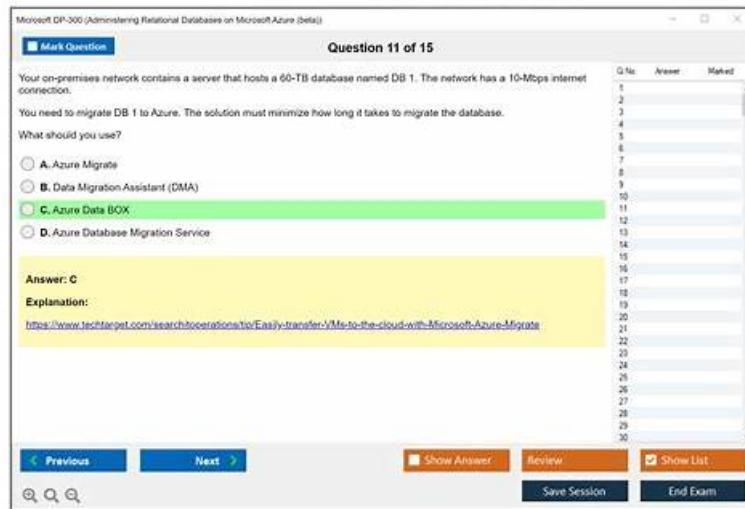


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Microsoft Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure Sample Questions (Q247-Q252):

NEW QUESTION # 247

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:

Five-year-old data:	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>▼</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Delete the blob.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Move to archive storage.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Move to cool storage.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Move to hot storage.</td></tr></table>		▼	Delete the blob.		Move to archive storage.		Move to cool storage.		Move to hot storage.	
	▼										
Delete the blob.											
Move to archive storage.											
Move to cool storage.											
Move to hot storage.											
Seven-year-old data:	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td>▼</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Delete the blob.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Move to archive storage.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Move to cool storage.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Move to hot storage.</td></tr></table>		▼	Delete the blob.		Move to archive storage.		Move to cool storage.		Move to hot storage.	
	▼										
Delete the blob.											
Move to archive storage.											
Move to cool storage.											
Move to hot storage.											

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 # 248

You have an Azure SQL logical server.

You run the following script.

```
CREATE DATABASE Sales
GO
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[Orders]
(
    [OrderID] INT NOT NULL,
    [OrderDescription] NVARCHAR (MAX) NOT NULL,
    [Timestamp] Datetime2 NOT NULL
)
WITH (
    SYSTEM_VERSIONING = ON,
    LEDGER = ON
);
GO
```

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

The `Orders` table will allow only rows to be inserted.

Yes

No

☐☐

To create additional tables in the Sales database, the `LEDGER = ON` parameter must be used.

☐☐

To ensure that a timestamp is added to each row in the `Orders` table, the `GENERATED ALWAYS`

☐☐

Answer:

Explanation:

Statements

The `Orders` table will allow only rows to be inserted.

Yes

No

☒☐

To create additional tables in the Sales database, the `LEDGER = ON` parameter must be used.

☐☒

To ensure that a timestamp is added to each row in the `Orders` table, the `GENERATED ALWAYS`

☐☒

Explanation:

Yes

No

No

NEW QUESTION # 249

You have an Azure SQL database named db1 that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named user1. You need to test impersonation of user1 in db1 by running a SELECT statement and returning to the original execution context. 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.

```
EXECUTE AS 

|        |   |
|--------|---|
|        | ▼ |
| CALLER |   |
| LOGIN  |   |
| OWNER  |   |
| USER   |   |

 = 'user1@contoso.com'
```

GO

```
SELECT SUSER_SNAME ( )
```

	▼
REVERT	
REVOKE	
ROLLBACK	

GO



Answer:

Explanation:

EXECUTE AS  = 'user1@contoso.com'


CALLER

LOGIN

OWNER

USER

GO

 SELECT SUSER_SNAME ()

REVERT

REVOKE

ROLLBACK

GO

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/execute-as-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/suser-sname-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15>

NEW QUESTION # 250


You have SQL Server on an Azure virtual machine that contains a database named DB1.

The database reports a CHECKSUM error.

You need to recover the database.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

 Microsoft

USE master;

ALTER DATABASE [DB1] SET

▼

 WITH ROLLBACK IMMEDIATE;

GO

OFFLINE
 ONLINE
 SINGLE_USER
 TRUSTWORTHY

DBCC CHECKDB ('DB1',

▼

 WITH NO_INFOMSGS;

GO

MOINDEX
 PHYSICAL_ONLY
 REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS
 REPAIR_FAST

ALTER DATABASE [DB1] SET

▼

GO

MULTI_USER;
 ONLINE;
 OPEN;
 TRUSTWORTHY;

Answer:

Explanation:

USE master;

ALTER DATABASE [DB1] SET

▼

 WITH ROLLBACK IMMEDIATE;

GO

OFFLINE
 ONLINE
 SINGLE_USER
 TRUSTWORTHY

DBCC CHECKDB ('DB1',

▼

 WITH NO_INFOMSGS;

GO

MOINDEX
 PHYSICAL_ONLY
 REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS
 REPAIR_FAST

ALTER DATABASE [DB1] SET

▼

GO

MULTI_USER;
 ONLINE;
 OPEN;
 TRUSTWORTHY;

Explanation:

USE master;

ALTER DATABASE [DB1] SET

GO

▼
OFFLINE
ONLINE
SINGLE_USER
TRUSTWORTHY

WITH ROLLBACK IMMEDIATE;

DBCC CHECKDB ('DB1',

GO

▼
MOINDEX
PHYSICAL_ONLY
REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS
REPAIR_FAST

WITH NO_INFOMSGS;

ALTER DATABASE [DB1] SET

GO

▼
MULTI_USER;
ONLINE;
OPEN;
TRUSTWORTHY;

Box 1: SINGLE_USER

The specified database must be in single-user mode to use one of the following repair options.

Box 2: REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS

REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS tries to repair all reported errors. These repairs can cause some data loss.

Note: The REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS option is a supported feature but it may not always be the best option for bringing a database to a physically consistent state. If successful, the REPAIR_ALLOW_DATA_LOSS option may result in some data loss. In fact, it may result in more data lost than if a user were to restore the database from the last known good backup.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/database-console-commands/dbcc-checkdb-transact-sql>

NEW QUESTION # 251

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com. The subscription contains an Azure SQL database named SQL1 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.

CREATE USER	▼	FROM	▼
[App1]			
[Contoso\app1]			
[App1@contoso.com]			
			login
			Windows
			EXTERNAL PROVIDER

Answer:

Explanation:

