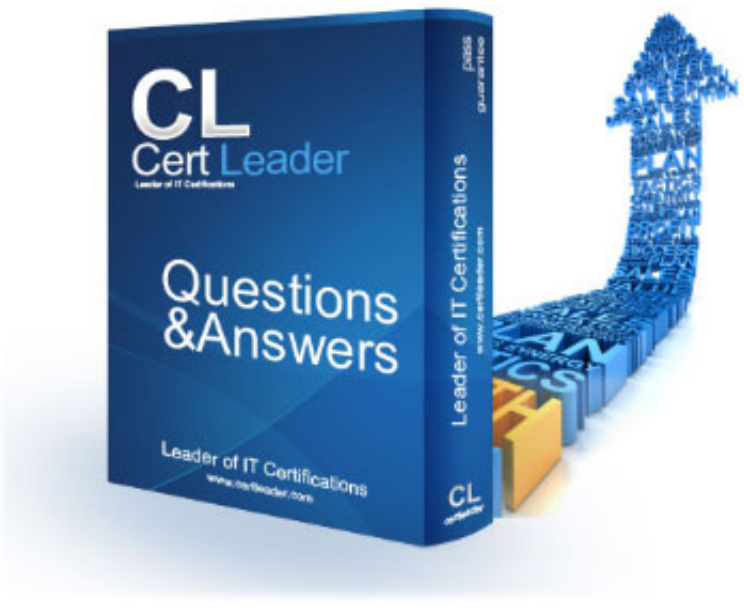
70-767 Dumps

Implementing a SQL Data Warehouse (beta)

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



NEW QUESTION 1
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:
You are not permitted to make changes to the client applications. You need to optimize the storage for the data warehouse.
What change should you make?

A. Partition the Fact.Order table, and move historical data to new filegroups on lower-cost storage.
B. Create new tables on lower-cost storage, move the historical data to the new tables, and then shrink the database.
C. Remove the historical data from the database to leave available space for new data.
D. Move historical data to new tables on lower-cost storage.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Create the load staging table in the same filegroup as the partition you are loading. Create the unload staging table in the same filegroup as the partition you are deleteing.
From scenario: Data older than one year is accessed infrequently and is considered historical.
References:
https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/sqlcat/2013/09/16/top-10-best-practices-for-building-a-large-scale-relational-d

NEW QUESTION 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 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 3
You have a database named DB1. You create a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package that incrementally imports data from a table named Customers. The package uses an OLE DB data source for
connections to DB1. The package defines the following variables.

Variable name	Data type	Description
LastKey	Int64	LastKey stores the last identifier used in the imported table.
TableName	String	TableName stores the name of the imported table.

To support incremental data loading, you create a table by running the following Transact-SQL segment:

```
CREATE TABLE LastKeyByTable (
     Id int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
     TableName sysname UNIQUE,
     LastKey bigint
)
```

You need to create a DML statements that updates the LastKeyByTable table.
How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate Transact-SQL segments in the dialog box in the answer area.

Answer Area

```
UPDATE dbo.LastKeyByTable
SET   [ LastKey =? | LastKey = @A | LastKey = @B | LastKey = @LastKey ]
WHERE [ TableName =? | TableName = @A | TableName = @B | TableName = @TableName ]
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
UPDATE dbo.LastKeyByTable
SET   [ LastKey =? | LastKey = @A | LastKey = @B | LastKey = @LastKey ]
WHERE [ TableName =? | TableName = @A | TableName = @B | TableName = @TableName ]
```

NEW QUESTION 4
You are building a server to host a data warehouse.
The planned disk activity for-khe data warehouse is five percent write activity and 95 percent read activity. You need to recommend a storage solution for the data files of the data warehouse. The solution must meet the following requirements:
*Ensure that the data warehouse is available if two disks fail.
*Minimize hardware costs.
Which RAID configuration should you recommend?

A. RAID1
B. RAID 5
C. RAID 6
D. RAID 10

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the Storage Networking Industry Association (SNIA), the definition of RAID 6 is: "Any form of RAID that can continue to execute read and write requests to all of a RAID array's virtual disks in the presence of any two concurrent disk failures."

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 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 6
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 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 0 PERCENT
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

