



# 70-767<sup>Q&As</sup>

Implementing a Data Warehouse using SQL

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### QUESTION 1

You have a data quality project that focuses on the Products catalog for the company. The data includes a product reference number.

The product reference should use the following format: Two letters followed by an asterisk and then four or five numbers. An example of a valid number is XX\*55522. Any reference number that does not conform to the format must be rejected

during the data cleansing.

You need to add a Data Quality Services (DQS) domain rule in the Products domain.

Which rule should you use?

- A. value matches pattern ZA\*9876[5]
- B. value matches pattern AZ[\*]1234[5]
- C. value matches regular expression AZ[\*]1234[5]
- D. value matches pattern [a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z]\*[0-9][0-9] [0-9][0-9] [0-9]?

Correct Answer: A

For a pattern matching rule: Any letter (A...Z) can be used as a pattern for any letter; case insensitive Any digit (0...9) can be used as a pattern for any digit Any special character, except a letter or a digit, can be used as a pattern for itself Brackets, [], define optional matching

Example: ABC:0000 This rule implies that the data will contain three parts: any three letters followed by a colon (:), which is again followed by any four digits.

### QUESTION 2

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.

You are a database administrator for an e-commerce company that runs an online store. The company has the databases described in the following table.

Database	Description
DB1	This database supports the online store.
DB2	This is the data warehouse for the company. DB2 contains a table named OnlineOrder that is partitioned in hourly increments. The LOCK_ESCALATION option is set to <b>AUTO</b> . The data flow contains 24 OLE DB destinations, one for each partition.
DB3	This database runs Master Data Services (MDS).



Product prices are updated and are stored in a table named Products on DB1. The Products table is deleted and refreshed each night from MDS by using a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. None of the data sources are sorted.

You need to update the SSIS package to add current prices to the Products table.

What should you use?

- A. Lookup transformation
- B. Merge transformation
- C. Merge Join transformation
- D. MERGE statement
- E. Union All transformation
- F. Balanced Data Distributor transformation
- G. Sequential container
- H. Foreach Loop container

Correct Answer: D

In the current release of SQL Server Integration Services, the SQL statement in an Execute SQL task can contain a MERGE statement. This MERGE statement enables you to accomplish multiple INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations in a single statement.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/control-flow/merge-in-integration-services-packages>

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### QUESTION 3

You are designing a data warehouse with two fact tables. The first table contains sales per month and the second table contains orders per day.

Referential integrity must be enforced declaratively.

You need to design a solution that can join a single time dimension to both fact tables.

What should you do?

- A. Join the two fact tables.
- B. Merge the fact tables.
- C. Change the level of granularity in both fact tables to be the same.
- D. Partition the fact tables by day.

Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 4

You have a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package that includes the control flow shown in the following diagram.



You need to choose the enumerator for the Foreach Loop container. Which enumerator should you use?

- A. Foreach SMO Enumerator
- B. Foreach Azure Blob Enumerator
- C. Foreach NodeList Enumerator
- D. Foreach ADO Enumerator
- E. Foreach HDS File Enumerator
- F. Foreach File Enumerator

Correct Answer: D

Use the Foreach ADO enumerator to enumerate rows in tables. For example, you can get the rows in an ADO recordset.

#### QUESTION 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same scenario. For your convenience, the scenario is repeated in each question. Each question presents a different goal and answer choices, but the text of the scenario is exactly the same in each question in the series.

Start of repeated scenario



You have a Microsoft SQL Server data warehouse instance that supports several client applications.

The data warehouse includes the following tables: Dimension.SalesTerritory, Dimension.Customer, Dimension.Date, Fact.Ticket, and Fact.Order. The Dimension.SalesTerritory and Dimension.Customer tables are frequently updated. The Fact.Order table is optimized for weekly reporting, but the company wants to change it to daily. The Fact.Order table is loaded by using an ETL process. Indexes have been added to the table over time, but the presence of these indexes slows data loading.

All tables are in a database named DB1. You have a second database named DB2 that contains copies of production data for a development environment. The data warehouse has grown and the cost of storage has increased. Data older than one year is accessed infrequently and is considered historical.

The following requirements must be met:

1.

Implement table partitioning to improve the manageability of the data warehouse and to avoid the need to repopulate all transactional data each night. Use a partitioning strategy that is as granular as possible.

2.

Partition the Fact.Order table and retain a total of seven years of data.

3.

Partition the Fact.Ticket table and retain seven years of data. At the end of each month, the partition structure must apply a sliding window strategy to ensure that a new partition is available for the upcoming month, and that the oldest month of data is archived and removed.

4.

Optimize data loading for the Dimension.SalesTerritory, Dimension.Customer, and Dimension.Date tables. Incrementally load all tables in the database and ensure that all incremental changes are processed. Maximize the performance during the data loading process for the Fact.Order partition.

5.

Ensure that historical data remains online and available for querying.

6.

Reduce ongoing storage costs while maintaining query performance for current data.

You are not permitted to make changes to the client applications.

End of repeated scenario

You need to implement the data partitioning strategy.

How should you partition the Fact.Order table?

A. Create 17,520 partitions.

B. Create 2,557 partitions.

C. Use a granularity of one month.



D. Create 1,460 partitions.

Correct Answer: B

We create one partition for each day, which means that a granularity of one day is used.

Note: If we calculate the partitions that are needed, we get: 7 years times 365 days is 2,555. Make that 2,557 to provide for leap years. From scenario: Partition the Fact.Order table and retain a total of seven years of data. The Fact.Order table is optimized for weekly reporting, but the company wants to change it to daily. Maximize the performance during the data loading process for the Fact.Order partition. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-partition>

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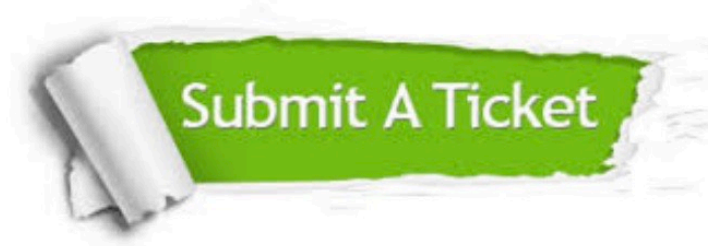
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