



**Microsoft**

**Exam Questions DP-200**

Implementing an Azure Data Solution

### NEW QUESTION 1

- (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 2

- (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 setup monitoring for tiers 6 through 8. What should you configure?

- A. extended events for average storage percentage that emails data engineers
- B. an alert rule to monitor CPU percentage in databases that emails data engineers
- C. an alert rule to monitor CPU percentage in elastic pools that emails data engineers
- D. an alert rule to monitor storage percentage in databases that emails data engineers
- E. an alert rule to monitor storage percentage in elastic pools that emails data engineers

**Answer:** E

#### Explanation:

Scenario:

Tiers 6 through 8 must have unexpected resource storage usage immediately reported to data engineers.

Tier 3 and Tier 6 through Tier 8 applications must use database density on the same server and Elastic pools in a cost-effective manner.

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 3)

Contoso, Ltd. plans to configure existing applications to use Azure SQL Database. When security-related operations occur, the security team must be informed.

You need to configure Azure Monitor while minimizing administrative efforts

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

- A. Create a new action group to email alerts@contoso.com.
- B. Use alerts@contoso.com as an alert email address.
- C. Use all security operations as a condition.
- D. Use all Azure SQL Database servers as a resource.
- E. Query audit log entries as a condition.

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (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.

**Answer Area**

New-AzureStorageContainer  
 New-AzureRmHDInsightClusterConfig  
 New-AzureRmHDInsightCluster

```

-Name $clusterName -Context $defaultStorageContext
$objectConfig = New-Object "System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary`2"
$objectConfig.Add(
    (
        "spark"
        "hadoop"
    ), "2.3")
-ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName
-ClusterName $clusterName
-Location $location
-ClusterSizeInNodes $clusterSizeInNodes
-ClusterType
-OSType $clusterOS
-Version $clusterVersion
-ComponentVersion $objectConfig
    
```

New-AzureRmHDInsightCluster  
 New-AzureRmHDInsightClusterConfig  
 New-AzureStorageContainer

"spark"  
 "hadoop"  
 "HBase"  
 "Storm"

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

New-AzureStorageContainer  
 New-AzureRmHDInsightClusterConfig  
 New-AzureRmHDInsightCluster

```

-Name $clusterName -Context $defaultStorageContext
$objectConfig = New-Object "System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary`2"
$objectConfig.Add(
    (
        "spark"
        "hadoop"
    ), "2.3")
-ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName
-ClusterName $clusterName
-Location $location
-ClusterSizeInNodes $clusterSizeInNodes
-ClusterType
-OSType $clusterOS
-Version $clusterVersion
-ComponentVersion $objectConfig
    
```

New-AzureRmHDInsightCluster  
 New-AzureRmHDInsightClusterConfig  
 New-AzureStorageContainer

"spark"  
 "hadoop"  
 "HBase"  
 "Storm"

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

You manage a solution that uses Azure HDInsight clusters.

You need to implement a solution to monitor cluster performance and status. Which technology should you use?

- A. Azure HDInsight .NET SDK
- B. Azure HDInsight REST API
- C. Ambari REST API
- D. Azure Log Analytics
- E. Ambari Web UI

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

Ambari is the recommended tool for monitoring utilization across the whole cluster. The Ambari dashboard shows easily glanceable widgets that display metrics such as CPU, network, YARN memory, and HDFS disk usage. The specific metrics shown depend on cluster type. The "Hosts" tab shows metrics for individual nodes so you can ensure the load on your cluster is evenly distributed.

The Apache Ambari project is aimed at making Hadoop management simpler by developing software for provisioning, managing, and monitoring Apache Hadoop



