

## 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**

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 a script task. You add an instance of the script task to the storage account in Microsoft Azure. 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 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**

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 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. You have a fact table that includes sales data for all products.

The model includes a dimension named Geography that stores all geographies. You create a dimension that has a foreign key and provides the ability to analyze sales by the following sales channels: Internet or retail store.

You need to update the data model to allow business users to analyze Internet sales by geography without changing 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:** D

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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	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.dimension\_city table to Dimension.city. Data loss is not permissible, and you must not leave traces of the old table in the data warehouse. The fact.Transaction table has measures named RawCost and Totaisale that calculate the wholesale cost of materials. You plan to create a measure that calculates the profit margin based on the two existing measures.

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

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 create the ProfitMargin measure for the fact. Transaction table.

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

**Answer area**

```

CREATE MEMBER CURRENTCUBE.Measures.ProfitMargin
CREATE SET
CREATE SUBCUBE
AS 'Measures. [TotalSale] [RawCost] /Measures. [TotalSale] [RawCost]'
    
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Answer area**

```

CREATE MEMBER CURRENTCUBE.Measures.ProfitMargin
CREATE SET
CREATE SUBCUBE
AS 'Measures. [TotalSale] [RawCost] /Measures. [TotalSale] [RawCost]'
    
```

**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.

**Actions**

Add an external link from the Data Quality Service (DQS) knowledge base to the SQL Server table of replacement values.

Publish the knowledge base and modify the ETL package to call it by using a .NET Script transformation.

Create a Data Quality Service (DQS) knowledge base.

Add a Lookup transformation to the ETL package to replace incorrect values.

Import the raw data from the users to perform discovery.

Create a table to store a list of incorrect values and the correct values to which they should map.

Publish the knowledge base and modify the ETL package to call it by using a Data Quality Service (DQS) Client transformation.

Map alternative values for entries that have been identified as being incorrectly entered.

**Answer Area**



- 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**

You have a data warehouse.

You need to move a table named Fact.ErrorLog to a new filegroup named LowCost.

Which three 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

Add a file to the LowCost filegroup.

Rename the Fact.ErrorLog table to Fact.ErrorLogBak.

Drop the Fact.ErrorLog table.

Create a new Fact.ErrorLog table on the LowCost filegroup.

Add a filegroup named LowCost to the database.

Reorganize the clustered index on the Fact.ErrorLog table in the new filegroup.

Rebuild the clustered index on the Fact.ErrorLog table in the new filegroup.

## Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

### Explanation:

Step 1: Add a filegroup named LowCost to the database. First create a new filegroup.

Step 2:

The next stage is to go to the 'Files' page in the same Properties window and add a file to the filegroup (a filegroup always contains one or more files)

Step 3:

To move a table to a different filegroup involves moving the table's clustered index to the new filegroup. While this may seem strange at first this is not that surprising when you remember that the leaf level of the clustered index actually contains the table data. Moving the clustered index can be done in a single statement using the DROP\_EXISTING clause as follows (using one of the AdventureWorks2008R2 tables as an example) :

