

Microsoft DP-300시험준비자료 & DP-300시험덤프자료



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>> Microsoft DP-300시험준비자료 <<

퍼펙트한 DP-300시험준비자료 덤프 최신 샘플문제

많은 사이트에서Microsoft 인증DP-300 인증시험대비자료를 제공하고 있습니다. 그중에서 KoreaDumps를 선택한 분들은Microsoft 인증DP-300시험통과의 지름길에 오른것과 같습니다. KoreaDumps는 시험에서 불합격성적표를 받으시면 덤프비용을 환불하는 서

DP-300 시험을 보기 위해서는 후보자들은 데이터베이스 아키텍처 및 관리에 대한 강력한 이해와 SQL Server 또는 기타 관계형 데이터베이스 시스템을 다룬 경험이 있어야 합니다. 또한 Azure SQL Database, Azure Data Studio, Azure PowerShell 등의 Azure 클라우드 기술을 다룬 경험이 있어야 합니다.

Microsoft의 DP-300 자격증 시험은 후보자가 Microsoft Azure에서 관계형 데이터베이스를 관리할 수 있는 능력을 검증하기 위해 설계되었습니다. 이 자격증은 클라우드에서 데이터베이스를 배포, 관리, 보안 및 모니터링하는 기술을 검증하고자 하는 데이터베이스 관리자를 대상으로 합니다. DP-300 시험은 데이터베이스 관리 분야에서 가장 수요가 높은 자격증 중 하나이며 전 세계적으로 많은 주요 산업에서 인정받고 있습니다.

최신 Microsoft Azure DP-300 무료샘플문제 (Q387-Q392):

질문 # 387

You need to provide an implementation plan to configure data retention for ResearchDB1. The solution must meet the security and compliance requirements.

What should you include in the plan?

- A. Configure the Advanced Data Security settings for ResearchDB1
- B. Configure the Deleted databases settings for ResearchSrvOL
- C. Deploy and configure an Azure Backup server.
- D. Configure the Manage Backups settings for ResearchSrvOL

정답: D

설명:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-backup-retention-configure>

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.

Overview

Topic 1, Litware

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.

질문 # 388

You have an Azure SQL database named db1.
 You need to retrieve the resource usage of db1 from the last week.
 How should you complete the statement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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 >

	▼
DATEADD	
DATEDIFF	
DATEPART	
TODATETIMEOFFSET	

(day, -7, GETDATE())

ORDER BY start_time DESC;

정답:

설명:

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

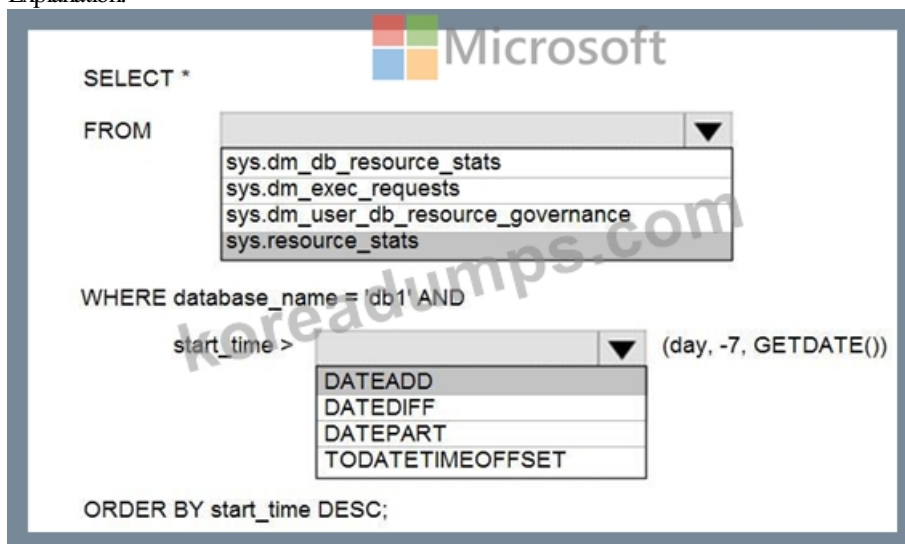
start_time >

▼
DATEADD
DATEDIFF
DATEPART
TODATETIMEOFFSET

(day, -7, GETDATE())

ORDER BY start_time DESC;

Explanation:



The screenshot shows the same SQL query in a Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The query is: 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 > DATEADD(day, -7, GETDATE()) ORDER BY start_time DESC; The 'sys.resource_stats' table is selected in the FROM clause, and the 'DATEADD' function is selected in the start_time > clause.

