

DP-200 Dumps

Implementing an Azure Data Solution

<https://www.certleader.com/DP-200-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to ensure that phone-based polling data can be analyzed in the PollingData database.

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 | Answer Area |
|--|-------------|
| Parameterize deployment by using Azure Integration Runtime | |
| Configure an Azure Logic App to deploy the deployment artifact | |
| Configure Azure DevOps to deploy the deployment artifact | |
| Create a deployment artifact containing an extracted Azure Resource Manager template | |
| Parameterize deployment by using the Azure Resource Manager template parameter file | |
| Create a deployment artifact containing a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

- Create a deployment artifact containing an extracted Azure Resource Manager template
- Parameterize deployment by using the Azure Resource Manager template parameter file
- Configure Azure DevOps to deploy the deployment artifact

Scenario:

All deployments must be performed by using Azure DevOps. Deployments must use templates used in multiple environments

No credentials or secrets should be used during deployments

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to ensure that phone-based polling data can be analyzed in the PollingData database. How should you configure Azure Data Factory?

- A. Use a tumbling schedule trigger
- B. Use an event-based trigger
- C. Use a schedule trigger
- D. Use manual execution

Answer: C

Explanation:

When creating a schedule trigger, you specify a schedule (start date, recurrence, end date etc.) for the trigger, and associate with a Data Factory pipeline.

Scenario:

All data migration processes must use Azure Data Factory

All data migrations must run automatically during non-business hours

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/how-to-create-schedule-trigger>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to ensure phone-based polling data upload reliability requirements are met. How should you configure monitoring? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

| Setting | Value | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| Metric | <table> <tr><td>FileCount</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>BlobCapacity</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>FileCapacity</td><td></td></tr> </table> | FileCount | | BlobCapacity | | FileCapacity | |
| FileCount | | | | | | | |
| BlobCapacity | | | | | | | |
| FileCapacity | | | | | | | |
| Aggregation | <table> <tr><td>Avg</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Sum</td><td></td></tr> </table> | Avg | | Sum | | | |
| Avg | | | | | | | |
| Sum | | | | | | | |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: FileCapacity

FileCapacity is the amount of storage used by the storage account's File service in bytes. Box 2: Avg

The aggregation type of the FileCapacity metric is Avg.

Scenario:

All services and processes must be resilient to a regional Azure outage.

All Azure services must be monitored by using Azure Monitor. On-premises SQL Server performance must be monitored.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/metrics-supported>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 questions 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 need to implement diagnostic logging for Data Warehouse monitoring. Which log should you use?

- A. RequestSteps
B. DmsWorkers
C. SqlRequests
D. ExecRequests

Answer: C

Explanation:

Scenario:

The Azure SQL Data Warehouse cache must be monitored when the database is being used.

| Metric | Description |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| A | Low cache hit %, high cache usage % |
| B | Low cache hit %, low cache usage % |
| C | High cache hit %, high cache usage % |

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to process and query ingested Tier 9 data.

Which two options should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure Notification Hub
B. Transact-SQL statements
C. Azure Cache for Redis
D. Apache Kafka statements
E. Azure Event Grid
F. Azure Stream Analytics

Answer: EF

Explanation:

Event Hubs provides a Kafka endpoint that can be used by your existing Kafka based applications as an alternative to running your own Kafka cluster.

You can stream data into Kafka-enabled Event Hubs and process it with Azure Stream Analytics, in the following steps:

- ▶ Create a Kafka enabled Event Hubs namespace.
 - ▶ Create a Kafka client that sends messages to the event hub.
 - ▶ Create a Stream Analytics job that copies data from the event hub into an Azure blob storage.
- Scenario:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Internal Distribution and Sales | 9 | Yes, once ingested at branches | Data ingested from Contoso branches |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Tier 9 reporting must be moved to Event Hubs, queried, and persisted in the same Azure region as the company's main office

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-kafka-stream-analytics>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to set up access to Azure SQL Database for Tier 7 and Tier 8 partners.