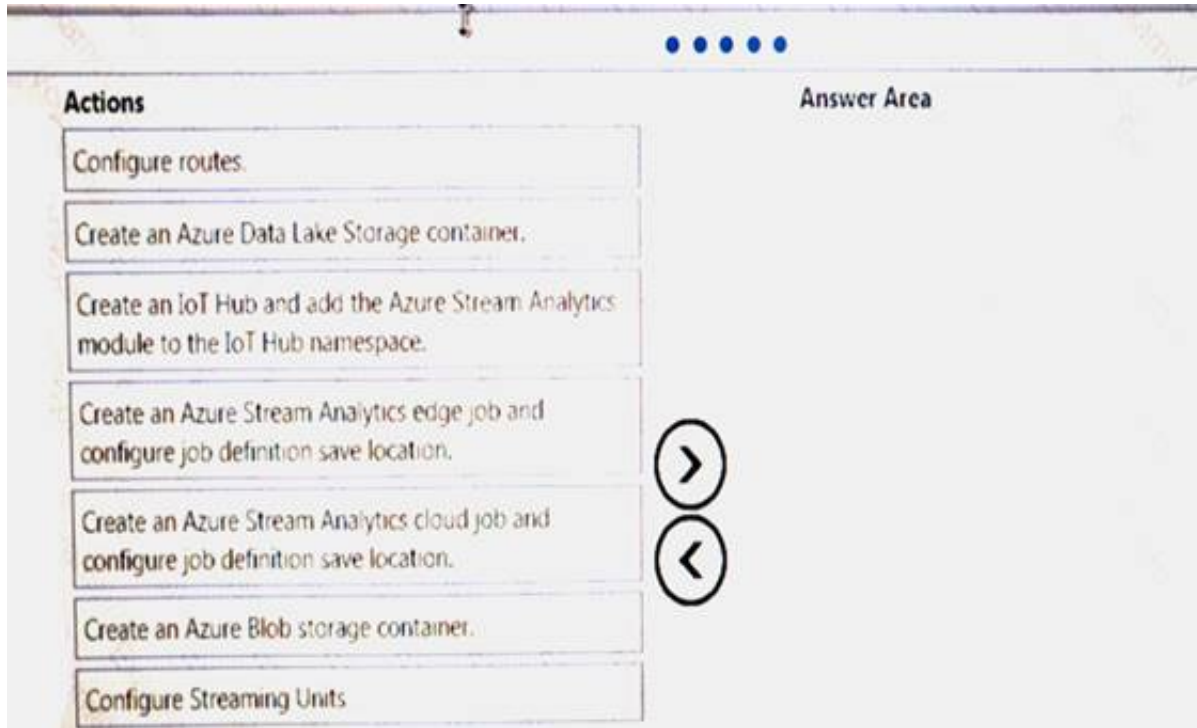
clusters. Ambari provides an intuitive, easy-to-use Hadoop management web UI backed by its RESTful APIs.  
 References:  
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/monitoring-on-hdinsight-part-1-an-overview/> <https://ambari.apache.org/>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (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.

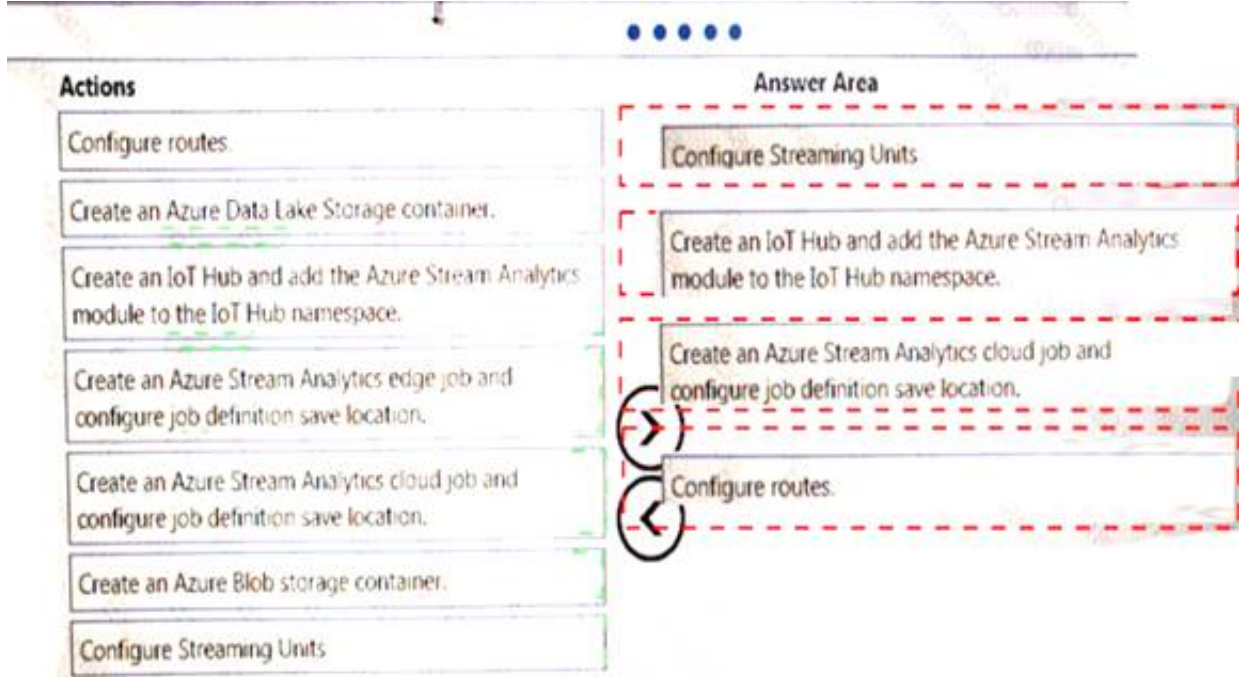
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
 An application will use Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB as its data solution. The application will use the Cassandra API to support a column-based database type that uses containers to store items.  
 You need to provision Azure Cosmos DB. Which container name and item name should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solutions.  
 NOTE: Each correct answer selection is worth one point.

