

Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-767

Implementing a SQL Data Warehouse (beta)



NEW QUESTION 1

You are designing the data warehouse to import data from three different environments. The sources for the data warehouse will be loaded every hour. Scenario A includes tables in a Microsoft Azure SQL Database:

- ▶ Millions of updates and inserts occur per hour
- ▶ A periodic query of the current state of rows that have changed is needed.
- ▶ The change detection method needs to be able to ignore changes to some columns in a table.
- ▶ The source database is a member of an AlwaysOn Availability group.

Scenario B includes tables with status update changes:

- ▶ Tracking the duration between workflow statuses.
- ▶ All transactions must be captured, including before/after values for UPDATE statements.
- ▶ To minimize impact to performance, the change strategy adopted should be asynchronous.

Scenario C includes an external source database:

- ▶ Updates and inserts occur regularly.
- ▶ No changes to the database should require code changes to any reports or applications.
- ▶ Columns are added and dropped to tables in the database periodically. These schema changes should not require any interruption or reconfiguration of the change detection method chose.
- ▶ Data is frequently queried as the entire row appeared at a past point in time. All tables have primary keys.

You need to load each data source. You must minimize complexity, disk storage, and disruption to the data sources and the existing data warehouse. Which change detection method should you use for each scenario? To answer, drag the appropriate loading methods to the correct scenarios. Each source 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.

Answer Area

Loading methods	Scenario	Loading method
Change Tracking	A	
Change Data Capture	B	
System-Versioned Temporal Table	C	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Scenario	Loading method
A	System-Versioned Temporal Table
B	Change Tracking
C	Change Data Capture

Box A: System-Versioned Temporal Table
System-versioned temporal tables are designed to allow users to transparently keep the full history of changes for later analysis, separately from the current data, with the minimal impact on the main OLTP workload.
Box B: Change Tracking Box C: Change Data Capture
Change data capture supports tracking of historical data, while that is not supported by change tracking. References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/track-changes/track-data-changes-sql-server> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/tables/temporal-table-usage-scenarios>

NEW QUESTION 2

Your company has a Microsoft SQL Server data warehouse instance. The human resources department assigns all employees a unique identifier. You plan to store this identifier in a new table named Employee.

You create a new dimension to store information about employees by running the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE [Dimension].[Employee]
(
    [EmployeeID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [EmployeeName] [nvarchar](50) NULL,
    [PreferredName] [nvarchar](50) NULL,
    [IsSalesperson] [bit] NOT NULL,
    [Email] [nvarchar](50) NULL
)
```

You have not added data to the dimension yet. You need to modify the dimension to implement a new column named [EmployeeKey]. The new column must use unique values.

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

Answer Area

```
ALTER TABLE [Dimension].[Employee]
```

ADD [EmployeeKey] INT IDENTITY(1,1) NULL ADD [EmployeeKey] INT IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL ADD [EmployeeID] INT IDENTITY(1,1) NULL ADD [EmployeeID] INT IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL	▼
--	---

```
ALTER TABLE [Dimension].[Employee]
ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Dimension_Employee
```

PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([EmployeeKey]) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([EmployeeID]) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Employee]) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([PreferredName])	▼
--	---

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
ALTER TABLE [Dimension].[Employee]
```

ADD [EmployeeKey] INT IDENTITY(1,1) NULL ADD [EmployeeKey] INT IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL ADD [EmployeeID] INT IDENTITY(1,1) NULL ADD [EmployeeID] INT IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL	▼
---	---

```
ALTER TABLE [Dimension].[Employee]
ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Dimension_Employee
```

PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([EmployeeKey]) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([EmployeeID]) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([Employee]) PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([PreferredName])	▼
---	---

NEW QUESTION 3

You need to ensure that a downstream system can consume data in a Master Data Services (MDS) system. What should you configure?

- A. a Data Collector

- B. a knowledgebase
- C. a matching policy
- D. a subscription view

Answer: D

Explanation:

Subscription views to consume your master data. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/master-data-services/master-data-services-overview-mds?view=sql-server->

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

You are the administrator of a Microsoft SQL Server Master Data Services (MDS) instance. The instance contains a model named Geography and a model named customer. The Geography model contains an entity named countryRegion.

You need to ensure that the countryRegion entity members are available in the customer model.

Solution: In the Customer model, add a domain-based attribute to reference the CountryRegion entity in the Geography model.

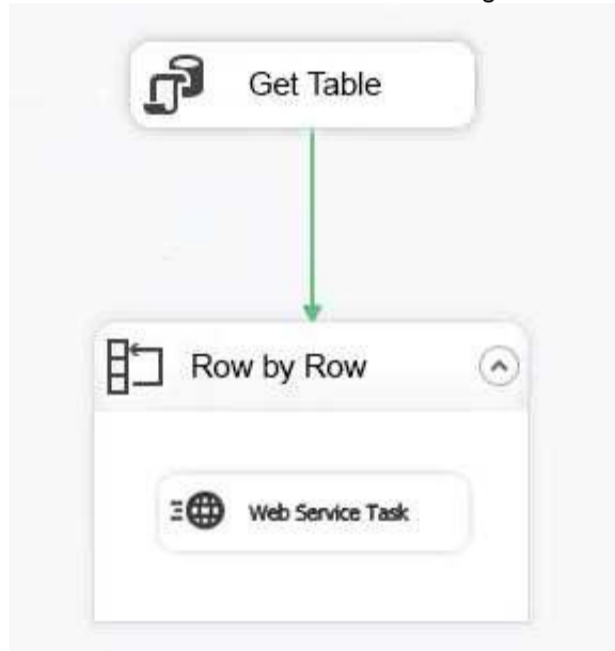
Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

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



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

- A. Foreach SMO Enumerator
- B. Foreach Azure Blob Enumerator
- C. Foreach NodeList Enumerator
- D. Foreach ADO Enumerator

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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.

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 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

CREATE SET

CREATE SUBCUBE

CURRENTCUBE.Measures.ProfitMargin

AS 'Measures.'

[TotalSale]

[RawCost]

/Measures.

[TotalSale]

[RawCost]

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer area

CREATE MEMBER

CREATE SET

CREATE SUBCUBE

CURRENTCUBE.Measures.ProfitMargin

AS 'Measures.'

[TotalSale]

[RawCost]

/Measures.

[TotalSale]

[RawCost]

NEW QUESTION 7

You need to build a knowledge base in Data Quality Services (DQS). You need to ensure that the data is validated by using a third-party data source before DQS processes the data. Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Answer Area

Perform Network Discovery.

Configure a matching policy.

Configure reference data services.

Perform Domain Management.

Perform Knowledge Discovery.

