

Exam Questions DP-200

Implementing an Azure Data Solution

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/DP-200/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to ensure that phone-based polling data can be analyzed in the PollingData database. How should you configure Azure Data Factory?

- A. Use a tumbling schedule trigger
- B. Use an event-based trigger
- C. Use a schedule trigger
- D. Use manual execution

Answer: C

Explanation:

When creating a schedule trigger, you specify a schedule (start date, recurrence, end date etc.) for the trigger, and associate with a Data Factory pipeline.

Scenario:

All data migration processes must use Azure Data Factory

All data migrations must run automatically during non-business hours

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/how-to-create-schedule-trigger>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to ensure polling data security requirements are met.

Which security technologies should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Context	Security technology
SQL Server	Azure Active Directory user
	Domain Active Directory user
	Managed Identity
PolyBase	Database scoped credential
	Database encryption key
	Application role

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Active Directory user

Scenario:
 Access to polling data must set on a per-active directory user basis

Box 2: DataBase Scoped Credential

SQL Server uses a database scoped credential to access non-public Azure blob storage or Kerberos-secured Hadoop clusters with PolyBase.

PolyBase cannot authenticate by using Azure AD authentication. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to ensure phone-based polling data upload reliability requirements are met. How should you configure monitoring? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Setting	Value
Metric	FileCount
	BlobCapacity
	FileCapacity
Aggregation	Avg
	Sum

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: FileCapacity

FileCapacity is the amount of storage used by the storage account's File service in bytes. Box 2: Avg

The aggregation type of the FileCapacity metric is Avg.

Scenario:

All services and processes must be resilient to a regional Azure outage.

All Azure services must be monitored by using Azure Monitor. On-premises SQL Server performance must be monitored.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/metrics-supported>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to set up access to Azure SQL Database for Tier 7 and Tier 8 partners.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Connect to the Database and use Azure PowerShell to create a database firewall rule	
Set the Allow Azure Services to Access Server to Disabled	
In ther Azure portal, create a database firewall rule	
In the Azure portal, create a server firewall rule	
Connect to the database and use Transact-SQL to create a database firewall rule	
Set the Allow Azure Services to Access Server setting to Enabled	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tier 7 and 8 data access is constrained to single endpoints managed by partners for access Step 1: Set the Allow Azure Services to Access Server setting to Disabled

Set Allow access to Azure services to OFF for the most secure configuration.

By default, access through the SQL Database firewall is enabled for all Azure services, under Allow access to Azure services. Choose OFF to disable access for all Azure services.

Note: The firewall pane has an ON/OFF button that is labeled Allow access to Azure services. The ON setting allows communications from all Azure IP addresses and all Azure subnets. These Azure IPs or subnets might not be owned by you. This ON setting is probably more open than you want your SQL Database to be.

The virtual network rule feature offers much finer granular control.

Step 2: In the Azure portal, create a server firewall rule Set up SQL Database server firewall rules

Server-level IP firewall rules apply to all databases within the same SQL Database server. To set up a server-level firewall rule:

- In Azure portal, select SQL databases from the left-hand menu, and select your database on the SQL databases page.
- On the Overview page, select Set server firewall. The Firewall settings page for the database server opens.

Step 3: Connect to the database and use Transact-SQL to create a database firewall rule

Database-level firewall rules can only be configured using Transact-SQL (T-SQL) statements, and only after you've configured a server-level firewall rule.

To setup a database-level firewall rule:

- In Object Explorer, right-click the database and select New Query.
- EXECUTE sp_set_database_firewall_rule N'Example DB Rule','0.0.0.4','0.0.0.4';
- On the toolbar, select Execute to create the firewall rule. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-security-tutorial>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some questions sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You need to configure data encryption for external applications.

Solution:

1. Access the Always Encrypted Wizard in SQL Server Management Studio
2. Select the column to be encrypted
3. Set the encryption type to Deterministic
4. Configure the master key to use the Windows Certificate Store
5. Validate configuration results and deploy the solution Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use the Azure Key Vault, not the Windows Certificate Store, to store the master key.

Note: The Master Key Configuration page is where you set up your CMK (Column Master Key) and select the key store provider where the CMK will be stored. Currently, you can store a CMK in the Windows certificate store, Azure Key Vault, or a hardware security module (HSM).

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-always-encrypted-azure-key-vault>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to set up Azure Data Factory pipelines to meet data movement requirements. Which integration runtime should you use?

- A. self-hosted integration runtime
- B. Azure-SSIS Integration Runtime
- C. .NET Common Language Runtime (CLR)
- D. Azure integration runtime

Answer: A

Explanation:

The following table describes the capabilities and network support for each of the integration runtime types:

IR type	Public network	Private network
Azure	Data movement Activity dispatch	
Self-hosted	Data movement Activity dispatch	Data movement Activity dispatch
Azure-SSIS	SSIS package execution	SSIS package execution

Scenario: The solution must support migrating databases that support external and internal application to Azure SQL Database. The migrated databases will be supported by Azure Data Factory pipelines for the continued movement, migration and updating of data both in the cloud and from local core business systems and repositories.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-integration-runtime>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to mask tier 1 data. Which functions should you use? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Data type	Masking function					
A	<table border="1"> <tr><td>custom text</td><td rowspan="4">V</td></tr> <tr><td>default</td></tr> <tr><td>email</td></tr> <tr><td>random number</td></tr> </table>	custom text	V	default	email	random number
custom text	V					
default						
email						
random number						
B	<table border="1"> <tr><td>custom text</td><td rowspan="4">V</td></tr> <tr><td>default</td></tr> <tr><td>email</td></tr> <tr><td>random number</td></tr> </table>	custom text	V	default	email	random number
custom text	V					
default						
email						
random number						
C	<table border="1"> <tr><td>custom text</td><td rowspan="4">V</td></tr> <tr><td>default</td></tr> <tr><td>email</td></tr> <tr><td>random number</td></tr> </table>	custom text	V	default	email	random number
custom text	V					
default						
email						
random number						

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A: Default

Full masking according to the data types of the designated fields.

