

DP-300^{Q&As}

Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure

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QUESTION 1

You have a Microsoft SQL Server 2019 database named DB1 and an Azure SQL managed instance named SQLMI1.

You need to move a SQL Server Agent job from DB1 to SQLMI1.

Which job attribute is unsupported in SQLMI1?

- A. log to table
- B. email notifications
- C. schedules
- D. output files

Correct Answer: D

SQL Agent job limitations in SQL Managed Instance

It is worth noting the differences between SQL Agent available in SQL Server and as part of SQL Managed Instance.

Some of the SQL Agent features that are available in SQL Server are not supported in SQL Managed Instance:

SQL Managed Instance can't access files.

SQL Managed Instance can't access external resources, for example, network shares via robocopy.

Incorrect:

Not B: Email notification is supported, although it requires that you configure a Database Mail profile. SQL Serve

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/transact-sql-tsql-differences-sql-server>

QUESTION 2

You have an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server 2019 instance that hosts a database named DB1.

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure SQL database named SQLDB1.

You need to replicate DB1 to SQLDB1.

Which type of replication should you use?

- A. transactional
- B. peer-to-peer
- C. snapshot
- D. merge

Correct Answer: A

Scenarios Typical Replication Scenario Create a transactional replication publication on a SQL Server database.

1.

On SQL Server use the New Subscription Wizard or Transact-SQL statements to create a push to subscription to Azure SQL Database.

2.

With single and pooled databases in Azure SQL Database, the initial data set is a snapshot that is created by the Snapshot Agent and distributed and applied by the Distribution Agent. With a SQL Managed Instance publisher, you can also use a database backup to seed the Azure SQL Database subscriber.

Data migration scenario

1.

Use transactional replication to replicate data from a SQL Server database to Azure SQL Database.

2.

Redirect the client or middle-tier applications to update the database copy.

3.

Stop updating the SQL Server version of the table and remove the publication.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/replication-to-sql-database>

QUESTION 3

You have an instance of SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines named VM1.

You need to implement a disaster recovery solution that meets the following requirements:

1.

Returns the solution to an operational state within 15 minutes of a failure

2.

Can perform disaster recovery testing in an isolated environment

3.

Minimizes administrative effort

What should you include in the solution?

A. active geo-replication

B. auto-failover groups

C. Azure Site Recovery

D. a failover cluster instance (FCI)

Correct Answer: C

Run a test failover (disaster recovery drill) to Azure.

You can a disaster recovery drill to Azure, using a Site Recovery test failover.

You run a test failover to validate your replication and disaster recovery strategy, without any data loss or downtime. A test failover doesn't impact ongoing replication, or your production environment. You can run a test failover on a specific

virtual machine (VM), or on a recovery plan containing multiple VMs.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-test-failover-to-azure>

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 two Azure SQL Database servers named Server1 and Server2. Each server contains an Azure SQL database named Database1.

You need to restore Database1 from Server1 to Server2. The solution must replace the existing Database1 on Server2.

Solution: From Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS), you rename Database1 on Server2 as Database2. From the Azure portal, you create a new database on Server2 by restoring the backup of Database1 from Server1, and then you delete Database2.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead restore Database1 from Server1 to the Server2 by using the RESTORE Transact-SQL command and the REPLACE option.

Note: REPLACE should be used rarely and only after careful consideration. Restore normally prevents accidentally overwriting a database with a different database. If the database specified in a RESTORE statement already exists on the current server and the specified database family GUID differs from the database family GUID recorded in the

backup set, the database is not restored. This is an important safeguard.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/restore-statements-transact-sql>

QUESTION 5

You have an Azure SQL database named DB1. You run a query while connected to DB1.

You review the actual execution plan for the query, and you add an index to a table referenced by the query.

You need to compare the previous actual execution plan for the query to the Live Query Statistics.

What should you do first in Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)?

- A. For DB1, set QUERY_CAPTURE_MODE of Query Store to All.
- B. Run the SET SHOWPLAN_ALL Transact-SQL statement.
- C. Save the actual execution plan.
- D. Enable Query Store for DB1.

Correct Answer: C

The Plan Comparison menu option allows side-by-side comparison of two different execution plans, for easier identification of similarities and changes that explain the different behaviors for all the reasons stated above. This option can compare between:

Two previously saved execution plan files (.sqlplan extension). One active execution plan and one previously saved query execution plan. Two selected query plans in Query Store.

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