- A. table
- B. collection
- C. graph
- D. entities
- E. rows

**Answer: AE**

**Explanation:**

Depending on the choice of the API, an Azure Cosmos item can represent either a document in a collection, a row in a table or a node/edge in a graph. The following table shows the mapping between API-specific entities to an Azure Cosmos item:

Cosmos entity	SQL API	Cassandra API	Azure Cosmos DB's API for MongoDB	Gremlin API	Table API
Azure Cosmos item	Document	Row	Document	Node or Edge	Item

An Azure Cosmos container is specialized into API-specific entities as follows:

Azure Cosmos entity	SQL API	Cassandra API	Azure Cosmos DB's API for MongoDB	Gremlin API	Table API
Azure Cosmos container	Collection	Table	Collection	Graph	Table

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/databases-containers-items>

### NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9

- (Exam Topic 3)

The data engineering team manages Azure HDInsight clusters. The team spends a large amount of time creating and destroying clusters daily because most of the data pipeline process runs in minutes.

You need to implement a solution that deploys multiple HDInsight clusters with minimal effort. What should you implement?

- A. Azure Databricks
- B. Azure Traffic Manager
- C. Azure Resource Manager templates
- D. Ambari web user interface

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

A Resource Manager template makes it easy to create the following resources for your application in a single, coordinated operation:

- ▶ HDInsight clusters and their dependent resources (such as the default storage account).
- ▶ Other resources (such as Azure SQL Database to use Apache Sqoop).

In the template, you define the resources that are needed for the application. You also specify deployment parameters to input values for different environments. The template consists of JSON and expressions that you use to construct values for your deployment.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/hdinsight/hdinsight-hadoop-create-linux-clusters-arm-templates>

### NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 10**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
 Your company plans to create an event processing engine to handle streaming data from Twitter. The data engineering team uses Azure Event Hubs to ingest the streaming data.  
 You need to implement a solution that uses Azure Databricks to receive the streaming data from the Azure Event Hubs.  
 Which three actions should you recommend be performed in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Actions**

- Create and configure a Notebook that consumes the streaming data.
- Import data from Blob storage.
- Use Environment variables to define the Apache Spark connection.
- Configure an ODBC or JDBC Connector.
- Deploy the Azure Databricks service.
- Deploy a Spark cluster and then attach the required libraries to the cluster.

**Answer Area**

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Actions**

- Create and configure a Notebook that consumes the streaming data.
- Import data from Blob storage.
- Use Environment variables to define the Apache Spark connection.
- Configure an ODBC or JDBC Connector.
- Deploy the Azure Databricks service.
- Deploy a Spark cluster and then attach the required libraries to the cluster.

**Answer Area**

- Import data from Blob storage.
- Configure an ODBC or JDBC Connector.
- Use Environment variables to define the Apache Spark connection.

**NEW QUESTION 11**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
 You are creating a managed data warehouse solution on Microsoft Azure.  
 You must use PolyBase to retrieve data from Azure Blob storage that resides in parquet format and load the data into a large table called FactSalesOrderDetails.  
 You need to configure Azure SQL Data Warehouse to receive 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**

