

Exam Questions 70-767

Implementing a SQL Data Warehouse (beta)

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/70-767/>



NEW QUESTION 1

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 sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) projects. The project consists of several packages that load data warehouse tables. You need to extend the control flow design for each package to use the following control flow while minimizing development efforts and maintenance:



Solution: You add the control flow to a script task. You add an instance of the script task to the storage account in Microsoft Azure. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

A package consists of a control flow and, optionally, one or more data flows. You create the control flow in a package by using the Control Flow tab in SSIS Designer. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/control-flow/control-flow>

NEW QUESTION 2

You are testing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. The package includes the Control Flow task shown in the Control Flow exhibit (Click the Exhibit button)



and the Data Flow task shown in the Data Flow exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You declare a variable named seed as shown in the Variables exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.).

Variables			
Name	Data type	Value	Expression
Seed	Int32	0	

The variable is changed by the Script task during execution. You need to be able to interrogate the value of the seed variable after the Script task completes execution. For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

	Yes	No
You can display the variable by adding a data viewer to the data flow.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can display the variable by adding a breakpoint to the OnPostExecute event and using the Locals window.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can display the variable by adding a breakpoint to the OnVariableValueChanged event and using the Watch window.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can display the variable by adding the following code segment to the Script task: <code>MessageBox.Show</code>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
 No Yes No Yes

NEW QUESTION 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 sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse instance that must be available six months a day for reporting.

You need to pause the compute resources when the instance is not being used. Solution: You use SQL Server Configuration Manager.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
 B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

To pause a SQL Data Warehouse database, use any of these individual methods. Pause compute with Azure portal

Pause compute with PowerShell Pause compute with REST APIs References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-manage-compute-overview>

NEW QUESTION 4

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 sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a data warehouse that stores information about products, sales, and orders for a manufacturing company. The instance contains a database that has two tables named SalesOrderHeader and SalesOrderDetail. SalesOrderHeader has 500,000 rows and SalesOrderDetail has 3,000,000 rows.

Users report performance degradation when they run the following stored procedure:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE Sales.GetRecentSales (@date datetime)
AS BEGIN
    IF @date is NULL
        SET @date = DATEADD(MONTH, -3, (SELECT MAX(ORDERDATE) FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader))
    SELECT * FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader h, Sales.SalesOrderDetail d
    WHERE h.SalesOrderID = d.SalesOrderID
    AND h.OrderDate > @date
END
```

You need to optimize performance.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE STATISTICS Stat1
On Sales.SalesOrderHeader (OrderDate)
WITH SAMPLE 0 PERCENT
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
 B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Microsoft recommend against specifying 0 PERCENT or 0 ROWS in a CREATE STATISTICS..WITH SAMPLE statement. When 0 PERCENT or ROWS is specified, the statistics object is created but does not contain statistics data.

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

NEW 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

Contoso. Ltd. has a Microsoft SQL Server environment that includes SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS), a data warehouse, and SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) Tabular and multi-dimensional models.

The data warehouse stores data related to your company sales, financial transactions and financial budgets. All data for the data warehouse originates from the company's business financial system.

The data warehouse includes the following tables:

Table	Notes
dbo.load_City	
dbo.stage_City	
dbo.dim_City	
fact.Sale	
fact.Transaction	This table contains more than 20,000,000 rows. There are currently no indexes on the table. The table has a column named [Sale Key]. Most queries that target fact.Transaction return recent data based on this column and a column named Description.

The company plans to use Microsoft Azure to store older records from the data warehouse. You must modify the database to enable the Stretch Database capability.

Users report that they are becoming confused about which city table to use for various queries. You plan to create a new schema named Dimension and change the name of the dbo.dimension_city table to Dimension.city. Data loss is not permissible, and you must not leave traces of the old table in the data warehouse.

The fact.Transaction table has measures named RawCost and Totalsale that calculate the wholesale cost of materials. You plan to create a measure that calculates the profit margin based on the two existing measures.

You must implement a partitioning scheme for the fact.Transaction table to move older data to less expensive storage. Each partition will store data for a single calendar year, as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.) You must align the partitions.

	Transaction Key	Date Key	Customer Key	Bill To Customer Key	Supplier Key	Transaction Type Key	Payment Method Key	WWI Invoice ID
1	7	2013-01-01	375	202	0	1	0	7
2	11	2013-01-01	387	202	0	1	0	11
3	12	2013-01-01	330	202	0	1	0	12
4	13	2013-01-01	274	202	0	1	0	13
5	16	2013-01-01	215	202	0	1	0	16
6	25	2013-01-01	298	202	0	1	0	25
7	26	2013-01-01	285	202	0	1	0	26
8	30	2013-01-01	368	202	0	1	0	30
9	35	2013-01-01	232	202	0	1	0	35
10	39	2013-01-01	346	202	0	1	0	39
11	41	2013-01-01	216	202	0	1	0	41
12	63	2013-01-02	224	202	0	1	0	42
13	64	2013-01-02	264	202	0	1	0	43
14	65	2013-01-02	268	202	0	1	0	44
15	70	2013-01-02	375	202	0	1	0	49
16	74	2013-01-02	387	202	0	1	0	53
17	75	2013-01-02	330	202	0	1	0	54
16	74	2013-01-02	387	202	0	1	0	53
17	75	2013-01-02	330	202	0	1	0	54
18	76	2013-01-02	274	202	0	1	0	55
19	78	2013-01-02	215	202	0	1	0	57
20	85	2013-01-02	298	202	0	1	0	64
21	86	2013-01-02	285	202	0	1	0	65
22	90	2013-01-02	368	202	0	1	0	69
23	94	2013-01-02	232	202	0	1	0	73

You must improve performance for queries against the fact.Transaction table. You must implement appropriate indexes and enable the Stretch Database capability.

End of repeated scenario

You need to create the ProfitMargin measure for the fact.Transaction table.

How should you complete the MDX statement? To answer, select the appropriate MDX segments in the answer area.

Answer area

```
CREATE MEMBER CURRENTCUBE.Measures.ProfitMargin
CREATE SET
CREATE SUBCUBE

AS 'Measures.[TotalSale]
[RawCost]

/Measures.[TotalSale]
[RawCost]
```

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer area

```
CREATE MEMBER CURRENTCUBE.Measures.ProfitMargin
CREATE SET
CREATE SUBCUBE

AS 'Measures.[TotalSale]
[RawCost]

/Measures.[TotalSale]
[RawCost]
```

NEW QUESTION 6

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.

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You have a data warehouse that stores information about products, sales, and orders for a manufacturing company. The instance contains a database that has two tables named SalesOrderHeader and SalesOrderDetail. SalesOrderHeader has 500,000 rows and SalesOrderDetail has 3,000,000 rows.

Users report performance degradation when they run the following stored procedure:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE Sales.GetRecentSales (@date datetime)
AS BEGIN
    IF @date is NULL
        SET @date = DATEADD(MONTH, -3, (SELECT MAX(ORDERDATE) FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader))
    SELECT * FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader h, Sales.SalesOrderDetail d
    WHERE h.SalesOrderID = d.SalesOrderID
    AND h.OrderDate > @date
END
```

You need to optimize performance.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE STATISTICS Stat1
ON Sales.SalesOrderHeader (OrderDate)
WITH FULLSCAN
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

UPDATE STATISTICS updates query optimization statistics on a table or indexed view. FULLSCAN computes statistics by scanning all rows in the table or indexed view. FULLSCAN and SAMPLE 100 PERCENT have the same results.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/update-statistics-transact-sql?view=sql-server-2017>

NEW QUESTION 7

You plan to use the dtutil.exe utility with Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) to customize packages. You need to create a new package ID for

package1 on Server1. Which dtutil.exe command should you run?

