

# DP-300最新な問題集、DP-300日本語解説集



無料でクラウドストレージから最新のJpshiken DP-300 PDFダンプをダウンロードする：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=10vVtO-1uLRRbZdATVIVcM0WnzMyQGkQk>

JpshikenのDP-300問題集はあなたが信じられないほどの的中率を持っています。この問題集は実際試験に出る可能性があるすべての問題を含んでいます。したがって、この問題集をまじめに勉強する限り、試験に合格することが朝飯前のことになることができます。Microsoft試験の重要な一環として、DP-300認定試験はあなたに大きな恩恵を与えることができます。ですから、あなたを楽に試験に合格させる機会を逃してはいけません。Jpshikenは試験に失敗した場合は全額返金を約束しますから、DP-300試験に合格することができるように、はやくJpshikenのウェブサイトに行ってもっと詳細な情報を読んでください。

## Microsoft DP-300 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>グラフィカル ツールを使用してデータベースおよびオブジェクトレベルの権限を構成する</li> <li>すべてのセキュリティ保護可能なものに最小権限の原則を適用する</li> </ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>提供可能なデータベースのセキュリティ面を評価する</li> <li>運用パフォーマンスのベースラインを準備する</li> </ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>クエリ ストアからクエリ プランを抽出し、パフォーマンスの向上を評価します。Azure SQL Database Intelligent Performance を使用してデータベース パフォーマンスを評価します。</li> </ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>プラットフォームとデータベース ツールを使用してデータベース メンテナンス タスクを自動化</li> <li>データベース認証を構成する</li> </ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>特定の要件に基づいて適切なデータベース オフファリングを推奨する</li> <li>クエリのインデックス変更を識別して実装する</li> </ul>
トピック 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>データプラットフォーム ソリューションの HADR 戦略を推奨する</li> <li>可能なデータベース オフファリングの機能上の利点</li> <li>影響を評価する</li> </ul>
トピック 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>定期メンテナンス ジョブのスケジュールを管理</li> <li>選択したプラットフォームにデータベース オフファリングを展開</li> <li>データプラットフォーム リソースを計画および実装</li> </ul>
トピック 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>プラットフォームとデータベース ツールを使用してデータベース認証を構成する</li> <li>手動の方法を使用してリソースをデプロイする</li> </ul>

トピック 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>クエリ パフォーマンス情報を収集するための適切な動的管理ビュー (DMV) を決定し、可能なデータベース オフラインの HA</li> <li>DR を評価します。</li> </ul>
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Microsoft DP-300 (Microsoft Azureでリレーショナルデータベースの管理) 認証試験は、Microsoft Azureと協力するIT専門家の間で人気のある認定です。この認定試験は、Microsoft Azureでデータベースの管理と管理の経験があるデータベース管理者向けに設計されています。この試験では、プロビジョニング、展開、メンテナンスなど、Azureのデータベースの管理と管理に関する候補者の知識を測定します。

DP-300認定試験の準備をするには、候補者はデータベース管理の概念を確実に理解し、Azure SQLデータベースとAzure SQL Managedインスタンスを使用した経験が必要です。Microsoftは、インストラクター主導のコース、オンラインチュートリアル、自己ペースの学習モジュールなど、候補者が試験の準備を支援するためのさまざまなトレーニングコースとリソースを提供しています。

>> DP-300最新な問題集 <<

## DP-300日本語解説集、DP-300模擬資料

当社JpshikenのDP-300試験資料は、約98%~100%の高い合格率と、高い合格率の両方を高めて、テストに合格するのがほとんど困難ではないことを示しています。DP-300試験シミュレーションは、認定された専門家の勤勉な労働者からのリソースと実際の試験に基づいて編集され、過去数年の試験用紙を授与するため、非常に実用的です。DP-300試験問題の質問と回答の内容は洗練されており、最も重要な情報に焦点を当てています。クライアントが実際のDP-300試験の雰囲気とペースに慣れるために、試験を刺激する機能を提供します。

## Microsoft Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure 認定 DP-300 試験問題 (Q127-Q132):

### 質問 # 127

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com. The subscription contains an Azure SQL database named SQL 1 and an Azure web named app1. App1 has the managed identity feature enabled.

You need to create a new database user for app1.

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.



正解:

解説:



Explanation



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/tutorial-connect-msi-sql-database?tabs=windowsclient%2Ce>

#### 質問 # 128

Which windowing function should you use to perform the streaming aggregation of the sales data?

