

➤ **Vendor: Microsoft**

➤ **Exam Code: DP-300**

➤ **Exam Name: Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure**

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### QUESTION 1

#### Case Study - Litware

#### Existing Environment

#### Network Environment

The manufacturing and research datacenters connect to the primary datacenter by using a VPN.

The primary datacenter has an ExpressRoute connection that uses both Microsoft peering and private peering. The private peering connects to an Azure virtual network named HubVNet.

#### Identity Environment

Litware has a hybrid Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) deployment that uses a domain named litwareinc.com. All Azure subscriptions are associated to the litwareinc.com Azure AD tenant.

#### Database Environment

The sales department has the following database workload:

- An on-premises named SERVER1 hosts an instance of Microsoft SQL Server 2012 and two 1-TB databases.
- A logical server named SalesSrv01A contains a geo-replicated Azure SQL database named SalesSQLDb1. SalesSQLDb1 is in an elastic pool named SalesSQLDb1Pool. SalesSQLDb1 uses database firewall rules and contained database users.
- An application named SalesSQLDb1App1 uses SalesSQLDb1.

The manufacturing office contains two on-premises SQL Server 2016 servers named SERVER2 and SERVER3. The servers are nodes in the same Always On availability group. The availability group contains a database named ManufacturingSQLDb1

Database administrators have two Azure virtual machines in HubVnet named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server 2019 and are used to manage all the Azure databases.

#### Licensing Agreement

Litware is a Microsoft Volume Licensing customer that has License Mobility through Software Assurance.

#### Current Problems

SalesSQLDb1 experiences performance issues that are likely due to out-of-date statistics and frequent blocking queries.

#### Requirements

#### Planned Changes

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

- Implement 30 new databases in Azure, which will be used by time-sensitive manufacturing apps that have varying usage patterns. Each database will be approximately 20 GB.
- Create a new Azure SQL database named ResearchDB1 on a logical server named ResearchSrv01. ResearchDB1 will contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data.
- Develop an app named ResearchApp1 that will be used by the research department to populate and access ResearchDB1.
- Migrate ManufacturingSQLDb1 to the Azure virtual machine platform.
- Migrate the SERVER1 databases to the Azure SQL Database platform.

#### Technical Requirements

Litware identifies the following technical requirements:

- Maintenance tasks must be automated.

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- The 30 new databases must scale automatically.
- The use of an on-premises infrastructure must be minimized.
- Azure Hybrid Use Benefits must be leveraged for Azure SQL Database deployments.
- All SQL Server and Azure SQL Database metrics related to CPU and storage usage and limits must be analyzed by using Azure built-in functionality.

#### **Security and Compliance Requirements**

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

- Store encryption keys in Azure Key Vault.
- Retain backups of the PII data for two months.
- Encrypt the PII data at rest, in transit, and in use.
- Use the principle of least privilege whenever possible.
- Authenticate database users by using Active Directory credentials.
- Protect Azure SQL Database instances by using database-level firewall rules.
- Ensure that all databases hosted in Azure are accessible from VM1 and VM2 without relying on public endpoints.

#### **Business Requirements**

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

- Meet an SLA of 99.99% availability for all Azure deployments.
- Minimize downtime during the migration of the SERVER1 databases.
- Use the Azure Hybrid Use Benefits when migrating workloads to Azure.
- Once all requirements are met, minimize costs whenever possible.

You need to identify the cause of the performance issues on SalesSQLDb1.

Which two dynamic management views should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_tran\_locks
- B. sys.dm\_exec\_compute\_node\_errors
- C. sys.dm\_exec\_requests
- D. sys.dm\_cdc\_errors
- E. sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_os\_wait\_stats
- F. sys.dm\_tran\_locks

**Answer:** AE

#### **Explanation:**

SalesSQLDb1 experiences performance issues that are likely due to out-of-date statistics and frequent blocking queries.

A: Use sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_tran\_locks instead of sys.dm\_tran\_locks from Azure Synapse Analytics (SQL Data Warehouse) or Parallel Data Warehouse.