- A. dtutil.exe /FILE c:\repository\package1.dtsx /DestServer Server! /COPY SQL;package1.dtsx
- B. dtutil.exe /I /FILE c:\repository\package1.dtsx
- C. dtutil.exe /SQL package1 /COPY OTS;c:\repository\package1.dtsx
- D. dtutil.exe /SQL package1 /DELETE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

You are designing a warehouse named DW1.

A table named Table1 is partitioned by using the following partitioning scheme and function.

```
AS RANGE LEFT FOR VALUES ('20150101', '20160101', '20170101', '20180101', '20190101', '20200101');
```

```
GO
```

```
CREATE PARTITION SCHEME schema1
```

```
AS PARTITION function1
```

```
ALL TO ([primary]);
```

```
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE table1
```

```
(MyId BIGINT IDENTITY (1,1),
```

```
OrderDate datetime,
```

```
DueDate datetime,
```

```
AccountNumber nvarchar(15)
```

```
...
```

```
PRIMARY KEY (MyId, OrderDate))
```

```
ON schema1 (OrderDate)
```

```
GO
```

Reports are generated from the data in Table1.

You need to ensure that queries to DW1 return results as quickly as possible. Which column should appear in the WHERE statement clause of the query?

- A. AccountNumber
- B. MyId
- C. DueDate
- D. OrderDate

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

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 this series.

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 data in the data warehouse is stored on a shared SAN. 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.

You have the following requirements:

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Partition the Fact.Order table and retain a total of seven years of data.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Optimize data loading for the Dimension.SalesTerritory, Dimension.Customer, and Dimension.Date tables.
- ▶ Maximize the performance during the data loading process for the Fact.Order partition.
- ▶ Ensure that historical data remains online and available for querying.
- ▶ Reduce ongoing storage costs while maintaining query performance for current data. You are not permitted to make changes to the client applications.

You need to configure data loading for the tables.

Which data loading technology should you use for each table? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Table	Technology
Dimension.SalesTerritory	<div>▼</div> <div>Change Data Capture (CDC) Change Tracking Temporal table Microsoft SQL Server snapshot replication</div>
Dimension.Customer	<div>▼</div> <div>Change Data Capture (CDC) Change Tracking Temporal table Microsoft SQL Server snapshot replication</div>
Dimension.Date	<div>▼</div> <div>Change Data Capture (CDC) Change Tracking Temporal table Microsoft SQL Server snapshot replication</div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Scenario: The Dimension.SalesTerritory and Dimension.Customer tables are frequently updated
Optimize data loading for the Dimension.SalesTerritory, Dimension.Customer, and Dimension.Date tables. Box 1: Change Tracking
Box 2: Change Tracking Box 3: Temporal Table
Temporal Tables are generally useful in scenarios that require tracking history of data changes.
We recommend you to consider Temporal Tables in the following use cases for major productivity benefits.
* Slowly-Changing Dimensions
Dimensions in data warehousing typically contain relatively static data about entities such as geographical locations, customers, or products.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/tables/temporal-table-usage-scenarios>

NEW QUESTION 10

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.
Your company uses Microsoft SQL Server to deploy a data warehouse to an environment that has a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) instance. The data warehouse includes the Fact.Order table as shown in the following table definition. The table has no indexes.

Columns
Order Key (bigint, not null)
City Key (int, not null)
Customer Key (int, not null)
Stock Item Key (int, not null)
Order Date Key (date, not null)
Picked Date Key (date, null)
Salesperson Key (int, not null)
Picker Key (int, null)
Quantity (int, not null)
Unit Price (decimal(18,2), not null)
Tax Rate (decimal(18,3), not null)
Total Excluding Tax (decimal(18,2), not null)
Tax Amount (decimal(18,2), not null)
Total Including Tax (decimal(18,2), not null)

```
SELECT AVG([Tax Amount]) AS [Average Tax Amount]
FROM Fact.Order
WHERE [Order Date Key] BETWEEN '20150701' AND '20151231'

SELECT SUM([Total Excluding Tax]) AS [Total Revenue]
FROM Fact.Order
WHERE [Order Date Key] BETWEEN '20150701' AND '20151231'
```

You need to ensure that the queries complete as quickly as possible.

Solution: You create measure for the Fact.Order table. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should use a columnstore index.

Columnstore indexes are the standard for storing and querying large data warehousing fact tables. This index uses column-based data storage and query processing to achieve gains up to 10 times the query performance in your data warehouse over traditional row-oriented storage.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/columnstore-indexes-overview?view=sql-serv>

NEW QUESTION 10

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 sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) projects. The project consists of several packages that load data warehouse tables.

You need to extend the control flow design for each package to use the following control flow while minimizing development efforts and maintenance:



Solution: You add the control flow to a control flow package part. You add an instance of the control flow package part to each data warehouse load package. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

A package consists of a control flow and, optionally, one or more data flows. You create the control flow in a package by using the Control Flow tab in SSIS Designer.

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

NEW QUESTION 12

You manage Master Data Services (MDS). You plan to create entities and attributes and load them with the data. You also plan to match data before loading it into Data Quality Services (DQS).

You need to recommend a solution to perform the actions.

What should you recommend?

- A. MDS Add-in for Microsoft Excel
- B. MDS Configuration Manager
- C. Data Quality Matching
- D. MDS repository

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the Master Data Services Add-in for Excel, matching functionality is provided by Data Quality Services (DQS). This functionality must be enabled to be used.

- ▶ To enable Data Quality Services integration
- ▶ Open Master Data Services Configuration Manager.
- ▶ In the left pane, click Web Configuration.
- ▶ On the Web Configuration page, select the website and web application.
- ▶ In the Enable DQS Integration section, click Enable integration with Data Quality Services.
- ▶ On the confirmation dialog box, click OK.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/master-data-services/install-windows/enable-data-quality-services-integrati>

NEW QUESTION 17

You manage Master Data Services (MDS).

You need to create a new entity with the following requirements:

- Maximize the performance of the MDS system.
- Ensure that the Entity change logs are stored.