For string data types, use XXXX or fewer Xs if the size of the field is less than 4 characters (char, nchar, varchar, nvarchar, text, ntext).

B: email

C: Custom text

Custom StringMasking method which exposes the first and last letters and adds a custom padding string in the middle. prefix,[padding],suffix

Tier 1 Database must implement data masking using the following masking logic:

Data type	Masking requirement
A	Mask 4 or less string data type characters
B	Mask first letter and domain
C	Mask everything except characters at the beginning and end

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/dynamic-data-masking>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company is planning to use Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB as the data store for an application. You have the following Azure CLI command:

```
az cosmosdb create --name "cosmosdbdev1" --resource-group "rgdev"
```

You need to minimize latency and expose the SQL API. How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Parameter	Value					
--default-consistency-level	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Strong</td><td rowspan="4">V</td></tr> <tr><td>Session</td></tr> <tr><td>Eventual</td></tr> <tr><td>Bounded staleness</td></tr> </table>	Strong	V	Session	Eventual	Bounded staleness
Strong	V					
Session						
Eventual						
Bounded staleness						
--kind	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Parse</td><td rowspan="3">V</td></tr> <tr><td>MongoDB</td></tr> <tr><td>GlobalDocumentDB</td></tr> </table>	Parse	V	MongoDB	GlobalDocumentDB	
Parse	V					
MongoDB						
GlobalDocumentDB						

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

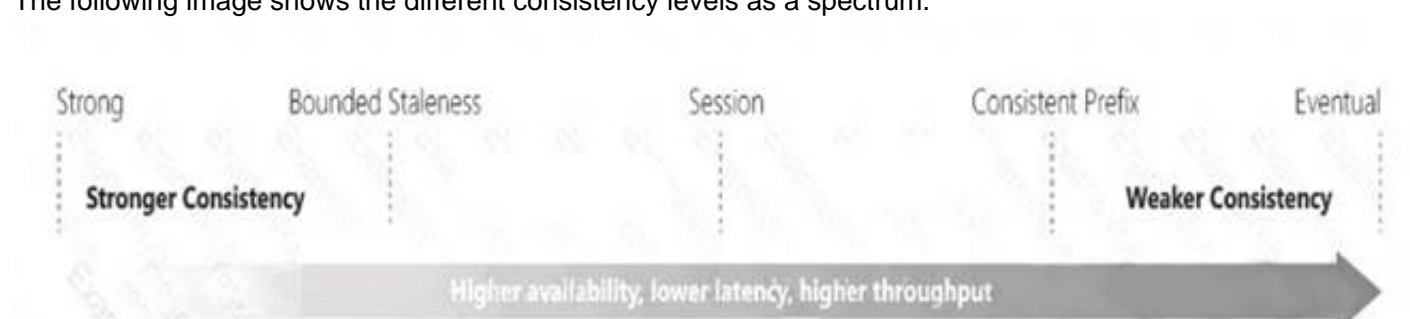
Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Eventual

With Azure Cosmos DB, developers can choose from five well-defined consistency models on the consistency spectrum. From strongest to more relaxed, the models include strong, bounded staleness, session, consistent prefix, and eventual consistency.

The following image shows the different consistency levels as a spectrum.



Box 2: GlobalDocumentDB

Select Core(SQL) to create a document database and query by using SQL syntax.

Note: The API determines the type of account to create. Azure Cosmos DB provides five APIs: Core(SQL) and MongoDB for document databases, Gremlin for graph databases, Azure Table, and Cassandra.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/create-sql-api-dotnet>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your company manages on-premises Microsoft SQL Server pipelines by using a custom solution.

The data engineering team must implement a process to pull data from SQL Server and migrate it to Azure Blob storage. The process must orchestrate and manage the data lifecycle.

You need to configure Azure Data Factory to connect to the on-premises SQL Server database.

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	Answer Area
Create an Azure Data Factory resource.	
Configure a self-hosted integration runtime.	
Create a virtual private network (VPN) connection from on-premises to Microsoft Azure.	
Create a database master key on SQL Server.	
Backup the database and send it Azure Blob storage.	
Configure the on-premises SQL Server instance with an integration runtime.	

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a virtual private network (VPN) connection from on-premises to Microsoft Azure.

You can also use IPsec VPN or Azure ExpressRoute to further secure the communication channel between your on-premises network and Azure.

Azure Virtual Network is a logical representation of your network in the cloud. You can connect an on-premises network to your virtual network by setting up IPsec VPN (site-to-site) or ExpressRoute (private peering).

Step 2: Create an Azure Data Factory resource. Step 3: Configure a self-hosted integration runtime.

You create a self-hosted integration runtime and associate it with an on-premises machine with the SQL Server database. The self-hosted integration runtime is the component that copies data from the SQL Server database on your machine to Azure Blob storage.

Note: A self-hosted integration runtime can run copy activities between a cloud data store and a data store in a private network, and it can dispatch transform activities against compute resources in an on-premises network or an Azure virtual network. The installation of a self-hosted integration runtime needs on an on-premises machine or a virtual machine (VM) inside a private network.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/tutorial-hybrid-copy-powershell>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop data engineering solutions for a company. The company has on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databases at multiple locations.

The company must integrate data with Microsoft Power BI and Microsoft Azure Logic Apps. The solution must avoid single points of failure during connection and transfer to the cloud. The solution must also minimize latency.

You need to secure the transfer of data between on-premises databases and Microsoft Azure.

What should you do?

