□□ □□
B. □□ □□
C. □□□ □□
D. □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 146
□□ □□□ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

Answer Area

To restore from a failure that occurred two days ago and caused minimal data loss, you must [point-time restore (PITR) backup.] use a **[answer choice]**

After the 52nd weekly backup runs, there will be **[answer choice]** in long term retention. [65 backup copies]

NEW QUESTION: 147
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```
CREATE TABLE dbo.Employee
 (
       EmployeeID        INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED NOT NULL,
       FirstName         VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
       LastName          VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
       Title             VARCHAR(100) NULL,
       LastHireDate      DATETIME NULL,
       StreetAddress1    VARCHAR(500) NOT NULL,
       StreetAddress2    VARCHAR(500) NOT NULL,
       StreetAddress3    VARCHAR(500) NOT NULL,
       City              VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,
       StateName         VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
       Salary            VARCHAR(20) NULL,
       PhoneNumber       VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL
)
```

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□□: □□□ □□□ □□ 1□□ □□□ □□□□.
A. LastHireDate□ datetime2(7) □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. PhoneNumber□ bigint □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. Salary□ Money □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. PhoneNumber□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
E. LastHireDate□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 148
□□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□(SQL1)□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□. Azure □□□□ Azure SQL □□□ □□□□(SQLM11)□ □□□□. Azure Data Studio□ □□□□ SQLi □□□□□□□ SQLMH□ □ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□. SQL1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure Migrate □□□□□□
B. SQL Server □□□ □□(SSDT)
C. □□□ □□□□□□ □□□(DMA)

D. □□ □□□ □□ □□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 149
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□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□
B. IDENTITY □□□ □□ □□□
C. □□□ □□ SEQUENCE □□
D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Scenario: Contoso requirements for the sales transaction dataset include:
Implement a surrogate key to account for changes to the retail store addresses.
A surrogate key on a table is a column with a unique identifier for each row. The key is not generated from the table data. Data modelers like to create surrogate keys on their tables when they design data warehouse models. You can use the IDENTITY property to achieve this goal simply and effectively without affecting load performance.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tablesidentity

NEW QUESTION: 150
□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server□ □□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ DB1□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.
DB1□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ DB1□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□ □□
B. □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□
C. □□ □□□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Prepare a secondary database for an Always On availability group requires two steps:
1. Restore a recent database backup of the primary database and subsequent log backups onto each server instance that hosts the secondary replica, using RESTORE WITH NORECOVERY
2. Join the restored database to the availability group.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-u s/sql/database-engine/availability-groups/windows/manually-prepare- asecondary- database-for-an-availability-group-sql-server

NEW QUESTION: 151
Windows Server 2019□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server 2019□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ 4□□ vCPU□ 28GB□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ 8□□ vCPU□ 64GB□ □□□□ □□□□□.