E: Example:

The following query will show blocking information.

```
SELECT
```

```
t1.resource_type,  
t1.resource_database_id,  
t1.resource_associated_entity_id,  
t1.request_mode,  
t1.request_session_id,  
t2.blocking_session_id
```

```
FROM sys.dm_tran_locks as t1
```

```
INNER JOIN sys.dm_os_waiting_tasks as t2
```

```
ON t1.lock_owner_address = t2.resource_address;
```

Note: Depending on the system you're working with you can access these wait statistics from one of three locations:

sys.dm\_os\_wait\_stats: for SQL Server

sys.dm\_db\_wait\_stats: for Azure SQL Database

sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_os\_wait\_stats: for Azure SQL Data Warehouse

Incorrect Answers:  
F: sys.dm\_tran\_locks returns information about currently active lock manager resources in SQL Server 2019 (15.x).

Each row represents a currently active request to the lock manager for a lock that has been granted or is waiting to be

granted.

Instead use sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_tran\_locks.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-dynamic-management-views/sys-dm-tran-locks-transact-sql>

## **QUESTION 2**

### **Case Study - Litware**

#### **Existing Environment**

#### **Network Environment**

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#### **Identity Environment**

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#### **Database Environment**

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  - An application named SalesSQLDb1App1 uses SalesSQLDb1.
- The manufacturing office contains two on-premises SQL Server 2016 servers named SERVER2 and SERVER3. The servers are nodes in the same Always On availability group. The availability group contains a database named ManufacturingSQLDb1
- Database administrators have two Azure virtual machines in HubVnet named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server 2019 and are used to manage all the Azure databases.

#### **Licensing Agreement**

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#### **Current Problems**

SalesSQLDb1 experiences performance issues that are likely due to out-of-date statistics and frequent blocking queries.

#### **Requirements**

#### **Planned Changes**

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

- Implement 30 new databases in Azure, which will be used by time-sensitive manufacturing apps that have varying usage patterns. Each database will be approximately 20 GB.
- Create a new Azure SQL database named ResearchDB1 on a logical server named ResearchSrv01. ResearchDB1 will contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data.
- Develop an app named ResearchApp1 that will be used by the research department to populate and access ResearchDB1.
- Migrate ManufacturingSQLDb1 to the Azure virtual machine platform.
- Migrate the SERVER1 databases to the Azure SQL Database platform.

#### **Technical Requirements**

Litware identifies the following technical requirements:

- Maintenance tasks must be automated.
- The 30 new databases must scale automatically.
- The use of an on-premises infrastructure must be minimized.
- Azure Hybrid Use Benefits must be leveraged for Azure SQL Database deployments.
- All SQL Server and Azure SQL Database metrics related to CPU and storage usage and limits must be analyzed by using Azure built-in functionality.

#### **Security and Compliance Requirements**

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

- Store encryption keys in Azure Key Vault.
- Retain backups of the PII data for two months.

- Encrypt the PII data at rest, in transit, and in use.
- Use the principle of least privilege whenever possible.
- Authenticate database users by using Active Directory credentials.
- Protect Azure SQL Database instances by using database-level firewall rules.
- Ensure that all databases hosted in Azure are accessible from VM1 and VM2 without relying on public endpoints.

#### **Business Requirements**

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

- Meet an SLA of 99.99% availability for all Azure deployments.
- Minimize downtime during the migration of the SERVER1 databases.
- Use the Azure Hybrid Use Benefits when migrating workloads to Azure.
- Once all requirements are met, minimize costs whenever possible.

You need to implement authentication for ResearchDB1. The solution must meet the security and compliance requirements.

What should you run as part of the implementation?

- A. CREATE LOGIN and the FROM WINDOWS clause
- B. CREATE USER and the FROM CERTIFICATE clause
- C. CREATE USER and the FROM LOGIN clause
- D. CREATE USER and the ASYMMETRIC KEY clause
- E. CREATE USER and the FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER clause

**Answer:** E

#### **Explanation:**

Scenario: Authenticate database users by using Active Directory credentials.