A. Install a standalone on-premises Azure data gateway at each location

B. Install an on-premises data gateway in personal mode at each location

C. Install an Azure on-premises data gateway at the primary location

D. Install an Azure on-premises data gateway as a cluster at each location

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can create high availability clusters of On-premises data gateway installations, to ensure your organization can access on-premises data resources used in Power BI reports and dashboards. Such clusters allow gateway administrators to group gateways to avoid single points of failure in accessing on-premises data resources. The Power BI service always uses the primary gateway in the cluster, unless it's not available. In that case, the service switches to the next gateway in the cluster, and so on.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/service-gateway-high-availability-clusters>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are developing the data platform for a global retail company. The company operates during normal working hours in each region. The analytical database is used once a week for building sales projections.

Each region maintains its own private virtual network.

Building the sales projections is very resource intensive and generates upwards of 20 terabytes (TB) of data. Microsoft Azure SQL Databases must be provisioned.

- Database provisioning must maximize performance and minimize cost
- The daily sales for each region must be stored in an Azure SQL Database instance
- Once a day, the data for all regions must be loaded in an analytical Azure SQL Database instance

You need to provision Azure SQL database instances. How should you provision the database instances? To answer, drag the appropriate Azure SQL products to the correct databases. Each Azure SQL product 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.

Azure SQL products	Database	Azure SQL product
Azure SQL Database elastic pools	Daily Sales	Azure SQL product
Azure SQL Database Premium	Weekly Analysis	Azure SQL product
Azure SQL Database Managed Instance		
Azure SQL Database Hyperscale		

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Azure SQL Database elastic pools

SQL Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single Azure

SQL Database server and share a set number of resources at a set price. Elastic pools in Azure SQL Database enable SaaS developers to optimize the price performance for a group of databases within a prescribed budget while delivering performance elasticity for each database.

Box 2: Azure SQL Database Hyperscale

A Hyperscale database is an Azure SQL database in the Hyperscale service tier that is backed by the Hyperscale scale-out storage technology. A Hyperscale database supports up to 100 TB of data and provides high throughput and performance, as well as rapid scaling to adapt to the workload requirements. Scaling is transparent to the application – connectivity, query processing, and so on, work like any other SQL database.

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company plans to use Azure SQL Database to support a mission-critical application.

The application must be highly available without performance degradation during maintenance windows. You need to implement the solution.

Which three technologies should you implement? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

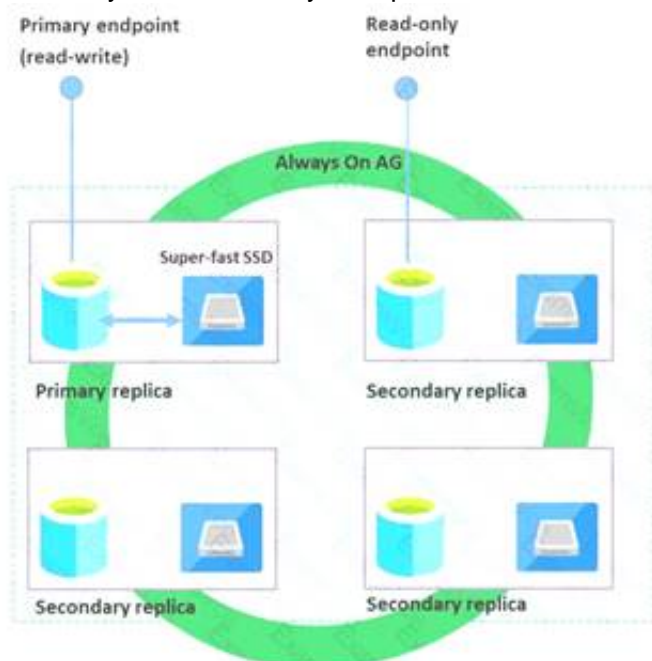
- A. Premium service tier
- B. Virtual machine Scale Sets
- C. Basic service tier
- D. SQL Data Sync
- E. Always On availability groups
- F. Zone-redundant configuration

Answer: AEF

Explanation:

Premium/business critical service tier model that is based on a cluster of database engine processes. This architectural model relies on a fact that there is always a quorum of available database engine nodes and has minimal performance impact on your workload even during maintenance activities.

In the premium model, Azure SQL database integrates compute and storage on the single node. High availability in this architectural model is achieved by replication of compute (SQL Server Database Engine process) and storage (locally attached SSD) deployed in 4-node cluster, using technology similar to SQL Server Always On Availability Groups.



Business Critical service tier: collocated compute and storage

Zone redundant configuration

By default, the quorum-set replicas for the local storage configurations are created in the same datacenter. With the introduction of Azure Availability Zones, you have the ability to place the different replicas in the quorum-sets to different availability zones in the same region. To eliminate a single point of failure, the control ring is also duplicated across multiple zones as three gateway rings (GW).

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-high-availability>

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Exam Topic 3)

You implement an event processing solution using Microsoft Azure Stream Analytics. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ingest data from Blob storage
- Analyze data in real time
- Store processed data in Azure Cosmos DB

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.

The screenshot shows the 'Actions' list on the left and the 'Answer Area' on the right. The 'Actions' list contains the following items:

- Create a query statement with the ORDER BY clause.
- Create a query statement with the SELECT INTO statement
- Configure Blob storage for a reference data JOIN clause
- Configure Azure Event Hub as input; select items with the TIMESTAMP BY clause.
- Set up Cosmos DB as the output
- Configure Blob storage as input; select items with the TIMESTAMP BY clause

The 'Answer Area' is currently empty. There are navigation arrows (right and left) between the two sections.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The screenshot shows the 'Actions' list on the left and the 'Answer Area' on the right. The 'Answer Area' contains the following actions in sequence:

- Set up Cosmos DB as the output.
- Create a query statement with the SELECT INTO statement
- Configure Azure Event Hub as input; select items with the TIMESTAMP BY clause.

The 'Actions' list on the left remains the same as in the previous screenshot. There are navigation arrows (right and left) between the two sections.

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are a data engineer implementing a lambda architecture on Microsoft Azure. You use an open-source big data solution to collect, process, and maintain data. The analytical data store performs poorly.

You must implement a solution that meets the following requirements:

- Provide data warehousing
- Reduce ongoing management activities
- Deliver SQL query responses in less than one second

You need to create an HDInsight cluster to meet the requirements. Which type of cluster should you create?

- A. Interactive Query
- B. Apache Hadoop
- C. Apache HBase
- D. Apache Spark

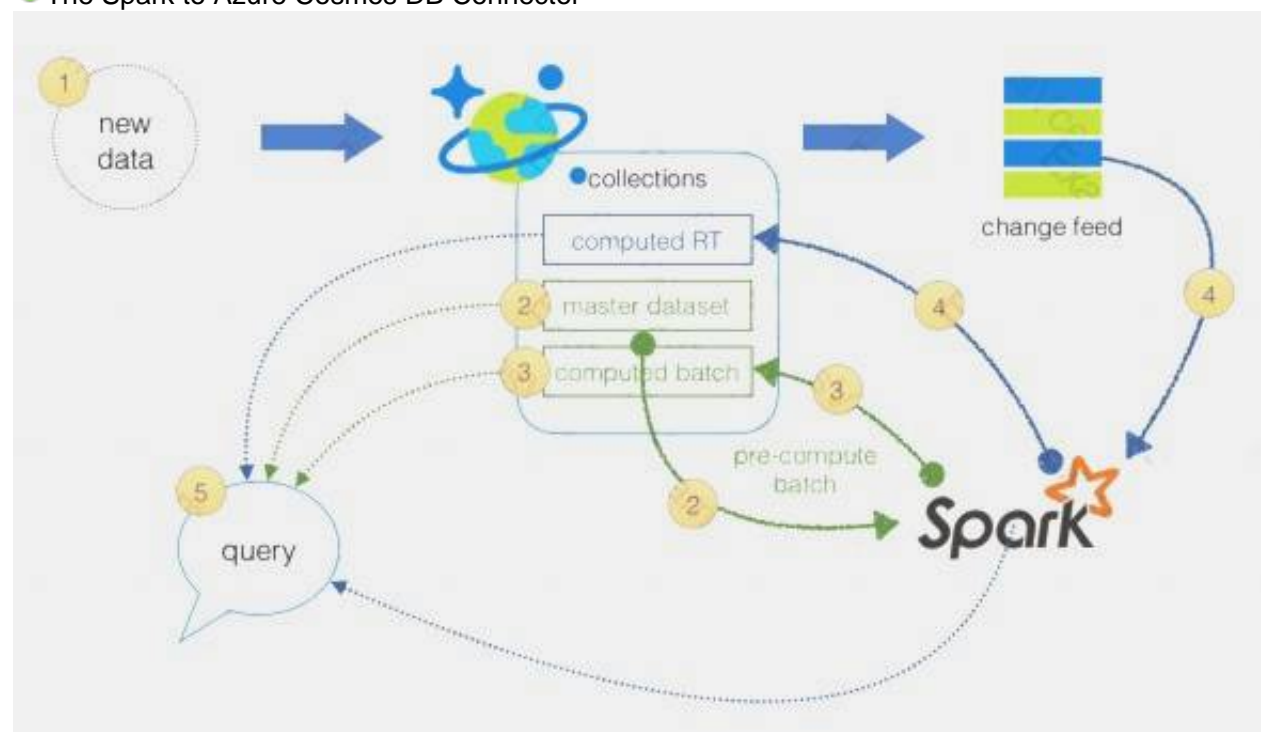
Answer: D

Explanation:

Lambda Architecture with Azure:

Azure offers you a combination of following technologies to accelerate real-time big data analytics:

- Azure Cosmos DB, a globally distributed and multi-model database service.
- Apache Spark for Azure HDInsight, a processing framework that runs large-scale data analytics applications.
- The Spark to Azure Cosmos DB Connector



Note: Lambda architecture is a data-processing architecture designed to handle massive quantities of data by taking advantage of both batch processing and stream processing methods, and minimizing the latency involved in querying big data.

References:

<https://sqlwithmanoj.com/2018/02/16/what-is-lambda-architecture-and-what-azure-offers-with-its-new-cosmos->

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company uses Azure SQL Database to store sales transaction data. Field sales employees need an offline copy of the database that includes last year's sales on their laptops when there is no internet connection available.

You need to create the offline export copy.

Which three options can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Export to a BACPAC file by using Azure Cloud Shell, and save the file to an Azure storage account
- B. Export to a BACPAC file by using SQL Server Management Studi
- C. Save the file to an Azure storage account
- D. Export to a BACPAC file by using the Azure portal
- E. Export to a BACPAC file by using Azure PowerShell and save the file locally
- F. Export to a BACPAC file by using the SqlPackage utility

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contain a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You develop data engineering solutions for a company.

A project requires the deployment of resources to Microsoft Azure for batch data processing on Azure HDInsight. Batch processing will run daily and must:

Scale to minimize costs

Be monitored for cluster performance

You need to recommend a tool that will monitor clusters and provide information to suggest how to scale. Solution: Monitor clusters by using Azure Log Analytics and HDInsight cluster management solutions. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

HDInsight provides cluster-specific management solutions that you can add for Azure Monitor logs. Management solutions add functionality to Azure Monitor logs, providing additional data and analysis tools. These solutions collect important performance metrics from your HDInsight clusters and provide the tools to search the metrics. These solutions also provide visualizations and dashboards for most cluster types supported in HDInsight. By using the metrics that you collect with the solution, you can create custom monitoring rules and alerts.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 3)

An application will use Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB as its data solution. The application will use the Cassandra API to support a column-based database type that uses containers to store items.