```
CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX PK_Department_DepartmentID ON HumanResources.Department(DepartmentID)
WITH (DROP_EXISTING=ON,ONLINE=ON) ON SECONDARY
```

This recreates the same index but on the SECONDARY filegroup.

References:

<http://www.sqlmatters.com/Articles/Moving%20a%20Table%20to%20a%20Different%20Filegroup.aspx>

### 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 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 10**

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\package1.dtsx /DestServer Server1 /COPY SQL;package1.dtsx
- B. dtutil.exe /I /FILE c:\repository\package1.dtsx
- C. dtutil.exe /SQL package1 /COPY OTS;c:\repository\package1.dtsx
- D. dtutil.exe /SQL package1 /DELETE

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 14**

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 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 18**

You manage Master Data Services (MDS). You plan to create entities and attributes and load them with the data. You also plan to match data before loading it into

Data Quality Services (DQS).  
You need to recommend a solution to perform the actions.  
What should you recommend?

- A. MDS Add-in for Microsoft Excel
- B. MDS Configuration Manager
- C. Data Quality Matching
- D. MDS repository

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In the Master Data Services Add-in for Excel, matching functionality is provided by Data Quality Services (DQS). This functionality must be enabled to be used.

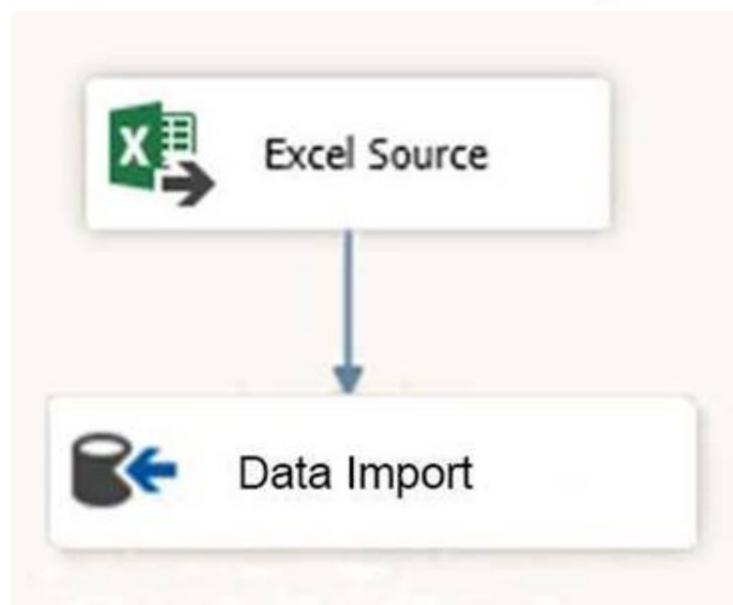
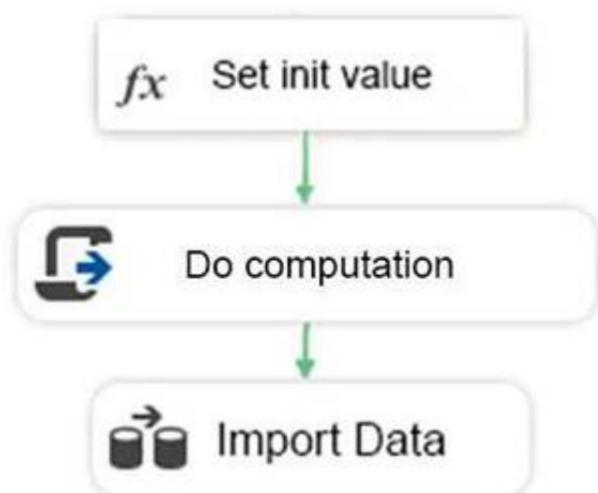
- ▶ To enable Data Quality Services integration
- ▶ Open Master Data Services Configuration Manager.
- ▶ In the left pane, click Web Configuration.
- ▶ On the Web Configuration page, select the website and web application.
- ▶ In the Enable DQS Integration section, click Enable integration with Data Quality Services.
- ▶ On the confirmation dialog box, click OK.

References:

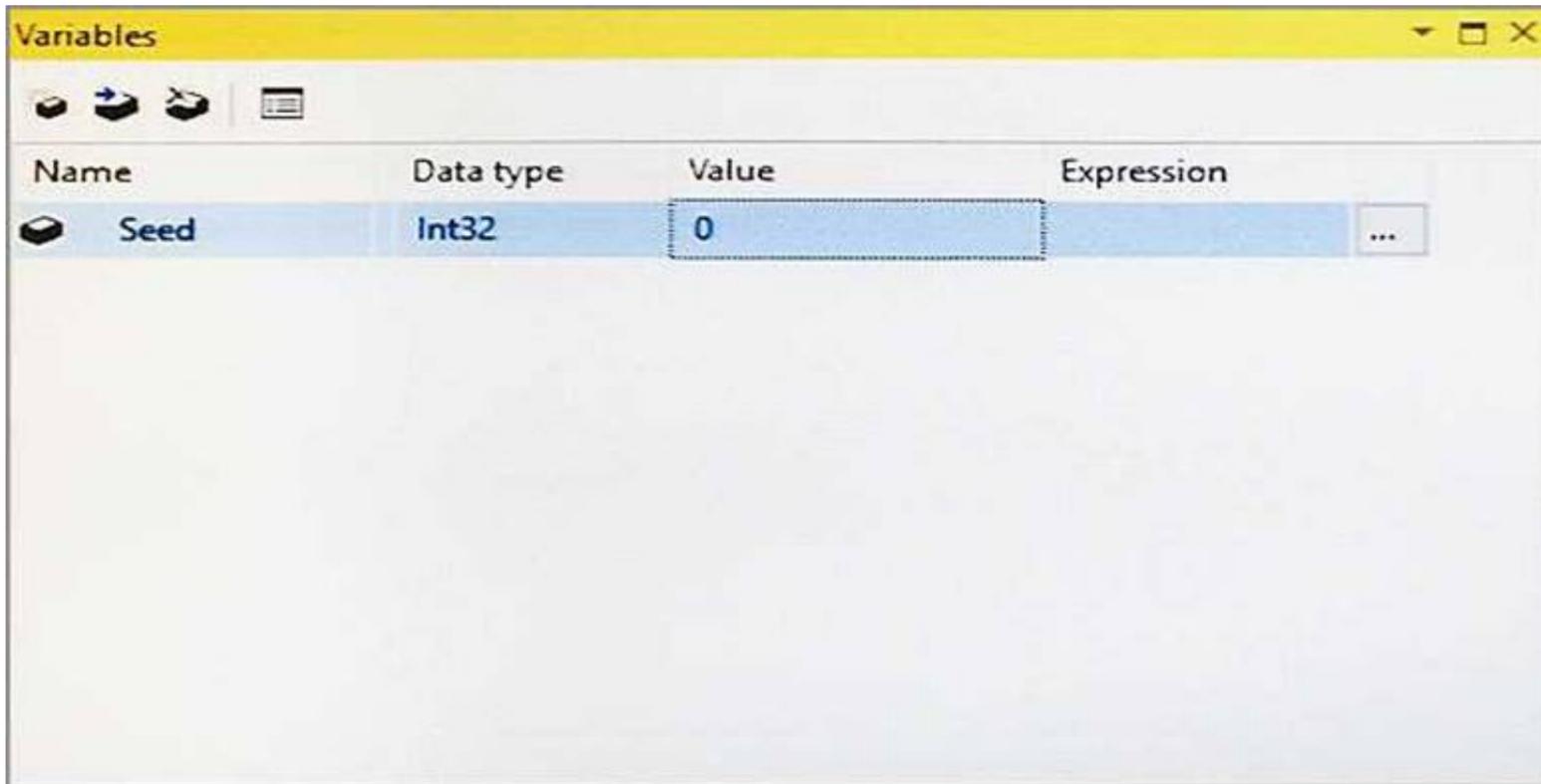
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/master-data-services/install-windows/enable-data-quality-services-integrati>

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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.



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 25**

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 style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">BULK</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">INSERT</div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <code>Sales.Invoices</code>
<div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">FROM</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">WITH</div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <code>'\\share\data\file1.csv'</code>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">MERGE</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></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 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 multidimensional 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	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 Dimension.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.

**Transact-SQL segments**

EXEC sp\_rename 'dbo.dim\_City', 'City'

ALTER SCHEMA Dimension TRANSFER dbo.City

DROP TABLE dbo.dim\_City  
GO  
CREATE TABLE Dimension.City( ... )

SELECT \*  
INTO Dimension.City  
FROM dbo.dim\_City

ALTER TABLE dbo.dim\_City  
ADD Dimension.City VARCHAR(20) NULL

**Answer area**

CREATE SCHEMA Dimension  
GO

Transact-SQL segment

Transact-SQL segment

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Transact-SQL segments**

