

70-767 Dumps

Implementing a SQL Data Warehouse (beta)

<https://www.certleader.com/70-767-dumps.html>



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

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 3

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

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

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Pause compute with PowerShell Pause compute with REST APIs References:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this 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 create a matching rule.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

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

You need to optimize performance.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

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

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

UPDATE STATISTICS updates query optimization statistics on a table or indexed view. FULLSCAN

computes statistics by scanning all rows in the table or indexed view. FULLSCAN and SAMPLE 100 PERCENT have the same results.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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	Answer area
<div>INSERT SELECT</div> <div>MERGE</div> <div>SWITCH</div> <div>DELETE</div> <div>SPLIT</div>	<div>First action</div> <div>Second action</div> <div>Action</div> <div>Action</div> <div>Action</div>

- 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 8

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 dw1 for a new data warehouse. The server contains eight drives and eight processor cores. Each drive uses a separate physical disk.

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

Solution: You configure eight files for the tempdb database. You place the files on a drive that will NOT store the user database files.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

Your company uses Microsoft SQL Server to deploy a data warehouse to an environment that has a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) instance. The data

warehouse includes the Fact.Order table as shown in the following table definition. The table has no indexes.

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should use a columnstore index.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

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

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

You need to optimize performance.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE STATISTICS Stat1
On Sales.SalesOrderHeader (OrderDate)
WITH SAMPLE 5 PERCENT
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

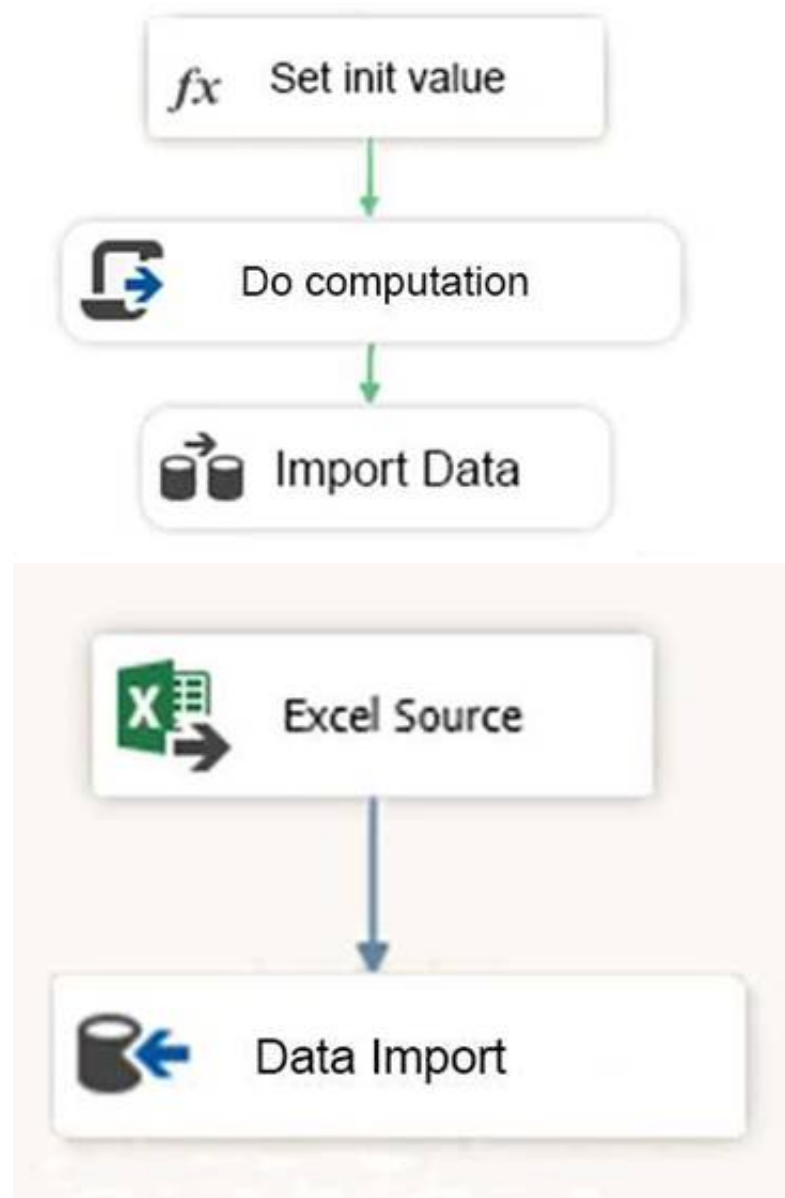
Explanation:

You can specify the sample size as a percent. A 5% statistics sample size would be helpful.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-statistics>

NEW QUESTION 12

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.