You need to provision Azure Cosmos DB. Which container name and item name should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solutions.

NOTE: Each correct answer selection is worth one point.

- A. table
- B. collection

- C. graph
- D. entities
- E. rows

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Depending on the choice of the API, an Azure Cosmos item can represent either a document in a collection, a row in a table or a node/edge in a graph. The following table shows the mapping between API-specific entities to an Azure Cosmos item:

Cosmos entity	SQL API	Cassandra API	Azure Cosmos DB's API for MongoDB	Gremlin API	Table API
Azure Cosmos item	Document	Row	Document	Node or Edge	Item

An Azure Cosmos container is specialized into API-specific entities as follows:

Azure Cosmos entity	SQL API	Cassandra API	Azure Cosmos DB's API for MongoDB	Gremlin API	Table API
Azure Cosmos container	Collection	Table	Collection	Graph	Table

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/databases-containers-items>

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company plans to analyze a continuous flow of data from a social media platform by using Microsoft Azure Stream Analytics. The incoming data is formatted as one record per row.

You need to create the input stream.

How should you complete the REST API segment? To answer, select the appropriate configuration in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
{
  "properties":{
    "type":"stream",
    "serialization":{
      [dropdown]
    },
    "properties":{
      "fieldDelimiter":",",
      "encoding":"UTF8"
    }
  },
  "datasource":{
    [dropdown]
    "properties":{
      "serviceBusNamespace":"sampleServiceBus",
      "sharedAccessPolicyName":"SampleReceiver",
      "sharedAccessPolicyKey":"<PolicyKey>"
      "eventHubName":"sampleEventHub"
    }
  },
  "compression":{
    "type":"GZip"
  }
}
```

Answer Area