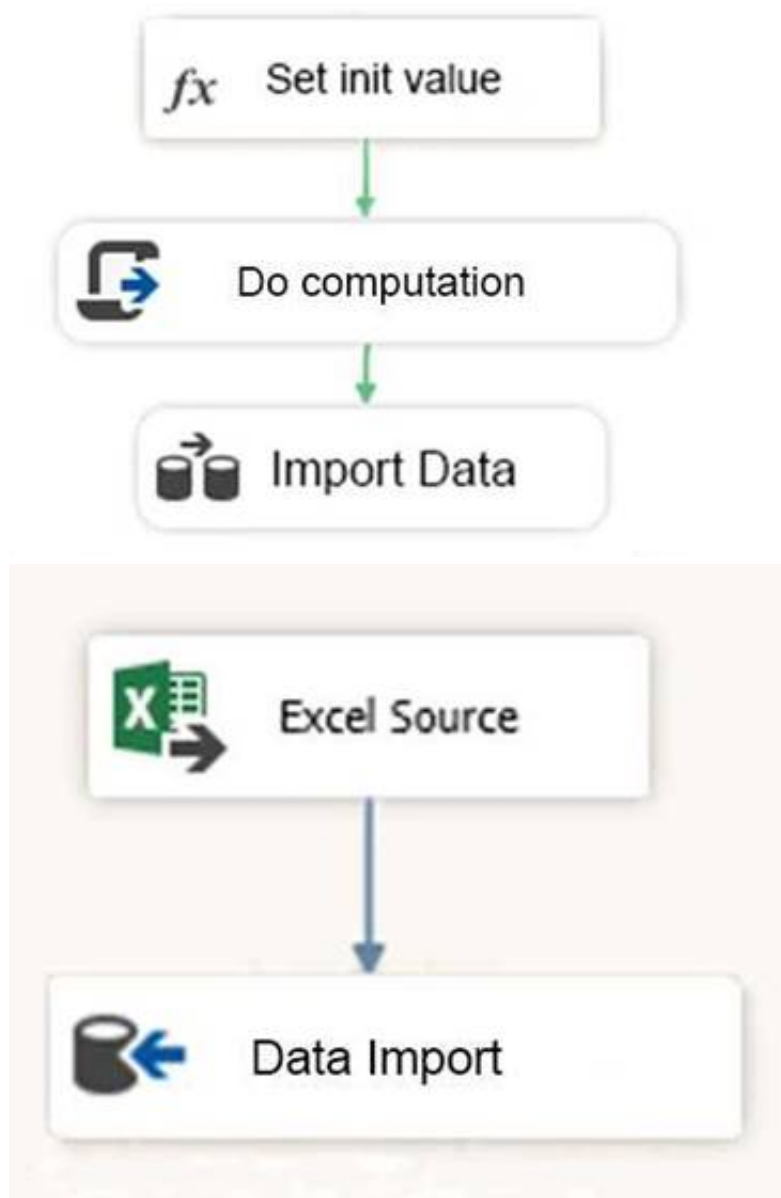
You need to configure the Transaction Log Type setting. Which type should you use?

- A. Full
- B. None
- C. Attribute
- D. Member
- E. Simple

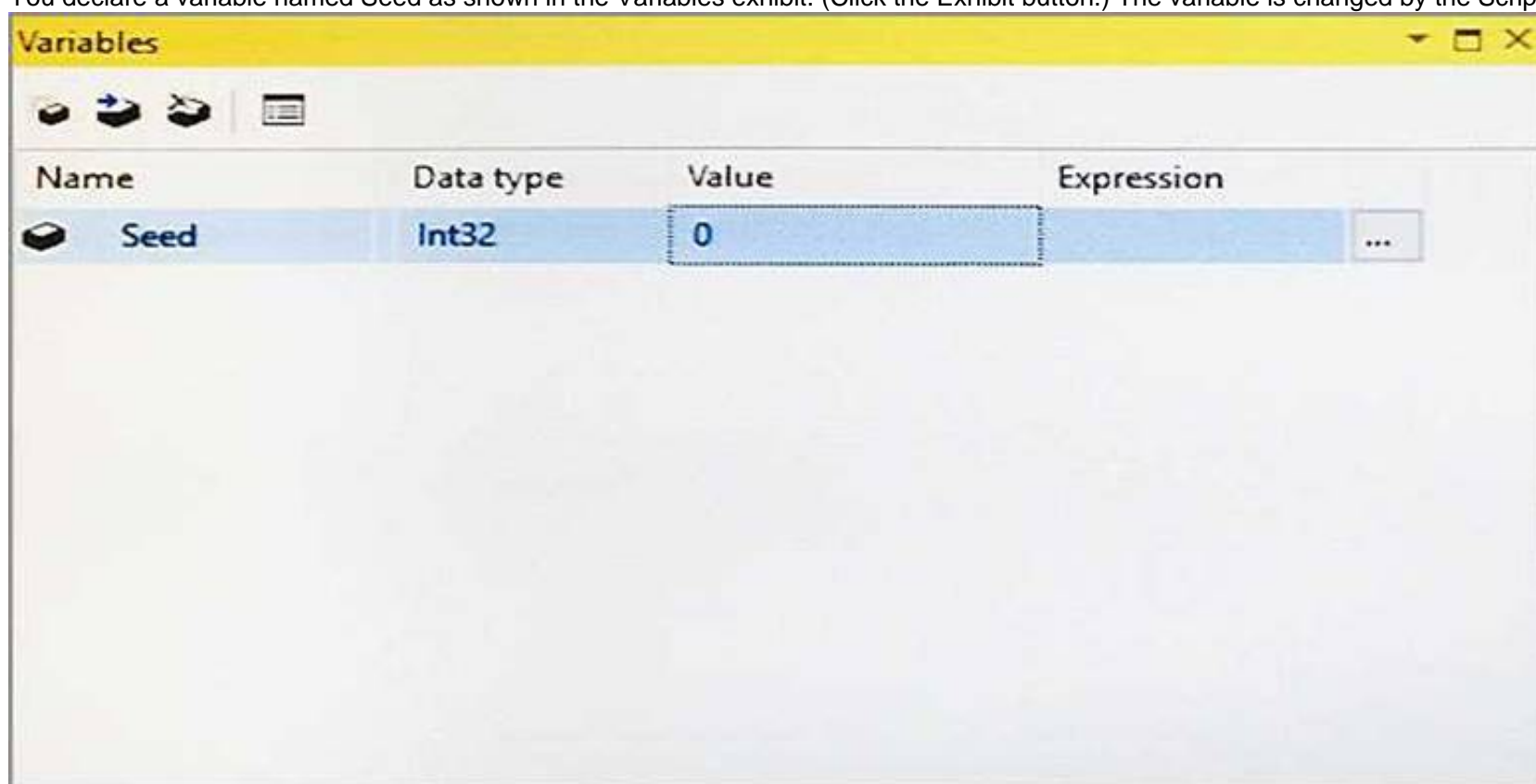
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 22

You are testing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. The package includes the Control Flow task shown in the Control Flow exhibit (Click the Exhibit button) and the Data Flow task shown in the Data Flow exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You declare a variable named Seed as shown in the Variables exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) The variable is changed by the Script task during execution.



You need to be able to interrogate the value of the Seed variable after the Script task completes execution. For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
You can display the variable by adding a data viewer to the data flow.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can display the variable by adding a breakpoint to the OnPostExecute event and using the Locals window.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can display the variable by adding a breakpoint to the OnVariableValueChanged event and using the Watch window.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can display the variable by adding the following code segment to the Script task: <code>MessageBox.Show</code>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/variables-window>

NEW QUESTION 24

You have a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package that contains a Data Flow task as shown in the Data Flow exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You install Data Quality Services (DQS) on the same server that hosts SSIS and deploy a knowledge base to manage customer email addresses. You add a DQS Cleansing transform to the Data Flow as shown in the Cleansing exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

DQS Cleansing Transformation Editor

Configure the properties used to correct the data of an input column.