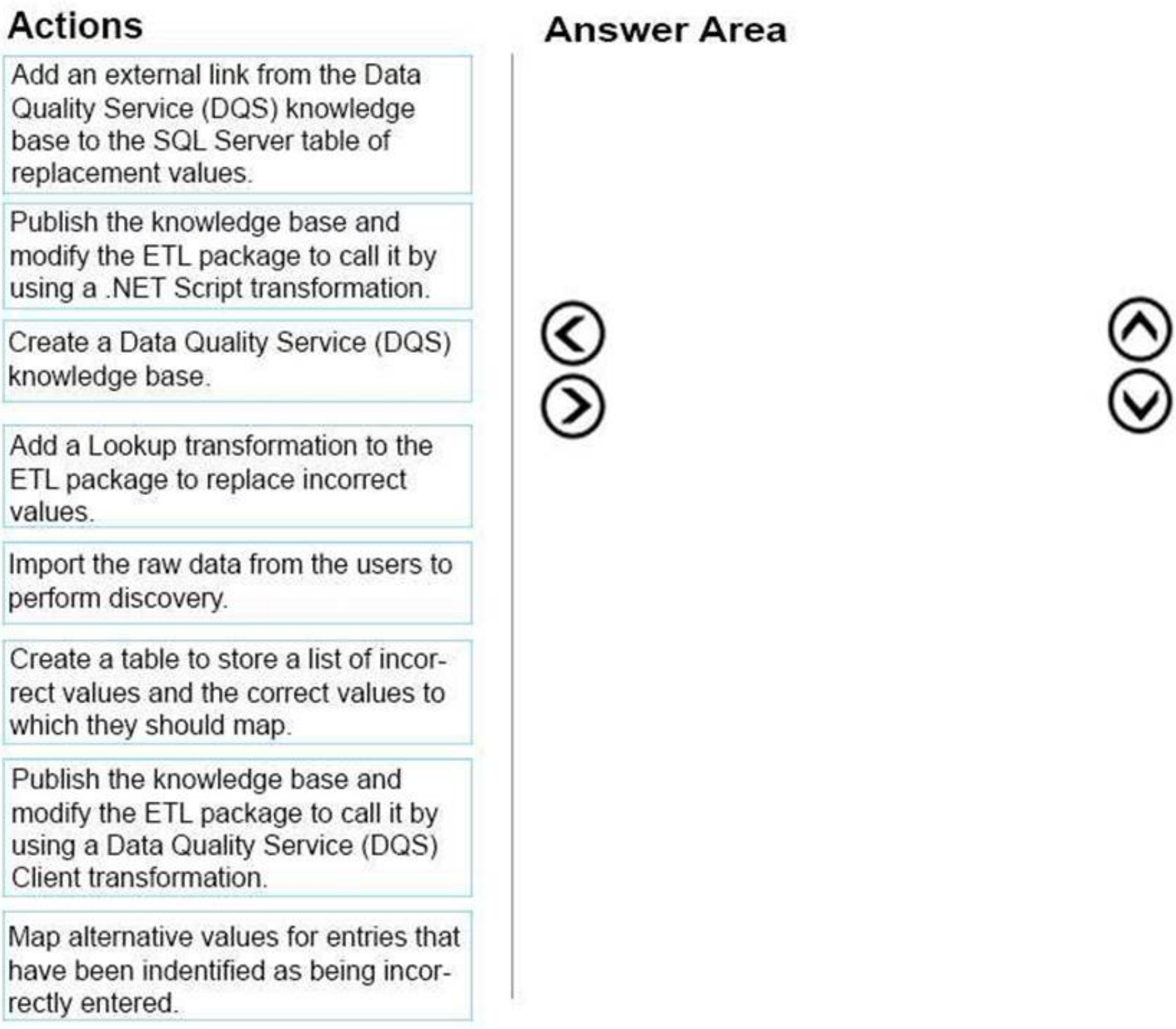
Answer: B

Explanation:
Microsoft recommend against specifying 0 PERCENT or 0 ROWS in a CREATE STATISTICS..WITH SAMPLE statement. When 0 PERCENT or ROWS is specified, the statistics object is created but does not contain statistics data.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-statistics-transact-sql

NEW QUESTION 7
You have a series of analytic data models and reports that provide insights into the participation rates for sports at different schools. Users enter information about sports and participants into a client application. The application stores this transactional data in a Microsoft SQL Server database. A SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package loads the data into the models.
When users enter data, they do not consistently apply the correct names for the sports. The following table shows examples of the data entry issues.

Sport	Variations entered by users
baseball	baseball, ball, play ball
football	soccer, football

You need to improve the quality of 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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/data-quality-services/perform-knowledge-discovery

NEW QUESTION 8
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 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 9
You plan to use the dtutil.exe utility with Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) to customize packages. You need to create a new package ID for package1 on Server1. Which dtutil.exe command should you run?

A. dtutil.exe /FILE c:\repository\packagel.dtsx /DestServer Server! /COPY SQL;package1.dtsx
B. dtutil.exe /I /FILE c:\repository\packagel.dtsx
C. dtutil.exe /SQL package1 /COPY OTS;c:\repository\package1.dtsx
D. dtutil.exe /SQL package1 /DELETE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
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 to 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 configure data loading for the tables.
Which data loading technology should you use for each table? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Table	Technology
Dimension.SalesTerritory	Change Data Capture (CDC) Change Tracking Temporal table Microsoft SQL Server snapshot replication
Dimension.Customer	Change Data Capture (CDC) Change Tracking Temporal table Microsoft SQL Server snapshot replication
Dimension.Date	Change Data Capture (CDC) Change Tracking Temporal table Microsoft SQL Server snapshot replication

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Scenario: The Dimension.SalesTerritory and Dimension.Customer tables are frequently updated
Optimize data loading for the Dimension.SalesTerritory, Dimension.Customer, and Dimension.Date tables. Box 1: Change Tracking
Box 2: Change Tracking Box 3: Temporal Table
Temporal Tables are generally useful in scenarios that require tracking history of data changes.
We recommend you to consider Temporal Tables in the following use cases for major productivity benefits.
* Slowly-Changing Dimensions
Dimensions in data warehousing typically contain relatively static data about entities such as geographical locations, customers, or products.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/tables/temporal-table-usage-scenarios

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 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. You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT CustomerKey, SUM(SalesAmt) TotalSales
FROM sales.FactOrders
GROUP BY CustomerKey
```

The query fails to return results.
You need to determine why the query fails.
Solution: You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
SELECT TOP 1 status, total_elapsed_time, submit_time
FROM sales.FactOrders
WHERE [label] = 'TotalSales'
ORDER BY submit_time
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
To use submit_time we must use sys.dm_pdw_exec_requests table. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-dynamic-management-views/sys-dm-pdw-exec

NEW QUESTION 13
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 developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package.
You are importing data from databases at retail stores into a central data warehouse. All stores use the same database schema.
The query being executed against the retail stores is shown below:

```
SELECT *
FROM dbo.Sales
WHERE SalesDate >= CAST(date, GETDATE() -1)
ORDER BY ID
```

The data source property named IsSorted is set to True. The output of the transform must be sorted.
You need to add a component to the data flow. Which SSIS Toolbox item should you use?

A. CDC Control task
B. CDC Splitter
C. Union All
D. XML task
E. Fuzzy Grouping
F. Merge
G. Merge Join

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 16
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 multidimensional models.
The data warehouse stores data related to your company sales, financial transactions and financial budgets All data for the data warenouse 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	This table contains more than 20,000,000 rows. There are currently no indexes on the table. 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.

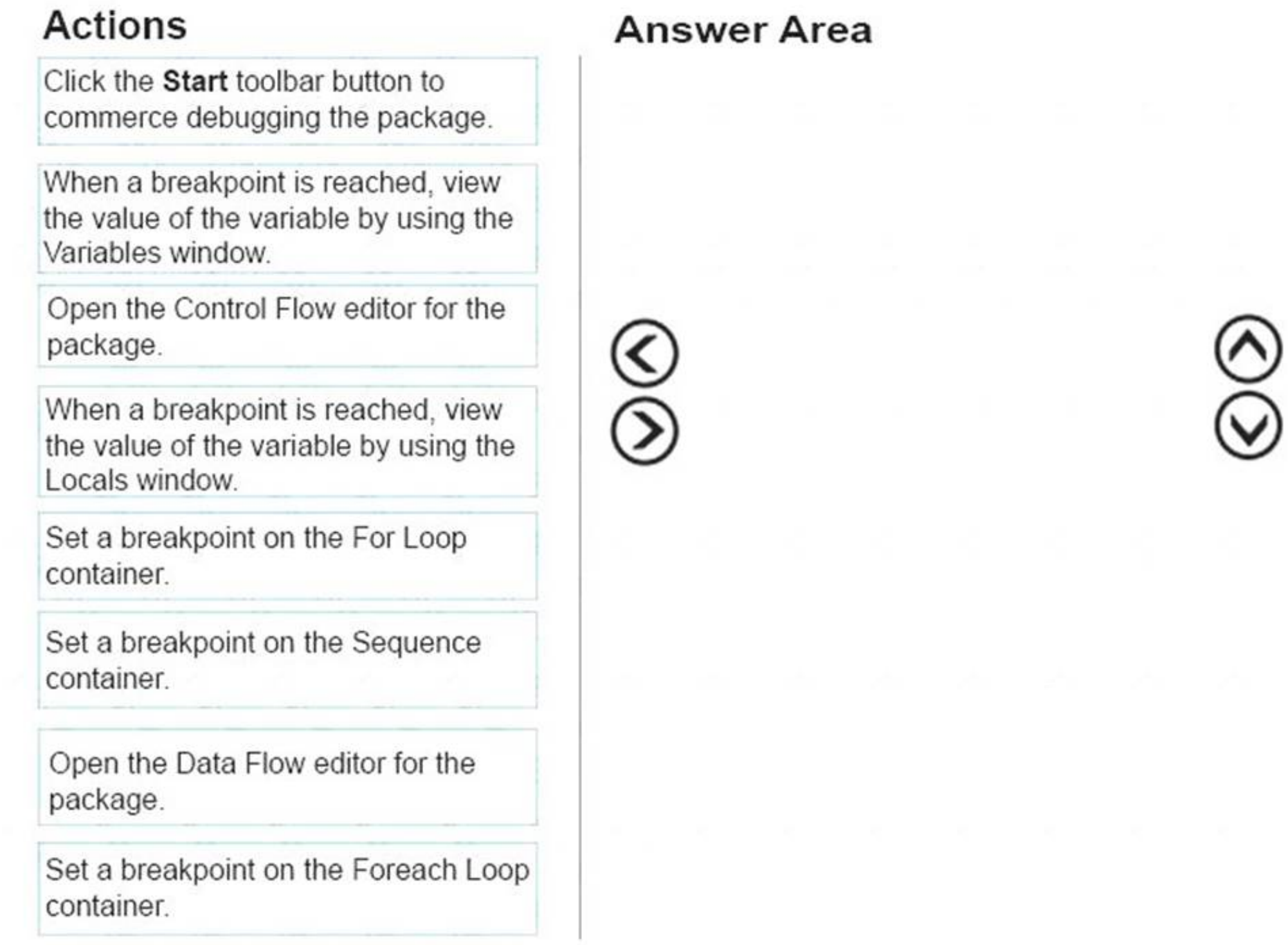
The company plans to use Microsoft Azure to store older records from the data warehouse. You must modify the database to enable the Stretch Database capability.
Users report that they are becoming confused about which city table to use for various queries. You plan to create a new schema named Dimension and change the name of the dbo.du_city table to Diamension.city. Data loss is not permissible, and you must not leave traces of the old table in the data warehouse.
Pal to create a measure that calculates the profit margin based on the existing measures.
You must improve performance for queries against the fact.Transaction table. You must implement appropriate indexes and enable the Stretch Database capability.
End of repeated scenario
You need to resolve the problems reported about the dia city 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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 20
You have a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package that loads data into a data warehouse each night from a transactional system. The package also loads data from a set of Comma-Separated Values (CSV) files that are provided by your company's finance department.
The SSIS package processes each CSV file in a folder. The package reads the file name for the current file into a variable and uses that value to write a log entry to a database table.
You need to debug the package and determine the value of the variable before each file is processed.
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:
You debug control flows.
The Foreach Loop container is used for looping through a group of files. Put the breakpoint on it.
The Locals window displays information about the local expressions in the current scope of the Transact-SQL debugger.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/troubleshooting/debugging-control-flow
http://blog.pragmaticworks.com/looping-through-a-result-set-with-the-foreach-loop

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 developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. You need to use XPath to extract information from documents.
Which SSIS Toolbox item should you use?

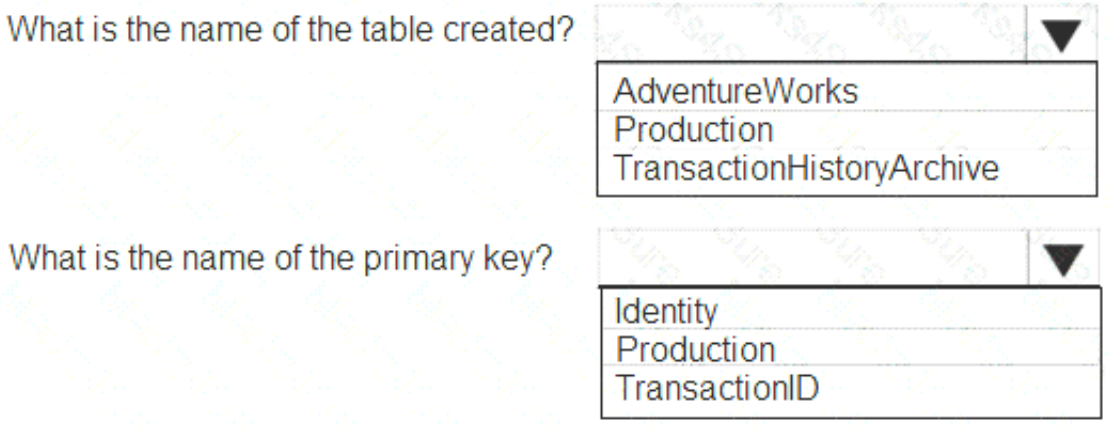
A. CDC Control task
B. CDC Splitter
C. Union All
D. XML task
E. Fuzzy Grouping
F. Merge
G. Merge Join

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 25
You are developing a data warehouse. You run the following Transact-SQL statement:

```
USE AdventureWorks
GO
   CREATE TABLE Production.TransactionHistoryArchive(
   TransactionID INT IDENTITY (1, 1) NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT PK_TransactionHistoryArchive_TransactionID PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (TransactionID)
)
```

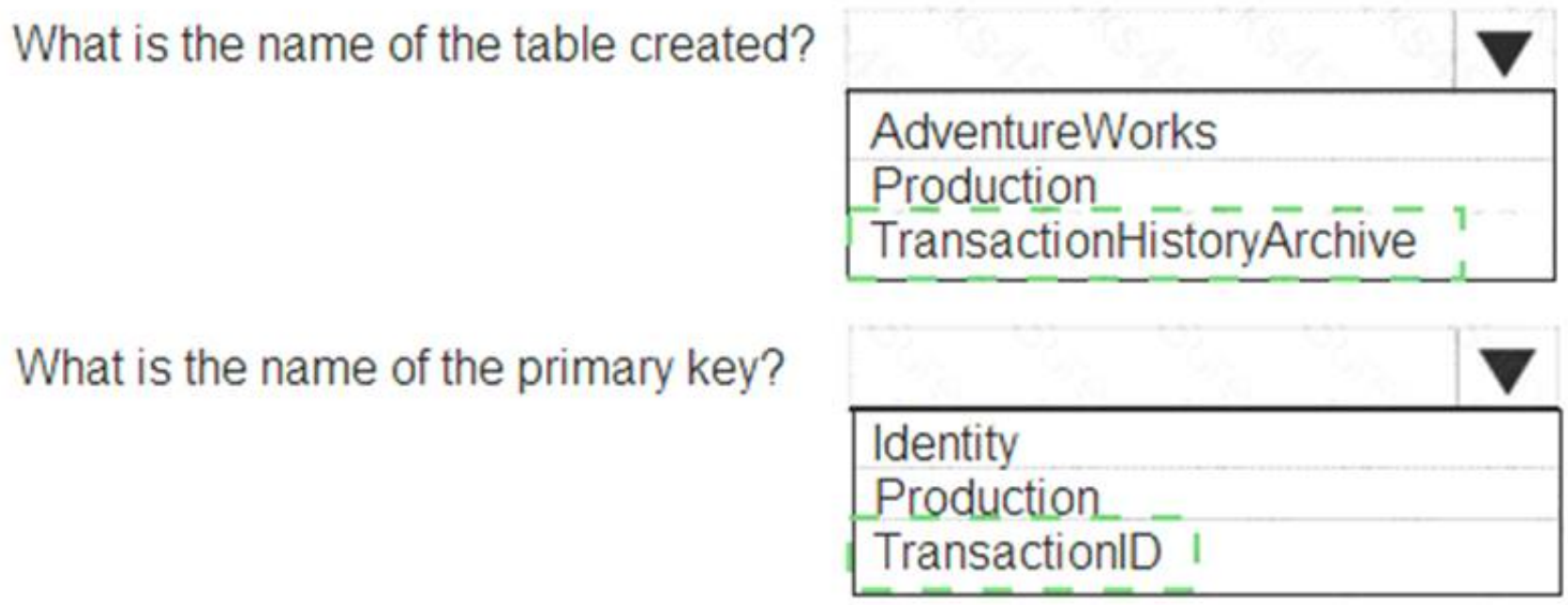
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 29
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.
Users report that an application that uses DB1 is suddenly unresponsive.
You discover that the Integration Services job causes severe blocking issues in the application. You need to ensure that the users can run the application as quickly as possible. Your SQL Server login is a member of only the ssis.admin database role.
Which stored procedure should you execute?

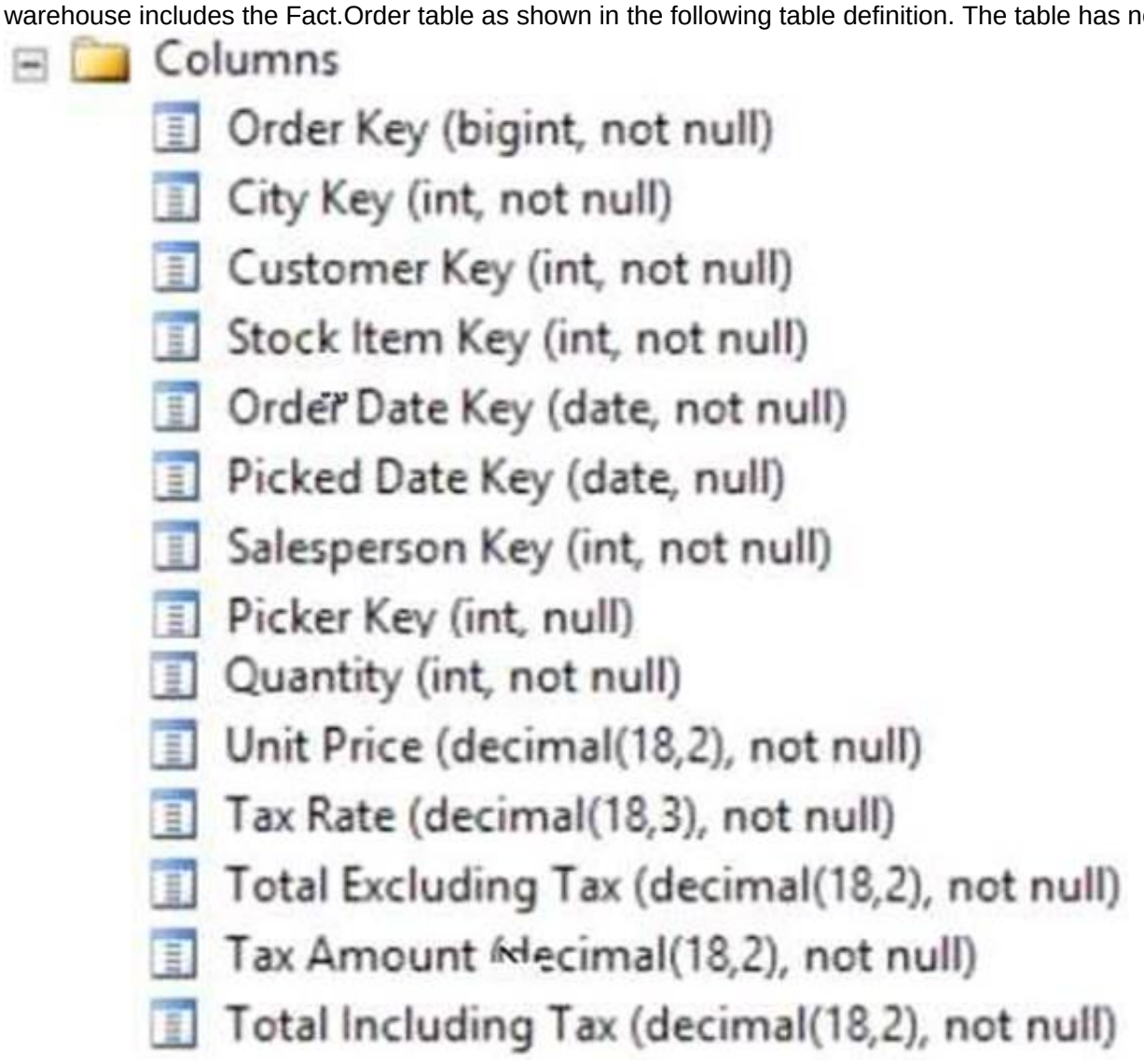
A. catalog.deploy_project
B. catalog.restore_project
C. catalog.stop.operation
D. sys.sp.cdc.addjob
E. sys.sp.cdc.changejob
F. sys.sp_cdc_disable_db
G. sys.sp_cdc_enable_db
H. sys.sp_cdc.stopJob

Answer: E

Explanation:
sys.sp_cdc_change_job modifies the configuration of a change data capture cleanup or capture job in the current database.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-stored-procedures/sys-sp-cdc-change-job-trans

NEW QUESTION 32
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.



You must minimize the amount of space that indexes for the Fact.Order table consume. You run the following queries frequently. Both queries must be able to use a columnstore index:

```
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.
SolutionvYou create two nonclustered indexes. The first includes the [Order Date Key] and [Tax Amount] columns. The second will include the [Order Date Key] and [Total Excluding Tax] columns.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