```
{
  "properties":{
    "type":"stream",
    "serialization":{
      [dropdown]
      "type":"CSV",
      "type":"Avro",
      "type":"JSON",
    },
    "properties":{
      "fieldDelimiter":",",
      "encoding":"UTF8"
    }
  },
  "datasource":{
    [dropdown]
    "type":"Microsoft.Storage/Blob",
    "type":"Microsoft.ServiceBus/EventHub",
    "type":"Microsoft.Devices/IotHubs",
    "properties":{
      "serviceBusNamespace":"sampleServiceBus",
      "sharedAccessPolicyName":"SampleReceiver",
      "sharedAccessPolicyKey":"<PolicyKey>"
      "eventHubName":"sampleEventHub"
    }
  }
}
```

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are developing a data engineering solution for a company. The solution will store a large set of key-value pair data by using Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB. The solution has the following requirements:

- Data must be partitioned into multiple containers.
- Data containers must be configured separately.
- Data must be accessible from applications hosted around the world.
- The solution must minimize latency. You need to provision Azure Cosmos DB.

- A. Configure account-level throughput.
- B. Provision an Azure Cosmos DB account with the Azure Table API. Enable geo-redundancy.
- C. Configure table-level throughput.
- D. Replicate the data globally by manually adding regions to the Azure Cosmos DB account.
- E. Provision an Azure Cosmos DB account with the Azure Table API.
- F. Enable multi-region writes.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company manages several on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databases.

You need to migrate the databases to Microsoft Azure by using a backup and restore process. Which data technology should you use?

- A. Azure SQL Database single database
- B. Azure SQL Data Warehouse
- C. Azure Cosmos DB
- D. Azure SQL Database Managed Instance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Managed instance is a new deployment option of Azure SQL Database, providing near 100% compatibility with the latest SQL Server on-premises (Enterprise Edition) Database Engine, providing a native virtual network (VNet) implementation that addresses common security concerns, and a business model favorable for on-premises SQL Server customers. The managed instance deployment model allows existing SQL Server customers to lift and shift their on-premises applications to the cloud with minimal application and database changes.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance>

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company is designing a hybrid solution to synchronize data and on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database to Azure SQL Database.

You must perform an assessment of databases to determine whether data will move without compatibility issues.

You need to perform the assessment. Which tool should you use?

- A. Azure SQL Data Sync
- B. SQL Vulnerability Assessment (VA)
- C. SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA)
- D. Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit
- E. Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

Answer: E

Explanation:

The Data Migration Assistant (DMA) helps you upgrade to a modern data platform by detecting compatibility issues that can impact database functionality in your new version of SQL Server or Azure SQL Database. DMA recommends performance and reliability improvements for your target environment and allows you to move your schema, data, and uncontained objects from your source server to your target server.

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/dma/dma-overview>

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

A company uses Azure Data Lake Gen 1 Storage to store big data related to consumer behavior. You need to implement logging.

Solution: Create an Azure Automation runbook to copy events. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your company uses Microsoft Azure SQL Database configure with Elastic pool. You use Elastic Database jobs to run queries across all databases in the pod. You need to analyze, troubleshoot, and report on components responsible for running Elastic Database jobs. You need to determine the component responsible for running job service tasks.

Which components should you use for each Elastic pool job services task? To answer, drag the appropriate component to the correct task. Each component 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.

Components

Control Database

Azure Service Bus

Azure Storage

Job Service

Answer Area

Task

Execution results and diagnostics

Job launcher and tracker

Job metadata and state

Component

Component

Component

Component

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Components

Control Database

Azure Service Bus

Azure Storage

Job Service

Answer Area

Task

Execution results and diagnostics

Job launcher and tracker

Job metadata and state

Component

Azure Service Bus

Job Service

Control Database

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to create a new single database instance of Microsoft Azure SQL Database.

The database must only allow communication from the data engineer's workstation. You must connect directly to the instance by using Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio.

You need to create and configure the Database. Which three Azure PowerShell cmdlets should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Azure PowerShell cmdlets

New-AzureRmSqlElasticPool

New-AzureRmSqlServerFirewallRule

New-AzureRmSqlServer

New-AzureRmSqlServerVirtualNetworkRule

New-AzureRmSqlDatabase

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: New-AzureSqlServer Create a server.

Step 2: New-AzureRmSqlServerFirewallRule

New-AzureRmSqlServerFirewallRule creates a firewall rule for a SQL Database server. Can be used to create a server firewall rule that allows access from the specified IP range. Step 3: New-AzureRmSqlDatabase

Example: Create a database on a specified server

PS C:\>New-AzureRmSqlDatabase -ResourceGroupName "ResourceGroup01" -ServerName "Server01"

-DatabaseName "Database01"

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/scripts/sql-database-create-and-configure-database-powershell>

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 3)

You configure monitoring for a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse implementation. The implementation uses PolyBase to load data from comma-separated value (CSV) files stored in Azure Data Lake Gen 2 using an external table.

Files with an invalid schema cause errors to occur. You need to monitor for an invalid schema error. For which error should you monitor?

- A. EXTERNAL TABLE access failed due to internal error: 'Java exception raised on call to HdfsBridge_Connect: Error[com.microsoft.polybase.client.KerberosSecureLogin] occurred while accessing external files.'
- B. EXTERNAL TABLE access failed due to internal error: 'Java exception raised on call to HdfsBridge_Connect: Error [No FileSystem for scheme: wasbs] occurred while accessing external file.'
- C. Cannot execute the query "Remote Query" against OLE DB provider "SQLNCLI11": for linked server "(null)", Query aborted- the maximum reject threshold (0 rows) was reached while regarding from an external source: 1 rows rejected out of total 1 rows processed.