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

| Actions | Answer Area |
|---|-------------|
| Connect to the Database and use Azure PowerShell to create a database firewall rule | |
| Set the Allow Azure Services to Access Server to Disabled | |
| In ther Azure portal, create a database firewall rule | |
| In the Azure portal, create a server firewall rule | |
| Connect to the database and use Transact-SQL to create a database firewall rule | |
| Set the Allow Azure Services to Access Server setting to Enabled | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tier 7 and 8 data access is constrained to single endpoints managed by partners for access Step 1: Set the Allow Azure Services to Access Server setting to Disabled

Set Allow access to Azure services to OFF for the most secure configuration.

By default, access through the SQL Database firewall is enabled for all Azure services, under Allow access to Azure services. Choose OFF to disable access for all Azure services.

Note: The firewall pane has an ON/OFF button that is labeled Allow access to Azure services. The ON setting allows communications from all Azure IP addresses and all Azure subnets. These Azure IPs or subnets might not be owned by you. This ON setting is probably more open than you want your SQL Database to be. The virtual network rule feature offers much finer granular control.

Step 2: In the Azure portal, create a server firewall rule Set up SQL Database server firewall rules

Server-level IP firewall rules apply to all databases within the same SQL Database server. To set up a server-level firewall rule:

- In Azure portal, select SQL databases from the left-hand menu, and select your database on the SQL databases page.
- On the Overview page, select Set server firewall. The Firewall settings page for the database server opens.

Step 3: Connect to the database and use Transact-SQL to create a database firewall rule

Database-level firewall rules can only be configured using Transact-SQL (T-SQL) statements, and only after you've configured a server-level firewall rule.

To setup a database-level firewall rule:

- In Object Explorer, right-click the database and select New Query.
- EXECUTE sp_set_database_firewall_rule N'Example DB Rule','0.0.0.4','0.0.0.4';
- On the toolbar, select Execute to create the firewall rule. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-security-tutorial>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your company manages on-premises Microsoft SQL Server pipelines by using a custom solution.

The data engineering team must implement a process to pull data from SQL Server and migrate it to Azure Blob storage. The process must orchestrate and manage the data lifecycle.

You need to configure Azure Data Factory to connect to the on-premises SQL Server database.

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 | Answer Area |
|--|-------------|
| Create an Azure Data Factory resource. | |
| Configure a self-hosted integration runtime. | |
| Create a virtual private network (VPN) connection from on-premises to Microsoft Azure. | |
| Create a database master key on SQL Server. | |
| Backup the database and send it Azure Blob storage. | |
| Configure the on-premises SQL Server instance with an integration runtime. | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a virtual private network (VPN) connection from on-premises to Microsoft Azure.

You can also use IPsec VPN or Azure ExpressRoute to further secure the communication channel between your on-premises network and Azure.

Azure Virtual Network is a logical representation of your network in the cloud. You can connect an on-premises network to your virtual network by setting up IPsec VPN (site-to-site) or ExpressRoute (private peering).

Step 2: Create an Azure Data Factory resource. Step 3: Configure a self-hosted integration runtime.

You create a self-hosted integration runtime and associate it with an on-premises machine with the SQL Server database. The self-hosted integration runtime is the component that copies data from the SQL Server database on your machine to Azure Blob storage.

Note: A self-hosted integration runtime can run copy activities between a cloud data store and a data store in a private network, and it can dispatch transform activities against compute resources in an on-premises network or an Azure virtual network. The installation of a self-hosted integration runtime needs on an on-premises machine or a virtual machine (VM) inside a private network.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/tutorial-hybrid-copy-powershell>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop data engineering solutions for a company. The company has on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databases at multiple locations.

The company must integrate data with Microsoft Power BI and Microsoft Azure Logic Apps. The solution must avoid single points of failure during connection and transfer to the cloud. The solution must also minimize latency.

You need to secure the transfer of data between on-premises databases and Microsoft Azure.

What should you do?

