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Microsoft DP-800 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <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 CICD pipelines using SQL Database Projects, and integrating SQL solutions with Azure services including Data API builder and monitoring tools. |
| 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">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. |

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Microsoft Developing AI-Enabled Database Solutions Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

You have an SDK-style SQL database project stored in a Git repository. The project targets an Azure SQL database.

The CI build fails with unresolved reference errors when the project references system objects.

You need to update the SQL database project to ensure that dotnet build validates successfully by including the correct system objects in the database model for Azure SQL Database.

Solution: Add the Microsoft.SqlServer.Dacpac.Master NuGet package to the project.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation:

The package named Microsoft.SqlServer.Dacpac.Master is the generic master system DACPAC package, but the question requires the correct system objects for Azure SQL Database. Microsoft's system-objects documentation distinguishes platform-specific system references, and for Azure SQL Database the correct package is the Azure-specific master DACPAC, not the generic master package.

So adding Microsoft.SqlServer.Dacpac.Master does not meet the goal for an Azure SQL Database-targeted SDK-style project. The expected package is the Azure-specific one.

NEW QUESTION # 39

You have a GitHub Codespaces environment that has GitHub Copilot Chat installed and is connected to a SQL database in Microsoft Fabric named DB1. DB1 contains tables named Sales.Orders and Sales.Customers.

You use GitHub Copilot Chat in the context of DB1.

A company policy prohibits sharing customer Personally Identifiable Information (PII), secrets, and query result sets with any AI service.

You need to use GitHub Copilot Chat to write and review Transact-SQL code for a new stored procedure that will join Sales.Orders to sales.Customers and return customer names and email addresses. The solution must NOT share the actual data in the tables with GitHub Copilot Chat.

You need to use GitHub Copilot Chat to write and review Transact-SQL code for a new stored procedure that will join Sales.Orders to sales.Customers and return customer names and email addresses. The solution must NOT share the actual data in the tables with GitHub Copilot Chat.

What should you do?

- A. Ask GitHub Copilot Chat to generate the stored procedure by using schema details only.
- B. Provide the database connection string to GitHub Copilot Chat so that GitHub Copilot Chat can validate the stored procedure.
- C. From Sales.Customers, paste several rows that include email addresses into a chat, so that GitHub Copilot Chat can infer edge cases.
- D. Run a select statement that returns customer names and email addresses and provide the result set to GitHub Copilot Chat so that GitHub Copilot Chat can generate the stored procedure.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D because the policy explicitly prohibits sharing customer PII, secrets, and query result sets with any AI service. The safe way to use GitHub Copilot Chat here is to provide only schema-level information such as table names, column names, relationships, and the required procedure behavior, without sharing actual table contents or result sets. That lets Copilot help generate and review the Transact-SQL while avoiding disclosure of customer data. This is consistent with Microsoft and GitHub guidance that content provided in prompts is what the AI can use, so avoiding real data in the prompt is the appropriate control. The other options violate the requirement:

- * A pastes real rows containing email addresses, which is direct PII disclosure.
- * B shares actual query result sets, which the policy forbids.
- * C provides the connection string so Copilot can validate against the database, which is inappropriate because it exposes connection details and could enable access beyond schema-only assistance.

So the correct approach is to ask Copilot to generate the stored procedure using only the schema and requirements, not real customer data.

NEW QUESTION # 40

You have a database named DB1. The schema is stored in a Git repository as an SDK-style SQL database project.

You have a GitHub Actions workflow that already runs dotnet build and produces a database artifact.

You need to add a deployment step that publishes the dacpac file to an Azure SQL database by using the secrets stored in GitHub repository secrets. What should you include in the workflow?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct workflow step is Option C because it uses the Azure SQL GitHub Action to publish a .dacpac file and reads the connection string from GitHub repository secrets, which is exactly what the requirement asks for. Microsoft's Azure SQL GitHub Actions guidance shows using `azure/sql-action@v2` with a connection string stored in secrets and a DACPAC path for deployment. The key parts that make C correct are:

* uses: `azure/sql-action@v2`

* action: `publish`

* path: `bin/Debug/db1.dacpac`

* connection-string: `${{ secrets.SQL_CONNECTION_STRING }}`

That matches the documented `publish` pattern for deploying a DACPAC to Azure SQL Database from GitHub Actions. Microsoft and the Azure SQL action documentation both describe `Publish` as the deployment action for applying a DACPAC to a target database, while `Extract` is used to create a DACPAC from an existing database, not deploy one.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A uses an environment variable defined inline with a visible connection string rather than using GitHub repository secrets, which does not meet the requirement.

