# DP-300<sup>Q&As</sup>

Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure

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#### **QUESTION 1**

You are designing a date dimension table in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool. The date dimension table will be used by all the fact tables. Which distribution type should you recommend to minimize data movement?

A. HASH

**B. REPLICATE** 

C. ROUND\_ROBIN

Correct Answer: B

A replicated table has a full copy of the table available on every Compute node. Queries run fast on replicated tables since joins on replicated tables don\\'t require data movement. Replication requires extra storage, though, and isn\\'t practical for large tables.

Incorrect Answers:

C: A round-robin distributed table distributes table rows evenly across all distributions. The assignment of rows to distributions is random. Unlike hash-distributed tables, rows with equal values are not guaranteed to be assigned to the same distribution.

As a result, the system sometimes needs to invoke a data movement operation to better organize your data before it can resolve a query.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-distribute

#### **QUESTION 2**

You have an Azure SQL managed instance.

You need to gather the last execution of a query plan and its runtime statistics. The solution must minimize the impact on currently running queries.

What should you do?

- A. Generate an estimated execution plan.
- B. Generate an actual execution plan.
- C. Run sys.dm\_exec\_query\_plan\_stats.
- D. Generate Live Query Statistics.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-dynamic-management-views/sys-dm-execquery-plan-stats-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15

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#### **QUESTION 3**

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure SQL database. The database contains a table named tablet that uses partitioned columnstores. You need to configure table1 to meet the following requirements:

1.

Each partition must be compressed.

2.

The compression ratio must be maximized.

3.

You must be able to index the compressed data. What should you use?

- A. page compression
- B. columnstore compression
- C. GZIP compression
- D. columnstore archival compression

Correct Answer: D

SQL Server, Azure SQL Database, and Azure SQL Managed Instance support row and page compression for rowstore tables and indexes, and support columnstore and columnstore archival compression for columnstore tables and indexes.

For columnstore tables and indexes, all columnstore tables and indexes always use columnstore compression and this is not user configurable.

Compressing columnstore indexes with archival compression, causes the index to perform slower than columnstore indexes that do not have the archival compression. Use archival compression only when you can afford to use extra time and

CPU resources to compress and retrieve the data.

The benefit of archival compression, is reduced storage, which is useful for data that is not accessed frequently. For example, if you have a partition for each month of data, and most of your activity is for the most recent months, you could archive older months to reduce the storage requirements. Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/data-compression/data-compression

#### **QUESTION 4**

#### HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com. The subscription contains an Azure SQL database named SQL 1 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.

#### Hot Area:

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

#### Correct Answer:

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

#### **QUESTION 5**

You have 20 Azure SQL databases provisioned by using the vCore purchasing model.

You plan to create an Azure SQL Database elastic pool and add the 20 databases.

Which three metrics should you use to size the elastic pool to meet the demands of your workload? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
- A. total size of all the databases
- B. geo-replication support
- C. number of concurrently peaking databases \* peak CPU utilization per database
- D. maximum number of concurrent sessions for all the databases
- E. total number of databases \* average CPU utilization per database

Correct Answer: ACE

CE: Estimate the vCores needed for the pool as follows:



For vCore-based purchasing model: MAX(,