DP-201^{Q&As}

Designing an Azure Data Solution

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QUESTION 1

You need to design a sharding strategy for the Planning Assistance database. What should you recommend?

A. a list mapping shard map on the binary representation of the License Plate column

B. a range mapping shard map on the binary representation of the speed column

C. a list mapping shard map on the location column

D. a range mapping shard map on the time column

Correct Answer: A

Data used for Planning Assistance must be stored in a sharded Azure SQL Database.

A shard typically contains items that fall within a specified range determined by one or more attributes of the data. These attributes form the shard key (sometimes referred to as the partition key). The shard key should be static. It shouldn\'t be based on data that might change.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/patterns/sharding

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

You are designing an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics that will store website traffic analytic in a star schema.

You plan to have a fact table for website visits. The table will be approximately 5 GB.

You need to recommend which distribution type and index type to use for the table. The solution must provide the fastest query performance.
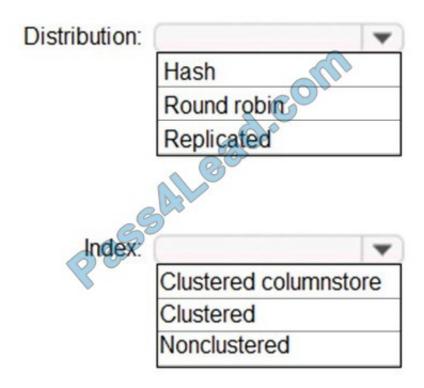
What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area

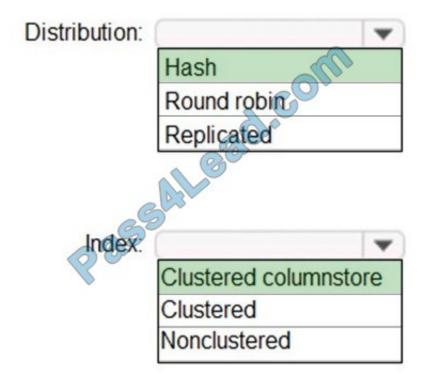NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Distribution:

| Hash |
| Round robin |
| Replicated |

Index:

| Clustered columnstore |
| Clustered |
| Nonclustered |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Distribution:

| Hash |
| Round robin |
| Replicated |

Index:

| Clustered columnstore |
| Clustered |
| Nonclustered |

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-distribute
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-index

QUESTION 3

DRAG DROP

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

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Create a user-defined database role that grants access to execute the appropriate stored procedures.	
Register the FoodPrep application in Azure AD.	
Grant SELECT permissions on all the user tables to the users of FoodPrep.	
Create a contained user in the database.	
Map the login to the user in the database.	
Create a login for the service principal on the Azure SQL server.	

Correct Answer:

Actions

Grant SELECT permissions on all the user tables to the users of FoodPrep.

Create a contained user in the database.

Map the login to the user in the database.

Answer Area

Register the FoodPrep application in Azure AD.

Create a login for the service principal on the Azure SQL server.

Create a user-defined database role that grants access to execute the appropriate stored procedures.

Scenario: Litware will build a custom application named FoodPrep to provide store employees with the calculation results of how many prepared food items to produce every four hours.

Step 1: Register the FoodPrep application in Azure AD

You create your Azure AD application and service principal.

Step 2: Create a login for the service principal on the Azure SQL Server

Step 3: Create a user-defined database role that grant access..

To access resources in your subscription, you must assign the application to a role.

You can then assign the required permissions to the service principal.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-create-service-principal-portal

QUESTION 4

You are designing a solution for the ad hoc analysis of data in Azure Databricks notebooks. The data will be stored in Azure Blob storage.

You need to ensure that Blob storage will support the recovery of the data if the data is overwritten accidentally.

What should you recommend?

A. Enable soft delete.

B. Add a resource lock.

C. Enable diagnostics logging.

D. Use read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS).

Correct Answer: A

Soft delete protects blob data from being accidentally or erroneously modified or deleted. When soft delete is enabled for a storage account, blobs, blob versions (preview), and snapshots in that storage account may be recovered after they are deleted, within a retention period that you specify.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/soft-delete-overview

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.

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 is developing a solution to manage inventory data for a group of automotive repair shops. The solution will use Azure SQL Data Warehouse as the data store.

Shops will upload data every 10 days.

Data corruption checks must run each time data is uploaded. If corruption is detected, the corrupted data must be removed.

You need to ensure that upload processes and data corruption checks do not impact reporting and analytics processes that use the data warehouse.

Proposed solution: Create a user-defined restore point before data is uploaded. Delete the restore point after data corruption checks complete.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

User-Defined Restore Points This feature enables you to manually trigger snapshots to create restore points of your data warehouse before and after large modifications. This capability ensures that restore points are logically consistent, which provides additional data protection in case of any workload interruptions or user errors for quick recovery time.

Note: A data warehouse restore is a new data warehouse that is created from a restore point of an existing or deleted data warehouse. Restoring your data warehouse is an essential part of any business continuity and disaster recovery

strategy because it re-creates your data after accidental corruption or deletion.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/backup-and-restore

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