- D. EXTERNAL TABLE access failed due to internal error: 'Java exception raised on call to HdfsBridge_Connect: Error [Unable to instantiate LoginClass] occurredwhile accessing external files.'

Answer: C

Explanation:

Customer Scenario:

SQL Server 2016 or SQL DW connected to Azure blob storage. The CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE DDL points to a directory (and not a specific file) and the directory contains files with different schemas.

SSMS Error:

Select query on the external table gives the following error: Msg 7320, Level 16, State 110, Line 14

Cannot execute the query "Remote Query" against OLE DB provider "SQLNCLI11" for linked server "(null)". Query aborted-- the maximum reject threshold (0 rows) was reached while reading from an external source: 1 rows rejected out of total 1 rows processed.

Possible Reason:

The reason this error happens is because each file has different schema. The PolyBase external table DDL when pointed to a directory recursively reads all the files in that directory. When a column or data type mismatch happens, this error could be seen in SSMS.

Possible Solution:

If the data for each table consists of one file, then use the filename in the LOCATION section prepended by the directory of the external files. If there are multiple files per table, put each set of files into different directories in Azure Blob Storage and then you can point LOCATION to the directory instead of a particular file.

The latter suggestion is the best practices recommended by SQLCAT even if you have one file per table.

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop data engineering solutions for a company.

A project requires the deployment of data to Azure Data Lake Storage.

You need to implement role-based access control (RBAC) so that project members can manage the Azure Data Lake Storage resources.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Assign Azure AD security groups to Azure Data Lake Storage.
- B. Configure end-user authentication for the Azure Data Lake Storage account.
- C. Configure service-to-service authentication for the Azure Data Lake Storage account.
- D. Create security groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and add project members.
- E. Configure access control lists (ACL) for the Azure Data Lake Storage account.

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are a data architect. The data engineering team needs to configure a synchronization of data between an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database to Azure SQL Database.

Ad-hoc and reporting queries are being overutilized the on-premises production instance. The synchronization process must:

Perform an initial data synchronization to Azure SQL Database with minimal downtime Perform bi-directional data synchronization after initial synchronization

You need to implement this synchronization solution. Which synchronization method should you use?

- A. transactional replication
- B. Data Migration Assistant (DMA)
- C. backup and restore
- D. SQL Server Agent job
- E. Azure SQL Data Sync

Answer: E

Explanation:

SQL Data Sync is a service built on Azure SQL Database that lets you synchronize the data you select bi-directionally across multiple SQL databases and SQL Server instances.
With Data Sync, you can keep data synchronized between your on-premises databases and Azure SQL databases to enable hybrid applications.
Compare Data Sync with Transactional Replication

	Data Sync	Transactional Replication
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Active-active support- Bi-directional between on-premises and Azure SQL Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lower latency- Transactional consistency- Reuse existing topology after migration
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 5 min or more latency- No transactional consistency- Higher performance impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Can't publish from Azure SQL Database single database or pooled database- High maintenance cost

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-sync-data>

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 3)
Note: This question is part of series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contain a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.
You develop data engineering solutions for a company.
A project requires the deployment of resources to Microsoft Azure for batch data processing on Azure HDInsight. Batch processing will run daily and must: Scale to minimize costs
Be monitored for cluster performance
You need to recommend a tool that will monitor clusters and provide information to suggest how to scale. Solution: Download Azure HDInsight cluster logs by using Azure PowerShell.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:
Instead monitor clusters by using Azure Log Analytics and HDInsight cluster management solutions. References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/hdinsight/hdinsight-hadoop-oms-log-analytics-tutorial>

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 3)
You are creating a managed data warehouse solution on Microsoft Azure.
You must use PolyBase to retrieve data from Azure Blob storage that resides in parquet format and toad the data into a large table called FactSalesOrderDetails.
You need to configure Azure SQL Data Warehouse to receive the data.
Which four 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

Create an external file format to map the parquet files.

Load the data to a staging table

Create the external table FactSalesOrderDetails.

Enable Transparent Data Encryption.

Create an external data source for Azure Blob storage.

Create a master key on database

Configure PolyBase to use Azure Blob storage.

Answer Area

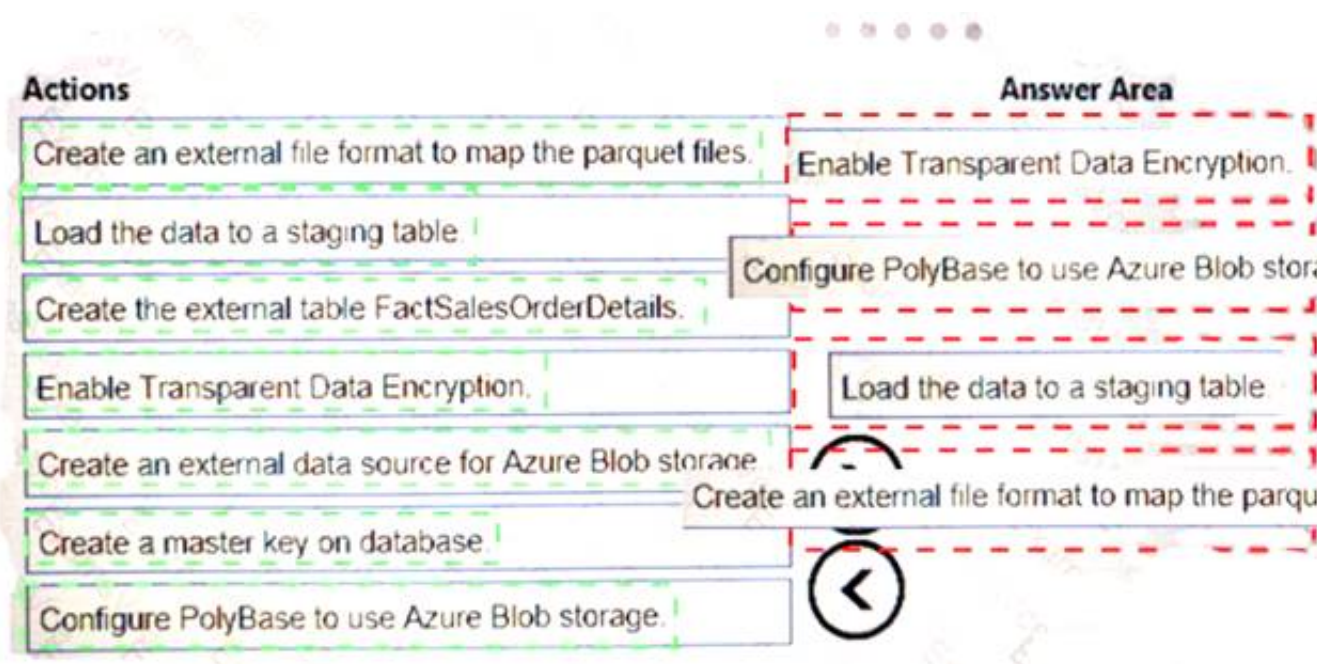
>

<

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

A company uses Azure Data Lake Gen 1 Storage to store big data related to consumer behavior. You need to implement logging.

Solution: Use information stored in Azure Active Directory reports.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You develop a data ingestion process that will import data to a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse. The data to be ingested resides in parquet files stored in an Azure Data lake Gen 2 storage account.

You need to load the data from the Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account into the Azure SQL Data Warehouse.

Solution:

1. Create an external data source pointing to the Azure storage account
2. Create a workload group using the Azure storage account name as the pool name
3. Load the data using the INSERT...SELECT statement

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You need to create an external file format and external table using the external data source. You then load the data using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-load-from-azure-data-lake-store>

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are the data engineer for your company. An application uses a NoSQL database to store data. The database uses the key-value and wide-column NoSQL database type.

Developers need to access data in the database using an API.

You need to determine which API to use for the database model and type.