⬅

➡

⬆

⬇

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Building a DQS knowledge base involves the following processes and components: Step 1: Perform Knowledge Discovery
A computer-assisted process that builds knowledge into a knowledge base by processing a data sample Step 2: Perform Domain Management
An interactive process that enables the data steward to verify and modify the knowledge that is in knowledge base domains, each of which is associated with a data field. This can include setting field-wide properties, creating rules, changing specific values, using reference data services, or setting up term-based or cross-field relationships.
Step 3: Configure reference Data Services
A process of domain management that enables you to validate your data against data maintained and guaranteed by a reference data provider.
Step 4: Configure a Matching Policy
A policy that defines how DQS processes records to identify potential duplicates and non-matches, built into the knowledge base in a computer-assisted and interactive process.
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/data-quality-services/dqs-knowledge-bases-and-domains>

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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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 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 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 implement partitioning for the Fact.Ticket table.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct locations. Each action 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: More than one combination of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct combinations you select.

Actions

INSERT SELECT

MERGE

SWITCH

DELETE

SPLIT

Answer area

First action

Second action

Action

Action

Action

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

From scenario: - 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.

The detailed steps for the recurring partition maintenance tasks are: References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/tables/manage-retention-of-historical-data-in-system-v>

NEW QUESTION 10

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><div><div>Change Data Capture (CDC)</div><div>Change Tracking</div><div>Temporal table</div><div>Microsoft SQL Server snapshot replication</div></div></div>
Dimension.Customer	<div><div>▼</div><div><div>Change Data Capture (CDC)</div><div>Change Tracking</div><div>Temporal table</div><div>Microsoft SQL Server snapshot replication</div></div></div>
Dimension.Date	<div><div>▼</div><div><div>Change Data Capture (CDC)</div><div>Change Tracking</div><div>Temporal table</div><div>Microsoft SQL Server snapshot replication</div></div></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 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. You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT CustomerKey, SUM(SalesAmt) TotalSales
FROM sales.FactOrders
GROUP BY CustomerKey
```

The query fails to return results.
You need to determine why the query fails.
Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT TOP 1 status, total_elapsed_time, submit_time
FROM sales.FactOrders
WHERE [label] = 'TotalSales'
ORDER BY submit_time
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

To use submit_time we must use sys.dm_pdw_exec_requests table. References:



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

NEW QUESTION 14

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 the following line-of-business solutions:

-  If a change is made to the ReferenceNr column in any of the sources, set the value of IsDisabled to True and create a new row in the Products table.
-  If a row is deleted in any of the sources, set the value of IsDisabled to True in the data warehouse.

One or more Microsoft SQL Server instances support each solution. Each solution has its own product catalog. You have an additional server that hosts SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) and a data warehouse. You populate the data warehouse with data from each of the line-of-business solutions. The data warehouse does not store primary key values from the individual source tables.

The database for each solution has a table named Products that stored product information. The Products table in each database uses a separate and unique key for product records. Each table shares a column named ReferenceNr between the databases. This column is used to create queries that involve more than once solution.

You need to load data from the individual solutions into the data warehouse nightly. The following requirements must be met:

-  Enable the Change Tracking for the Product table in the source databases.
-  Query the cdc.fn_cdc_get_all_changes_capture_dbo_products function from the sources for updated rows.
-  Set the IsDisabled column to True for rows with the old ReferenceNr value.
-  Create a new row in the data warehouse Products table with the new ReferenceNr value.

Solution: Perform the following actions: Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

We must also handle the deleted rows, not just the updated rows.

References: <https://solutioncenter.apexsql.com/enable-use-sql-server-change-data-capture/>

NEW QUESTION 18

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 20

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 the sources shown in the following diagram:



Each source contains data that is not sorted.
 You need to combine data from all of the sources into a single 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: C