- A. Install a standalone on-premises Azure data gateway at each location
- B. Install an on-premises data gateway in personal mode at each location
- C. Install an Azure on-premises data gateway at the primary location
- D. Install an Azure on-premises data gateway as a cluster at each location

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can create high availability clusters of On-premises data gateway installations, to ensure your organization can access on-premises data resources used in Power BI reports and dashboards. Such clusters allow gateway administrators to group gateways to avoid single points of failure in accessing on-premises data resources. The Power BI service always uses the primary gateway in the cluster, unless it's not available. In that case, the service switches to the next gateway in the cluster, and so on.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/service-gateway-high-availability-clusters>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 3)

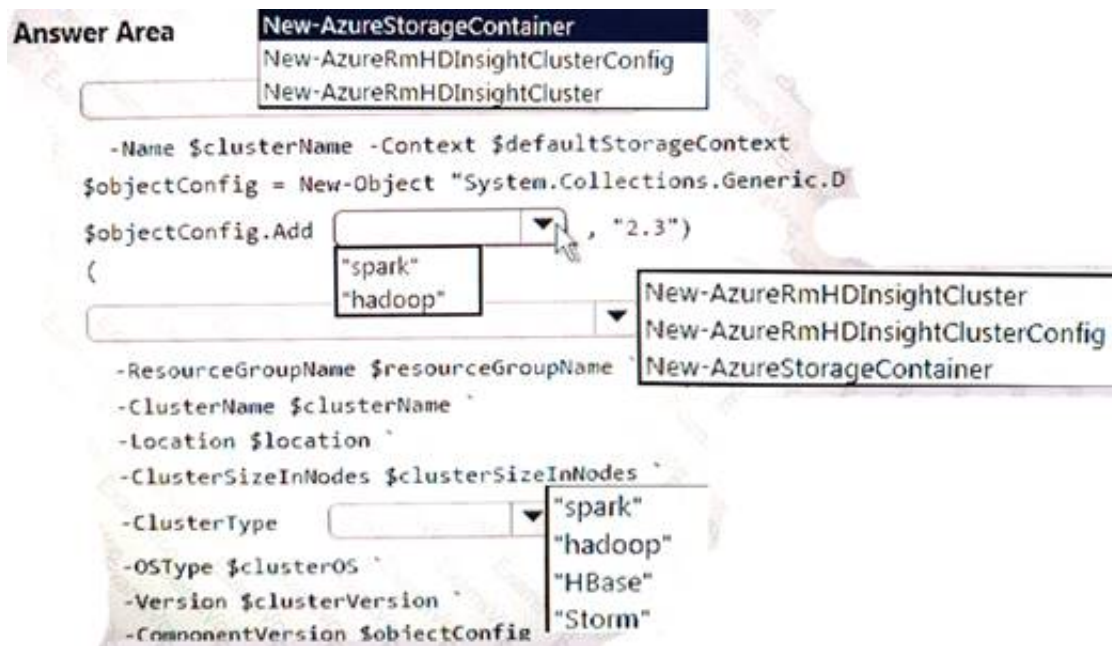
You develop data engineering solutions for a company.

A project requires an in-memory batch data processing solution.

You need to provision an HDInsight cluster for batch processing of data on Microsoft Azure.

How should you complete the PowerShell segment? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