Connection Manager Mapping **Advanced**

☒ Standardize output

Enable field level columns:

☒ Confidence

☒ Reason

Enable record level columns:

☒ Appended Data (additional data received from reference data provider)

☒ Appended Data Schema

Configure error output: Fail component

OK Cancel Help

You create a Conditional Split transform as shown in the Splitter exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to split the output of the DQS Cleansing task to obtain only Correct values from the EmailAddress column.
 For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
You can use the EmailAddress_Output column to split the output.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can use the EmailAddress_Status column to split the output.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can use the EmailAddress_Reason column to split the output.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The DQS Cleansing component takes input records, sends them to a DQS server, and gets them back corrected. The component can output not only the corrected data, but also additional columns that may be useful for you. For example - the status columns. There is one status column for each mapped field, and another one that aggregated the status for the whole record. This record status column can be very useful in some scenarios, especially when records are further processed in different ways depending on their status. In such cases, it is recommended to use a Conditional Split component below the DQS Cleansing component, and configure it to split the records to groups based on the record status (or based on other columns such as specific field status).

References: <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/dqs/2011/07/18/using-the-ssis-dqs-cleansing-component/>

NEW QUESTION 26

You need to load data from a CSV file to a table.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment 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.

Transact-SQL segments	Answer Area
BULK	<input type="text"/> Sales.Invoices
INSERT	<input type="text"/> '\\share\data\file1.csv'
FROM	<input type="text"/> (FORMAT = 'CSV')
WITH	
MERGE	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Merge transformation combines two sorted datasets into a single dataset. The rows from each dataset are inserted into the output based on values in their key columns.

By including the Merge transformation in a data flow, you can merge data from two data sources, such as tables and files.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/data-flow/transformations/merge-transformation?view=>

NEW QUESTION 29

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Start of repeated scenario

Contoso. Ltd. has a Microsoft SQL Server environment that includes SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS), a data warehouse, and SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) Tabular and multidimensional models.

The data warehouse stores data related to your company sales, financial transactions and financial budgets All data for the data warehouse originates from the company's business financial system.

The data warehouse includes the following tables:

Table	Notes
dbo.load_City	
dbo.stage_City	
dbo.dim_City	
fact.Sale	
fact.Transaction	<p>This table contains more than 20,000,000 rows. There are currently no indexes on the table.</p> <p>The table has a column named [sale key]. Most queries that target fact.Transaction return recent data based on this column and a column named Description.</p>

The company plans to use Microsoft Azure to store older records from the data warehouse. You must modify the database to enable the Stretch Database capability.

Users report that they are becoming confused about which city table to use for various queries. You plan to create a new schema named Dimension and change the name of the dbo.du_city table to Dimension.city. Data loss is not permissible, and you must not leave traces of the old table in the data warehouse.

Pal to create a measure that calculates the profit margin based on the existing measures.

You must improve performance for queries against the fact.Transaction table. You must implement appropriate indexes and enable the Stretch Database capability.

End of repeated scenario

You need to resolve the problems reported about the dia city table.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment 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.

Transact-SQL segments

```
EXEC sp_rename 'dbo.dim_City', 'City'
```

```
ALTER SCHEMA Dimension TRANSFER dbo.City
```

```
DROP TABLE dbo.dim_City
GO
CREATE TABLE Dimension.City( ... )
```

```
SELECT *
INTO Dimension.City
FROM dbo.dim_City
```

```
ALTER TABLE dbo.dim_City
ADD Dimension.City VARCHAR(20) NULL
```

Answer area

```
CREATE SCHEMA Dimension
GO
```

Transact-SQL segment

Transact-SQL segment

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Transact-SQL segments

```
EXEC sp_rename 'dbo.dim_City', 'City'
```

```
ALTER SCHEMA Dimension TRANSFER dbo.City
```

```
DROP TABLE dbo.dim_City
GO
CREATE TABLE Dimension.City( ... )
```

```
SELECT *
INTO Dimension.City
FROM dbo.dim_City
```

```
ALTER TABLE dbo.dim_City
ADD Dimension.City VARCHAR(20) NULL
```

Answer area

```
CREATE SCHEMA Dimension
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE dbo.dim_City
ADD Dimension.City VARCHAR(20) NULL
```

```
DROP TABLE dbo.dim_City
GO
CREATE TABLE Dimension.City( ... )
```

NEW QUESTION 32

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.

You have a Microsoft SQL server that has Data Quality Services (DQS) installed. You need to review the completeness and the uniqueness of the data stored in the matching policy. Solution: You modify the weight of the domain in the matching rule.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Use a matching rule, and use completeness and uniqueness data to determine what weight to give a field in the matching process.

If there is a high level of uniqueness in a field, using the field in a matching policy can decrease the matching results, so you may want to set the weight for that field to a relatively small value. If you have a low level of uniqueness for a column, but low completeness, you may not want to include a domain for that column. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/data-quality-services/create-a-matching-policy?view=sql-server-2017>

NEW QUESTION 35

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 developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. You need to use XPath to extract information from documents.

Which SSIS Toolbox item should you use?

- A. CDC Control task
- B. CDC Splitter
- C. Union All
- D. XML task
- E. Fuzzy Grouping
- F. Merge
- G. Merge Join

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 39

You manage an inventory system that has a table named Products. The Products table has several hundred columns.

You generate a report that relates two columns named ProductReference and ProductName from the Products table. The result is sorted by a column named QuantityInStock from largest to smallest.

You need to create an index that the report can use.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the answer area.

Answer Area

CREATE

	▼
CLUSTERED	
NONCLUSTERED	

 INDEX lx_product

ON dbo.Products

	▼
(ProductReference)	
(QuantityInStock)	
(ProductName)	

INCLUDE

	▼
(Products)	
(ProductReference)	
(ProductName, ProductReference)	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

CREATE INDEX lx_product

CLUSTERED
 NONCLUSTERED

ON dbo.Products

(ProductReference)
 (QuantityInStock)
 (ProductName)

INCLUDE

(Products)
 (ProductReference)
 (ProductName, ProductReference)

NEW QUESTION 43

You are developing a data warehouse. You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
USE AdventureWorks
GO
CREATE TABLE Production.TransactionHistoryArchive(
TransactionID INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT PK_TransactionHistoryArchive_TransactionID PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (TransactionID)
)
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

What is the name of the table created?

AdventureWorks
 Production
 TransactionHistoryArchive

What is the name of the primary key?

Identity
 Production
 TransactionID

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

What is the name of the table created?

AdventureWorks
 Production
 TransactionHistoryArchive

What is the name of the primary key?

Identity
 Production
 TransactionID

NEW QUESTION 47

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

Contoso. Ltd. has a Microsoft SQL Server environment that includes SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS), a data warehouse, and SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) Tabular and multidimensional models.

The data warehouse stores data related to your company sales, financial transactions and financial budgets. All data for the data warehouse originates from the company's business financial system.

The data warehouse includes the following tables:

Table	Notes
dbo.load_City	
dbo.stage_City	
dbo.dim_City	
fact.Sale	
fact.Transaction	This table contains more than 20,000,000 rows. There are currently no indexes on the table. The table has a column named [sale key]. Most queries that target fact.Transaction return recent data based on this column and a column named Description.

The company plans to use Microsoft Azure to store older records from the data warehouse. You must modify the database to enable the Stretch Database capability.

Users report that they are becoming confused about which city table to use for various queries. You plan to create a new schema named Dimension and change the name of the dbo.du_city table to Dimension.city. Data loss is not permissible, and you must not leave traces of the old table in the data warehouse.

