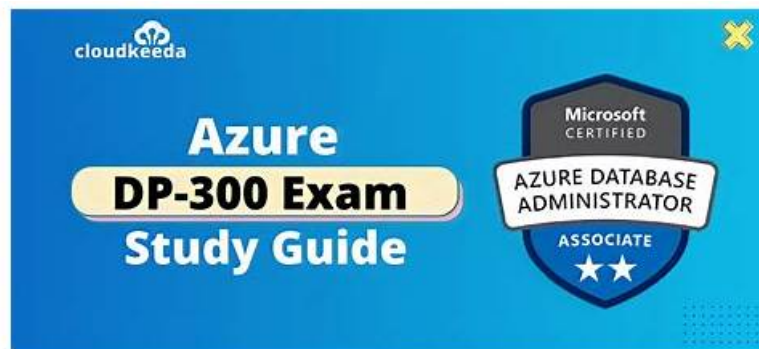


DP-300 Test Assessment, Exam DP-300 Tutorial



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The Microsoft DP-300 exam covers a wide range of topics related to administering relational databases on the Azure platform, including designing and implementing databases, deploying and managing databases on Azure, securing and monitoring databases, implementing backup and recovery strategies, and optimizing database performance. Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure certification exam is designed to test the ability of candidates to perform these tasks efficiently and effectively, making it a valuable credential for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in this area.

Microsoft DP-300 Exam is designed for database administrators who want to learn how to administer and manage relational databases on Microsoft Azure. DP-300 exam is targeted towards individuals who have experience with SQL Server, Azure SQL Database, and SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines. DP-300 exam measures the ability of candidates to perform various database administration tasks, including data security, backup and recovery, performance tuning, and monitoring.

>> DP-300 Test Assessment <<

2026 Microsoft DP-300: Marvelous Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure Test Assessment

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Microsoft DP-300 (Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure) Certification Exam is designed for individuals who are responsible for managing and administering relational databases on Microsoft Azure. Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure certification validates the skills and knowledge required to work with Azure SQL databases, including provisioning, securing, monitoring, and optimizing performance.

Microsoft Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure Sample Questions (Q442-Q447):

NEW QUESTION # 442

You have an Azure SQL database named DB1.

You need to ensure that DB1 will support automatic failover without data loss if a datacenter fails. The solution must minimize costs. Which deployment option and pricing tier should you configure?

- A. Azure SQL Database Premium
- B. Azure SQL Database managed instance General Purpose
- C. Azure SQL Database Basic

- D. Azure SQL Database Hyperscale

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

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). The routing to a specific gateway ring is controlled by Azure Traffic Manager (ATM). Because the zone redundant configuration in the Premium or Business Critical service tiers does not create additional database redundancy, you can enable it at no extra cost. By selecting a zone redundant configuration, you can make your Premium or Business Critical databases resilient to a much larger set of failures, including catastrophic datacenter outages, without any changes to the application logic. You can also convert any existing Premium or Business Critical databases or pools to the zone redundant configuration.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla>

NEW QUESTION # 443


You have an Azure subscription that contains an instance of SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines. The virtual machine hosts a database named DB1. You need to monitor DB1 by using Extended Events. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- * Capture raw event data and store the data in Azure Storage.
- * Minimize the performance impact of capturing extended events.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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=
    MAX_DISPATCH_LATENCY = 3 SEC
    )

```

event_file

event_file
 event_stream
 ring_buffer


ALLOW_MULTIPLE_EVENT_LOSS

ALLOW_MULTIPLE_EVENT_LOSS
 ALLOW_SINGLE_EVENT_LOSS
 NO_EVENT_LOSS

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

 Microsoft

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

event_file
event_file
event_stream
ring_buffer

ALLOW_MULTIPLE_EVENT_LOSS
ALLOW_MULTIPLE_EVENT_LOSS
ALLOW_SINGLE_EVENT_LOSS
NO_EVENT_LOSS

Explanation

D:\mudassar\Untitled.jpg

Answer Area

 Microsoft

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

event_file

ALLOW_MULTIPLE_EVENT_LOSS

NEW QUESTION # 444

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container.

Data is ingested into the container, and then transformed by a data integration application. The data is NOT modified after that.

Users can read files in the container but cannot modify the files.

You need to design a data archiving solution that meets the following requirements:

New data is accessed frequently and must be available as quickly as possible.


Data that is older than five years is accessed infrequently but must be available within one second when requested.

Data that is older than seven years is NOT accessed. After seven years, the data must be persisted at the lowest cost possible.

Costs must be minimized while maintaining the required availability.

How should you manage the data? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Five-year-old data:  Microsoft ▼


Delete the blob.
Move to archive storage.
Move to cool storage.
Move to hot storage.

Seven-year-old data: ▼

Delete the blob.
Move to archive storage.
Move to cool storage.
Move to hot storage.

Answer:

Explanation:

Five-year-old data:  Microsoft ▼

Delete the blob.
Move to archive storage.
Move to cool storage.
Move to hot storage.

Seven-year-old data: ▼

Delete the blob.
Move to archive storage.
Move to cool storage.
Move to hot storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

NEW QUESTION # 445

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure SQL database.

You run the following PowerShell script.

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

Microsoft

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
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
DB1 can be restored to a specific point in time 30 days ago.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DB1 can be restored from a weekly backup performed six months ago.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DB1 can be restored from a yearly backup performed six years ago.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
DB1 can be restored to a specific point in time 30 days ago.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
DB1 can be restored from a weekly backup performed six months ago.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DB1 can be restored from a yearly backup performed six years ago.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Short term retention is set to 21 days.

Note: Short term retention policy is used to address point-in-time restores whereas a long-term retention policy is used to address restores from long-term or older backups for various audit and compliance purposes. We can also save these backup files as part of a short-term retention policy for up to 7-35 days.

Box 2: Yes

Weekly retention is set to P52W, which stands for a periodic frequency of 52 weeks (364 days).

Note: -WeeklyRetention

The Weekly Retention. If just a number is passed instead of an ISO 8601 string, days will be assumed as the units. There is a minimum of 7 days and a maximum of 10 years.

Box 3: No

Yearly retention is set to PSY.

Note: -YearlyRetention

The Yearly Retention. If just a number is passed instead of an ISO 8601 string, days will be assumed as the units. There is a

minimum of 7 days and a maximum of 10 years.

Reference:

<https://strata.opengamma.io/apidocs/com/opengamma/strata/basics/schedule/Frequency.html>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.sql/set-azsqldatabasebackupshorttermretentionpolicy?view=azps-7.2.0>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.sql/set-azsqldatabasebackuplongtermretentionpolicy?view=azps-7.2.0>

NEW QUESTION # 446

You have an Azure SQL database named DB1. DB1 contains a table that has a column named Col1.

You need to encrypt the data in Col1.

Which four actions should you perform for DB1 in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions



Microsoft

Answer Area

Create a database master key.

Create a column master key.

Open the symmetric key.

Create a certificate.

Update Col1.

Create a symmetric key.



Answer:

Explanation:

Actions

Answer Area

Create a database master key.

Create a column master key.

Open the symmetric key.

Create a certificate.

Update Col1.

Create a symmetric key.

Create a database master key.

Create a certificate.

Create a symmetric key.

Open the symmetric key.



Microsoft

Explanation