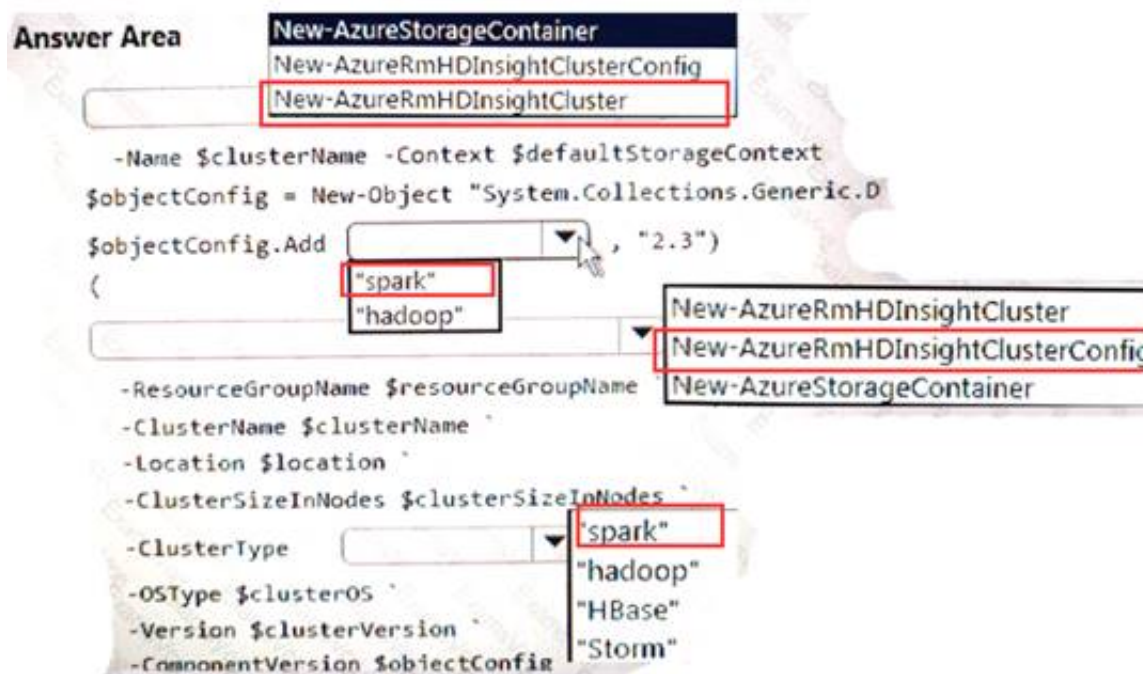
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are developing the data platform for a global retail company. The company operates during normal working hours in each region. The analytical database is used once a week for building sales projections.

Each region maintains its own private virtual network.

Building the sales projections is very resource intensive and generates upwards of 20 terabytes (TB) of data. Microsoft Azure SQL Databases must be provisioned.

- ▶ Database provisioning must maximize performance and minimize cost
- ▶ The daily sales for each region must be stored in an Azure SQL Database instance
- ▶ Once a day, the data for all regions must be loaded in an analytical Azure SQL Database instance

You need to provision Azure SQL database instances. How should you provision the database instances? To answer, drag the appropriate Azure SQL products to the correct databases. Each Azure SQL product 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.

| Azure SQL products | Database | Azure SQL product |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Azure SQL Database elastic pools | Daily Sales | Azure SQL product |
| Azure SQL Database Premium | Weekly Analysis | Azure SQL product |
| Azure SQL Database Managed Instance | | |
| Azure SQL Database Hyperscale | | |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Azure SQL Database elastic pools

SQL Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage

demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single Azure

SQL Database server and share a set number of resources at a set price. Elastic pools in Azure SQL Database enable SaaS developers to optimize the price performance for a group of databases within a prescribed budget while delivering performance elasticity for each database.

Box 2: Azure SQL Database Hyperscale

A Hyperscale database is an Azure SQL database in the Hyperscale service tier that is backed by the Hyperscale scale-out storage technology. A Hyperscale database supports up to 100 TB of data and provides high throughput and performance, as well as rapid scaling to adapt to the workload requirements. Scaling is transparent to the application – connectivity, query processing, and so on, work like any other SQL database.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are developing a solution to visualize multiple terabytes of geospatial data. The solution has the following requirements:

- Data must be encrypted.
- Data must be accessible by multiple resources on Microsoft Azure. You need to provision storage for the solution.

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

Actions

- Enable encryption on the Azure Data Lake using the Azure portal.
- Add an access policy for the new Azure Data Lake account to the key storage container.
- Create a new Azure Data Lake Storage account with Azure Data Lake managed encryption keys.
- Select and configure an encryption key storage container.
- Create a new Azure Data Lake Storage account with Azure Key Vault managed encryption keys.
- Create a new Azure Data Lake Storage account with encryption disabled.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions

- Enable encryption on the Azure Data Lake using the Azure portal.
- Add an access policy for the new Azure Data Lake account to the key storage container.
- Create a new Azure Data Lake Storage account with Azure Data Lake managed encryption keys.
- Select and configure an encryption key storage container.
- Create a new Azure Data Lake Storage account with Azure Key Vault managed encryption keys.
- Create a new Azure Data Lake Storage account with encryption disabled.

