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To be eligible for the DP-300 Certification Exam, candidates must have a solid understanding of relational databases, Microsoft Azure, and database administration. They should have experience in deploying, managing, securing, and monitoring databases in the cloud. Candidates can prepare for the exam by taking online training courses, reading study guides, and practicing with sample questions.

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The Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure certification exam is intended for professionals who have a deep understanding of Microsoft SQL Server and experience in administering databases. Candidates are expected to have experience in designing and implementing security measures for databases, configuring high availability and disaster recovery mechanisms, and optimizing performance. DP-300 Exam is ideal for database administrators who want to expand their skills to include cloud-based database solutions.

Microsoft Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure Sample Questions (Q122-Q127):

NEW QUESTION # 122

You plan to perform batch processing in Azure Databricks once daily. Which type of Databricks cluster should you use?

- A. automated
- B. interactive
- C. High Concurrency

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Databricks makes a distinction between all-purpose clusters and job clusters. You use all-purpose clusters to analyze data collaboratively using interactive notebooks. You use job clusters to run fast and robust automated jobs.

The Azure Databricks job scheduler creates a job cluster when you run a job on a new job cluster and terminates the cluster when the job is complete.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/clusters>

NEW QUESTION # 123

You have an Azure subscription that contains an instance of SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines named SQLVM1 and a user named User1. SQLVM1 hosts a database named DB1.

You need to ensure that User1 can perform the following tasks on DB1:


- * Create jobs.
- * View all jobs.
- * Modify, delete, and disable the jobs the user created.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.


Which built-in database role should you assign to User1, and where is the role defined? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


Answer Area

Location: 

- DB1
- master
- msdb

Built-in role: 

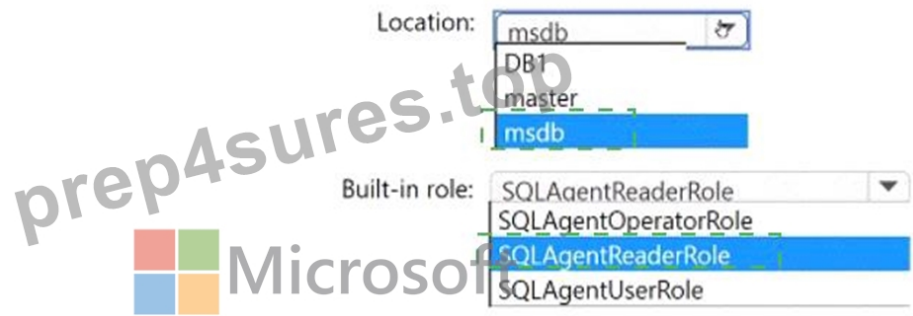
- SQLAgentOperatorRole
- SQLAgentReaderRole
- SQLAgentUserRole



Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area



Explanation:



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/ssms/agent/sql-server-agent-fixed-database-roles?view=sql-server-ver16#sq>

NEW QUESTION # 124

SIMULATION

You need to provide a user named user2-12345678 with the ability to back up and restore databases and change the compute setting of the databases located on a server named sql12345678. User2-12345678 must be prevented from connecting to the databases and modifying database server settings. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

To complete this task, sign in to the virtual machine. You may need to use SQL Server Management Studio and the Azure portal.

Answer:

Explanation:

You can assign roles to logins and database users in SQL Server by using SQL Server Management Studio or Transact-SQL. Use roles in SQL Server to efficiently manage permissions. Assign permissions to roles, and then add and remove users and logins to the roles. By using roles, permissions do not have to be individually maintained for each user.

To add a member to a user-defined database role

Step 1: In Object Explorer, expand the server [Here sql12345678] in which you want to edit a user-defined database role. Expand the Security folder.

Step 2: Expand the Databases folder.

Step 3: Expand the database in which you want to edit a user-defined database role. [Select all the databases]

Step 4: Expand the Security folder.

Step 5: Expand the Roles folder.

Step 6: Expand the Database Roles folder.

Step 7: Right-click the role you want to edit and select Properties.

Step 8: In the Database Role Properties -database_role_name dialog box, in the General page, click Add.

Step 9: In the Select Database User or Role dialog box, under Enter the object names to select (examples), enter the login or database role to add to this database role [Select db_backupoperator]. Alternately, click Browse... and select any or all of the available objects in the Browse for Objects dialog box. Click OK to return to the Database Role Properties -database_role_name dialog box.

Note: Fixed-database roles

The following table shows the fixed-database roles and their capabilities. These roles exist in all databases.

* db_backupoperator

Members of the db_backupoperator fixed database role can back up the database.

* Etc.