Variables			
Name	Data type	Value	Expression
Seed	Int32	0	...

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 14

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

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the correct locations. Each Transact-SQL segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

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

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

Answer Area

CREATE

	▼
CLUSTERED	
NONCLUSTERED	

 INDEX lx_product

ON dbo.Products

	▼
(ProductReference)	
(QuantityInStock)	
(ProductName)	

INCLUDE

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

CREATE

	▼
CLUSTERED	
NONCLUSTERED	

 INDEX lx_product

ON dbo.Products

	▼
(ProductReference)	
(QuantityInStock)	
(ProductName)	

INCLUDE

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

NEW QUESTION 18

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 19

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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 23

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 implementing a Microsoft SQL Server data warehouse with a multi-dimensional data model. When testing a pilot version of the data warehouse, business users observe that the number of products in

stock is inaccurate. The number of products in stock always increases and represents the total number of

products that have ever been in stock.

You need to correct the existing model and ensure that it reflects the number of in-stock products. You must not change the overall structure of the data model.

What should you do?

- A. star schema
- B. snowflake schema
- C. conformed dimension
- D. slowly changing dimension (SCD)
- E. fact table
- F. semi-additive measure
- G. non-additive measure
- H. dimension table reference relationship

Answer: H

NEW QUESTION 24

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 25

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

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

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

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

You need to optimize performance.

Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
CREATE STATISTICS Stat1
On Sales.SalesOrderHeader (OrderDate)
WITH SAMPLE 100 ROWS
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

100 out of 500,000 rows is a too small sample size.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-statistics>

NEW QUESTION 29

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

CREATE PROCEDURE
[DateRange] (INT) AS RANGE LEFT

NEW QUESTION 31

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 a derived hierarchy based on the category and subcategory attribute
- B. Use the category attribute as the top level for the hierarchy.
- C. Publish two business rules, one for each of the Category and Subcategory attributes.
- D. Set the value of the Attribute Type property for the Category and Subcategory attributes to Domain-based.
- E. Create a custom index that will be used by the Product entity.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 35

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in

the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question. You are 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).

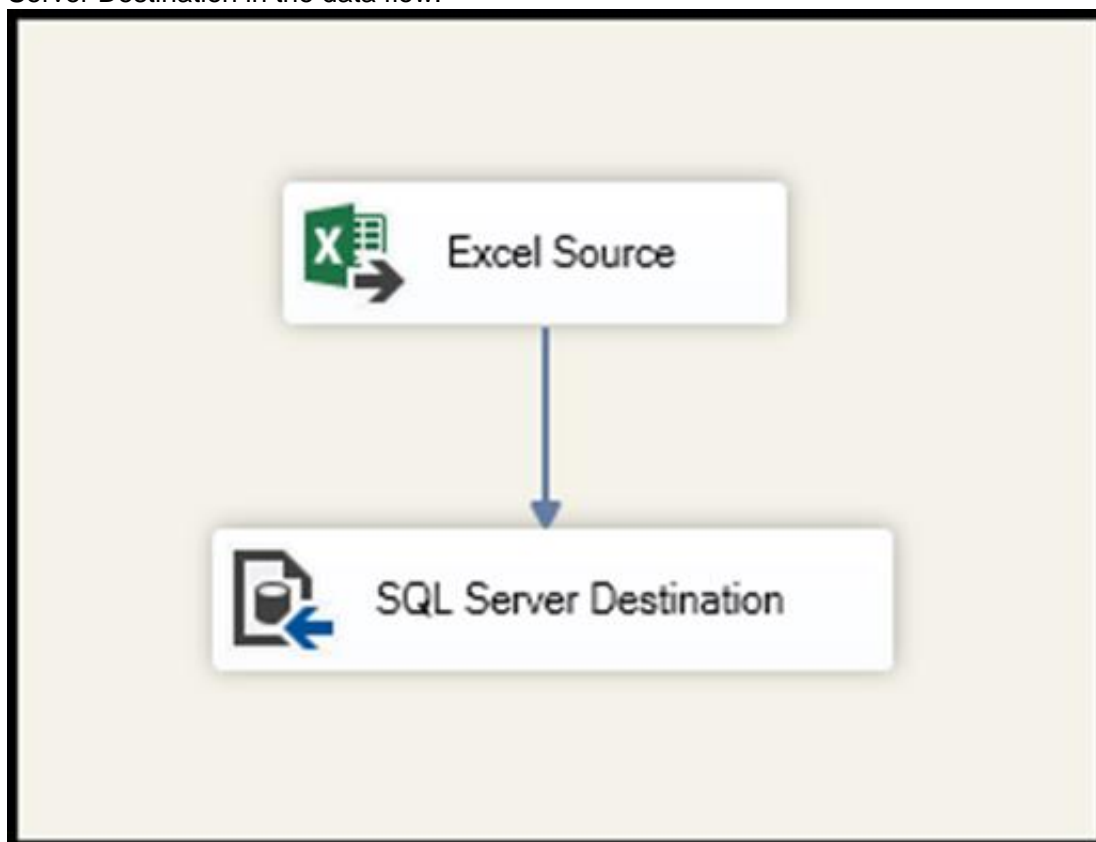
Each day, you publish a Microsoft Excel workbook that contains a list of product names and current prices to an external website. Suppliers update pricing information in the workbook. Each supplier saves the workbook with a unique name. Each night, the Products table is deleted and refreshed from MDS 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 36