(Create a new Azure SQL database named ResearchDB1 on a logical server named ResearchSrv01.)

Authenticate the user in SQL Database or SQL Data Warehouse based on an Azure Active Directory user:

```
CREATE USER [Fritz@contoso.com] FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER;
```

Reference:

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

### **QUESTION 3**

#### **Case Study - Litware**

#### **Existing Environment**

#### **Network Environment**

The manufacturing and research datacenters connect to the primary datacenter by using a VPN.

The primary datacenter has an ExpressRoute connection that uses both Microsoft peering and private peering. The private peering connects to an Azure virtual network named HubVNet.

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The sales department has the following database workload:

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#### **Current Problems**

SalesSQLDb1 experiences performance issues that are likely due to out-of-date statistics and frequent blocking queries.

**Requirements**

**Planned Changes**

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

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- Create a new Azure SQL database named ResearchDB1 on a logical server named ResearchSrv01. ResearchDB1 will contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data.
- Develop an app named ResearchApp1 that will be used by the research department to populate and access ResearchDB1.
- Migrate ManufacturingSQLDb1 to the Azure virtual machine platform.
- Migrate the SERVER1 databases to the Azure SQL Database platform.

**Technical Requirements**

Litware identifies the following technical requirements:

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- The use of an on-premises infrastructure must be minimized.
- Azure Hybrid Use Benefits must be leveraged for Azure SQL Database deployments.
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**Business Requirements**

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

- Meet an SLA of 99.99% availability for all Azure deployments.
- Minimize downtime during the migration of the SERVER1 databases.
- Use the Azure Hybrid Use Benefits when migrating workloads to Azure.
- Once all requirements are met, minimize costs whenever possible.

**Hotspot Question**

You are planning the migration of the SERVER1 databases. The solution must meet the business requirements. What should you include in the migration plan? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Azure Database Migration Service pricing tier:

	▼
Standard 2-vCore	
Standard 4-vCore	
Premium 4-vCore	

Required Azure resource:

	▼
A virtual network that has service endpoints	
A VPN gateway	
An Azure Logic app	

**Answer:**

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**Answer Area**

Azure Database Migration Service pricing tier:

Standard 2-vCore	▼
<b>Standard 4-vCore</b>	
Premium 4-vCore	

Required Azure resource:

A virtual network that has service endpoints	▼
<b>A VPN gateway</b>	
An Azure Logic app	

**Explanation:**

Azure Database Migration service

Box 1: Premium 4-vCore

Scenario: Migrate the SERVER1 databases to the Azure SQL Database platform. Minimize downtime during the migration of the SERVER1 databases.

Premium 4-vCore is for large or business critical workloads. It supports online migrations, offline migrations, and faster migration speeds.

Incorrect Answers:

The Standard pricing tier suits most small-to medium-business workloads, but it supports offline migration only.

Box 2: A VPN gateway

You need to create a Microsoft Azure Virtual Network for the Azure Database Migration Service by using the Azure Resource Manager deployment model, which provides site-to-site connectivity to your on-premises source servers by using either ExpressRoute or VPN.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/pricing/details/database-migration/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-sql-server-azure-sql-online>

**QUESTION 4**

**Case Study - Litware**

**Existing Environment**

**Network Environment**

The manufacturing and research datacenters connect to the primary datacenter by using a VPN.

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Database administrators have two Azure virtual machines in HubVnet named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server 2019 and are used to manage all the Azure databases.

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**Current Problems**

SalesSQLDb1 experiences performance issues that are likely due to out-of-date statistics and frequent blocking queries.

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## Requirements

### Planned Changes

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

- Implement 30 new databases in Azure, which will be used by time-sensitive manufacturing apps that have varying usage patterns. Each database will be approximately 20 GB.
- Create a new Azure SQL database named ResearchDB1 on a logical server named ResearchSrv01. ResearchDB1 will contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data.
- Develop an app named ResearchApp1 that will be used by the research department to populate and access ResearchDB1.
- Migrate ManufacturingSQLDb1 to the Azure virtual machine platform.
- Migrate the SERVER1 databases to the Azure SQL Database platform.