Answer Area

- Select and configure an encryption key storage container.
- Add an access policy for the new Azure Data Lake account to the key storage container.
- Create a new Azure Data Lake Storage account with Azure Data Lake managed encryption keys.
- Create a new Azure Data Lake Storage account with encryption disabled.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your company uses several Azure HDInsight clusters.

The data engineering team reports several errors with some application using these clusters. You need to recommend a solution to review the health of the clusters.

What should you include in you recommendation?

- A. Azure Automation
- B. Log Analytics
- C. Application Insights

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company runs Microsoft SQL Server in an on-premises virtual machine (VM).

You must migrate the database to Azure SQL Database. You synchronize users from Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You need to configure Azure SQL Database to use an Azure AD user as administrator. What should you configure?

- A. For each Azure SQL Database, set the Access Control to administrator.
- B. For the Azure SQL Database server, set the Active Directory to administrator.
- C. For each Azure SQL Database, set the Active Directory administrator role.
- D. For the Azure SQL Database server, set the Access Control to administrator.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17

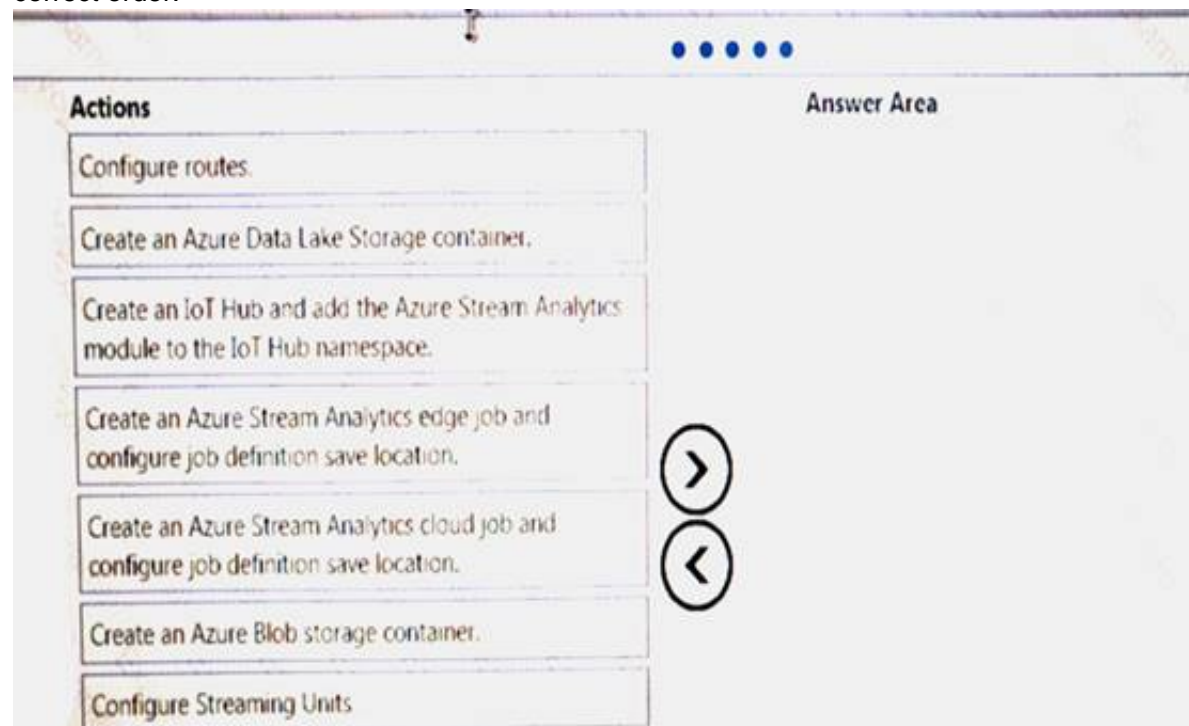
- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop data engineering solutions for a company.

