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Microsoft MB-210 Microsoft Dynamics 365 Sales Functional Consultant

Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2023 Microsoft MB-210: Microsoft Dynamics 365 Sales Functional Consultant - Marvelous Reliable Test Price

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Schedule exam
Language: English, Japanese

Returnment date: none

This exam measures your ability to accomplish the following technical tasks: Perform configuration, Manage core sales tables, Configure additional tools and services.

Microsoft MB-210 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Perform configuration (25-30%)	

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Microsoft DP-800 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement AI capabilities in database solutions: This domain covers designing and managing external AI models and embeddings, implementing full-text, semantic vector, and hybrid search strategies, and building retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) solutions that connect database outputs with language models.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and develop database solutions: This domain covers designing and building database objects such as tables, views, functions, stored procedures, and triggers, along with writing advanced T-SQL code and leveraging AI-assisted tools like GitHub Copilot and MCP for SQL development.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure, optimize, and deploy database solutions: This domain focuses on implementing data security measures like encryption, masking, and row-level security, optimizing query performance, managing CI CD pipelines using SQL Database Projects, and integrating SQL solutions with Azure services including Data API builder and monitoring tools.
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Microsoft Developing AI-Enabled Database Solutions Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure SQL database named SalesDB. SalesDB contains a table named dbo.Articles. dbo.Articles contains the following columns:

- ArticleId
- Title
- Body
- LastModifiedUtc
- EmbeddingVector

You have an application that generates embeddings from the concatenation of Title and Body and stores the results in EmbeddingVector.

You plan to implement an incremental embedding maintenance method that will use change data capture (CDC) to update embeddings only for rows that change, without scanning the entire table.

You need to ensure that only the columns required to generate the embeddings are captured.

The solution must support querying net changes.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL script? 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

0
1
EXEC sys.sp_cdc_disable_db;
EXEC sys.sp_cdc_enable_db;
N'ArticleId, Title, Body'
N'Title, Body, LastModifiedUtc, EmbeddingVector'

Answer Area

```
USE [SalesDB];
GO

GO
EXEC sys.sp_cdc_enable_table
    @source_schema = N'dbo',
    @source_name = N'Articles',
    @role_name = NULL,
    @captured_column_list = ,
    @supports_net_changes = 
GO
```



Answer:

Explanation:

Values	Answer Area
0	USE [SalesDB];
1	GO
EXEC sys.sp_cdc_disable_db;	EXEC sys.sp_cdc_enable_db;
EXEC sys.sp_cdc_enable_db;	GO
N'ArticleId, Title, Body'	EXEC sys.sp_cdc_enable_table
N'Title, Body, LastModifiedUtc, EmbeddingVector'	@source_schema = N'dbo',
	@source_name = N'Articles',
	@role_name = NULL,
	@captured_column_list = N'ArticleId, Title, Body'
	@supports_net_changes =
	GO

NEW QUESTION # 95

Case Study 2 - Fabrikam

Existing Environment

Azure Environment

Fabrikam has a single Azure subscription in the East US 2 Azure region. The subscription contains an Azure SQL database named DB1. DB1 contains the following tables:

- * Patients
- * Employees
- * Procedures
- * Transactions
- * UsefulPrompts
- * ProcedureDocuments

You store a column master key as a secret in Azure Key Vault.

You have an on-premises application named TransactionProcessing that uses a hard-coded username and password in a connection string to access DB1.

Problem Statements

Users report that after executing a long-running stored procedure named sp_UpdateProcedureForPatient, updates to the underlying data are sometimes inconsistent.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Fabrikam plans to manage all changes to Azure SQL Database objects by using source control in GitHub. Every pull request submitted to production will be validated before it can be merged.

Deployments must use the Release configuration.

Security Requirements

Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:

- * The TransactionProcessing application must use a passwordless connection to DB1.
- * The Employees table contains two columns named TaxID and Salary that must be encrypted at rest.
- * Auditors must have a tamper-evident history of transactions with cryptographic proof of changes to the employee data.

Database Performance Requirements

Records accessed by using sp_UpdateProcedureForPatient must NOT be changed by other transactions while the stored procedure runs.

AI Search, Embeddings, and Vector Indexing

Fabrikam identifies the following AI-related requirements:

- * Queries to the ProcedureDocuments table must use Reciprocal Rank Fusion (RRF).
- * Users must be able to query the data in DB1 by using prompts in Copilot in Microsoft Fabric.
- * The UsefulPrompts table will store prompts that doctors can use to help diagnose patient illness by connecting to an Azure OpenAI endpoint.

Development Requirements

Fabrikam identifies the following development requirements:


- * Provide the functionality to retrieve all the transactions of a given patient between two dates, showing a running total.
- * Expose a Data API builder (DAB) configuration file to enable Azure services to perform the following operations over a REST API:
 - Read data from the procedures table without authentication.
 - Read and insert data into the Transactions table once authenticated.

- Execute the sp_UpdateProcedurePatient stored procedure.

* Provide the functionality to retrieve a list of the names of patients who underwent medical procedures during the last 30 days.

* Information for each medical procedure will be stored in a table. The table will be used with a large language model (LLM) for user querying and will have the following structure.