NEW QUESTION 22

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.

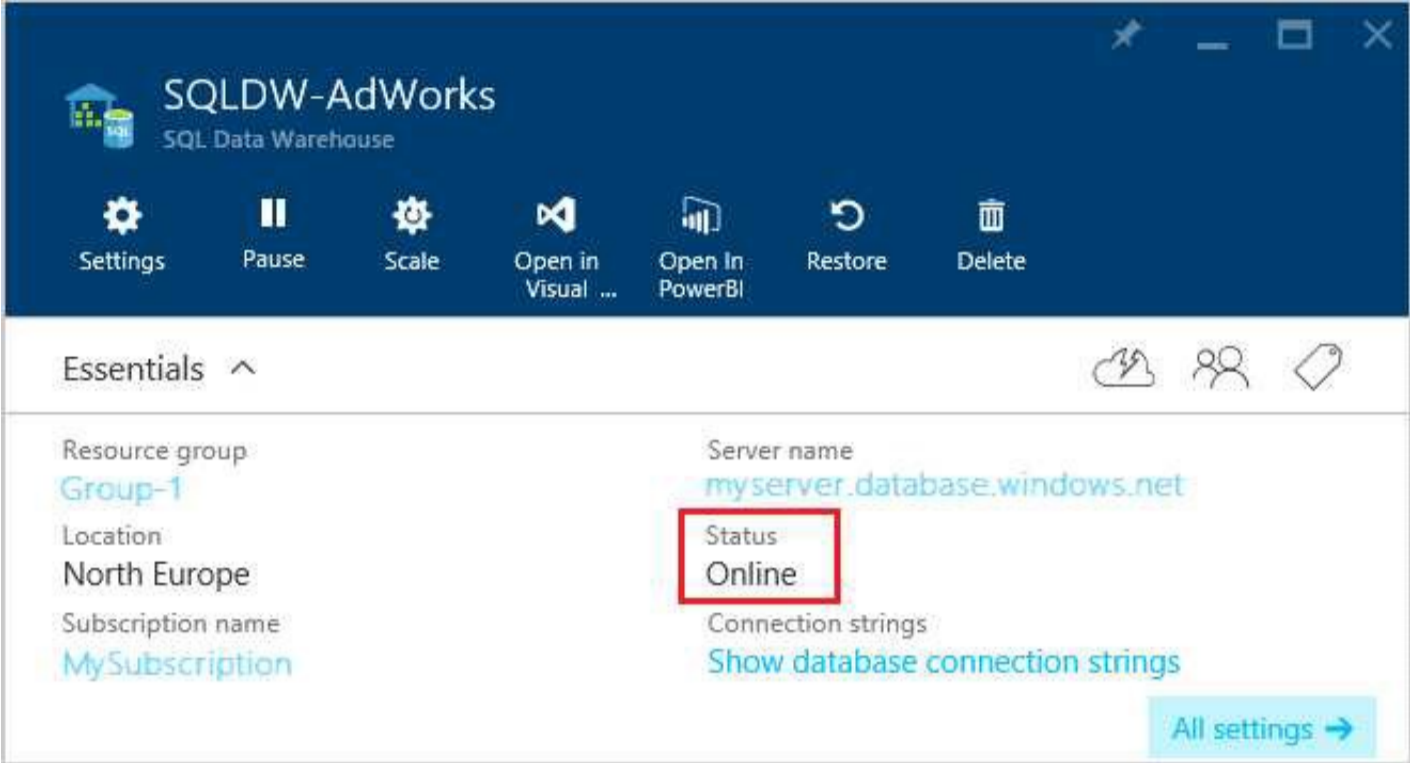
After you answer a question in this sections, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
 You have a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse instance that must be available six months a day for reporting.
 You need to pause the compute resources when the instance is not being used. Solution: You use the Azure portal.
 Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

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
 Note: To pause a database:
 1. Open the Azure portal and open your database. Notice that the Status is Online.



2. To suspend compute and memory resources, click Pause, and then a confirmation message appears. Click yes to confirm or no to cancel.

References:

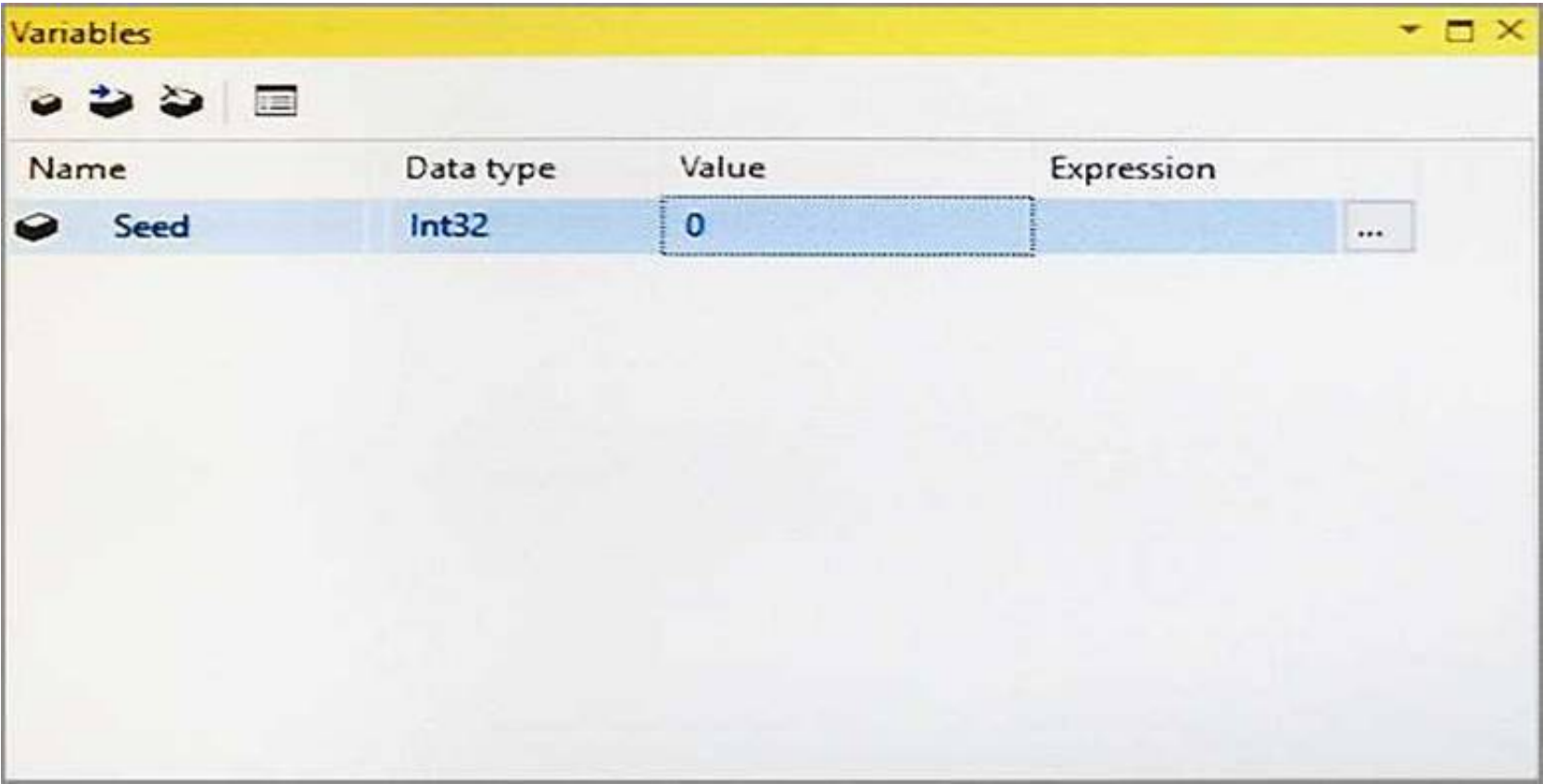
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-manage-compute-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-manage-compute-portal#pause-c>

NEW QUESTION 27

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 28

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 30

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 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 35

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 are the administrator of a Microsoft SQL Server Master Data Services (MDS) instance. The instance contains a model named Geography and a model named customer. The Geography model contains an entity named countryRegion.

You need to ensure that the countryRegion entity members are available in the customer model. Solution: Configure an entity sync relationship to replicate the CountryRegion entity.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38

You have a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package that loads data into a data warehouse each night from a transactional system. The package also loads data from a set of Comma-Separated Values (CSV) files that are provided by your company's finance department.

The SSIS package processes each CSV file in a folder. The package reads the file name for the current file into a variable and uses that value to write a log entry to a database table.

You need to debug the package and determine the value of the variable before each file is processed.

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

Actions

Click the **Start** toolbar button to commerce debugging the package.

When a breakpoint is reached, view the value of the variable by using the Variables window.

Open the Control Flow editor for the package.

When a breakpoint is reached, view the value of the variable by using the Locals window.

Set a breakpoint on the For Loop container.

Set a breakpoint on the Sequence container.

Open the Data Flow editor for the package.

Set a breakpoint on the Foreach Loop container.

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

You debug control flows.

The Foreach Loop container is used for looping through a group of files. Put the breakpoint on it.

The Locals window displays information about the local expressions in the current scope of the Transact-SQL debugger.

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

<http://blog.pragmaticworks.com/looping-through-a-result-set-with-the-foreach-loop>

NEW QUESTION 41

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.

You need to track auditing data for four tables in DB1 by using change data capture. Which stored procedure should you execute first?

- A. catalog.deploy_project
- B. catalog.restore_project
- C. catalog.stop_operation
- D. sys.sp_cdc_add_job
- E. sys.sp_cdc_change_job
- F. sys.sp_cdc_disable_db

Answer: D

Explanation:

Because the cleanup and capture jobs are created by default, the sys.sp_cdc_add_job stored procedure is necessary only when a job has been explicitly dropped and must be recreated.

Note: sys.sp_cdc_add_job creates a change data capture cleanup or capture job in the current database. A cleanup job is created using the default values when the first table in the database is enabled for change data capture. A capture job is created using the default values when the first table in the database is enabled for change data capture and no transactional publications exist for the database. When a transactional publication exists, the transactional log reader is used to drive the capture mechanism, and a separate capture job is neither required nor allowed.

Note: sys.sp_cdc_change_job

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/track-changes/track-data-changes-sqlserver>

NEW QUESTION 45

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.

Users report that an application that uses DB1 is suddenly unresponsive.

You discover that the Integration Services job causes severe blocking issues in the application. You need to ensure that the users can run the application as quickly as possible. Your SQL Server login is a member of only the ssis.admin database role.

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: E

Explanation:

sys.sp_cdc_change_job modifies the configuration of a change data capture cleanup or capture job in the current database.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-stored-procedures/sys-sp-cdc-change-job-trans>

NEW QUESTION 48

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 52

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 few 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	376	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.

Answer area