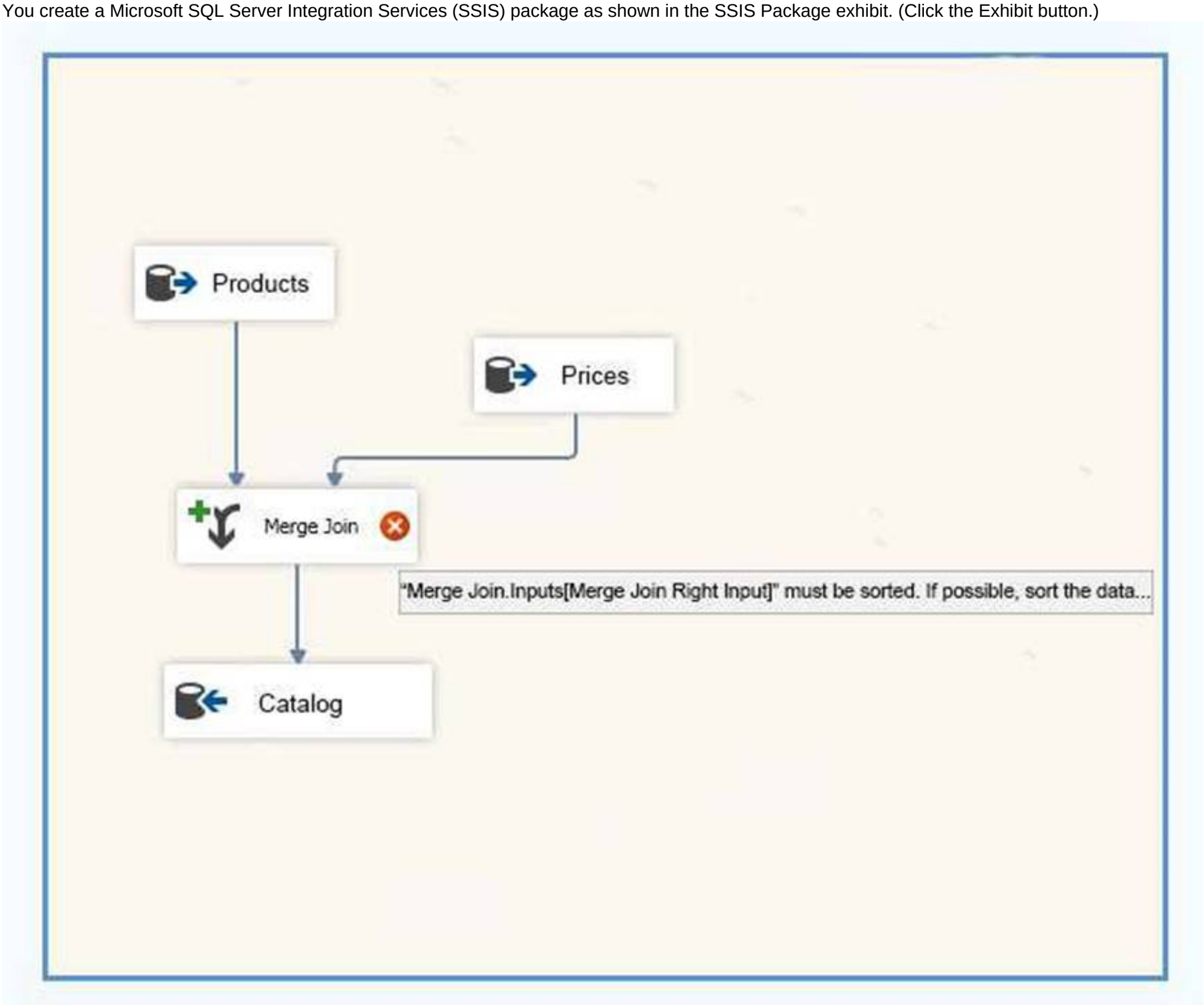
NEW QUESTION 36
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that use the same or similar answer choices. An answer choice may be correct for more than one question in the series. Each question is independent of the other questions in this series. Information and details provided in a question apply only to that question.
You are designing a data warehouse and the load process for the data warehouse.
You have a source system that contains two tables named Table1 and Table2. All the rows in each table have a corresponding row in the other table.
The primary key for Table1 is named Key1. The primary key for Table2 is named Key2.
You need to combine both tables into a single table named Table3 in the data warehouse. The solution must ensure that all the nonkey columns in Table1 and Table2 exist in Table3. 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
F. the Aggregate transformation
G. the Lookup transformation