### Technical Requirements

Litware identifies the following technical requirements:

- Maintenance tasks must be automated.
- The 30 new databases must scale automatically.
- The use of an on-premises infrastructure must be minimized.
- Azure Hybrid Use Benefits must be leveraged for Azure SQL Database deployments.
- All SQL Server and Azure SQL Database metrics related to CPU and storage usage and limits must be analyzed by using Azure built-in functionality.

### Security and Compliance Requirements

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

- Store encryption keys in Azure Key Vault.
- Retain backups of the PII data for two months.
- Encrypt the PII data at rest, in transit, and in use.
- Use the principle of least privilege whenever possible.
- Authenticate database users by using Active Directory credentials.
- Protect Azure SQL Database instances by using database-level firewall rules.
- Ensure that all databases hosted in Azure are accessible from VM1 and VM2 without relying on public endpoints.

### Business Requirements

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

- Meet an SLA of 99.99% availability for all Azure deployments.
- Minimize downtime during the migration of the SERVER1 databases.
- Use the Azure Hybrid Use Benefits when migrating workloads to Azure.
- Once all requirements are met, minimize costs whenever possible.

### Drag and Drop Question

You need to configure user authentication for the SERVER1 databases. The solution must meet the security and compliance requirements.

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**

- Create a user in the master database
- Modify the Azure SQL server administrator account
- Create contained database users
- Create an Azure AD administrator for the logical server
- Connect to the databases by using an Azure AD account
- Enable the contained database authentication option

**Answer Area**

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**Answer:**

**Actions**

- Create a user in the master database
- Modify the Azure SQL server administrator account

**Answer Area**

Create an Azure AD administrator for the logical server

Create contained database users

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Connect to the databases by using an Azure AD account

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- Enable the contained database authentication option

**Explanation:**

Scenario: Authenticate database users by using Active Directory credentials. The configuration steps include the following procedures to configure and use Azure Active Directory authentication.

1. Create and populate Azure AD.
2. Optional: Associate or change the active directory that is currently associated with your Azure Subscription.
3. Create an Azure Active Directory administrator. (Step 1)
4. Configure your client computers.
5. Create contained database users in your database mapped to Azure AD identities. (Step 2)
6. Connect to your database by using Azure AD identities. (Step 3)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/authentication-aad-overview>

**QUESTION 5**

**Case Study - Litware**

**Existing Environment**

**Network Environment**

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**Identity Environment**

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### **Database Environment**

The sales department has the following database workload:

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Database administrators have two Azure virtual machines in HubVnet named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server 2019 and are used to manage all the Azure databases.

### **Licensing Agreement**

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### **Current Problems**

SalesSQLDb1 experiences performance issues that are likely due to out-of-date statistics and frequent blocking queries.

### **Requirements**

#### **Planned Changes**

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

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- Migrate ManufacturingSQLDb1 to the Azure virtual machine platform.
- Migrate the SERVER1 databases to the Azure SQL Database platform.

### **Technical Requirements**

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### **Business Requirements**

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

- Meet an SLA of 99.99% availability for all Azure deployments.
- Minimize downtime during the migration of the SERVER1 databases.
- Use the Azure Hybrid Use Benefits when migrating workloads to Azure.
- Once all requirements are met, minimize costs whenever possible.

Hotspot Question

You need to implement the monitoring of SalesSQLDb1. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

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How should you collect and stream metrics? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Collect metrics from:

	▼
The database only	
The elastic pool and the database	
The elastic pool only	
The server, the elastic pool, and the database	

Stream metrics to:

	▼
Azure Event Hubs	
Azure Log Analytics	
Azure Storage	

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Collect metrics from:

	▼
The database only	
The elastic pool and the database	
The elastic pool only	
The server, the elastic pool, and the database	

Stream metrics to:

	▼
Azure Event Hubs	
Azure Log Analytics	
Azure Storage	

**Explanation:**

Box 1: The server, the elastic pool, and the database

Scenario:

SalesSQLDb1 is in an elastic pool named SalesSQLDb1Pool.