```
CREATE CLUSTERED COLUMNSTORE INDEX idx_fact_sale ON fact.Sale
CREATE NONCLUSTERED COLUMNSTORE INDEX idx_fact_sale ON fact.Sale
ALTER INDEX idx_fact_sale ON fact.Sale DISABLE
```

```
WITH (DROP_EXISTING = ON)
DROP INDEX idx_fact_sale ON fact.Sale
ALTER INDEX idx_fact_sale ON fact.Sale REBUILD
CREATE CLUSTERED COLUMNSTORE INDEX idx_fact_sale_cs ON fact.Sale
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer area

```
CREATE CLUSTERED COLUMNSTORE INDEX idx_fact_sale ON fact.Sale
CREATE NONCLUSTERED COLUMNSTORE INDEX idx_fact_sale ON fact.Sale
ALTER INDEX idx_fact_sale ON fact.Sale DISABLE
```

```
WITH (DROP_EXISTING = ON)
DROP INDEX idx_fact_sale ON fact.Sale
ALTER INDEX idx_fact_sale ON fact.Sale REBUILD
CREATE CLUSTERED COLUMNSTORE INDEX idx_fact_sale_cs ON fact.Sale
```

NEW QUESTION 57

You have a database named DB1 that contains millions of rows. You plan to perform a weekly audit of the changes to the rows. You need to ensure that you can view which rows were modified and the hour that the modification occurred. What should you do?

- A. Enable Policy-Based Management
- B. Configure Stretch Database.
- C. Configure an SSIS database.
- D. Enable change data capture.

Answer: D

Explanation:

SQL Server 2017 provides two features that track changes to data in a database: change data capture and change tracking. Change data capture provides historical change information for a user table by capturing both the fact that DML changes were made and the actual data that was changed. Changes are captured by using an asynchronous process that reads the transaction log and has a low impact on the system.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/track-changes/track-data-changes-sql-server>

NEW QUESTION 62

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 Management Studio (SSMS).

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

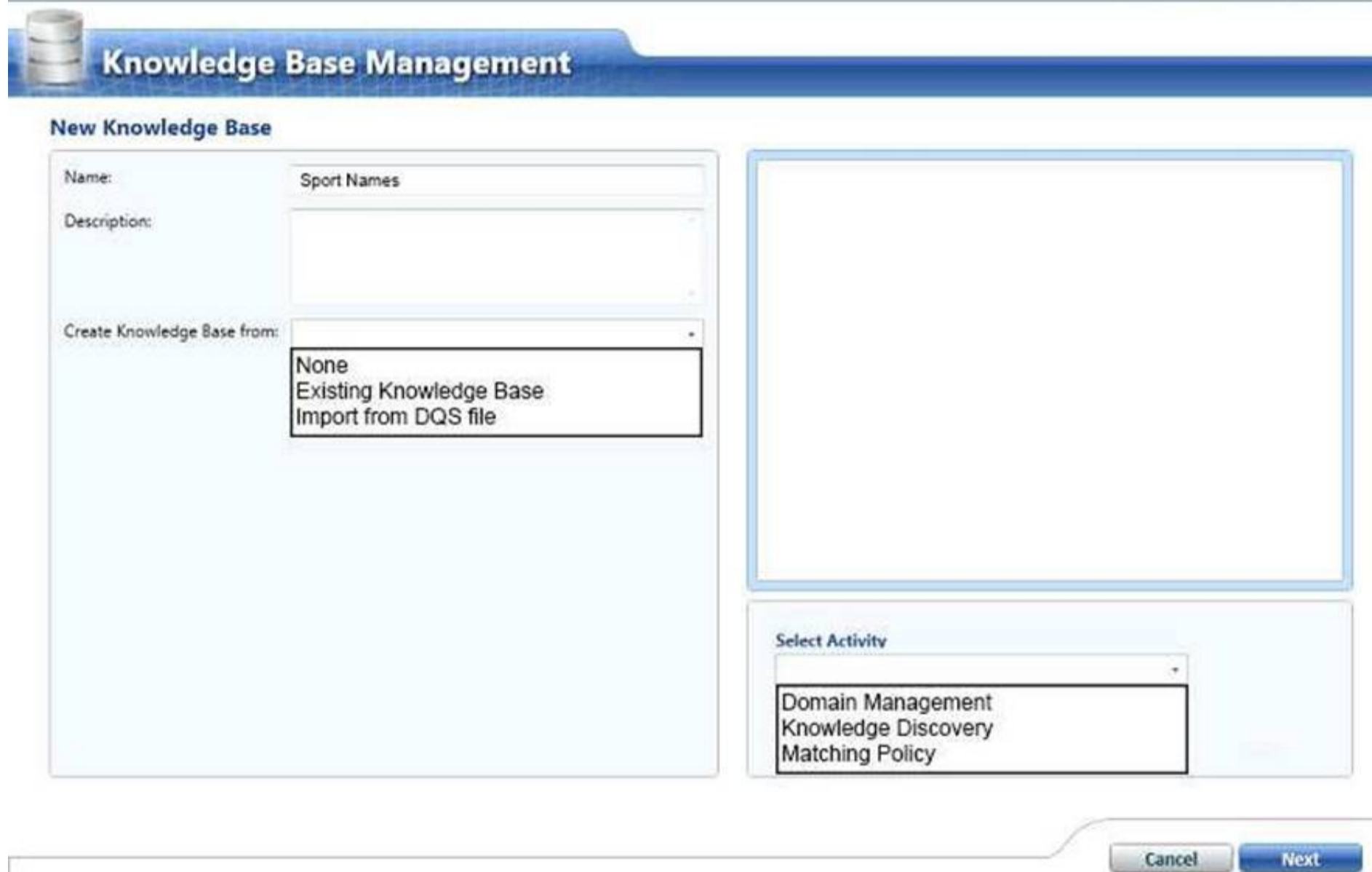
To pause a SQL Data Warehouse database, use any of these individual methods. Pause compute with Azure portal
 Pause compute with PowerShell Pause compute with REST APIs
 References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-manage-compute-overview>