Pal to create a measure that calculates the profit margin based on the existing measures.

You must implement a partitioning scheme for the fact.Transaction table to move older data to less expensive storage. Each partition will store data for a single calendar year, as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.) You must align the partitions.

Results Messages

	Transaction Key	Date Key	Customer Key	Bill To Customer Key	Supplier Key	Transaction Type Key	Payment Method Key	WWI Invoice ID
1	7	2013-01-01	375	202	0	1	0	7
2	11	2013-01-01	387	202	0	1	0	11
3	12	2013-01-01	330	202	0	1	0	12
4	13	2013-01-01	274	202	0	1	0	13
5	16	2013-01-01	215	202	0	1	0	16
6	25	2013-01-01	298	202	0	1	0	25
7	26	2013-01-01	285	202	0	1	0	26
8	30	2013-01-01	368	202	0	1	0	30
9	35	2013-01-01	232	202	0	1	0	35
10	39	2013-01-01	346	202	0	1	0	39
11	41	2013-01-01	216	202	0	1	0	41
12	63	2013-01-02	224	202	0	1	0	42
13	64	2013-01-02	264	202	0	1	0	43
14	65	2013-01-02	268	202	0	1	0	44
15	70	2013-01-02	375	202	0	1	0	49
16	74	2013-01-02	387	202	0	1	0	53
17	75	2013-01-02	330	202	0	1	0	54
16	74	2013-01-02	387	202	0	1	0	53
17	75	2013-01-02	330	202	0	1	0	54
18	76	2013-01-02	274	202	0	1	0	55
19	78	2013-01-02	215	202	0	1	0	57
20	85	2013-01-02	298	202	0	1	0	64
21	86	2013-01-02	285	202	0	1	0	65
22	90	2013-01-02	368	202	0	1	0	69
23	94	2013-01-02	232	202	0	1	0	73

You must improve performance for queries against the fact.Transaction table. You must implement appropriate indexes and enable the Stretch Database capability.

End of repeated scenario

You need to resolve the problems reported about the dia city table.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment 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.

Transact-SQL statements

Description

[Sale Key] ASC

[Sale Key] DESC

Description ASC, [Sale Key]

Answer area

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX nc_fact_sale ON Fact.Sale
(
    Transact-SQL segments.
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX cl_fact_sale ON Fact.Sale
(
    Transact-SQL segments.
)
GO
```

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Transact-SQL statements

Description

[Sale Key] ASC

[Sale Key] DESC

Description ASC, [Sale Key]

Answer area