- A. Sliding
- B. Tumbling
- C. Session
- D. Hopping

正解: B

解説:

Scenario: The sales data, including the documents in JSON format, must be gathered as it arrives and analyzed online by using Azure Stream Analytics. The analytics process will perform aggregations that must be done continuously, without gaps, and without overlapping.

Tumbling window functions are used to segment a data stream into distinct time segments and perform a function against them, such as the example below. The key differentiators of a Tumbling window are that they repeat, do not overlap, and an event cannot belong to more than one tumbling window.

Timeline Description automatically generated

Tell me the count of Tweets per time zone every 10 seconds



```
SELECT TimeZone, COUNT(*) AS Count
FROM TwitterStream TIMESTAMP BY CreatedAt
GROUP BY TimeZone, Tumblingwindow(second,10)
```

Reference:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-window-fun>

#### 質問 # 129

You have a new Azure SQL database named DB1 on an Azure SQL server named AzSQL1.

The only user who was created is the server administrator.

You need to create a contained database user in DB1 who will use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for authentication.

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.

**Actions**

- Connect to DB1 by using the Active Directory admin account.
- Create a user by using the FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER clause.
- Connect to DB1 by using the server administrator account.
- Set the Active Directory Admin for AzSQL1.
- From the Azure portal, assign the SQL DB Contributor role to the user.
- Create a login in the master database.

**Answer Area**



正解:

解説:

**Answer Area**

- Set up the Active Directory Admin for AzSQL1.
- Connect to DB1 by using the server administrator.
- Create a user by using the FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER clause.

- 1 - Set up the Active Directory Admin for AzSQL1.
- 2 - Connect to DB1 by using the server administrator.
- 3 - Create a user by using the FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER clause.

Reference:

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

### 質問 # 130

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com. The subscription contains an Azure SQL database named SQL 1 and an Azure web named app1. App1 has the managed identity feature enabled.

You need to create a new database user for app1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

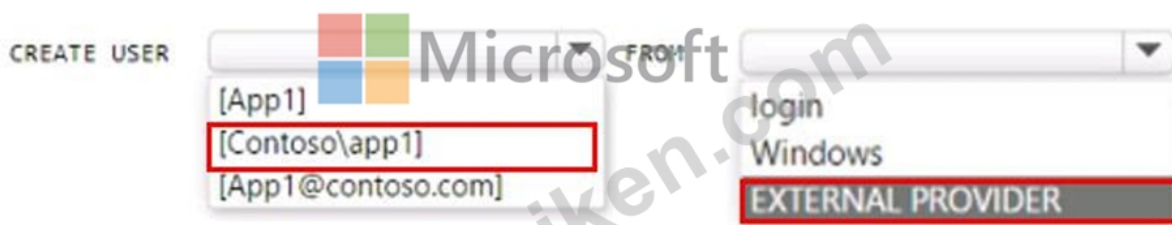
CREATE USER

[App1]  
[Contoso\app1]  
[App1@contoso.com]

FROM  
login  
Windows  
EXTERNAL PROVIDER

正解:

解説:



### 質問 # 131

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.

Name	Role
SQL1	Primary data warehouse
SQL2	Secondary data warehouse
SQL3	Extract, transform, and load (ETL) server

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.

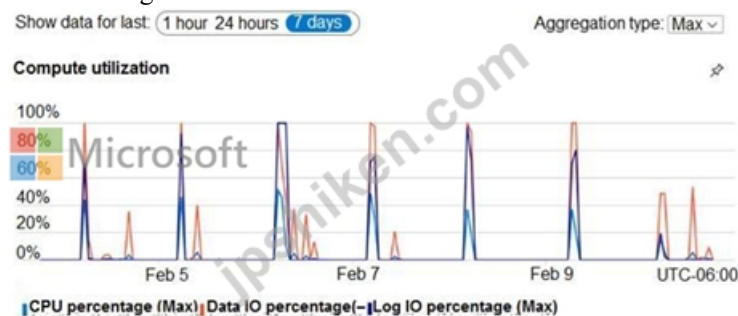
Use a single dashboard to review security and audit data for all the PaaS databases.

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.

The screenshot shows the 'Role assignments' page in the Azure portal. It includes a search bar, filters for 'Groups' and '2 selected' roles, and a 'Scope' of 'All scopes'. A message indicates 'Showing a filtered set of results. Total number of role assignments: 15'. Below, a table lists 2 items (2 Groups):

Name	Type	Role	Scope
DB DBAGroup1	Group	Contributor	This resource
DB DBAGroup2	Group	SQL DB Contributor	This resource

Which audit log destination should you use to meet the monitoring requirements?

