

DP-800적중을높은시험덤프100%시험패스가능한덤프 자료



Microsoft인증 DP-800시험을 패스해서 자격증을 취득하려고 하는데 시험비며 학원비며 공부자료비며 비용이 만만치 않아요? 제일 저렴한 가격으로 제일 효과좋은 Itcertkr 의 Microsoft인증 DP-800덤프를 알고 계시는지요? Itcertkr 의 Microsoft인증 DP-800덤프는 최신 시험문제에 근거하여 만들어진 시험준비공부 가이드로서 학원공부 필요없이 덤프공부만으로도 시험을 한방에 패스할수 있습니다. 덤프를 구매하신분은 철저한 구매후 서비스도 받을수 있습니다.

Itcertkr에는 베테랑의전문가들로 이루어진 연구팀이 있습니다, 그들은 it지식과 풍부한 경험으로 여러 가지 여러분이Microsoft인증DP-800시험을 패스할 수 있을 자료 등을 만들었습니다, Itcertkr 에서는 일년무료 업뎃을 제공하며, Itcertkr 의 덤프들은 모두 높은 정확도를 자랑합니다. Itcertkr 선택함으로 여러분이Microsoft인증DP-800시험에 대한 부담은 사라질 것입니다.

>> DP-800적중을 높은 시험덤프 <<

DP-800적중을 높은 시험덤프 최신 인기시험 공부문제

불과 1,2년전만 해도 Microsoft DP-800덤프를 결제하시면 수동으로 메일로 보내드리기에 공휴일에 결제하시면 덤프를 보내드릴수 없어 고객님의께 폐를 끼쳐드렸습니다. 하지만 지금은 시스템이 업그레이드되어Microsoft DP-800덤프를 결제하시면 바로 사이트에서 다운받을수 있습니다. Itcertkr는 가면갈수록 고객님의께 편리를 드릴수 있도록 나날이 완벽해질것입니다.

최신 Microsoft Certified: SQL AI Developer DP-800 무료샘플문제 (Q80-Q85):

질문 # 80

Your development team uses GitHub Copilot Chat in Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) to generate and run Transact-SQL queries against an Azure SQL database named DB1. DB1 contains tables that store sensitive customer data. You need to ensure that any Transact SQL queries that run from GitHub Copilot Chat In SSMS are restricted by the same permissions as the developer 's database login.

What prevents the GitHub Copilot Chat-run queries from accessing data beyond the developer 's access?

- A. GitHub Copilot Chat filters query results on the client side to remove rows the developer is unauthorized to see.
- B. GitHub Copilot Chat uses different row-level security (RLS) policies than the developer.
- C. GitHub Copilot Chat runs queries in a read-only sandbox that is isolated from production database permissions.
- D. GitHub Copilot Chat runs queries by using the developer 's database identity and permissions.

정답: D

설명:

The correct answer is B. Microsoft's SSMS Copilot documentation states that queries from Copilot in SSMS are executed under the context of the user's login and permissions, and that there are no separate permissions for Copilot in SSMS. That means Copilot-run Transact-SQL cannot access more data than the developer's own database principal is already allowed to access. That is why the other options are incorrect:

* A is wrong because Copilot does not use a separate read-only sandbox in place of database permissions.

* C is wrong because enforcement is not a client-side filtering trick; it is enforced by the database security context of the current login.

* D is wrong because Copilot does not apply a different RLS model from the developer; it simply runs under the same login context. So the security boundary is the developer's existing database identity and permissions.

질문 # 81

You have an SDK-style SQL database project stored in a Git repository. The project targets an Azure SQL database.

The CI build fails with unresolved reference errors when the project references system objects.

You need to update the SQL database project to ensure that dotnet build validates successfully by including the correct system objects in the database model for Azure SQL Database.

Solution: Add the Microsoft.SqlServer.Dacpac.Master NuGet package to the project.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. No
- B. Yes

정답: A

설명:

The package named Microsoft.SqlServer.Dacpac.Master is the generic master system DACPAC package, but the question requires the correct system objects for Azure SQL Database. Microsoft's system-objects documentation distinguishes platform-specific system references, and for Azure SQL Database the correct package is the Azure-specific master DACPAC, not the generic master package.

So adding Microsoft.SqlServer.Dacpac.Master does not meet the goal for an Azure SQL Database-targeted SDK-style project. The expected package is the Azure-specific one.

질문 # 82

You have a database named DB1. The schema is stored in a GitHub repository as an SDK style SQL database project.

You use a feature branch workflow to deploy changes to DB1

You need to update the local feature branch with the latest changes to main, and then create a pull request to merge the feature branch into main for review.

How should you complete the GitHub CLI script? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Values

:: gh pr create

:: gh pr merge

:: gh pr ready

:: git checkout main

:: git fetch origin

:: git merge origin/main

:: git pull origin main

Answer Area

```
git checkout feature/db1-add-staticdata
Value
Value
Value \
--title "Feature Update: DB1" \
--body "Apply latest improvements and updates for review" \
--head feature/db1-add-staticdata \
--base main \
--repo <GitHubOwner>/DB1 \
--web
```

정답:

설명:

Values

:: gh pr create

:: gh pr merge

:: gh pr ready

:: git checkout main

:: git fetch origin

:: git merge origin/main

:: git pull origin main

Answer Area

```
git checkout feature/db1-add-staticdata
:: git fetch origin
:: git merge origin/main
:: gh pr create \
--title "Feature Update: DB1" \
--body "Apply latest improvements and updates for review" \
--head feature/db1-add-staticdata \
--base main \
--repo <GitHubOwner>/DB1 \
--web
```