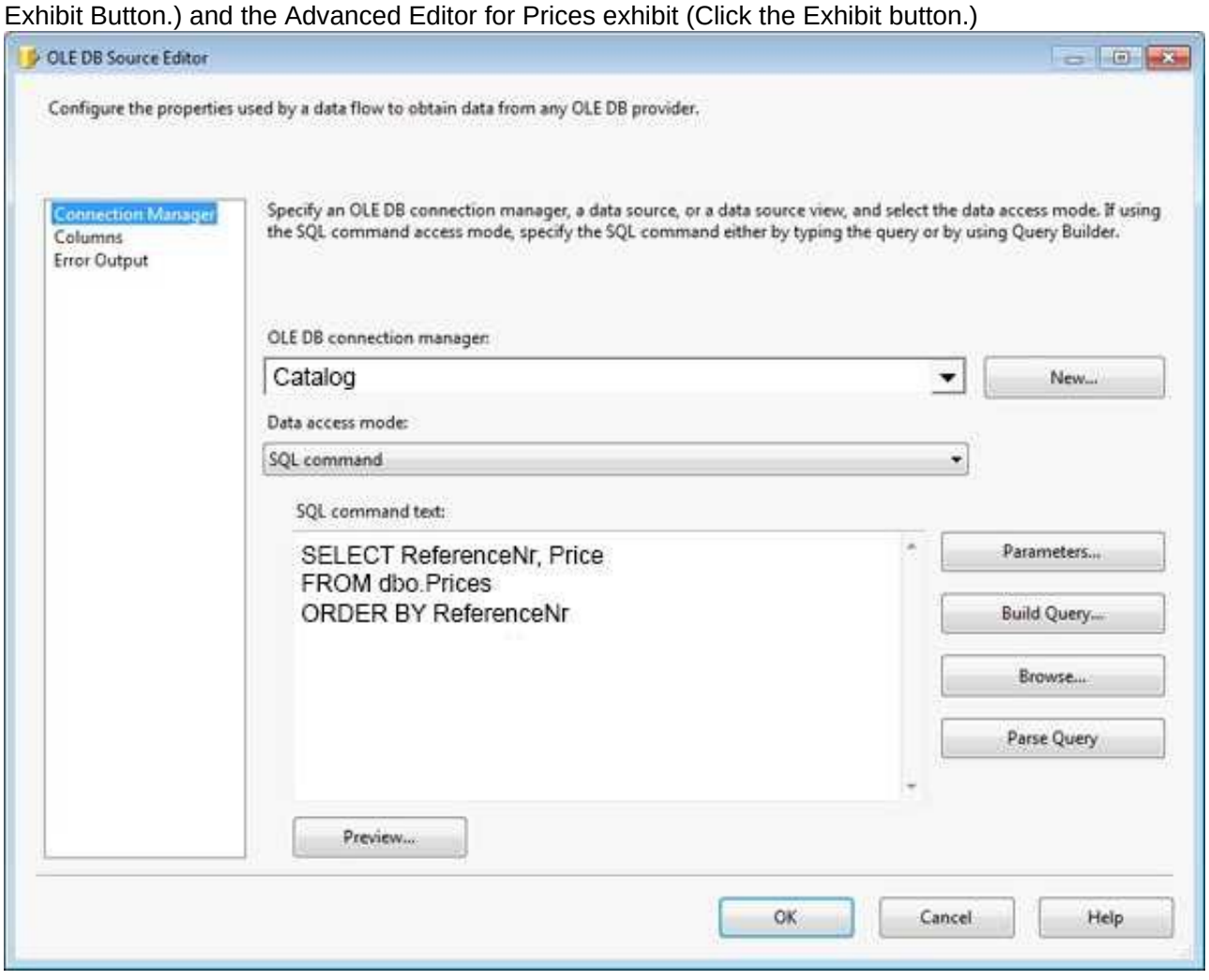
Answer: G

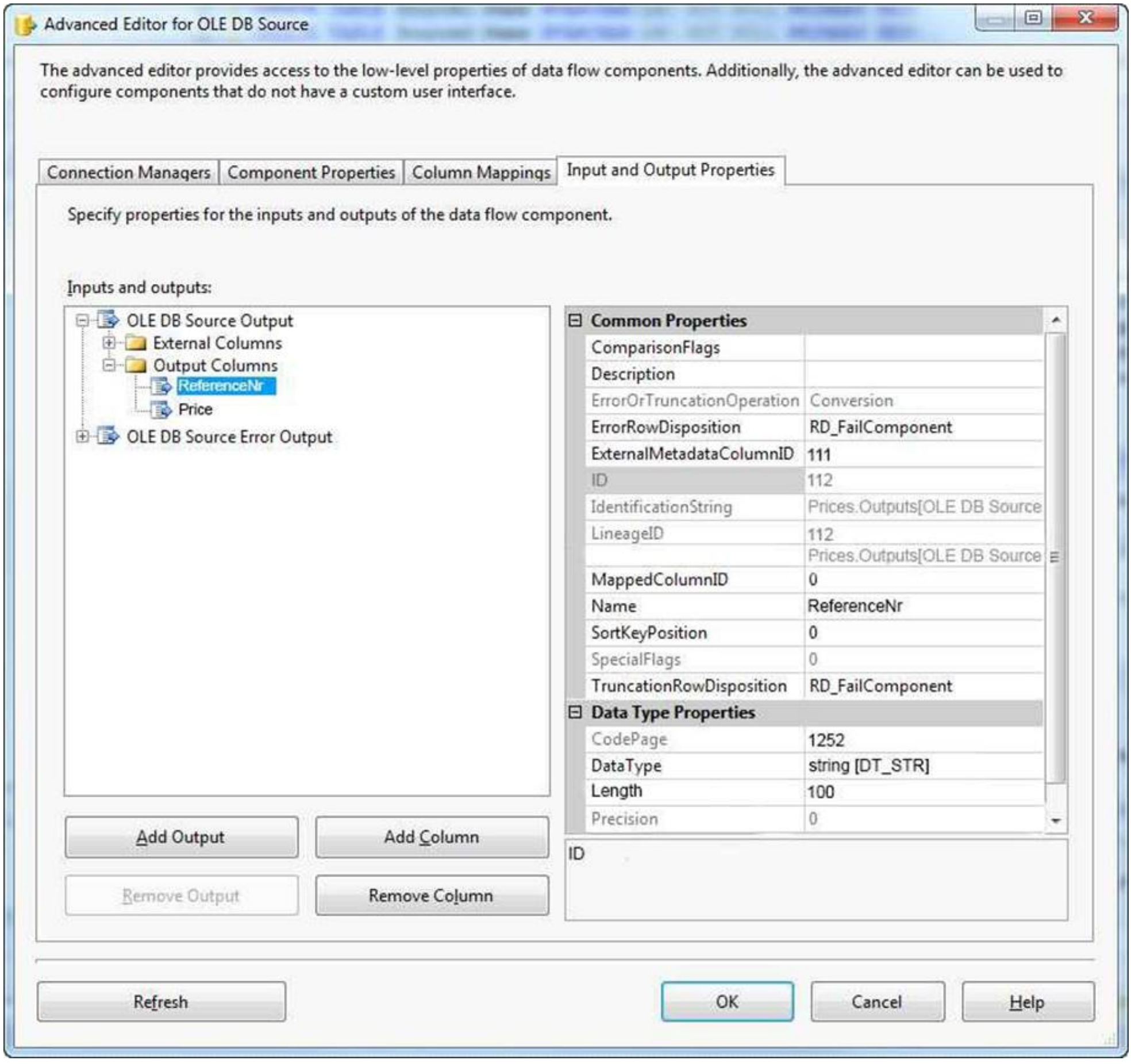
Explanation:
The Lookup transformation performs lookups by joining data in input columns with columns in a reference dataset. You use the lookup to access additional information in a related table that is based on values in common columns.
You can configure the Lookup transformation in the following ways: Specify joins between the input and the reference dataset.
Add columns from the reference dataset to the Lookup transformation output. Etc.

NEW QUESTION 38
You create a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package as shown in the SSIS Package exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



The package uses data from the Products table and the Prices table. Properties of the Prices source are shown in the OLE DB Source Editor exhibit (Click the Exhibit Button.) and the Advanced Editor for Prices exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)





You join the Products and Prices tables by using the ReferenceNr column. You need to resolve the error with the package.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
You can resolve the error by adding a Sort transform between the OLE DB source and the Merge Join transform.	○	○
You can resolve the error by changing the SortKeyPosition setting for the ReferenceNr column and the value of the IsSorted setting for the OLE DB Source Output.	○	○
You can resolve the error by adding an Aggregate transform between the OLE DB source and the Merge Join transform.	○	○
You can resolve the error by replacing the Merge Join transform with a Lookup transform.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
There are two important sort properties that must be set for the source or upstream transformation that supplies data to the Merge and Merge Join transformations:
The Merge Join Transformation requires sorted data for its inputs.
If you do not use a Sort transformation to sort the data, you must set these sort properties manually on the source or the upstream transformation.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/data-flow/transformations/sort-data-for-the-merge-and-

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 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 Statl
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 44
You have a data warehouse named DW1. All data files are located on drive E. You expect queries that pivot hundreds of millions of rows for each report. You need to modify the data files to minimize latency.
What should you do?

A. Add more data files to DW1 on drive E.
B. Add more data files to tempdb on drive E.
C. Remove data files from tempdb
D. Remove data files from DW1.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The number of files depends on the number of (logical) processors on the machine. As a general rule, if the number of logical processors is less than or equal to eight, use the same number of data files as logical processors. If the number of logical processors is greater than eight, use eight data files and then if contention continues, increase the number of data files by multiples of 4 until the contention is reduced to acceptable levels or make changes to the workload/code.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/databases/tempdb-database

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 developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. The package design consists of two differently structured sources in a single data flow. The Sales source retrieves sales transactions from a SQL Server database, and the Product source retrieves product details from an XML file.
You need to combine the two data flow sources into a single output dataset. Which SSIS Toolbox item should you use?