tempdb□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
tempdb□□ □ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□?
A. 2
B. 4

C. 8
D. 64
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The number of files depends on the number of (logical) processors on the machine. As a general rule, if the number of logical processors is less than or equal to eight, use the same number of data files as logical processors. If the number of logical processors is greater than eight, use eight data files and then if contention continues, increase the number of data files by multiples of 4 until the contention is reduced to acceptable levels or make changes to the workload/code.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/tempdb-database

NEW QUESTION: 152

Name	Location	Subnet
Branch1	Sydney	131.107.10.0/24
Branch2	Melbourne	131.107.11.0/24

Azure □□□ SQL1□□□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□. SQL1□□ DB1□ DB2□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□. DB1□ DB2□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □.
* DB1□ Branch1□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□□.
* DB2□ Branch2□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□□.
□□ □□: SQL1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
sp_set_firewall_rule 'DBL □ DB2 □□□ □□', '131.107.11.0', '131.107.11.255' □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 153
DB1□□□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.
DB1□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□.
B. □□ □□□ □□□(TDE)
C. □□ □□□□
D. □ □□ □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154
□ □□ 100GB □□□□□□□ Azure□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ Azure SQL Database
B. Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□□□
C. Azure SQL Managed □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□□
D. □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□ 2□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure SQL Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single server and share a set number of resources at a set price.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-pool-overview

NEW QUESTION: 155
Azure □□ □□□ □□ 20□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ SQL Server □□□□ 3□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
* □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
* □□□□ □□□□ □□□, □□□, □□ □ SQL Server Agent □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 156

Azure Virtual Machines□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□.

User1□□□ □□□□ SQL Server □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

User1□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. SQLAgentReaderRole

B. SQLAgentUserRole

C. □□□ □□□

D. SQLAgentOperatorRole

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 157

Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□ db1□□□.

□□□ db1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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SELECT *

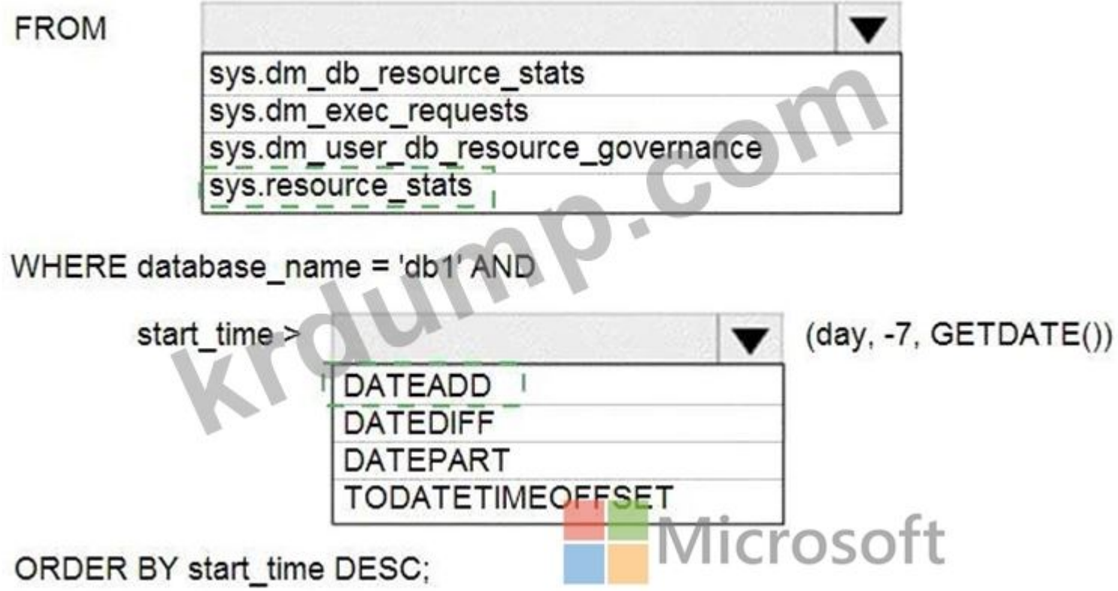
FROM [▼]
- sys.dm_db_resource_stats
- sys.dm_exec_requests
- sys.dm_user_db_resource_governance
- sys.resource_stats

WHERE database_name = 'db1' AND

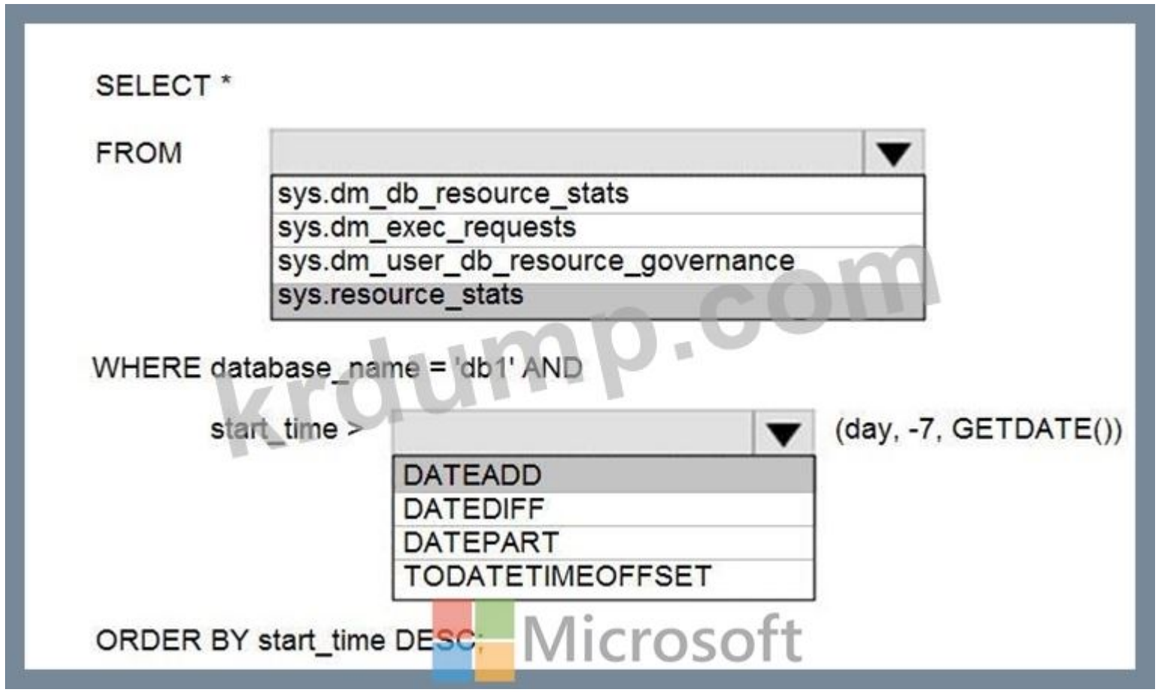
start_time > [▼] (day, -7, GETDATE())
- DATEADD
- DATEDIFF
- DATEPART
- TODATETIMEOFFSET

ORDER BY start_time DESC;

Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: sys.resource_stats

sys.resource_stats returns CPU usage and storage data for an Azure SQL Databa se. It has database_name and start_time columns.

Box 2: DateAdd

The following example returns all databases that are averaging at least 80% of compute utilization over the last one week.

DECLARE @s datetime;

DECLARE @e datetime;

SET @s= DateAdd(d,-7,GetUTCDate());

SET @e= GETUTCDATE();

SELECT database_name, AVG(avg_cpu_percent) AS Average_Compute_Utilization FROM sys.resource_stats WHERE start_time BETWEEN @s AND @e GROUP BY database_name HAVING AVG(avg_cpu_percent) > = 80 Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/sy stem-catalog-vie ws/sys-resource-stat s-azure-sql- database