Step 10: Select OK.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/authentication-access/join-a-role>

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

NEW QUESTION # 125

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: ▼
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:

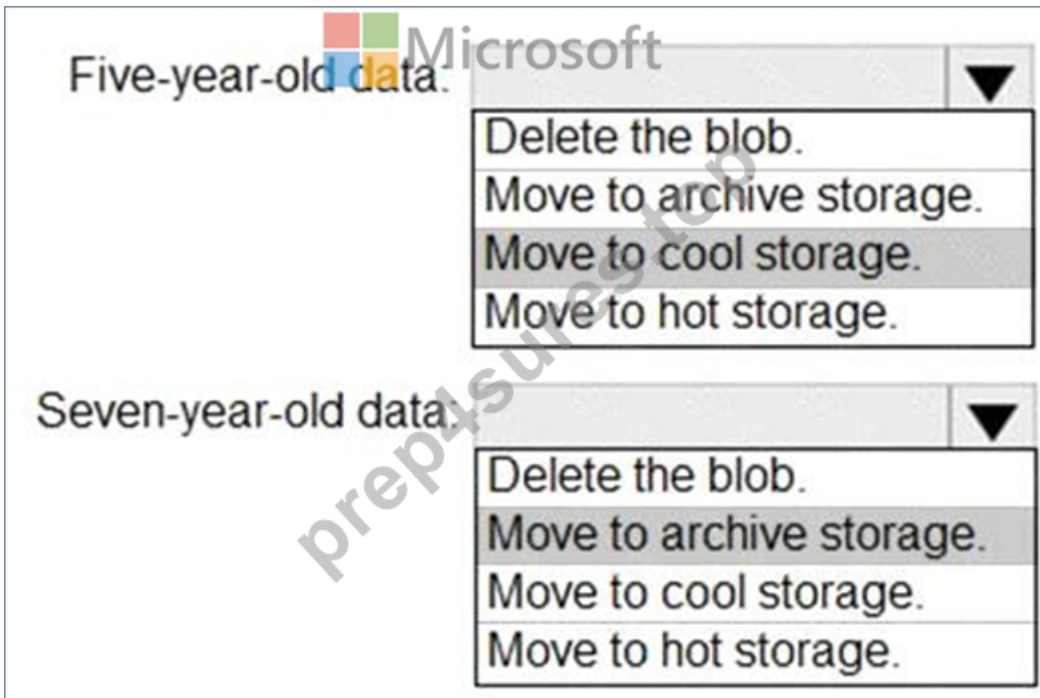
Explanation:

Five-year-old data: ▼
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.

Explanation

Text, table Description automatically generated



Box 1: Move to cool storage

The cool access tier has lower storage costs and higher access costs compared to hot storage. This tier is intended for data that will remain in the cool tier for at least 30 days. Example usage scenarios for the cool access tier include:

Short-term backup and disaster recovery

Older data not used frequently but expected to be available immediately when accessed Large data sets that need to be stored cost effectively, while more data is being gathered for future processing Note: Hot - Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.

Cool - Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.

Archive - Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements, on the order of hours.

Box 2: Move to archive storage

Example usage scenarios for the archive access tier include:

Long-term backup, secondary backup, and archival datasets

Original (raw) data that must be preserved, even after it has been processed into final usable form Compliance and archival data that needs to be stored for a long time and is hardly ever accessed Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION # 126

You need to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy an Azure virtual machine that will host a Microsoft SQL Server instance. The solution must maximize disk I/O performance for the SQL Server database and log files How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```

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  "dataDisks": {
    "caching":  "dataDiskCount": 8, "logDisksCount": 1,
    ...
  }
}
"resources": [
  ...
  "osDisk": {
    ...
  },
  "copy": [
    {
      "name": "dataDisks", "count": "[add(variables('dataDiskCount'), variables('logDisksCount'))]",
      "input": { "lun": "[copyIndex('dataDisks')]", "createOption": "empty",
      "caching": "[if(greaterOrEquals(copyIndex('dataDisks'), parameters('dataDiskCount')),
        variables('dataDisks').caching )]", "diskSizeGB": 1023,
    }
  ]
}

```

Answer:

Explanation:

```

"variables": {
  "dataDisks": {
    "caching":  "dataDiskCount": 8, "logDisksCount": 1,
    ...
  }
}
"resources": [
  "osDisk": {
    ...
  },
  "copy": [
    {
      "name": "dataDisks", "count": "[add(variables('dataDiskCount'), variables('logDisksCount'))]",
      "input": { "lun": "[copyIndex('dataDisks')]", "createOption": "empty",
      "caching": "[if(greaterOrEquals(copyIndex('dataDisks'), parameters('dataDiskCount')),
        variables('dataDisks').caching )]", "diskSizeGB": 1023,
    }
  ]
}

```

Explanation:

Read only ReadWrite

NEW QUESTION # 127

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