NEW QUESTION 66

You have a series of analytic data models and reports that provide insights into the participation rates for sports at different schools. Users enter information about sports and participants into a client application. The application stores this transactional data in a Microsoft SQL Server database. A SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package loads the data into the models.
 When users enter data, they do not consistently apply the correct names for the sports. The following table shows examples of the data entry issues.

Sport	Variations entered by users
baseball	baseball, ball, play ball
football	soccer, football

You need to create a new knowledge base to improve the quality of the sport name data.
 How should you configure the knowledge base? To answer, select the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area.



The image shows a 'Knowledge Base Management' dialog box. The 'New Knowledge Base' section has three fields: 'Name:' with the value 'Sport Names', 'Description:', and 'Create Knowledge Base from:' with a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing three options: 'None', 'Existing Knowledge Base', and 'Import from DQS file'. To the right of these fields is a large empty text area. Below the text area is a 'Select Activity' section with a dropdown menu showing three options: 'Domain Management', 'Knowledge Discovery', and 'Matching Policy'. At the bottom right of the dialog box are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

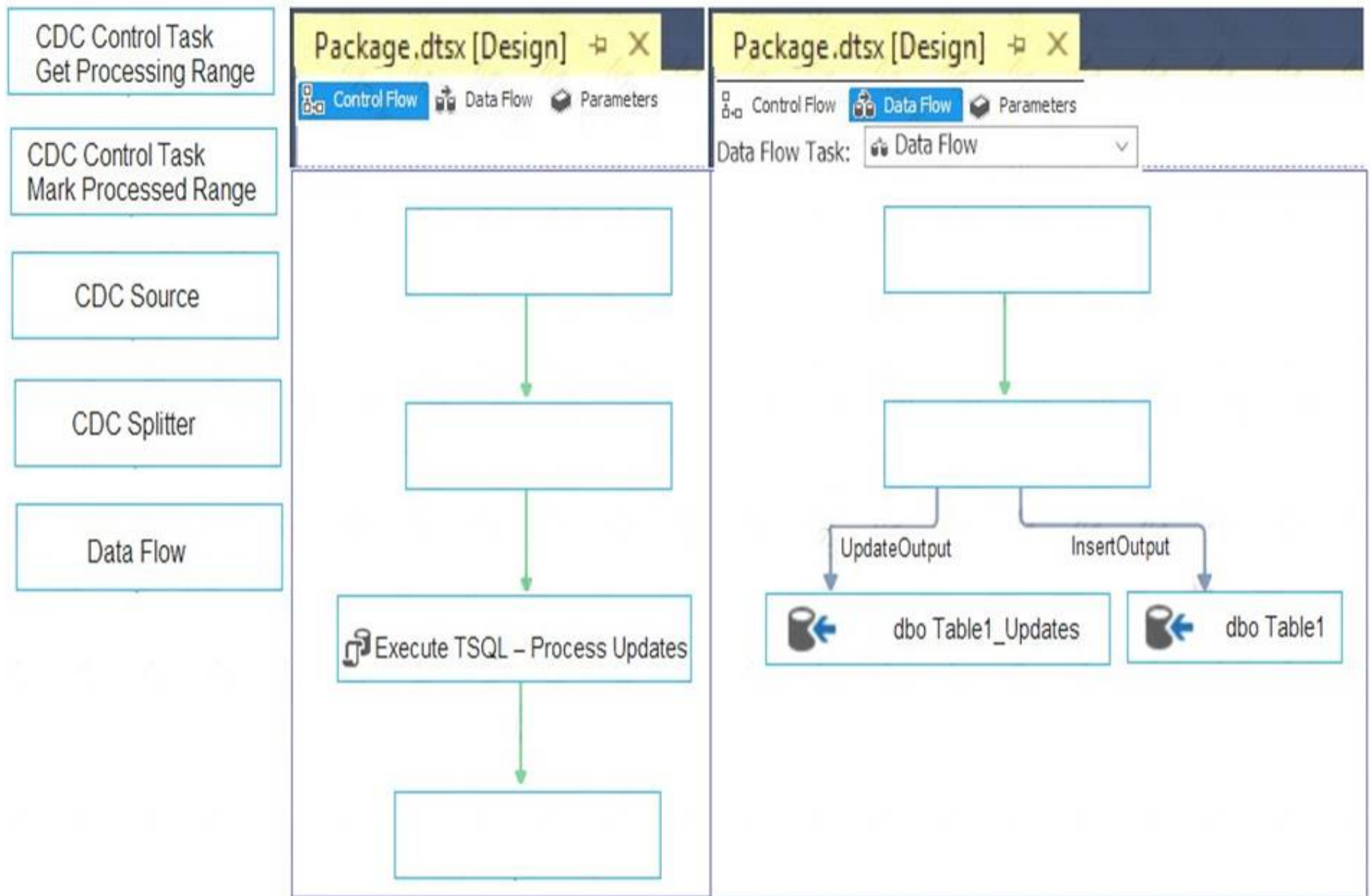
Explanation:

Spot 1: Create Knowledge base from: None
 Select None if you do not want to base the new knowledge base on an existing knowledge base or data file.

NEW QUESTION 71

You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package to incrementally load new and changed records from a data source. The SSIS package must load new records into Table1 and updated records into Table1_Updates. After loading records, the package must call a Transact-SQL statement to process updated rows according to existing business logic.
 You need to complete the design of the SSIS package.
 Which tasks should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate SSIS objects to the correct targets. Each SSIS object 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.

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: CDC Control Task Get Processing Range Step 2: Mark Processed Range

Step 3: Data Flow

The Data Flow task encapsulates the data flow engine that moves data between sources and destinations, and lets the user transform, clean, and modify data as it is moved. Addition of a Data Flow task to a package control flow makes it possible for the package to extract, transform, and load data.