Which two APIs should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Table API
- B. MongoDB API
- C. Gremlin API
- D. SQL API
- E. Cassandra API

Answer: BE

Explanation:

B: Azure Cosmos DB is the globally distributed, multimodel database service from Microsoft for mission-critical applications. It is a multimodel database and supports document, key-value, graph, and columnar data models.

E: Wide-column stores store data together as columns instead of rows and are optimized for queries over large datasets. The most popular are Cassandra and HBase.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/graph-introduction> <https://www.mongodb.com/scale/types-of-nosql-databases>

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 3)

You manage a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse Gen 2.

Users report slow performance when they run commonly used queries. Users do not report performance changes for infrequently used queries

You need to monitor resource utilization to determine the source of the performance issues. Which metric should you monitor?

- A. Cache used percentage
- B. Local tempdb percentage
- C. WU percentage
- D. CPU percentage

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 3)

You manage a financial computation data analysis process. Microsoft Azure virtual machines (VMs) run the process in daily jobs, and store the results in virtual hard drives (VHDs.)

The VMs product results using data from the previous day and store the results in a snapshot of the VHD. When a new month begins, a process creates a new VHD.

You must implement the following data retention requirements:

- ▶ Daily results must be kept for 90 days
- ▶ Data for the current year must be available for weekly reports
- ▶ Data from the previous 10 years must be stored for auditing purposes
- ▶ Data required for an audit must be produced within 10 days of a request. You need to enforce the data retention requirements while minimizing cost.

How should you configure the lifecycle policy? To answer, drag the appropriate JSON segments to the correct locations. Each JSON segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bat between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Code segments	Answer Area
delete	{
blockBlob	"version": "0.5",
baseBlob	"rules": [
snapshot	{
tierToCool	"name": "dataRetention",
tierToArchive	"type": "Lifecycle",
	"definition": {
	"actions": {
	" ": {
	" ": {daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 365},
	" ": {daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 3650}
	},
	" ": {
	" ": {"daysAfterCreationGreaterThan": 90}
	}
	}
	}
	}
	}

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Set-AzStorageAccountManagementPolicy cmdlet creates or modifies the management policy of an Azure Storage account.

Example: Create or update the management policy of a Storage account with ManagementPolicy rule objects.

Action -BaseBlobAction Delete -daysAfterModificationGreaterThan 100

PS C:\>\$action1 = Add-AzStorageAccountManagementPolicyAction -InputObject \$action1 -BaseBlobAction TierToArchive -daysAfterModificationGreaterThan 50

PS C:\>\$action1 = Add-AzStorageAccountManagementPolicyAction -InputObject \$action1 -BaseBlobAction TierToCool -daysAfterModificationGreaterThan 30

PS C:\>\$action1 = Add-AzStorageAccountManagementPolicyAction -InputObject \$action1 -SnapshotAction Delete -daysAfterCreationGreaterThan 100

PS C:\>\$filter1 = New-AzStorageAccountManagementPolicyFilter -PrefixMatch ab,cd

PS C:\>\$rule1 = New-AzStorageAccountManagementPolicyRule -Name Test -Action \$action1 -Filter \$filter1

PS C:\>\$action2 = Add-AzStorageAccountManagementPolicyAction -BaseBlobAction Delete

-daysAfterModificationGreaterThan 100

PS C:\>\$filter2 = New-AzStorageAccountManagementPolicyFilter

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.storage/set-azstorageaccountmanagementpolicy>

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company has a Microsoft Azure HDInsight solution that uses different cluster types to process and analyze data. Operations are continuous. Reports indicate slowdowns during a specific time window.

You need to determine a monitoring solution to track down the issue in the least amount of time. What should you use?

- A. Azure Log Analytics log search query
- B. Ambari REST API
- C. Azure Monitor Metrics
- D. HDInsight .NET SDK
- E. Azure Log Analytics alert rule query

Answer: B

Explanation:

Ambari is the recommended tool for monitoring the health for any given HDInsight cluster.

Note: Azure HDInsight is a high-availability service that has redundant gateway nodes, head nodes, and ZooKeeper nodes to keep your HDInsight clusters running smoothly. While this ensures that a single failure will not affect the functionality of a cluster, you may still want to monitor cluster health so you are alerted when an issue does arise. Monitoring cluster health refers to monitoring whether all nodes in your cluster and the components that run on them are available and functioning correctly.

Ambari is the recommended tool for monitoring utilization across the whole cluster. The Ambari dashboard shows easily glanceable widgets that display metrics such as CPU, network, YARN memory, and HDFS disk usage. The specific metrics shown depend on cluster type. The "Hosts" tab shows metrics for individual nodes so you can ensure the load on your cluster is evenly distributed.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/monitoring-on-hdinsight-part-1-an-overview/>

NEW QUESTION 85

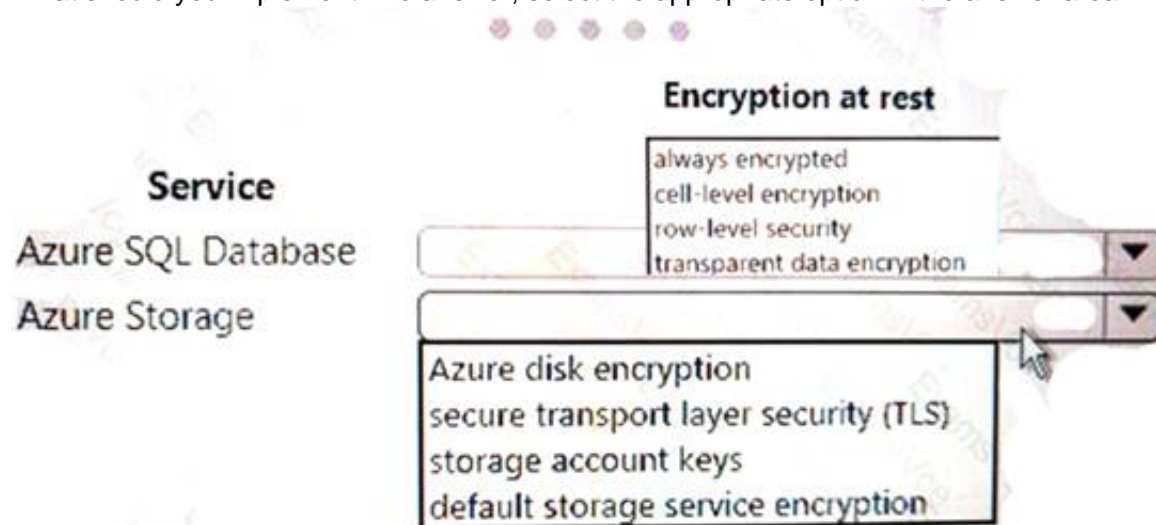
- (Exam Topic 3)

Your company uses Azure SQL Database and Azure Blob storage.

All data at rest must be encrypted by using the company's own key. The solution must minimize administrative effort and the impact to applications which use the database.

You need to configure security.

What should you implement? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 90

- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop data engineering solutions for a company.

You need to ingest and visualize real-time Twitter data by using Microsoft Azure.

Which three technologies should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Event Grid topic
- B. Azure Stream Analytics Job that queries Twitter data from an Event Hub
- C. Azure Stream Analytics Job that queries Twitter data from an Event Grid
- D. Logic App that sends Twitter posts which have target keywords to Azure
- E. Event Grid subscription
- F. Event Hub instance

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

You can use Azure Logic apps to send tweets to an event hub and then use a Stream Analytics job to read from event hub and send them to PowerBI.

References:

<https://community.powerbi.com/t5/Integrations-with-Files-and/Twitter-streaming-analytics-step-by-step/td-p/95>

NEW QUESTION 95

.....

THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual DP-200 Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the DP-200 Product From:

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/DP-200/>

Money Back Guarantee

DP-200 Practice Exam Features:

- * DP-200 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * DP-200 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * DP-200 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- * DP-200 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year