```
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX nc_fact_sale ON Fact.Sale
(
    Description ASC, [Sale Key]
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX cl_fact_sale ON Fact.Sale
(
    Description
)
GO
```

NEW QUESTION 51

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.

You have an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server instance and a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse instance. You move data from the on-premises database to the data warehouse once each day by using a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package.

You observe that the package no longer completes within the allotted time. You need to determine which tasks are taking a long time to complete. Solution: You enable package logging within SSIS.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 55

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 have a database named DB1 that has change data capture enabled.

A Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) job runs once weekly. The job loads changes from DB1 to a data warehouse by querying the change data capture tables.

You remove the Integration Services job.

You need to stop tracking changes to the database temporarily. The solution must ensure that tracking changes can be restored quickly in a few weeks.

Which stored procedure should you execute?

- A. catalog.deploy_project
B. catalog.restore_project
C. catalog.stop_operation
D. sys.sp_cdc.addJob
E. sys.sp_cdc.changejob
F. sys.sp_cdc.disable_db
G. sys.sp_cdc.enable_db

H. sys.sp_cdc.stopJob

Answer: C

Explanation:

catalog.stop_operation stops a validation or instance of execution in the Integration Services catalog.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/system-stored-procedures/catalog-stop-operation-ssisd>

NEW QUESTION 56

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 have a database named DB1 that has change data capture enabled.

A Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) job runs once weekly. The job loads changes from DB1 to a data warehouse by querying the change data capture tables.

You remove the Integration Services job.

You need to stop tracking changes to the database. The solution must remove all the change data capture configurations from DB1.

Which stored procedure should you execute?

- A. catalog.deploy_project
- B. catalog.restore_project
- C. catalog.stop.operation
- D. sys.sp.cdc.addjob
- E. sys.sp.cdc.changejob
- F. sys.sp_cdc_disable_db
- G. sys.sp_cdc_enable_db
- H. sys.sp_cdc.stopJob

Answer: F

Explanation:

sys.sp_cdc_disable_db disables change data capture for all tables in the database currently enabled. All system objects related to change data capture, such as change tables, jobs, stored procedures and functions, are dropped.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-stored-procedures/sys-sp-cdc-disable-db-transa>

NEW QUESTION 57

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 designing a data warehouse and the load process for the data warehouse.

You have a source system that contains two tables named Table1 and Table2. All the rows in each table have a corresponding row in the other table.

The primary key for Table1 is named Key1. The primary key for Table2 is named Key2.

You need to combine both tables into a single table named Table3 in the data warehouse. The solution must ensure that all the nonkey columns in Table1 and Table2 exist in Table3. Which component should you use to load the data to the data warehouse?

- A. the Slowly Changing Dimension transformation
- B. the Conditional Split transformation
- C. the Merge transformation
- D. the Data Conversion transformation
- E. an Execute SQL task
- F. the Aggregate transformation
- G. the Lookup transformation

Answer: G

Explanation:

The Lookup transformation performs lookups by joining data in input columns with columns in a reference dataset. You use the lookup to access additional information in a related table that is based on values in common columns.

You can configure the Lookup transformation in the following ways: Specify joins between the input and the reference dataset.

Add columns from the reference dataset to the Lookup transformation output. Etc.

NEW QUESTION 61

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.

You plan to deploy a Microsoft SQL server that will host a data warehouse named DB1. The server will contain four SATA drives configured as a RAID 10 array.

You need to minimize write contention on the transaction log when data is being loaded to the database. Solution: You configure the server to automatically delete the transaction logs nightly.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

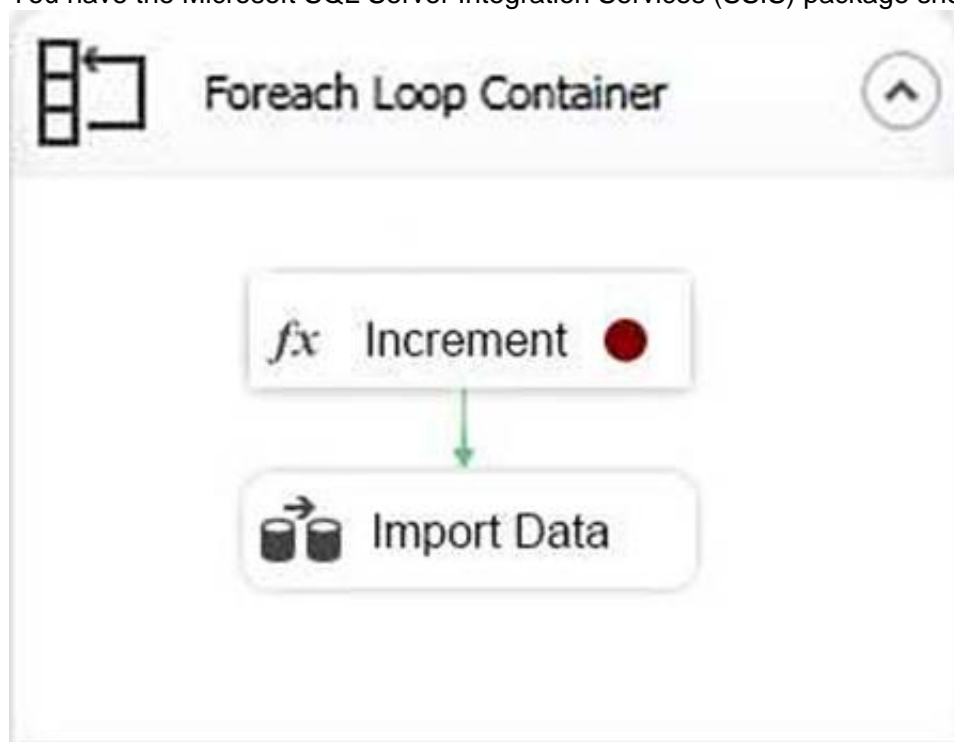
Explanation:

You should place the log file on a separate drive. References:

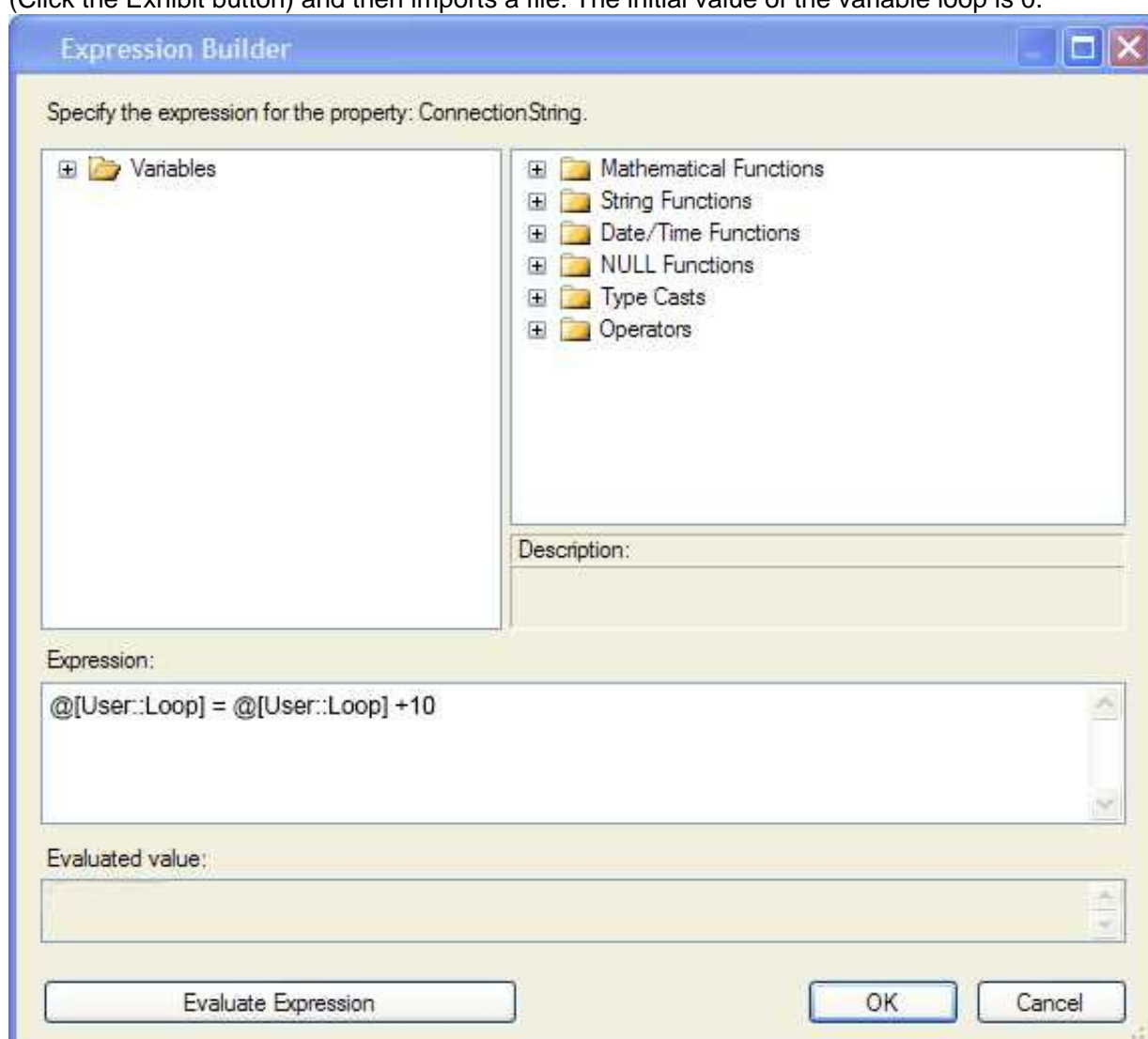
<https://www.red-gate.com/simple-talk/sql/database-administration/optimizing-transaction-log-throughput/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/policy-based-management/place-data-and-log-files-on->

NEW QUESTION 63

You have the Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package shown in the Control flow exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The package iterates over 100 files in a local folder. For each iteration, the package increments a variable named loop as shown in the Expression task exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button) and then imports a file. The initial value of the variable loop is 0.



You suspect that there may be an issue with the variable value during the loop. You define a breakpoint on the Expression task as shown in the BreakPoint exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Set Breakpoints - For Loop Container

Select the breakpoints in the task, For Loop, Foreach Loop, or Sequence to enable. Optionally, select the number of times a breakpoint is ignored before execution is suspended on the breakpoint.

Enabl...	Break Condition	Hit Count Type	Hit Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Break when the container receives the OnPreExecute event	Hit count greater than or equal to	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Break when the container receives the OnPostExecute event	Always	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Break when the container receives the OnError event	Always	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Break when the container receives the OnWarning event	Always	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Break when the container receives the OnInformation event	Always	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Break when the container receives the OnTaskFailed event	Always	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Break when the container receives the OnProgress event	Always	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Break when the container receives the OnQueryCancel event	Always	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Break when the container receives the OnVariableValueChanged...	Always	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Break when the container receives the OnCustomEvent event	Always	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	Break right before evaluating the expression	Always	0

OK Cancel Help

You need to check the value of the loop variable value.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The value of the loop variable is 20 after the breakpoint is reached for the first time.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The loop variable resets to 0 when the breakpoint is reached.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When the code stops at a breakpoint, you can change the value of the loop variable.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Break condition: When the task or container receives the OnPreExecute event.

Called when a task is about to execute. This event is raised by a task or a container immediately before it runs. The loop variable does not reset.

With the debugger, you can break, or suspend, execution of your program to examine your code, evaluate and edit variables in your program, etc.

NEW QUESTION 67

You are the administrator of a Microsoft SQL Server Master Data Services (MDS) model. The model was developed to provide consistent and validated snapshots of master data to the ETL processes by using subscription views. A new model version has been created.

You need to ensure that the ETL processes retrieve the latest snapshot of master data. What should you do?

- A. Add a version flag to the last committed version, and create new subscription views that use this version flag.
 B. Update the subscription views to use the last committed version.
 C. Add a version flag to the new version, and update the subscription views to use this version flag.
 D. Add a version flag to the new version, and create new subscription views that use this version flag.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 70

You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server Data Warehouse. You use SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages to import files from a Microsoft Azure blob storage to the data warehouse.

You plan to use multiple SQL Server instances and SSIS Scale Out to complete the workload faster. You must configure three SQL Server instances to run the SSIS package.

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

- A. Install The SSIS Scale Out Worker feature on two server
- B. Install the Scale Out Master role feature on one server.
- C. Deploy the SSIS project to the SSIS catalog only on the SQL Server which has the Scale Out Master role installed.
- D. Install the SSIS Scale Out Worker feature on all three server
- E. Install the Scale Out Master role on one server.
- F. Deploy the SSIS project to the SSIS catalog on all three SQL Servers in the SSIS Scale Out environment.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 74

You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package that loads a data warehouse. You need to inspect the data that is being processed by the package. What should you do first?

- A. Set a break point on the Control Flow path.
- B. Enable SQL Trace.
- C. Enable logging on the Data Flow path.
- D. Enable a data viewer on the Data Flow path.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 79

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.

Your company uses Microsoft SQL Server to deploy a data warehouse to an environment that has a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) instance. The data warehouse includes the Fact.Order table as shown in the following table definition. The table has no indexes.

Columns
Order Key (bigint, not null)
City Key (int, not null)
Customer Key (int, not null)
Stock Item Key (int, not null)
Order Date Key (date, not null)
Picked Date Key (date, null)
Salesperson Key (int, not null)
Picker Key (int, null)
Quantity (int, not null)
Unit Price (decimal(18,2), not null)
Tax Rate (decimal(18,3), not null)
Total Excluding Tax (decimal(18,2), not null)
Tax Amount (decimal(18,2), not null)
Total Including Tax (decimal(18,2), not null)

You must minimize the amount of space that indexes for the Fact.Order table consume. You run the following queries frequently. Both queries must be able to use a columnstore index:

```
SELECT AVG([Tax Amount]) AS [Average Tax Amount]
FROM Fact.Order
WHERE [Order Date Key] BETWEEN '20150701' AND '20151231'
```

```
SELECT SUM([Total Excluding Tax]) AS [Total Revenue]
FROM Fact.Order
WHERE [Order Date Key] BETWEEN '20150701' AND '20151231'
```

You need to ensure that the queries complete as quickly as possible.

Solution: You create one columnstore index that includes the [Order Date Key], [Tax Amount], and [Total Excluding Tax] columns.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

You should use a columnstore index.

Columnstore indexes are the standard for storing and querying large data warehousing fact tables. This index uses column-based data storage and query processing to achieve gains up to 10 times the query performance in your data warehouse over traditional row-oriented storage.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/columnstore-indexes-overview?view=sql-serv>

NEW QUESTION 84

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 loading data from an OLTP database to a data warehouse. The database contains a table named Sales.

Sales contains details of records that have a type of refund and records that have a type of sales. The data warehouse design contains a table for sales data and a table for refund data.

Which component should you use to load the data to the warehouse?

- A. the Slowly Changing Dimension transformation
- B. the Conditional Split transformation
- C. the Merge transformation
- D. the Data Conversion transformation
- E. an Execute SQL task
- F. the Aggregate transformation
- G. the Lookup transformation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Conditional Split transformation can route data rows to different outputs depending on the content of the data. The implementation of the Conditional Split transformation is similar to a CASE decision structure in a programming language. The transformation evaluates expressions, and based on the results, directs the data row to the specified output. This transformation also provides a default output, so that if a row matches no expression it is directed to the default output.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/data-flow/transformations/conditionalsplit-transformation>

NEW QUESTION 85

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 have a database named DB1 that has change data capture enabled.

A Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) job runs once weekly. The job loads changes from DB1 to a data warehouse by querying the change data capture tables.

You remove the Integration Services job.

You need to stop tracking changes to the database. The solution must remove all the change data capture configurations from DB1.

Which stored procedure should you execute?

- A. catalog.deploy_project
- B. catalog.restore_project
- C. catalog.stop_operation
- D. sys.sp.cdc.addjob
- E. sys.sp.cdc.changejob
- F. sys.sp_cdc_disable_db
- G. sys.sp_cdc_enable_db
- H. sys.sp_cdc.stopJob

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 86

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 developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. The package design consists of two differently structured sources in a single data flow. The Sales source retrieves sales transactions from a SQL Server database, and the Product source retrieves product details from an XML file.

You need to combine the two data flow sources into a single output dataset. Which SSIS Toolbox item should you use?

- A. CDC Control task
- B. CDC Splitter
- C. Union All
- D. XML task
- E. Fuzzy Grouping
- F. Merge
- G. Merge Join

Answer: G

Explanation:

The Merge Join transformation provides an output that is generated by joining two sorted datasets using a FULL, LEFT, or INNER join. For example, you can use a LEFT join to join a table that includes product information with a table that lists the country/region in which a product was manufactured. The result is a table that lists all products and their country/region of origin.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/data-flow/transformations/merge-join-transformation

NEW QUESTION 90

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

Contoso. Ltd. has a Microsoft SQL Server environment that includes SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS), a data warehouse, and SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) Tabular and multi-dimensional models.

The data warehouse stores data related to your company sales, financial transactions and financial budgets. All data for the data warehouse originates from the company's business financial system.

The data warehouse includes the following tables:

Table	Notes
dbo.load_City	
dbo.stage_City	
dbo.dim_City	
fact.Sale	
fact.Transaction	This table contains more than 20,000,000 rows. There are currently no indexes on the table. The table has a column named [sale key]. Most queries that target fact.Transaction return recent data based on this column and a column named Description.

The company plans to use Microsoft Azure to store older records from the data warehouse. You must modify the database to enable the Stretch Database capability.

Users report that they are becoming confused about which city table to use for various queries. You plan to create a new schema named Dimension and change the name of the dbo.dia_city table to Dimension.city. Data loss is not permissible, and you must not leave traces of the old table in the data warehouse.

You must implement a partitioning scheme for the fact.Transaction table to move older data to less expensive storage. Each partition will store data for a single calendar year, as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.) You must align the partitions.

You must improve performance for queries against the fact.Transaction table. You must implement appropriate indexes and enable the Stretch Database capability.

End of repeated scenario

You need to configure the fact. Transaction table.

Which three Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Results Messages

	Transaction Key	Date Key	Customer Key	Bill To Customer Key	Supplier Key	Transaction Type Key	Payment Method Key	WWI Invoice ID
1	7	2013-01-01	375	202	0	1	0	7
2	11	2013-01-01	387	202	0	1	0	11
3	12	2013-01-01	330	202	0	1	0	12
4	13	2013-01-01	274	202	0	1	0	13
5	16	2013-01-01	215	202	0	1	0	16
6	25	2013-01-01	298	202	0	1	0	25
7	26	2013-01-01	285	202	0	1	0	26
8	30	2013-01-01	368	202	0	1	0	30
9	35	2013-01-01	232	202	0	1	0	35
10	39	2013-01-01	346	202	0	1	0	39
11	41	2013-01-01	216	202	0	1	0	41
12	63	2013-01-02	224	202	0	1	0	42
13	64	2013-01-02	264	202	0	1	0	43
14	65	2013-01-02	268	202	0	1	0	44
15	70	2013-01-02	375	202	0	1	0	49
16	74	2013-01-02	387	202	0	1	0	53
17	75	2013-01-02	330	202	0	1	0	54
16	74	2013-01-02	387	202	0	1	0	53
17	75	2013-01-02	330	202	0	1	0	54
18	76	2013-01-02	274	202	0	1	0	55
19	78	2013-01-02	215	202	0	1	0	57
20	85	2013-01-02	298	202	0	1	0	64
21	86	2013-01-02	285	202	0	1	0	65
22	90	2013-01-02	368	202	0	1	0	69
23	94	2013-01-02	232	202	0	1	0	73

Transact-SQL segments