Step 4: CDC Source

The CDC source reads a range of change data from SQL Server 2017 change tables and delivers the changes downstream to other SSIS component.

Step 5: CDC Splitter

The CDC splitter splits a single flow of change rows from a CDC source data flow into different data flows for Insert, Update and Delete operations.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/control-flow/cdc-control-task> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/control-flow/data-flow-task> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/data-flow/cdc-splitter?view=sql-server-2017>

NEW QUESTION 72

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 76

You create a Master Data Services (MDS) model that manages the master data for a Product dimension. The Product dimension has the following properties: All the members of the Product dimension have a product type, a product subtype, and a unique product name.

Each product has a single product type and a single product subtype. The product type has a one-to-many relationship to the product subtype.

You need to ensure that the relationship between the product name, the product type, and the product subtype is maintained when products are added to or updates in the database.

What should you add to the model?

- A. a subscription view
- B. a derived hierarchy
- C. a recursive hierarchy
- D. an explicit hierarchy

Answer: B

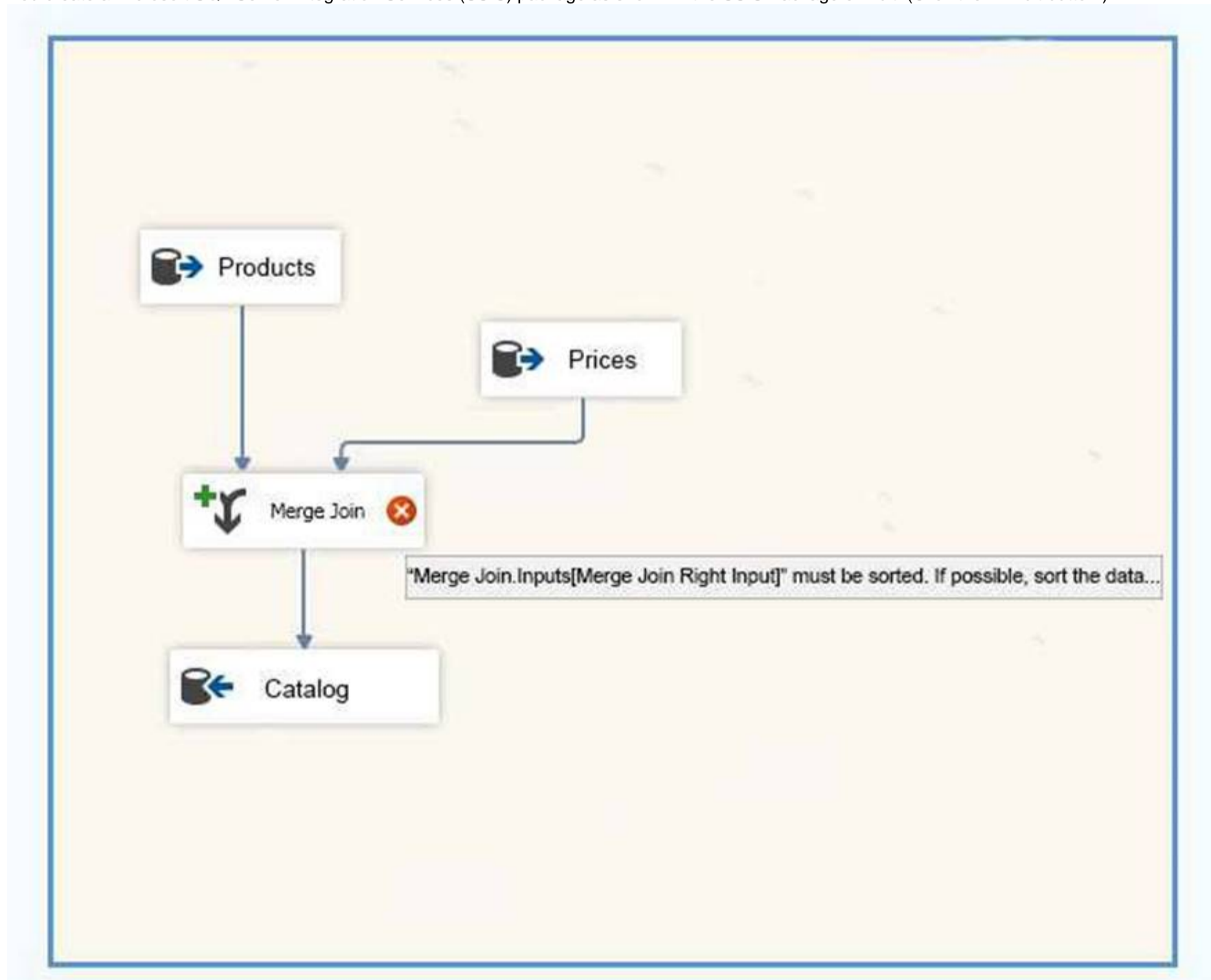
Explanation:

A Master Data Services derived hierarchy is derived from the domain-based attribute relationships that already exist between entities in a model.

You can create a derived hierarchy to highlight any of the existing domain-based attribute relationships in the model.

NEW QUESTION 77

You create a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package as shown in the SSIS Package exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The package uses data from the Products table and the Prices table. Properties of the Prices source are shown in the OLE DB Source Editor exhibit (Click the Exhibit Button.) and the Advanced Editor for Prices exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)

OLE DB Source Editor

Configure the properties used by a data flow to obtain data from any OLE DB provider.

Connection Manager
Columns
Error Output

Specify an OLE DB connection manager, a data source, or a data source view, and select the data access mode. If using the SQL command access mode, specify the SQL command either by typing the query or by using Query Builder.

OLE DB connection manager:
Catalog New...

Data access mode:
SQL command

SQL command text:

```
SELECT ReferenceNr, Price
FROM dbo.Prices
ORDER BY ReferenceNr
```

Parameters...
Build Query...
Browse...
Parse Query

Preview...

OK Cancel Help

Advanced Editor for OLE DB Source

The advanced editor provides access to the low-level properties of data flow components. Additionally, the advanced editor can be used to configure components that do not have a custom user interface.

Connection Managers **Component Properties** **Column Mappings** **Input and Output Properties**

Specify properties for the inputs and outputs of the data flow component.