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
git checkout feature/db1-add-staticdata
git fetch origin
git merge origin/main
gh pr create
--title "Feature Update: DB1" \
--body "Apply latest improvements and updates for review" \
--head feature/db1-add-staticdata \
--base main \
--repo <GitHubOwner>/DB1 \
--web
```

The correct sequence is:

- * git fetch origin
- * git merge origin/main
- * gh pr create

This is the right workflow because the script starts on the local feature branch:

```
git checkout feature/db1-add-staticdata
```

To update that local feature branch with the latest changes from main, you first fetch the latest remote refs with `git fetch origin`, then merge the updated remote main branch into the current feature branch with `git merge origin/main`. After the feature branch is up to date, the correct GitHub CLI command to open the pull request is `gh pr create`. GitHub's CLI documentation shows that `gh pr create` is the command used to create a pull request, and supports flags such as `--title`, `--body`, `--head`, `--base`, `--repo`, and `--web`, which match the script shown in the question.

The other commands are not the best fit here:

- * git checkout main would move you off the feature branch, which is not what you want before merging main into the feature branch.
- * git pull origin main could update from remote main, but the script pattern here clearly separates fetching and then merging.
- * gh pr merge merges an existing pull request, not create one.
- * gh pr ready marks a draft PR as ready for review, but does not create the PR.

질문 # 83

You have a SQL database in Microsoft Fabric that contains a table named dbo.Orders, dbo.Orders has a clustered index, contains three years of data, and is partitioned by a column named OrderDate by month.

You need to remove all the rows for the oldest month. The solution must minimize the impact on other queries that access the data in dbo.orders.

Solution: Run the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
DELETE FROM dbo.Orders
```

```
WHERE OrderDate < DATEADD(month, -36, SYSUTCDATETIME());
```

Does this meet the goal?

- A. No
- B. Yes

정답: A

설명:

This does not meet the goal. A row-by-row DELETE against the oldest month is not the lowest-impact way to purge data from a monthly partitioned table. Microsoft's partitioning guidance specifically says partitioning lets you perform maintenance and retention operations more efficiently by targeting just the relevant partition, including the ability to truncate data in a single partition .

The proposed statement:

```
DELETE FROM dbo.Orders
```

```
WHERE OrderDate < DATEADD(month, -36, SYSUTCDATETIME());
```

would log row deletions and can hold locks longer, creating more overhead for other queries than a partition- level maintenance operation. Since the table is already partitioned by month , the expected low-impact approach is to operate on the oldest partition directly, not issue a broad delete predicate over rows. Microsoft explicitly highlights partition-targeted truncation as a faster, more efficient retention operation than working against the whole table or rowset.

질문 # 84

You have an Azure SQL database that supports a customer-facing API. The API calls a stored procedure named dbo.GetCustomerOrders thousands of times per hour.

After a deployment that updated indexes and statistics, users report that the API endpoint backed by dbo.

Getcustomerorders is slower. In Query Store, the same query now has two persisted execution plans. During the last hour, the newer plan had a significantly higher average duration and CPU time than the older plan.

You need to restore the previous performance quickly, without changing the API code.

Which Transact-SQL command should you run?

- A. DBCC FREEPROCCACHE
- B. EXEC sys.sp_query_store_set_hints
- C. EXEC sp_query_store_force_plan
- D. ALTER DATABASE

정답: C

설명:

The scenario says Query Store already shows two persisted execution plans for the same query, and the older plan performed much better than the newer one during the last hour. Microsoft documents that sp_query_store_force_plan is used to force a particular plan for a particular query in Query Store .

That makes it the fastest way to restore the previously good plan without changing application code , which is exactly what the question requires.

Why the other options are not the best fit:

* sp_query_store_set_hints is for adding or updating Query Store hints to influence compilation behavior, but when you already know the exact older good plan, Microsoft points to plan forcing as the direct remedy.

* DBCC FREEPROCCACHE clears cached plans broadly and is disruptive; it does not guarantee a return to the known good

plan.

* ALTER DATABASE is too general and does not directly restore the prior execution plan.

So the right Transact-SQL command is:

EXEC sp_query_store_force_plan

using the relevant @query_id and @plan_id from Query Store for the older, better-performing plan.

Microsoft also notes that when a plan is forced, SQL Server tries to use that plan whenever it encounters the query again.

질문 # 85

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Icertkr의Microsoft DP-800 인증시험덤프는 자주 업데이트 되고, 오래 되고 더 이상 사용 하지 않는 문제들은 바로 삭제해버리며 새로운 최신 문제들을 추가 합니다. 이는 응시자가 확실하고도 빠르게Microsoft DP-800덤프를 마스터 하고Microsoft DP-800시험을 패스할수 있도록 하는 또 하나의 보장입니다. 매력만점Microsoft DP-800덤프 강력 추천 합니다.

DP-800유효한 최신덤프 : https://www.itscertkr.com/DP-800_exam.html

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최신 업데이트된 DP-800적중을 높은 시험덤프 덤프자료

아직도 DP-800덤프구매를 망설이고 있다면 우선 해당 덤프 구매사이트에서 DP-800덤프 무료샘플을 다운받아 보세요, Microsoft인증DP-800시험덤프는Icertkr가 최고의 선택입니다, Microsoft DP-800덤프는 고객님께서 필요한것이 무엇인지 너무나도 잘 알고 있습니다.만약 DP-800시험자료 선택여부에 대하여 망설이게 된다면 여러분은 우선 DP-800덤프샘플을 무료로 다운받아 체험해볼 수 있습니다.

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