```
ALTER DATABASE Contoso SET REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE
= ON (
SERVER =
'MyStretchDatabaseServer.database.windows.net',
CREDENTIAL = TestAzure
)
GO

CREATE FUNCTION dbo.fn_stretch_by_date(@date
DATETIME2)
RETURNS TABLE
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
RETURN SELECT 1 AS (is_eligible WHERE @date <
CONVERT(datetime2, '1/1/2015', 101)
GO

ALTER TABLE fact.Transaction
SET(REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE = ON (
FILTER_PREDICATE = dbo.fn_stretch_by_date
([Date Key]), MIGRATION_STATE = OUTBOUND
))
GO

ALTER DATABASE master SET REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE
= ON (
SERVER =
'MyStretchDatabaseServer.database.windows.net',
CREDENTIAL = TestAzure
)
GO
```

Answer area

Navigation icons: > < ^ v

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Transact-SQL segments

```
ALTER DATABASE Contoso SET REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE
= ON (
SERVER =
'MyStretchDatabaseServer.database.windows.net',
CREDENTIAL = TestAzure
)
GO

CREATE FUNCTION dbo.fn_stretch_by_date(@date
DATETIME2)
RETURNS TABLE
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
RETURN SELECT 1 AS (is_eligible WHERE @date <
CONVERT(datetime2, '1/1/2015', 101)
GO

ALTER TABLE fact.Transaction
SET(REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE = ON (
FILTER_PREDICATE = dbo.fn_stretch_by_date
([Date Key]), MIGRATION_STATE = OUTBOUND
))
GO

ALTER DATABASE master SET REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE
= ON (
SERVER =
'MyStretchDatabaseServer.database.windows.net',
CREDENTIAL = TestAzure
)
GO
```

Answer area

Navigation icons: > < ^ v

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.fn_stretch_by_date(@date
DATETIME2)
RETURNS TABLE
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
RETURN SELECT 1 AS (is_eligible WHERE @date <
CONVERT(datetime2, '1/1/2015', 101)
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ALTER DATABASE master SET REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE
= ON (
SERVER =
'MyStretchDatabaseServer.database.windows.net',
CREDENTIAL = TestAzure
)
GO

ALTER TABLE fact.Transaction
SET(REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE = ON (
FILTER_PREDICATE = dbo.fn_stretch_by_date
([Date Key]), MIGRATION_STATE = OUTBOUND
))
GO
```

NEW QUESTION 95

You deploy a Microsoft Server database that contains a staging table named EmailAddress_Import. Each night, a bulk process will import customer information from an external database, cleanse the data, and then insert it into the EmailAddress table. Both tables contain a column named EmailAddressValue that stores the email address.

You need to implement the logic to meet the following requirements:

- Email addresses that are present in the EmailAddress_Import table but not in the EmailAddress table must be inserted into the EmailAddress table.
- Email addresses that are not in the EmailAddress_Import but are present in the EmailAddress table must be deleted from the EmailAddress table.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment 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.

Transact-SQL segments

EmailAddress
 EmailAddress_Import
 NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE
 NOT MATCHED BY TARGET
 MATCHED

Answer area

```

MERGE Transact-SQL segment AS B
USING Transact-SQL segment AS A
ON A.EmailAddressValue = B.EmailAddressValue
WHEN Transact-SQL segment
THEN INSERT (EmailAddressValue) VALUES (A.EmailAddressValue)
WHEN Transact-SQL segment
THEN DELETE
    
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: EmailAddress

The EmailAddress table is the target. Box 2: EmailAddress_import

The EmailAddress_import table is the source. Box 3: NOT MATCHED BY TARGET

Box 4: NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE

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

NEW QUESTION 100

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 have a database named DB1 that has change data capture enabled.

A Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) job runs once weekly. The job loads changes from DB1 to a data warehouse by querying the change data capture tables.

You discover that the job loads changes from the previous three days only. You need re ensure that the job loads changes from the previous week. Which stored procedure should you execute?

- A. catalog.deploy_project
- B. catalog.restore_project
- C. catalog.stop.operation
- D. sys.sp_cdc.addJob
- E. sys.sp.cdc.changejob
- F. sys.sp_cdc_disable_db
- G. sys.sp_cdc_enable_db
- H. sys.sp_cdc.stopJob

Answer: A

Explanation:

catalog.deploy_project deploys a project to a folder in the Integration Services catalog or updates an existing project that has been deployed previously.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/system-stored-procedures/catalog-deploy-project-ssisd>

NEW QUESTION 103

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 are configuring a Microsoft SQL server named ow1 for a new data warehouse. The server contains eight drives and eight processor cores. Each drive uses a separate physical disk.

You need to configure storage for the tempdb database. The solution must minimize the amount of time it takes to process daily ETL jobs.

Solution: You configure eight files for the tempdb database. You place the files on a drive that contains the operating system files.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 104

You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. You enable the SSIS log provider for the Windows event log. You configure the package to use the ScriptTaskLogEntry event. You create a custom Script task. You need to ensure that when the script completes, it writes the execution status to the event log on the server that hosts SSIS. Which code segment should you add to the Script task?

- A. Dts.TaskResult = (int)ScriptResults.Failure
- B. Dts.Events.FireWarning (0, "SSIS", "Script executed with return result " Dts.TaskResult, String.Empty, 0)
- C. System.Diagnostics.EventLog.writeEntryC'SSIS', "Script executed with return result " + Dts.TaskResult, System.Diagnostics.EventLogEntryType.Information)
- D. Dts.TaskResult = (int)ScriptResults.Success

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 107

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. You configure a new matching policy Master Data Services (MDS) as shown in the following exhibit.

Rule Details		Rule Editor			
Rule name:	Customer attributes	Domain	Similarity	Weight	Prerequisite
Description:		Gender	Exact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Min. matching score:	80 %	City	Exact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		State	Exact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Country	Exact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Zip	Exact		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Birth Date	Similar D 3 M 0 Y 0	34 %	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Address Line 1	Similar	10 %	<input type="checkbox"/>
		First Name	Similar	33 %	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Last Name	Similar	23 %	<input type="checkbox"/>

You review the Matching Results of the policy and find that the number of new values matches the new values. You verify that the data contains multiple records that have similar address values, and you expect some of the records to match. You need to increase the likelihood that the records will match when they have similar address values. Solution: You decrease the minimum matching score of the matching policy. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. NO

Answer: A

Explanation:

We decrease the Min. matching score. A data matching project consists of a computer-assisted process and an interactive process. The matching project applies the matching rules in the matching policy to the data source to be assessed. This process assesses the likelihood that any two rows are matches in a matching score. Only those records with a probability of a match greater than a value set by the data steward in the matching policy will be considered a match. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/data-quality-services/data-matching>

NEW QUESTION 109

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