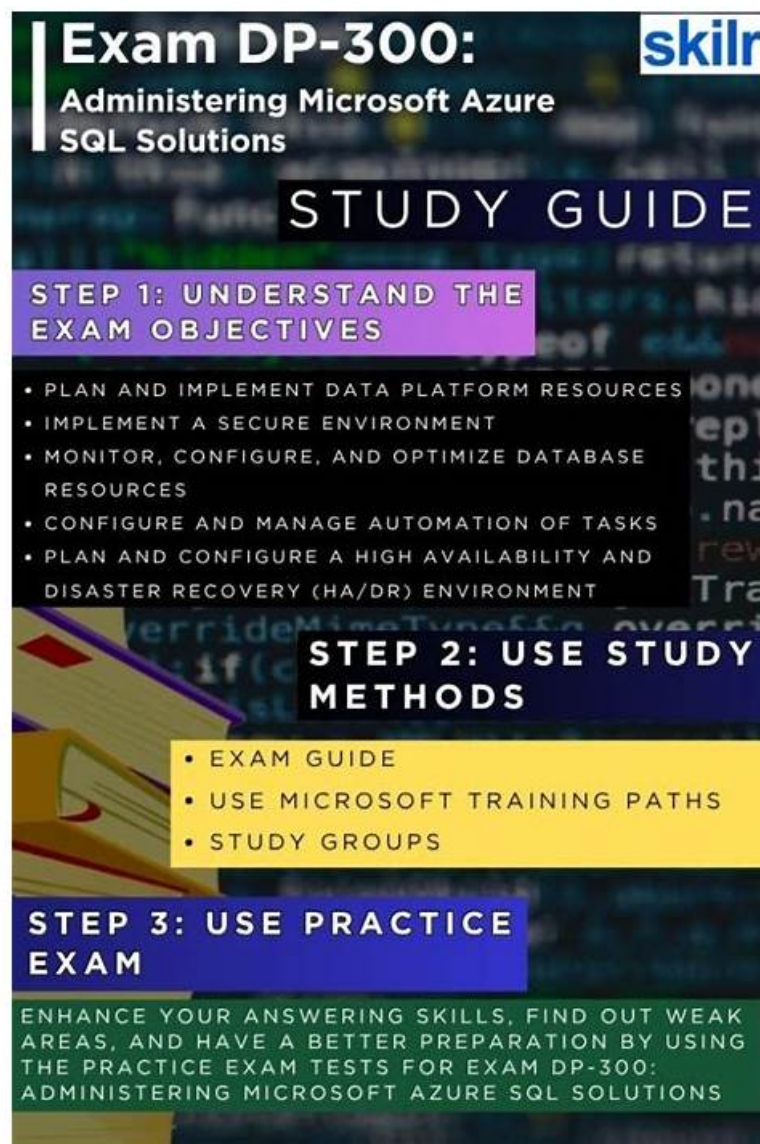


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Nowadays everyone is interested in the field of Microsoft because it is growing rapidly day by day. The Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure (DP-300) credential is designed to validate the expertise of candidates. But most of the students are confused about the right preparation material for DP-300 Exam Dumps and they couldn't find real DP-300 exam questions so that they can pass Microsoft DP-300 certification exam in a short time with good grades.

Microsoft Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure Sample Questions (Q338-Q343):

NEW QUESTION # 338

You have an Azure subscription that contains a Basic SKU Azure SQL database named DB1.

You need to configure the long-term retention of backups for DB1. The solution must maximize how long the backups are retained. Which retention period should you configure?

- A. five years
- B. 180 days
- C. 365 days
- D. 10 years

Answer: D

Explanation:

Long-term retention - Azure SQL Database and Azure SQL Managed Instance Long-term retention can be configured for up to 10 years on backups for Azure SQL Database (including in the Hyperscale service tier), and Azure SQL Managed Instance.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-retention-overview?view=azuresql>

NEW QUESTION # 339

Case Study 2 - Contoso, Ltd

Overview

General Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a financial data company that has 100 employees. The company delivers financial data to customers.

Physical Locations

Contoso has a datacenter in Los Angeles and an Azure subscription. All Azure resources are in the US West 2 Azure region.

Contoso has a 10-Gb ExpressRoute connection to Azure.

The company has customers worldwide.

Existing Environment

Active Directory

Contoso has a hybrid Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) deployment that syncs to on-premises Active Directory.

Database Environment

Contoso has SQL Server 2017 on Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

SQL1 and SQL2 are in an Always On availability group and are actively queried. SQL3 runs jobs, provides historical data, and handles the delivery of data to customers.

The on-premises datacenter contains a PostgreSQL server that has a 50-TB database.

Current Business Model

Contoso uses Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) to create flat files for customers.