A. CDC Control task
B. CDC Splitter
C. Union All
D. XML task
E. Fuzzy Grouping
F. Merge
G. Merge Join

Answer: G

Explanation:
The Merge Join transformation provides an output that is generated by joining two sorted datasets using a FULL, LEFT, or INNER join. For example, you can use a LEFT join to join a table that includes product information with a table that lists the country/region in which a product was manufactured. The result is a table that lists all products and their country/region of origin.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/data-flow/transformations/merge-join-transformation

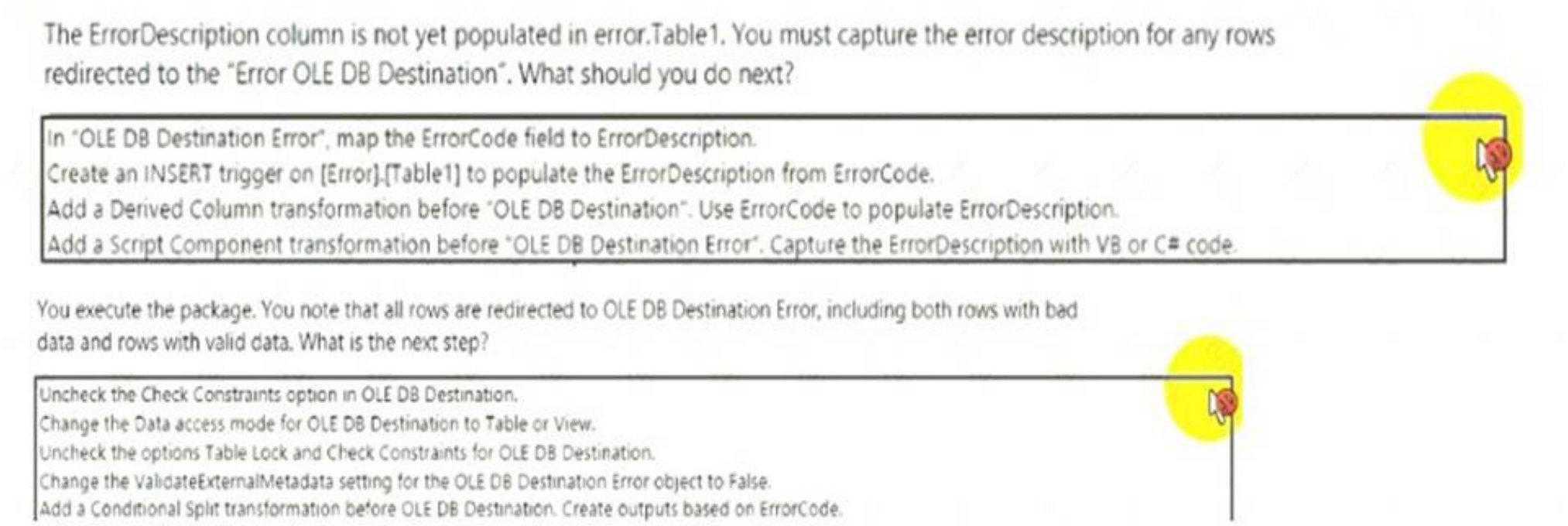
NEW QUESTION 54
You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. You create a data flow that has the following characteristics:
• The package moves data from the table [source].Tabid to DW.Tablel.
• All rows from [source].Table1 must be captured in DW.Tablel for error.Tablel.
• The table error.Tablel must accept rows that fail upon insertion into DW.Tablel due to violation of nullability or data type errors such as an invalid date, or invalid characters in a number.
• The behavior for the Error Output on the "OLE DB Destination" object is Redirect.
• The data types for all columns in [sourceJ.Tablel are VARCHAR. Null values are allowed.
• The Data access mode for both OLE DB destinations is set to Table or view - fast load.

The table definitions are as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE [source].Table1
(
  ID INT NULL,
  CreateDate VARCHAR(100) NULL,
  Date1 DATETIME2(7) NULL,
  Number1 VARCHAR(100) NULL
```