You need to deploy a Microsoft Azure Stream Analytics job for an IoT solution. The solution must:

- Minimize latency.
- Minimize bandwidth usage between the job and IoT device.

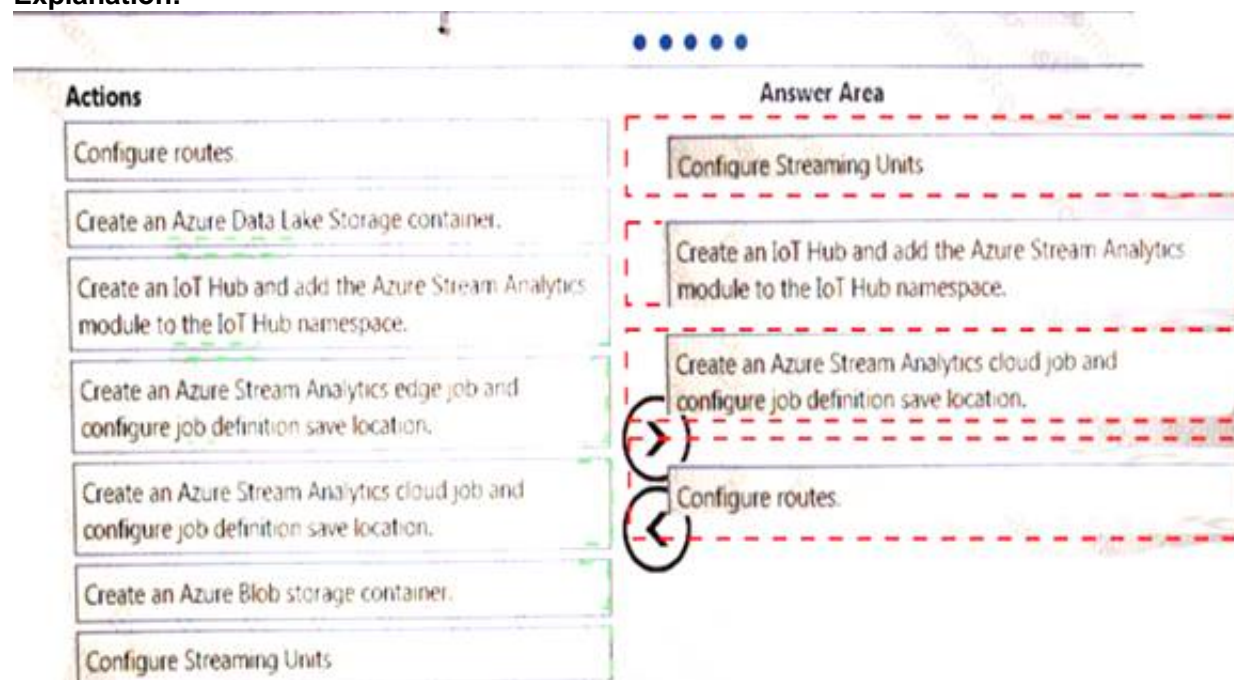
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company manages several on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databases.

You need to migrate the databases to Microsoft Azure by using a backup and restore process. Which data technology should you use?

- A. Azure SQL Database single database
- B. Azure SQL Data Warehouse
- C. Azure Cosmos DB
- D. Azure SQL Database Managed Instance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Managed instance is a new deployment option of Azure SQL Database, providing near 100% compatibility with the latest SQL Server on-premises (Enterprise Edition) Database Engine, providing a native virtual network (VNet) implementation that addresses common security concerns, and a business model favorable for

on-premises SQL Server customers. The managed instance deployment model allows existing SQL Server customers to lift and shift their on-premises applications to the cloud with minimal application and database changes.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance>

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company is designing a hybrid solution to synchronize data and on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database to Azure SQL Database.

You must perform an assessment of databases to determine whether data will move without compatibility issues.

You need to perform the assessment. Which tool should you use?