The customers receive the files by using FTP.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to move to a model in which they deliver data to customer databases that run as platform as a service (PaaS) offerings. When a customer establishes a service agreement with Contoso, a separate resource group that contains an Azure SQL database will be provisioned for the customer. The database will have a complete copy of the financial data. The data to which each customer will have access will depend on the service agreement tier. The customers can change tiers by changing their service agreement.

The estimated size of each PaaS database is 1 TB.

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

Move the PostgreSQL database to Azure Database for PostgreSQL during the next six months.

Upgrade SQL1, SQL2, and SQL3 to SQL Server 2019 during the next few months.

Start onboarding customers to the new PaaS solution within six months.

Business Goals

Contoso identifies the following business requirements:

Use built-in Azure features whenever possible.

Minimize development effort whenever possible.

Minimize the compute costs of the PaaS solutions.

Provide all the customers with their own copy of the database by using the PaaS solution.

Provide the customers with different table and row access based on the customer's service agreement.

In the event of an Azure regional outage, ensure that the customers can access the PaaS solution with minimal downtime. The solution must provide automatic failover.

Ensure that users of the PaaS solution can create their own database objects but be prevented from modifying any of the existing database objects supplied by Contoso.

Technical Requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

Users of the PaaS solution must be able to sign in by using their own corporate Azure AD credentials or have Azure AD credentials supplied to them by Contoso. The solution must avoid using the internal Azure AD of Contoso to minimize guest users.

All customers must have their own resource group, Azure SQL server, and Azure SQL database. The deployment of resources for each customer must be done in a consistent fashion.

Users must be able to review the queries issued against the PaaS databases and identify any new objects created.

Downtime during the PostgreSQL database migration must be minimized.

Monitoring Requirements

Contoso identifies the following monitoring requirements:

Notify administrators when a PaaS database has a higher than average CPU usage.

Use a single dashboard to review security and audit data for all the PaaS databases.

Use a single dashboard to monitor query performance and bottlenecks across all the PaaS databases.

Monitor the PaaS databases to identify poorly performing queries and resolve query performance issues automatically whenever possible.

PaaS Prototype

During prototyping of the PaaS solution in Azure, you record the compute utilization of a customer's Azure SQL database as shown in the following exhibit.

Role Assignments

For each customer's Azure SQL Database server, you plan to assign the roles shown in the following exhibit.

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that the customers can create the database objects.

The solution must meet the business goals.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. For each customer, create an additional schema and grant the customer `ddl_admin` to the new schema.
- B. For each customer, grant the customer `db_writer` to the existing schema.
- C. For each customer, grant the customer `ddl_admin` to the existing schema.
- D. For each customer, create an additional schema and grant the customer `db_writer` to the new schema.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Scenario: Ensure that users of the PaaS solution can create their own database objects but be prevented from modifying any of the existing database objects supplied by Contoso.

Members of the `db_ddladmin` fixed database role can run any Data Definition Language (DDL) command in a database.

Incorrect:

Not D: `db_writer` does not have permissions to create database objects.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION # 340

You have an Azure SQL database that contains a table named `Employees`. `Employees` contains a column named `Salary`.

You need to encrypt the `Salary` column. The solution must prevent database administrators from reading the data in the `Salary` column and must provide the most secure encryption.

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

Answer:

Explanation:

□

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a column master key

Create a column master key metadata entry before you create a column encryption key metadata entry in the database and before any column in the database can be encrypted using Always Encrypted.

Step 2: Create a column encryption key.

Step 3: Encrypt the Salary column by using the randomized encryption type.

Randomized encryption uses a method that encrypts data in a less predictable manner. Randomized encryption is more secure, but prevents searching, grouping, indexing, and joining on encrypted columns.

Note: A column encryption key metadata object contains one or two encrypted values of a column encryption key that is used to encrypt data in a column. Each value is encrypted using a column master key.

Incorrect Answers:

Deterministic encryption.

Deterministic encryption always generates the same encrypted value for any given plain text value. Using deterministic encryption allows point lookups, equality joins, grouping and indexing on encrypted columns. However, it may also allow unauthorized users to guess information about encrypted values by examining patterns in the encrypted column, especially if there's a small set of possible encrypted values, such as True/False, or North/South/East/West region.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted-database-engine>

NEW QUESTION # 341

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy an instance of SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines that supports Write Accelerator.

Which virtual machine series should you use?

- A. M-series
- B. G-series
- C. H-series
- D. E-series

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/how-to-enable-write-accelerator>

NEW QUESTION # 342

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage account that contains a staging zone.

You need to design a daily process to ingest incremental data from the staging zone, transform the data by executing an R script, and then insert the transformed data into a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics.

Solution: You use an Azure Data Factory schedule trigger to execute a pipeline that executes an Azure Databricks notebook, and then inserts the data into the data warehouse.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

An Azure Data Factory can trigger a Databricks notebook.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/transform-data-using-databricks-notebook>

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