Box 1: sys.resource_stats

sys.resource_stats returns CPU usage and storage data for an Azure SQL Database. 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/system-catalog-views/sys-resource-stats-azure-sql-data>

질문 # 389

You have an Azure SQL database named db1.

You need to retrieve the resource usage of db1 from the last week.

How should you complete the statement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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 >

DATEADD
DATEDIFF
DATEPART
TODATETIMEOFFSET

(day, -7, GETDATE())

ORDER BY start_time DESC;

정답:

설명:

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

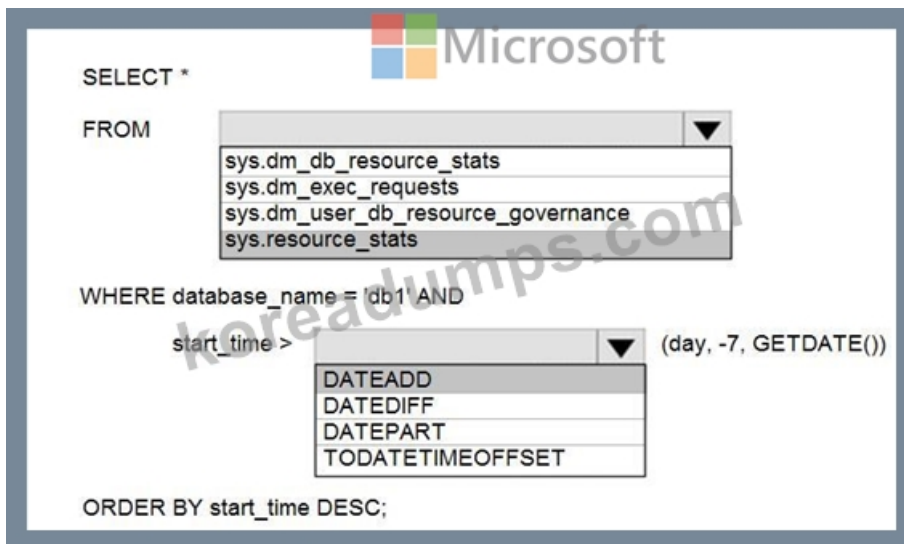
start_time >

DATEADD
DATEDIFF
DATEPART
TODATETIMEOFFSET

(day, -7, GETDATE())

ORDER BY start_time DESC;

Explanation:



Box 1: sys.resource_stats

sys.resource_stats returns CPU usage and storage data for an Azure SQL Database. 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/system-catalog-views/sys-resource-stats-azure-sql-database>

질문 # 390

You are planning a solution that will use Azure SQL Database. Usage of the solution will peak from October 1 to January 1 each year.

During peak usage, the database will require the following:

- * 24 cores
- * 500 GB of storage
- * 124 GB of memory
- * More than 50,000 IOPS

During periods of off-peak usage, the service tier of Azure SQL Database will be set to Standard.

Which service tier should you use during peak usage?

- A. Hyperscale
- B. Business Critical
- C. Premium

정답: B

설명:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/resource-limits-vc-core-single-databases#business-critical---provisioned-compute---gen4>

질문 # 391

You plan to create a table in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

Data in the table will be retained for five years. Once a year, data that is older than five years will be deleted.

You need to ensure that the data is distributed evenly across partitions. The solutions must minimize the amount of time required to delete old data.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? 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

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)
)
)
```

정답:

설명:

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:

```

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)
)
)

```

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/statements/create-table-azure-sql-data-warehouse>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/best-practices-dedicated-sql-pool>

질문 # 392

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