Inputs and outputs:

- OLE DB Source Output
 - External Columns
 - Output Columns
 - ReferenceNr
 - Price
- OLE DB Source Error Output

Add Output Add Column
Remove Output Remove Column

Common Properties

ComparisonFlags	
Description	
ErrorOrTruncationOperation	Conversion
ErrorRowDisposition	RD_FailComponent
ExternalMetadataColumnID	111
ID	112
IdentificationString	Prices.Outputs[OLE DB Source
LineageID	112
MappedColumnID	0
Name	ReferenceNr
SortKeyPosition	0
SpecialFlags	0
TruncationRowDisposition	RD_FailComponent

Data Type Properties

CodePage	1252
DataType	string [DT_STR]
Length	100
Precision	0

ID

Refresh OK Cancel Help

You join the Products and Prices tables by using the ReferenceNr column. You need to resolve the error with the package.

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
You can resolve the error by adding a Sort transform between the OLE DB source and the Merge Join transform.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can resolve the error by changing the SortKeyPosition setting for the ReferenceNr column and the value of the IsSorted setting for the OLE DB Source Output.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can resolve the error by adding an Aggregate transform between the OLE DB source and the Merge Join transform.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can resolve the error by replacing the Merge Join transform with a Lookup transform.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
There are two important sort properties that must be set for the source or upstream transformation that supplies data to the Merge and Merge Join transformations: The Merge Join Transformation requires sorted data for its inputs. If you do not use a Sort transformation to sort the data, you must set these sort properties manually on the source or the upstream transformation.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/data-flow/transformations/sort-data-for-the-merge-and->

NEW QUESTION 80

You have a data warehouse named DW1. All data files are located on drive E. You expect queries that pivot hundreds of millions of rows for each report. You need to modify the data files to minimize latency. What should you do?

- A. Add more data files to DW1 on drive E.
- B. Add more data files to tempdb on drive E.
- C. Remove data files from tempdb
- D. Remove data files from DW1.

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 81

You have a server that has Data Quality Services (DQS) installed. You create a matching policy that contains one matching rule. You need to configure the Similarity of Similar percentage that defines a match. Which similarity percentage will always generate a similarity score of 0?

- A. 55
- B. 80
- C. 70
- D. 75

Answer: A

Explanation:
The minimum similarity between the values of a field is 60%. If the calculated matching score for a field of two records is less than 60, the similarity score is automatically set to 0.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/data-quality-services/create-a-matching-policy?view=sql-server-2017>

NEW QUESTION 83

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.
 You are a database administrator for an e-commerce company that runs an online store. The company has the databases described in the following table.

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

Product prices are updated and are stored in a table named Products on DB1. The Products table is deleted and refreshed each night from MDS by using a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. None of the data sources are sorted.
 You need to update the SSIS package to add current prices to the Products table. What should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the current release of SQL Server Integration Services, the SQL statement in an Execute SQL task can contain a MERGE statement. This MERGE statement enables you to accomplish multiple INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operations in a single statement.
 References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/control-flow/merge-in-integration-services-packages>

NEW QUESTION 86

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.

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

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.

End of repeated scenario

You need to perform the first step to partition the fact .Transaction table.

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

Answer area

CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION
 CREATE PARTITION SCHEME
 CREATE PROCEDURE
 CREATE RESOURCE POOL

[DateRange] (DATETIME) AS RANGE RIGHT
 [DateRange] (DATETIME) AS RANGE LEFT
 [DateRange] (INT) AS RANGE RIGHT
 [DateRange] (INT) AS RANGE LEFT
 '20160101', '20170101')

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

CREATE PROCEDURE
 [DateRange] (INT) AS RANGE LEFT

NEW QUESTION 88

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 92

You have a data warehouse named DW1.

In Dvfe you plan to create a table named Table1 that will be partitioned by hour. Table1 will contain the last three hours of data.

You plan to implement a sliding window process for inserting data into Table1.

You need to recommend the minimum number of partitions that must be included in Table1 to support the planned implementation. The solution must minimize the number of transaction log records created during the insert process.
How many partitions should you recommend?

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 9
- D. 24

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 97

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 101

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

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

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

Each day, you publish a Microsoft Excel workbook that contains a list of product names and current prices to an external website. Suppliers update pricing information in the workbook. Each supplier saves the workbook with a unique name.

Each night, the Products table is deleted and refreshed from MDS by using a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. All files must be loaded in sequence.

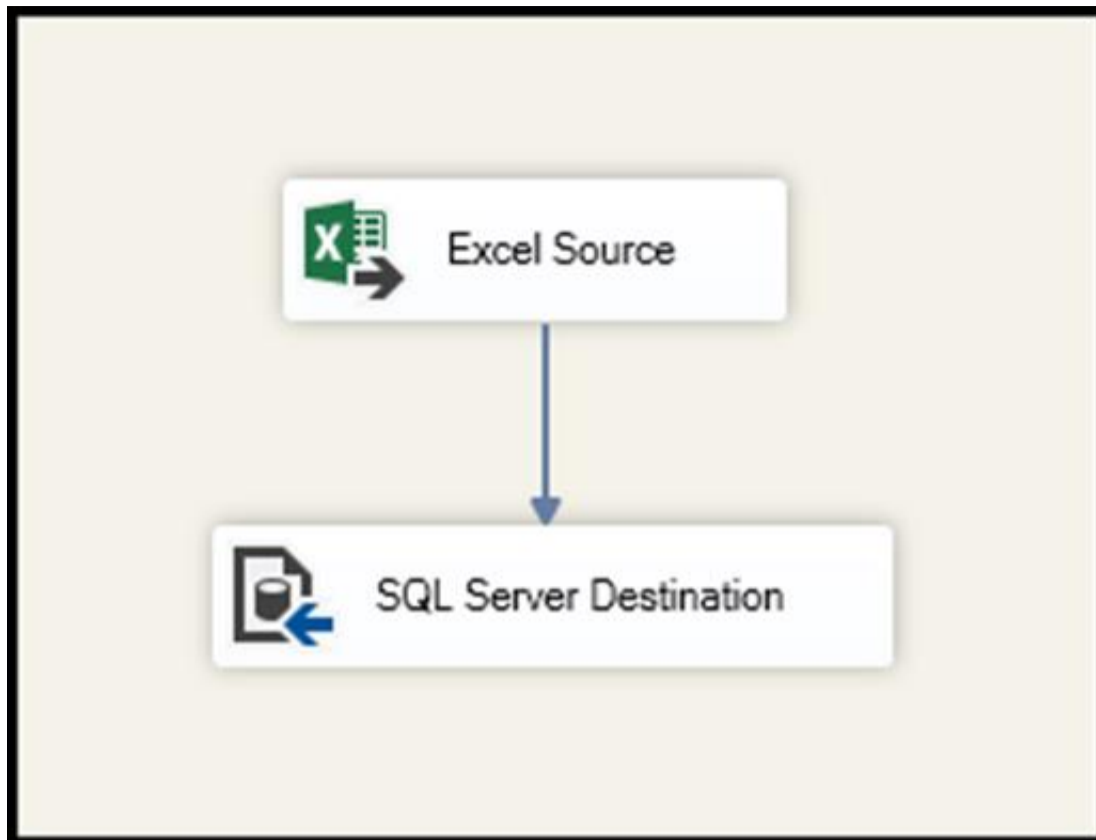
You need to add a data flow in an SSIS package to perform the Excel files import in the data warehouse. What should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you're familiar with SSIS and don't want to run the SQL Server Import and Export Wizard, create an SSIS package that uses the Excel Source and the SQL Server Destination in the data flow.