* B uses action: `extract`, which would create a DACPAC from a database instead of publishing the existing DACPAC artifact.

* D passes a target connection string to `dotnet build`, but the question says the workflow already runs `dotnet build` and produces a database artifact. The missing step is the deployment/publish step, not another build step. Microsoft's SQL project automation guidance separates build the DACPAC from publish the DACPAC.

NEW QUESTION # 41

You have an Azure SQL database named SalesDB

You have a Data API builder (DAB) instance that exposes the following entities in SalesDB

* A table entity named `Order` mapped to a table named `dbo.Orders`

* A stored procedure entity named `FinalizeOrder` mapped to a stored procedure named `dbo.usp_FinalizeOrder`. The DAB runtime configuration includes the following permissions.

Client requests include a Microsoft Entra access token. The client also sends HTTP header `x-MS-API-ROIE`:

operations for both REST and GraphQL requests.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

* A REST GET request to the order entity that includes the access token and `x-MS-API-ROLE`:

operations will return data. # No

* When DAB runs the stored procedure, the database policy defined on the `FinalizeOrder` entity will be enforced. # Yes

* If the client omits the `x-MS-API-ROLE` header but still sends the same access token, the order entity read request will run in the authenticated role context. # Yes The first statement is No. In Data API builder, when a valid token is sent with `X-MS-API-ROLE`, the request runs in that requested role if that role is present in the token. Here, that means the effective role becomes operations, not authenticated. But the order entity grants read only to the authenticated role, not to operations, so the GET request would not be authorized to return data.

The second statement is Yes. DAB evaluates the request against the permissions and policies configured for the effective role on the requested entity. The `FinalizeOrder` entity grants execute to role operations and includes a database policy of `TenantId =`

@claims.tenantid, so that policy is part of the enforced authorization /filtering behavior when the stored procedure entity is executed.

The third statement is Yes . If the client sends a valid access token without X-MS-API-ROLE, DAB uses the built-in Authenticated system role by default. Since the order entity allows read for the authenticated role, that read request runs in the authenticated role context.

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NEW QUESTION # 42

You have an Azure SQL database named AdventureWorksDB that contains a table named dbo.Employee.

You have a C# Azure Functions app that uses an HTTP-triggered function with an Azure SQL input binding to query dbo.Employee.

You are adding a second function that will react to row changes in dbo.Employee and write structured logs.

You need to configure AdventureWorksDB and the app to meet the following requirements:

* Changes to dbo.Employee must trigger the new function within five seconds.

* Each invocation must process no more than 100 changes.

Which two database configurations should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Enable change data capture (CDC) for dbo.Employee table changes
- B. Enable change tracking at the database level.
- C. Create an AFTER trigger on dbo.Employee for Data Manipulation Language (DML).
- D. SetSql Trigger MaxBatchSize to 100.
- E. Set Sql_Trigger_PollingIntervalMs to 5000.
- F. Enable change tracking on the dbo. Employee table.

Answer: E,F

Explanation:

Azure Functions' Azure SQL trigger requires change tracking to be enabled on the source table. Microsoft's SQL trigger documentation states that setting up change tracking for the Azure SQL trigger requires two steps : enable change tracking on the database and enable change tracking on the table being monitored.

Since the question asks specifically which database configurations you should perform, enabling change tracking on dbo.Employee is one of the required database-side steps.

To meet the latency requirement that changes trigger the function within five seconds , the relevant trigger setting is

Sql_Trigger_PollingIntervalMs . Microsoft documents this setting as the delay, in milliseconds, between processing each batch of changes, and a value of 5000 means the trigger polls every 5 seconds .

A few clarifications about the other options:

* B is not the documented setting name. The documented app setting is Sql_Trigger_BatchSize or host setting MaxBatchSize , not "SetSql Trigger MaxBatchSize". The screenshot wording suggests a distractor.

* D is also required in practice for the trigger to work, but the question asks for two answers and includes the polling setting plus the table-level CT setting as the actionable choices presented.

* F is wrong because the Azure SQL trigger uses change tracking , not CDC.

NEW QUESTION # 43

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