- A. Azure SQL Data Sync
- B. SQL Vulnerability Assessment (VA)
- C. SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA)
- D. Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit
- E. Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

Answer: E

Explanation:

The Data Migration Assistant (DMA) helps you upgrade to a modern data platform by detecting compatibility issues that can impact database functionality in your new version of SQL Server or Azure SQL Database. DMA recommends performance and reliability improvements for your target environment and allows you to move your schema, data, and uncontained objects from your source server to your target server.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/dma/dma-overview>

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your company uses Microsoft Azure SQL Database configure with Elastic pool. You use Elastic Database jobs to run queries across all databases in the pod.

You need to analyze, troubleshoot, and report on components responsible for running Elastic Database jobs. You need to determine the component responsible for running job service tasks.

Which components should you use for each Elastic pool job services task? To answer, drag the appropriate component to the correct task. Each component 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.

Components

Control Database

Azure Service Bus

Azure Storage

Job Service

Answer Area

Task

Execution results and diagnostics

Job launcher and tracker

Job metadata and state

Component

Component

Component

Component

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Components

Control Database

Azure Service Bus

Azure Storage

Job Service

Answer Area

Task

Execution results and diagnostics

Job launcher and tracker

Job metadata and state

Component

Azure Service Bus

Job Service

Control Database

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company runs Microsoft Dynamics CRM with Microsoft SQL Server on-premises. SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages extract data from Dynamics CRM APIs, and load the data into a SQL Server data warehouse.

The datacenter is running out of capacity. Because of the network configuration, you must extract on premises data to the cloud over https. You cannot open any additional ports. The solution must implement the least amount of effort.

You need to create the pipeline system.

Which component should you use? To answer, select the appropriate technology in the dialog box in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

| Action | Technology | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Extract SQL data on-premises | <table> <tr><td>Self-hosted integration runtime</td><td rowspan="4">V</td></tr> <tr><td>Azure-SSIS integration runtime</td></tr> <tr><td>Azure integration runtime</td></tr> <tr><td>Source</td></tr> </table> | Self-hosted integration runtime | V | Azure-SSIS integration runtime | Azure integration runtime | Source |
| Self-hosted integration runtime | V | | | | | |
| Azure-SSIS integration runtime | | | | | | |
| Azure integration runtime | | | | | | |
| Source | | | | | | |
| Load SQL data warehouse | <table> <tr><td>Self-hosted integration runtime</td><td rowspan="4">V</td></tr> <tr><td>Azure-SSIS integration runtime</td></tr> <tr><td>Azure integration runtime</td></tr> <tr><td>Sink</td></tr> </table> | Self-hosted integration runtime | V | Azure-SSIS integration runtime | Azure integration runtime | Sink |
| Self-hosted integration runtime | V | | | | | |
| Azure-SSIS integration runtime | | | | | | |
| Azure integration runtime | | | | | | |
| Sink | | | | | | |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Source

For Copy activity, it requires source and sink linked services to define the direction of data flow. Copying between a cloud data source and a data source in private network: if either source or sink linked service points to a self-hosted IR, the copy activity is executed on that self-hosted Integration Runtime.

Box 2: Self-hosted integration runtime

A self-hosted integration runtime can run copy activities between a cloud data store and a data store in a private network, and it can dispatch transform activities against compute resources in an on-premises network or an Azure virtual network. The installation of a self-hosted integration runtime needs on an on-premises machine or a virtual machine (VM) inside a private network.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/create-self-hosted-integration-runtime>

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop data engineering solutions for a company.

You must integrate the company's on-premises Microsoft SQL Server data with Microsoft Azure SQL Database. Data must be transformed incrementally.

You need to implement the data integration solution.

Which tool should you use to configure a pipeline to copy data?

- A. Use the Copy Data tool with Blob storage linked service as the source
B. Use Azure PowerShell with SQL Server linked service as a source
C. Use Azure Data Factory UI with Blob storage linked service as a source
D. Use the .NET Data Factory API with Blob storage linked service as the source

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Integration Runtime is a customer managed data integration infrastructure used by Azure Data Factory to provide data integration capabilities across different network environments.