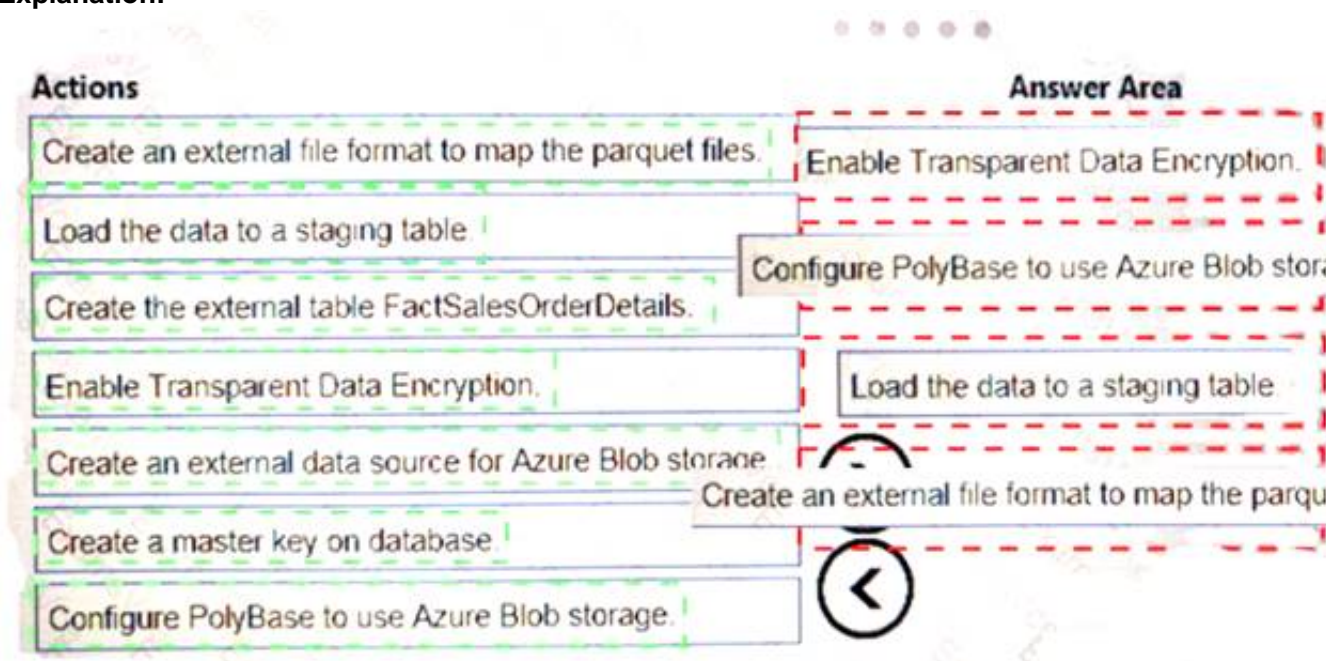
- Create an external file format to map the parquet files.
- Load the data to a staging table
- Create the external table FactSalesOrderDetails.
- Enable Transparent Data Encryption.
- Create an external data source for Azure Blob storage.
- Create a master key on database
- Configure PolyBase to use Azure Blob storage.

**Answer Area**

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



### NEW QUESTION 15

- (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 19

- (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 storage account
2. Create a workload group using the Azure storage account name as the pool name
3. Load the data using the INSERT...SELECT statement

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You need to create an external file format and external table using the external data source. You then 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 20

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are the data engineer for 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 24

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are a data engineer. You are designing a Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) architecture. You plan to use Microsoft Azure Data Lake as a data storage repository.

You must provision the repository with a resilient data schema. You need to ensure the resiliency of the Azure Data Lake Storage. What should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Requirement	Node				
Provide data access to clients.	<table><tr><td>DataNode</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>NameNode</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr></table>	DataNode	<input type="checkbox"/>	NameNode	<input type="checkbox"/>
DataNode	<input type="checkbox"/>				
NameNode	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Run operations on files and directories of the file system.	<table><tr><td>DataNode</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>NameNode</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr></table>	DataNode	<input type="checkbox"/>	NameNode	<input type="checkbox"/>
DataNode	<input type="checkbox"/>				
NameNode	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Perform block creation, deletion, and replication.	<table><tr><td>DataNode</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr><tr><td>NameNode</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr></table>	DataNode	<input type="checkbox"/>	NameNode	<input type="checkbox"/>
DataNode	<input type="checkbox"/>				
NameNode	<input type="checkbox"/>				

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: NameNode

An HDFS cluster consists of a single NameNode, a master server that manages the file system namespace and regulates access to files by clients.

Box 2: DataNode

The DataNodes are responsible for serving read and write requests from the file system's clients. Box 3: DataNode

The DataNodes perform block creation, deletion, and replication upon instruction from the NameNode.

Note: HDFS has a master/slave architecture. An HDFS cluster consists of a single NameNode, a master server that manages the file system namespace and regulates access to files by clients. In addition, there are a number of DataNodes, usually one per node in the cluster, which manage storage attached to the nodes that they run on. HDFS exposes a file system namespace and allows user data to be stored in files. Internally, a file is split into one or more blocks and these blocks are stored in a set of DataNodes. The NameNode executes file system namespace operations like opening, closing, and renaming files and directories. It also determines the mapping of blocks to DataNodes. The DataNodes are responsible for serving read and write requests from the file system's clients. The DataNodes also perform block creation, deletion, and replication upon instruction from the NameNode.

References: [https://hadoop.apache.org/docs/r1.2.1/hdfs\\_design.html#NameNode+and+DataNodes](https://hadoop.apache.org/docs/r1.2.1/hdfs_design.html#NameNode+and+DataNodes)

NEW QUESTION 28

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