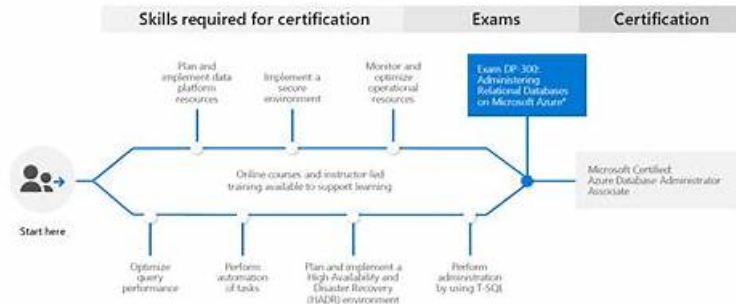


Free PDF 2026 Microsoft DP-300: Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure Perfect Practice Exams

Learning path for Azure Database Administrator Associate



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Microsoft DP-300: Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure exam is a highly sought-after certification for IT professionals who are looking to advance their career in database administration. DP-300 Exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in managing and maintaining relational databases on the Microsoft Azure platform.

Microsoft Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

NEW QUESTION # 128

You have an Azure SQL database named that contains a table named Table1.

You run a query to bad data into Table1.

The performance Of Table1 during the load operation are shown in exhibit.

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□ Explanation

□

NEW QUESTION # 129

DRAG DROP

You have SQL Server 2019 on an Azure virtual machine that contains an SSISDB database.

A recent failure causes the master database to be lost.

You discover that all Microsoft SQL Server integration Services (SSIS) packages fail to run on the virtual machine.

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

Select and Place:

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□ Explanation:

Step 1: Attach the SSISDB database

Step 2: Turn on the TRUSTWORTHY property and the CLR property

If you are restoring the SSISDB database to an SQL Server instance where the SSISDB catalog was never created, enable common language runtime (clr) Step 3: Open the master key for the SSISDB database Restore the master key by this method if you have the original password that was used to create SSISDB.

open master key decryption by password = 'LS1Setup!' --'Password used when creating SSISDB' Alter Master Key Add

encryption by Service Master Key Step 4: Encrypt a copy of the mater key by using the service master key Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/backup-restore-and-move-the-ssis-catalog> Implement a Secure

Environment Testlet 1 This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Existing Environment

Network Environment

The manufacturing and research datacenters connect to the primary datacenter by using a VPN.

The primary datacenter has an ExpressRoute connection that uses both Microsoft peering and private peering.

The private peering connects to an Azure virtual network named HubVNet.

Identity Environment

Litware has a hybrid Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) deployment that uses a domain named litwareinc.com.

All Azure subscriptions are associated to the litwareinc.com Azure AD tenant.

Database Environment

The sales department has the following database workload:

* An on-premises named SERVER1 hosts an instance of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 and two 1-TB databases.

* A logical server named SalesSrv01A contains a geo-replicated Azure SQL database named SalesSQLDb1.

SalesSQLDb1 is in an elastic pool named SalesSQLDb1Pool. SalesSQLDb1 uses database firewall rules and contained database users.

* An application named SalesSQLDb1App1 uses SalesSQLDb1.

The manufacturing office contains two on-premises SQL Server 2016 servers named SERVER2 and SERVER3. The servers are nodes in the same Always On availability group. The availability group contains a database named ManufacturingSQLDb1 Database administrators have two Azure virtual machines in HubVnet named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server 2019 and are used to manage all the Azure databases.

Licensing Agreement

Litware is a Microsoft Volume Licensing customer that has License Mobility through Software Assurance.

Current Problems

SalesSQLDb1 experiences performance issues that are likely due to out-of-date statistics and frequent blocking queries.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

- * Implement 30 new databases in Azure, which will be used by time-sensitive manufacturing apps that have varying usage patterns.

Each database will be approximately 20 GB.

- * Create a new Azure SQL database named ResearchDB1 on a logical server named ResearchSrv01.

ResearchDB1 will contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data.

- * Develop an app named ResearchApp1 that will be used by the research department to populate and access ResearchDB1.

- * Migrate ManufacturingSQLDb1 to the Azure virtual machine platform.

- * Migrate the SERVER1 databases to the Azure SQL Database platform.

Technical Requirements

Litware identifies the following technical requirements:

- * Maintenance tasks must be automated.

- * The 30 new databases must scale automatically.

- * The use of an on-premises infrastructure must be minimized.

- * Azure Hybrid Use Benefits must be leveraged for Azure SQL Database deployments.

- * All SQL Server and Azure SQL Database metrics related to CPU and storage usage and limits must be analyzed by using Azure built-in functionality.

Security and Compliance Requirements

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

- * Store encryption keys in Azure Key Vault.

- * Retain backups of the PII data for two months.

- * Encrypt the PII data at rest, in transit, and in use.

- * Use the principle of least privilege whenever possible.

- * Authenticate database users by using Active Directory credentials.

- * Protect Azure SQL Database instances by using database-level firewall rules.

- * Ensure that all databases hosted in Azure are accessible from VM1 and VM2 without relying on public endpoints.

Business Requirements

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

- * Meet an SLA of 99.99% availability for all Azure deployments.

- * Minimize downtime during the migration of the SERVER1 databases.

- * Use the Azure Hybrid Use Benefits when migrating workloads to Azure.

- * Once all requirements are met, minimize costs whenever possible.

NEW QUESTION # 130

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 two Azure SQL Database servers named Server1 and Server2. Each server contains an Azure SQL database named Database1.

You need to restore Database1 from Server1 to Server2. The solution must replace the existing Database1 on Server2.

Solution: From the Azure portal, you delete Database1 from Server2, and then you create a new database on Server2 by using the backup of Database1 from Server1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/restore-statements-transact-sql>

NEW QUESTION # 131

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure SQL database.

The database fails to respond to queries in a timely manner.

You need to identify whether the issue relates to resource semaphore waits.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/monitoring-with-dmvs>

NEW QUESTION # 132

You are building a database backup solution for a SQL Server database hosted on an Azure virtual machine.

In the event of an Azure regional outage, you need to be able to restore the database backups. The solution must minimize costs.

Which type of storage accounts should you use for the backups?

- A. geo-redundant storage
- **B. read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)**
- C. zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- D. locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Section: [none]

Explanation:

Geo-redundant storage (with GRS or GZRS) replicates your data to another physical location in the secondary region to protect against regional outages. However, that data is available to be read only if the customer or Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to secondary region. When you enable read access to the secondary region, your data is available to be read if the primary region becomes unavailable. For read access to the secondary region, enable read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) or read-access geo-zone-redundant storage (RA-GZRS).

Incorrect Answers:

A: Locally redundant storage (LRS) copies your data synchronously three times within a single physical location in the primary region. LRS is the least expensive replication option, but is not recommended for applications requiring high availability.

C: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) copies your data synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region.

D: Geo-redundant storage (with GRS or GZRS) replicates your data to another physical location in the secondary region to protect against regional outages. However, that data is available to be read only if the customer or Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to secondary region.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy>

NEW QUESTION # 133

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