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>

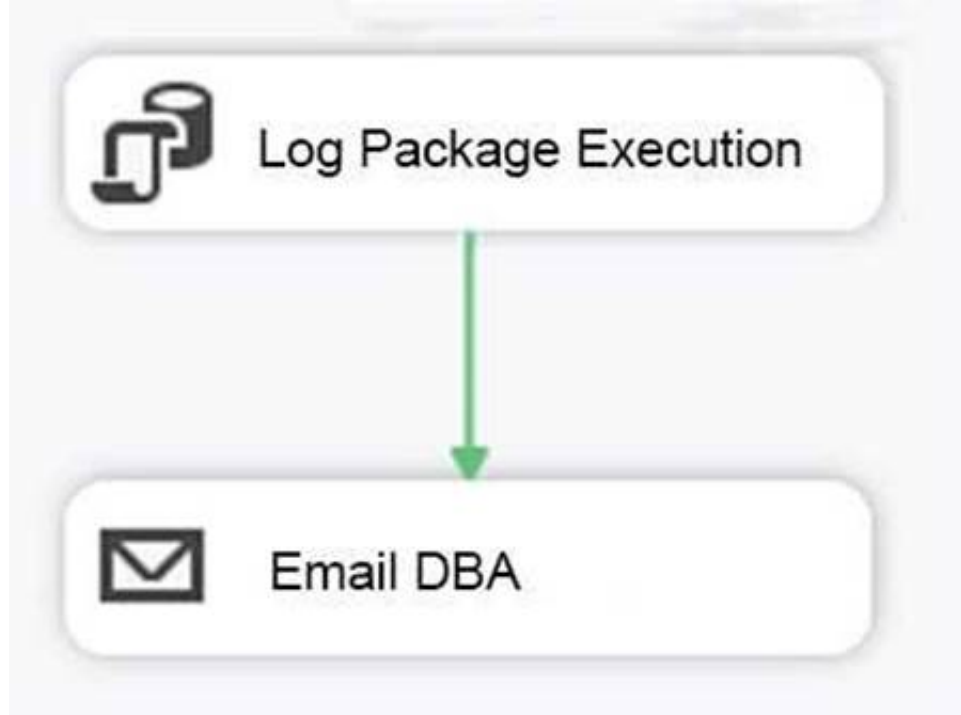
NEW QUESTION 41

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

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



Solution: You add the control flow to an ASP.NET assembly. You add a script task that references this assembly to each data warehouse load package. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 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.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 49

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 implementing the data load process for a data warehouse.

The data warehouse uses daily partitions to store data added or modified during the last 60 days. Older data is stored in monthly partitions.

You need to ensure that the ETL process can modify the partition scheme during the data load process. Which component should you use to load the data to the data warehouse?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 51

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