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.ProcedureDocuments
(
  DocumentId INT IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY,
  SourceId NVARCHAR(200) NULL,
  Content NVARCHAR(MAX) NOT NULL,
  Embedding VECTOR(1536) NOT NULL,
  CreatedAt DATETIME2 NOT NULL DEFAULT SYSUTCDATETIME()
);
```



DAB

You create a DAB configuration file that meets the development requirements for DB1 and includes the following entities.

```

"entities": {
  "Procedures": {
    "source": "dbo.Procedures",
    "rest": true,
    "graphql": true,
    "permissions": [
      {
        "role": "anonymous",
        "actions": [ "read" ]
      }
    ]
  },
  "Transactions": {
    "source": "dbo.Transactions",
    "rest": true,
    "graphql": true,
    "permissions": [
      {
        "role": "authenticated",
        "actions": [ "read", "create" ]
      }
    ]
  },
  "UpdateProcedurePatient": {
    "source": "dbo.sp_ UpdateProcedurePatient",
    "rest": {
      "enabled": true,
      "method": "post",
      "path": "/procedurepatient"
    },
    "graphql": false,
    "permissions": [
      {
        "role": "authenticated",
        "actions": [ "execute" ]
      }
    ]
  }
}

```



Hotspot Question


You create an SDK-style SQL database project in Microsoft Visual Studio Code named Database.sqlproj and add the project to a

GitHub repository.

You need to configure a GitHub Actions workflow to support the planned changes for DB1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area 

name: Validate SQL Project

on:

merge
pull_request
push

branches: ["main"]

jobs:

validate:

runs-on: ubuntu-latest

steps:

- uses: actions/checkout@v4

name: Step 1

run: dotnet

build Database.sqlproj -c Release
pack Database.sqlproj
publish Database.sqlproj -c Production
publish Database.sqlproj -c Release

Answer:

Explanation:

ANSWER AREA

```
name: Validate SQL Project
```

```
on:
```

	▼	:
merge		
pull_request		
push		

```
branches: [ "main" ]
```

```
jobs:
```

```
  validate:
```

```
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
```

```
    steps:
```

```
      - uses: actions/checkout@v4
```

```
        - name: Step 1
```

```
          run: dotnet
```

	▼
build Database.sqlproj -c Release	
pack Database.sqlproj	
publish Database.sqlproj -c Production	
publish Database.sqlproj -c Release	

NEW QUESTION # 96

Your development team uses Microsoft Visual Studio Code with the MSSQL extension and the GitHub Copilot Chat extension. The team connects to an Azure SQL database by using individual database logins and uses the @mssql chat participant to generate and run Transact-SQL queries from prompts. What is used to ensure that GitHub Copilot Chat-generated queries run in the context of the developer?

- A. Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) permissions
- B. GitHub organization permissions
- C. SQL permissions
- D. shared MCP instruction files

Answer: C

Explanation:

To ensure that GitHub Copilot Chat-generated queries run in the context of a specific developer when using the @mssql chat participant, SQL Permissions must be used.

Why SQL Permissions are the Key

When the @mssql extension executes a query generated by Copilot, it uses the active connection currently established in VS Code. Because your team uses individual database logins, the execution context is governed by the following:

Authentication: The developer logs in with their specific credentials.

Authorization: The SQL Server engine checks the SQL Permissions (GRANT/DENY/REVOKE) assigned to that specific database user.

Execution: Any T-SQL command sent by the Copilot chat participant is limited by what that specific login is allowed to do (e.g., SELECT, UPDATE, or DROP).

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/tools/visual-studio-code-extensions/github-copilot/limitations-and-known-issues>

NEW QUESTION # 97

Which component handles security in Azure SQL?

- A. Azure AI Studio
- B. Azure CDN
- C. Azure Key Vault
- D. Azure Functions

Answer: C

Explanation:

Azure Key Vault securely stores secrets and keys.

NEW QUESTION # 98

You have an Azure SQL database that contains a column named Notes.

A security review discovers that Notes contains sensitive data.

You need to ensure that the data is protected so that neither the stored values nor the query inputs reveal information about the actual data. The solution must prevent a user from inferring relationships or repetitions in the data based on the encrypted output. Which should you use?

- A. Always Encrypted with deterministic encryption
- B. row-level security (RLS)
- C. Always Encrypted with randomized encryption
- D. Always Encrypted with secure enclaves

Answer: C

Explanation:

The requirement says the stored values and query inputs must both be protected, and users must not be able to infer relationships or repetitions in the data from the encrypted output. Microsoft documents that deterministic encryption always produces the same ciphertext for the same plaintext, which allows equality comparisons but also leaks patterns. By contrast, randomized encryption produces a different encrypted value each time for the same plaintext, which improves security and prevents pattern analysis based on repeated ciphertext values.

That makes randomized encryption the right choice here:

* It protects data at rest and in transit/query parameters under Always Encrypted's client-side encryption model.

* It prevents attackers from learning that the same plaintext value appears repeatedly, because repeated inputs do not produce repeated ciphertext.

Why the other options are wrong:

* A. Always Encrypted with secure enclaves adds richer confidential query support, but the key protection property the question is testing is the encryption type. The requirement to prevent inference from repeated ciphertext points specifically to randomized encryption.

* C. RLS controls row access, not value confidentiality.

* D. Deterministic encryption allows equality-based operations but leaks repetition patterns, which the question explicitly forbids.

NEW QUESTION # 99

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