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/import-export-data/import-data-from-excel-to-sql>

NEW QUESTION 103

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 the following line-of-business solutions:

- ☐ ERP system
- ☐ Online WebStore
- ☐ Partner extranet

One or more Microsoft SQL Server instances support each solution. Each solution has its own product catalog. You have an additional server that hosts SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) and a data warehouse. You populate the data warehouse with data from each of the line-of-business solutions. The data warehouse does not store primary key values from the individual source tables.

The database for each solution has a table named Products that stored product information. The Products table in each database uses a separate and unique key for product records. Each table shares a column named ReferenceNr between the databases. This column is used to create queries that involve more than once solution.

You need to load data from the individual solutions into the data warehouse nightly. The following requirements must be met:

- ☐ If a change is made to the ReferenceNr column in any of the sources, set the value of IsDisabled to True and create a new row in the Products table.
- ☐ If a row is deleted in any of the sources, set the value of IsDisabled to True in the data warehouse. Solution: Perform the following actions:
- ☐ Enable the Change Tracking feature for the Products table in the three source databases.
- ☐ Query the CHANGETABLE function from the sources for the deleted rows.
- ☐ Set the IsDisabled column to True on the data warehouse Products table for the listed rows. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

We must check for updated rows, not just deleted rows.

References: <https://www.timitchell.net/post/2016/01/18/getting-started-with-change-tracking-in-sql-server/>

NEW QUESTION 105

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 profile the data.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use a matching rule. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 109

You administer a Microsoft SQL Server Master Data Services (MDS) model. All model entity members have passed validation. The current model version should be committed to form a record of master data that can be audited and create a new version to allow the ongoing management of the master data. You lock the current version. You need to manage the model versions. 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

Commit the current version.

Set the new version status to **Open**.

Unlock the current version.

Unlock the new version.

Set the current version status to **Open**.

Create a copy of the current version.

Validate the current version.

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Validate the current version.

In Master Data Services, validate a version to apply business rules to all members in the model version. You can validate a version after it has been locked.

Box 2: Commit the current version.

In Master Data Services, commit a version of a model to prevent changes to the model's members and their attributes. Committed versions cannot be unlocked.

Prerequisites:

Box 3: Create a copy of the current version.

In Master Data Services, copy a version of the model to create a new version of it. Note:

References:

NEW QUESTION 113

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 117

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.

A new version of that integration Services package is released that introduces several errors in the loading process.

You need to roll back the Integration Services package to the previous version. 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

Answer: B

Explanation:

catalog.restore_project restores a project in the Integration Services catalog to a previous version. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 120

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

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

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

You plan to load at least one million rows of data each night from DB1 into the OnlineOrder table. You must load data into the correct partitions using a parallel process.

You create 24 Data Flow tasks. You must place the tasks into a component to allow parallel load. After all of the load processes compete, the process must proceed to the next task.

You need to load the data for the OnlineOrder table. What should you use?

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

Answer: H

Explanation:

The Parallel Loop Task is an SSIS Control Flow task, which can execute multiple iterations of the standard Foreach Loop Container concurrently.

References:

<http://www.cozyroc.com/ssis/parallel-loop-task>

NEW QUESTION 125

You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server Master Data Services (MDS) solution.

The model contains an entity named Product. The Product entity has three user-defined attributes named Category, Subcategory, and Price, respectively.

You need to ensure that combinations of values stored in the Category and Subcategory attributes are unique. What should you do?

- A. Create an attribute group that consists of the Category and Subcategory attribute
- B. Publish a business rule for the attribute group.
- C. Publish a business rule that will be used by the Product entity.
- D. Create a derived hierarchy based on the Category and Subcategory attribute
- E. Use the Category attribute as the top level for the hierarchy.
- F. Set the value of the Attribute Type property for the Category and Subcategory attributes to Domainbased.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Master Data Services, business rule actions are the consequence of business rule condition evaluations. If a condition is true, the action is initiated.

The Validation action "must be unique": The selected attribute must be unique independently or in combination with defined attributes.

NEW QUESTION 130

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 are the administrator of a Microsoft SQL Server Master Data Services (MDS) instance. The instance contains a model named Geography and a model named customer. The Geography model contains an entity named countryRegion.

You need to ensure that the countryRegion entity members are available in the customer model. Solution: In the Geography model, publish a business rule with a Change Value action.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 134

You have a data warehouse that contains a fact table named Table1 and a Product table named Dim1. Dim1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Column name	Column data type
ProductID	Integer identity
ProductKey	Char(10)
Name	Varchar(50)
Color	Varchar(20)
Weight	Decimal (13, 1)

You are adding a second OLTP system to the data warehouse as a new fact table named Table2. The Product table of the OLTP system is configured as shown in the following table

Column name	Column data type
ProductIdentifier	Char (8)
ProductName	Varchar(35)
SalesUnit	varchar(25)
Weight	Decimal(19,2)

You need to modify Dim1 to ensure that the table can be used for both fact tables.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Modify the data type of the Weight column in Dim1 to decimal (19, 2).
- B. Add the SalesUnit column to Dim1.
- C. Modify the data type of the Name column in Dim1 to varchar (85).
- D. Drop the ProductKey column from Dim1 and replace the column with the ProductIdentifier column.
- E. Drop the Color column from Dim1.
- F. Modify the data type of the ProductKey column in Dim1 to char (18).

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 137

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 tenpdb 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 141

You are designing a data transformation process using Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS). You need to ensure that every row is compared with every other row during transformation.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

SSIS package option

Transformation type

SSIS package configuration

Fuzzy Grouping

Merge

Merge Join

Multicast

Exhaustive

Precision

SpecialFlags

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you configure the Fuzzy Grouping transformation, you can specify the comparison algorithm that the transformation uses to compare rows in the transformation input. If you set the Exhaustive property to true, the transformation compares every row in the input to every other row in the input. This comparison algorithm may produce more accurate results, but it is likely to make the transformation perform more slowly unless the number of rows in the input is small.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/data-flow/transformations/fuzzy-grouping-transformati>

NEW QUESTION 143

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