Litware technical requirements include: all SQL Server and Azure SQL Database metrics related to CPU and storage usage and limits must be analyzed by using Azure built-in functionality.

Box 2: Azure Event hubs

Scenario: Migrate ManufacturingSQLDb1 to the Azure virtual machine platform.

Event hubs are able to handle custom metrics.

Incorrect Answers:

Azure Log Analytics

Azure metric and log data are sent to Azure Monitor Logs, previously known as Azure Log Analytics, directly by Azure.

Azure SQL Analytics is a cloud only monitoring solution supporting streaming of diagnostics telemetry for all of your Azure SQL databases.

However, because Azure SQL Analytics does not use agents to connect to Azure Monitor, it does not support monitoring of SQL Server hosted on-premises or in virtual machines.

**QUESTION 6**

**Case Study - Litware**

**Existing Environment**

**Network Environment**

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#### **Requirements**

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#### **Technical Requirements**

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#### **Business Requirements**

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

- Meet an SLA of 99.99% availability for all Azure deployments.
- Minimize downtime during the migration of the SERVER1 databases.
- Use the Azure Hybrid Use Benefits when migrating workloads to Azure.

• Once all requirements are met, minimize costs whenever possible.

Hotspot Question

You need to recommend a configuration for ManufacturingSQLDb1 after the migration to Azure. The solution must meet the business requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Quorum model:

▼
Cloud witness
Disk witness
File share witness

Azure resource for the availability group listener:

▼
Azure Application Gateway
Azure Basic Load Balancer

Answer:

**Answer Area**

Quorum model:

▼
Cloud witness
Disk witness
File share witness

Azure resource for the availability group listener:

▼
Azure Application Gateway
Azure Basic Load Balancer

**Explanation:**

Scenario: Business Requirements

Litware identifies business requirements include: meet an SLA of 99.99% availability for all Azure deployments.

Box 1: Cloud witness

If you have a Failover Cluster deployment, where all nodes can reach the internet (by extension of Azure), it is recommended that you configure a Cloud Witness as your quorum witness resource.

Box 2: Azure Basic Load Balancer

Microsoft guarantees that a Load Balanced Endpoint using Azure Standard Load Balancer, serving two or more Healthy Virtual Machine Instances, will be available 99.99% of the time.

Note: There are two main options for setting up your listener: external (public) or internal. The external (public) listener uses an internet facing load balancer and is associated with a public Virtual IP (VIP) that is accessible over the internet. An internal listener uses an internal load balancer and only supports clients within the same Virtual Network.

Reference:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/windows-server-docs/failover-clustering/deploy-cloud-witness>

[https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/load-balancer/v1\\_0/](https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/load-balancer/v1_0/)

**QUESTION 7**

You have an Azure SQL database named sqldb1.

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<https://www.braindump2go.com/dp-300.html>

You need to minimize the possibility of Query Store transitioning to a read-only state. What should you do?

- A. Double the value of Data Flush interval
- B. Decrease by half the value of Data Flush Interval
- C. Double the value of Statistics Collection Interval
- D. Decrease by half the value of Statistics Collection interval

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Max Size (MB) limit isn't strictly enforced. Storage size is checked only when Query Store writes data to disk. This interval is set by the Data Flush Interval (Minutes) option. If Query Store has breached the maximum size limit between storage size checks, it transitions to read-only mode.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Statistics Collection Interval: Defines the level of granularity for the collected runtime statistic, expressed in minutes. The default is 60 minutes. Consider using a lower value if you require finer granularity or less time to detect and mitigate issues. Keep in mind that the value directly affects the size of Query Store data.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/best-practice-with-the-query-store>

### QUESTION 8

You have SQL Server 2019 on an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019. The virtual machine has 4 vCPUs and 28 GB of memory.