A linked service defines the information needed for Azure Data Factory to connect to a data resource. We have three resources in this scenario for which linked services are needed:

- ▶ On-premises SQL Server
- ▶ Azure Blob Storage
- ▶ Azure SQL database

Note: Azure Data Factory is a fully managed cloud-based data integration service that orchestrates and automates the movement and transformation of data. The key concept in the ADF model is pipeline. A pipeline is a logical grouping of Activities, each of which defines the actions to perform on the data contained in Datasets. Linked services are used to define the information needed for Data Factory to connect to the data resources.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/move-sql-azure-adf>

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company plans to use Azure Storage for file storage purposes. Compliance rules require: A single storage account to store all operations including reads, writes and deletes

Retention of an on-premises copy of historical operations You need to configure the storage account.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Configure the storage account to log read, write and delete operations for service type Blob
B. Use the AzCopy tool to download log data from \$logs/blob
C. Configure the storage account to log read, write and delete operations for service-type table
D. Use the storage client to download log data from \$logs/table
E. Configure the storage account to log read, write and delete operations for service type queue

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Storage Logging logs request data in a set of blobs in a blob container named \$logs in your storage account. This container does not show up if you list all the blob

containers in your account but you can see its contents if you access it directly.

To view and analyze your log data, you should download the blobs that contain the log data you are interested in to a local machine. Many storage-browsing tools enable you to download blobs from your storage account; you can also use the Azure Storage team provided command-line Azure Copy Tool (AzCopy) to download your log data.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/enabling-storage-logging-and-accessing-log-data>

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contain a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You develop a data ingestion process that will import data to a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse. The data to be ingested resides in parquet files stored in an Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account.

You need to load the data from the Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account into the Azure SQL Data Warehouse.

Solution:

1. Use Azure Data Factory to convert the parquet files to CSV files
2. Create an external data source pointing to the Azure storage account
3. Create an external file format and external table using the external data source
4. Load the data using the INSERT...SELECT statement Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

There is no need to convert the parquet files to CSV files.

You load the data using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-load-from-azure-data-lake-store>

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 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. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You develop a data ingestion process that will import data to a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse.

The data to be ingested resides in parquet files stored in an Azure Data lake Gen 2 storage account.

You need to load the data from the Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account into the Azure SQL Data Warehouse.

Solution;

1. Create an external data source pointing to the Azure Data Lake Gen 2 storage account.
2. Create an external tile format and external table using the external data source.
3. Load the data using the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 42

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

A company uses Azure Data Lake Gen 1 Storage to store big data related to consumer behavior. You need to implement logging.

Solution: Use information stored m Azure Active Directory reports.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are the data engineer tor your company. An application uses a NoSQL database to store data. The database uses the key-value and wide-column NoSQL database type.

Developers need to access data in the database using an API.

You need to determine which API to use for the database model and type.

Which two APIs should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection s worth one point.

- A. Table API
- B. MongoDB API
- C. Gremlin API
- D. SQL API
- E. Cassandra API

Answer: BE

Explanation:

B: Azure Cosmos DB is the globally distributed, multimodel database service from Microsoft for mission-critical applications. It is a multimodel database and supports document, key-value, graph, and columnar data models.

E: Wide-column stores store data together as columns instead of rows and are optimized for queries over large datasets. The most popular are Cassandra and HBase.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/graph-introduction> <https://www.mongodb.com/scale/types-of-nosql-databases>

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop data engineering solutions for a company.

You need to ingest and visualize real-time Twitter data by using Microsoft Azure.

Which three technologies should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Event Grid topic
- B. Azure Stream Analytics Job that queries Twitter data from an Event Hub
- C. Azure Stream Analytics Job that queries Twitter data from an Event Grid
- D. Logic App that sends Twitter posts which have target keywords to Azure
- E. Event Grid subscription
- F. Event Hub instance

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

You can use Azure Logic apps to send tweets to an event hub and then use a Stream Analytics job to read from event hub and send them to PowerBI.

References:

<https://community.powerbi.com/t5/Integrations-with-Files-and/Twitter-streaming-analytics-step-by-step/td-p/95>

NEW QUESTION 47

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