```
CREATE TABLE error.Table1
(
  ID INT NULL,
  CreateDate VARCHAR(100) NULL,
  Date1 DATETIME2(7) NULL,
  Number1 VARCHAR(100) NULL,
  ErrorDescription VARCHAR(255) NULL
)
```

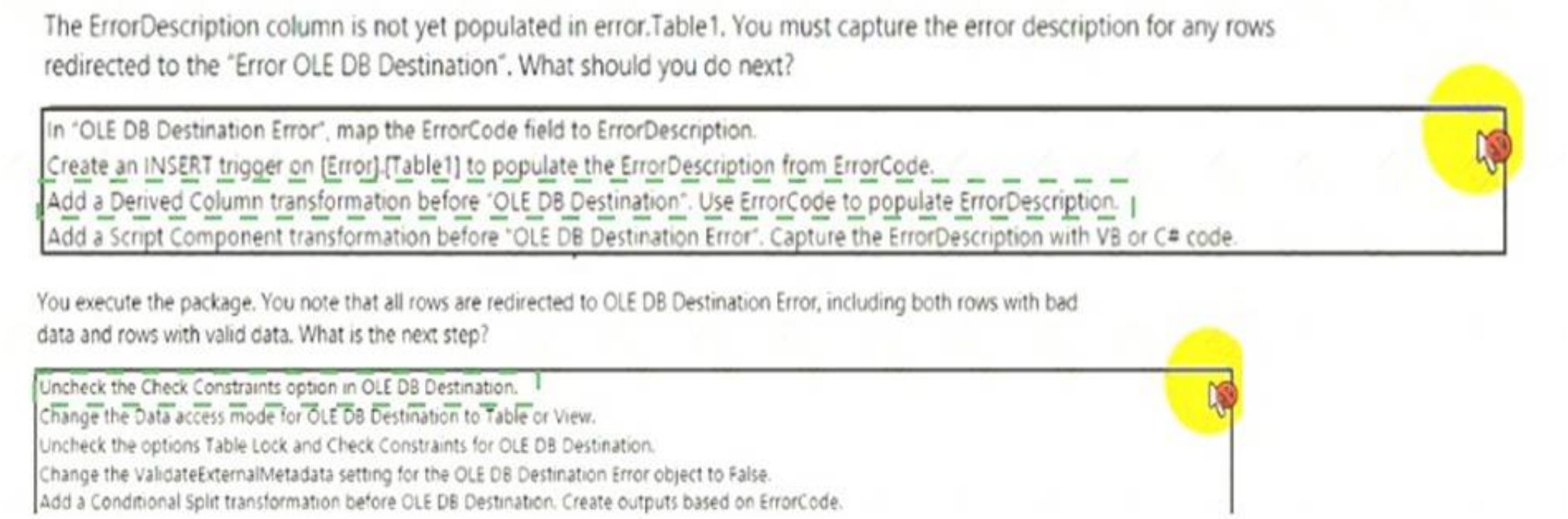
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 59
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:

- ERP system
- Online WebStore
- Partner extranet

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:

- 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. Solution: Perform the following actions:
- Enable the Change Tracking feature for the Products table in the three source databases.
- Query the CHANGETABLE function from the sources for the deleted rows.
- Set the IsDIsabled column to True on the data warehouse Products table for the listed rows. Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

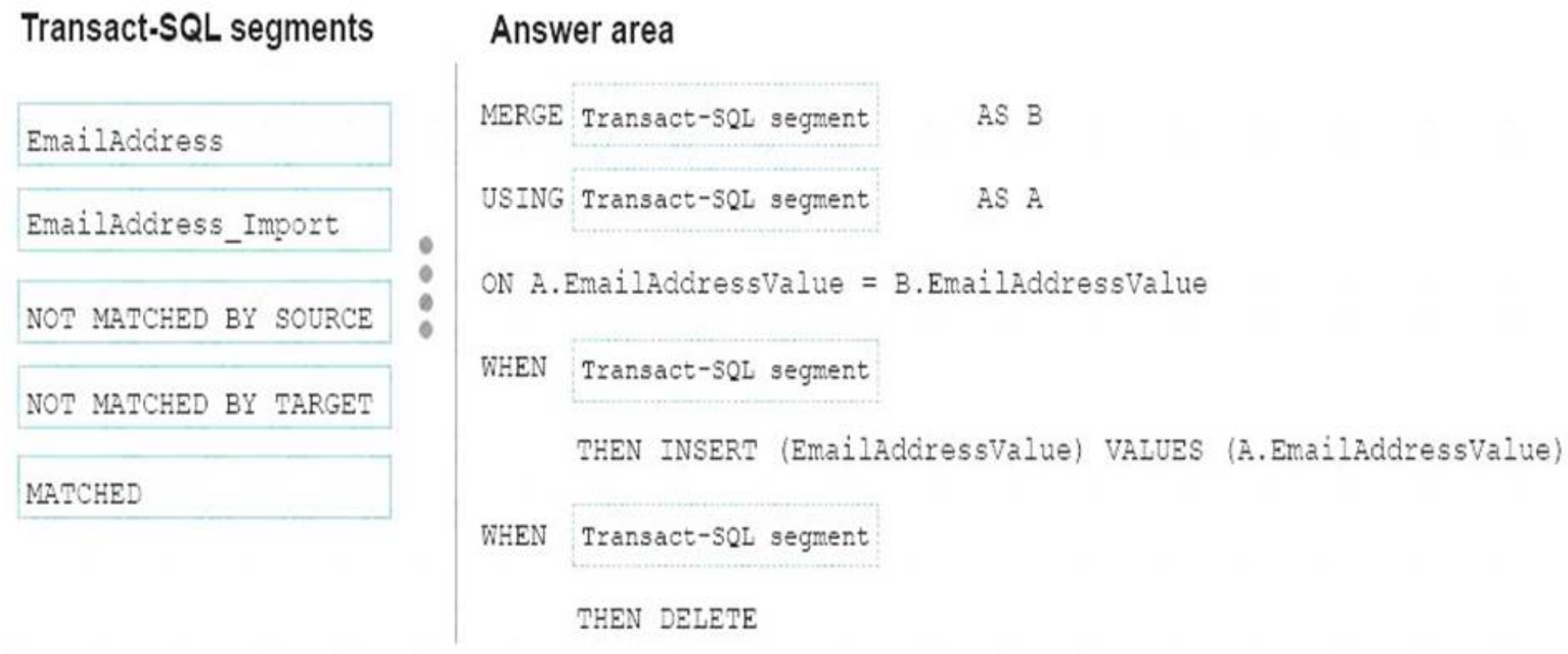
Answer: B

Explanation:
We must check for updated rows, not just deleted rows.
References: https://www.timmitchell.net/post/2016/01/18/getting-started-with-change-tracking-in-sql-server/

NEW QUESTION 61
You deploy a Microsoft Server database that contains a staging table named EmailAddress_Import. Each night, a bulk process will import customer information from an external database, cleanse the data, and then insert it into the EmailAddress table. Both tables contain a column named EmailAddressValue that stores the email address.
You need to implement the logic to meet the following requirements:

- Email addresses that are present in the EmailAddress_Import table but not in the EmailAddress table must be inserted into the EmailAddress table.
- Email addresses that are not in the EmailAddress_Import but are present in the EmailAddress table must be deleted from the EmailAddress 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.

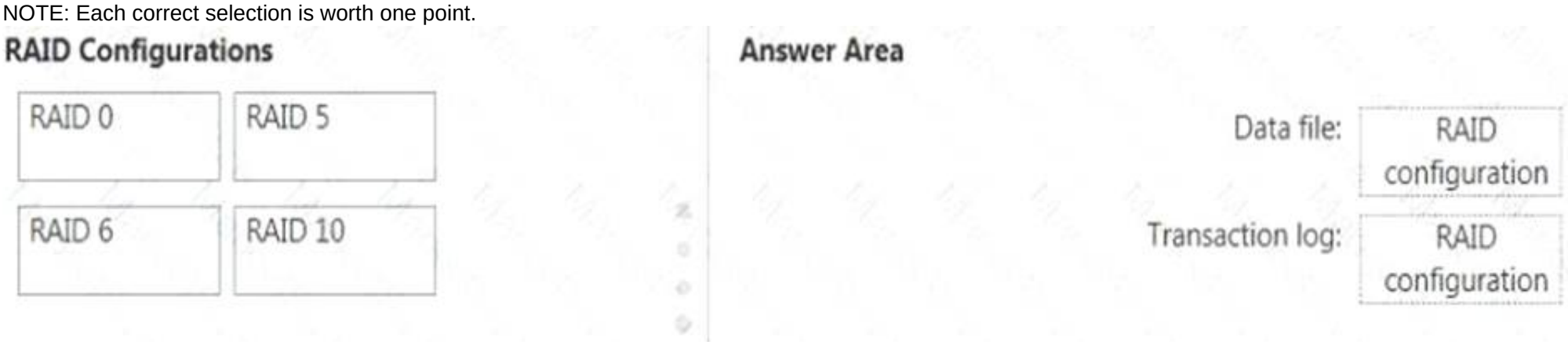


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: EmailAddress
The EmailAddress table is the target. Box 2: EmailAddress_import
The EmailAddress_import table is the source. Box 3: NOT MATCHED BY TARGET
Box 4: NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/merge-transact-sql

NEW QUESTION 63
You need to recommend a storage solution for a data warehouse that minimizes load times. The solution must provide availability if a hard disk fails.
Which RAID configuration should you recommend for each type of database file? To answer, drag the appropriate RAID configurations to the correct database file types. Each RAID configuration 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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: RAID 5
RAID 5 is the similar to that of RAID 0 provided that the number of disks is the same. However, due to the fact that it is useless to read the parity data, the read

speed is just (N-1) times faster but not N times as in RAID 0.
Box 2: RAID 10
Always place log files on RAID 1+0 (or RAID 1) disks. This provides better protection from hardware failure, and better write performance.
Note: In general RAID 1+0 will provide better throughput for write-intensive applications. The amount of performance gained will vary based on the HW vendor's RAID implementations. Most common alternative to RAID 1+0 is RAID 5. Generally, RAID 1+0 provides better write performance than any other RAID level providing data protection, including RAID 5.

NEW QUESTION 65
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