You scale up the virtual machine to 16 vCPUs and 64 GB of memory.

You need to provide the lowest latency for tempdb.

What is the total number of data files that tempdb should contain?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 64

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The number of files depends on the number of (logical) processors on the machine. As a general rule, if the number of logical processors is less than or equal to eight, use the same number of data files as logical processors. If the number of logical processors is greater than eight, use eight data files and then if contention continues, increase the number of data files by multiples of 4 until the contention is reduced to acceptable levels or make changes to the workload/code.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/tempdb-database>

### QUESTION 9

A data engineer creates a table to store employee information for a new application. All employee names are in the US English alphabet. All addresses are locations in the United States. The data engineer uses the following statement to create the table.

CREATE TABLE dbo.Employee

```
(
EmployeeID          INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED NOT NULL,
FirstName           VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
LastName            VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
Title               VARCHAR(100) NULL,
LastHireDate        DATETIME NULL,
StreetAddress1      VARCHAR(500) NOT NULL,
StreetAddress2      VARCHAR(500) NOT NULL,
StreetAddress3      VARCHAR(500) NOT NULL,
City                VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,
StateName           VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
Salary              VARCHAR(20) NULL,
PhoneNumber          VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL
)
```

You need to recommend changes to the data types to reduce storage and improve performance. Which two actions should you recommend? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Change Salary to the money data type.
- B. Change PhoneNumber to the float data type.
- C. Change LastHireDate to the datetime2(7) data type.
- D. Change PhoneNumber to the bigint data type.
- E. Change LastHireDate to the date data type.

**Answer:** AE

**QUESTION 10**

You have an Azure SQL database. You identify a long running query. You need to identify which operation in the query is causing the performance issue. What should you use to display the query execution plan in Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)?

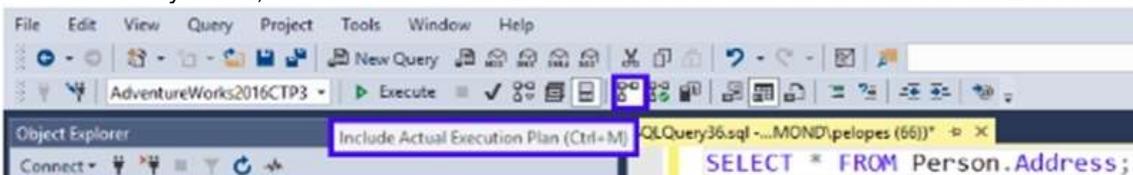
- A. Live Query Statistics
- B. an estimated execution plan
- C. an actual execution plan
- D. Client Statistics

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To include an execution plan for a query during execution

1. On the SQL Server Management Studio toolbar, click Database Engine Query. You can also open an existing query and display the estimated execution plan by clicking the Open File toolbar button and locating the existing query.
2. Enter the query for which you would like to display the actual execution plan.
3. On the Query menu, click Include Actual Execution Plan or click the Include Actual Execution Plan toolbar button.



Note: Actual execution plans are generated after the Transact-SQL queries or batches execute. Because of this, an actual execution plan contains runtime information, such as actual resource usage metrics and runtime warnings (if

any). The execution plan that is generated displays the actual query execution plan that the SQL Server Database Engine used to execute the queries.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/display-an-actual-execution-plan>

#### **QUESTION 11**

You have a version-8.0 Azure Database for MySQL database.

You need to identify which database queries consume the most resources.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Query Store
- B. Metrics
- C. Query Performance Insight
- D. Alerts

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The Query Store feature in Azure Database for MySQL provides a way to track query performance over time. Query Store simplifies performance troubleshooting by helping you quickly find the longest running and most resource-intensive queries. Query Store automatically captures a history of queries and runtime statistics, and it retains them for your review. It separates data by time windows so that you can see database usage patterns. Data for all users, databases, and queries is stored in the mysql schema database in the Azure Database for MySQL instance.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/mysql/concepts-query-store>