```
EXEC sp_rename 'dbo.dim_City', 'City'

ALTER SCHEMA Dimension TRANSFER dbo.City

DROP TABLE dbo.dim_City
GO
CREATE TABLE Dimension.City( ... )

SELECT *
INTO Dimension.City
FROM dbo.dim_City

ALTER TABLE dbo.dim_City
ADD Dimension.City VARCHAR(20) NULL
```

**Answer area**

```
CREATE SCHEMA Dimension
GO
ALTER TABLE dbo.dim_City
ADD Dimension.City VARCHAR(20) NULL

DROP TABLE dbo.dim_City
GO
CREATE TABLE Dimension.City( ... )
```

**NEW QUESTION 34**

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.

What is the name of the table created?

▼
AdventureWorks
Production
TransactionHistoryArchive

What is the name of the primary key?

▼
Identity
Production
TransactionID

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

What is the name of the table created?

▼
AdventureWorks
Production
TransactionHistoryArchive

What is the name of the primary key?

▼
Identity
Production
TransactionID

**NEW QUESTION 38**

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)

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.

Solution>You 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 43**

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 an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server instance and a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse instance. You move data from the on-premises database to the data warehouse once each day by using a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package.

You observe that the package no longer completes within the allotted time. You need to determine which tasks are taking a long time to complete. Solution: You enable package logging within SSIS.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 47**

You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package to incrementally load new and changed records from a data source.

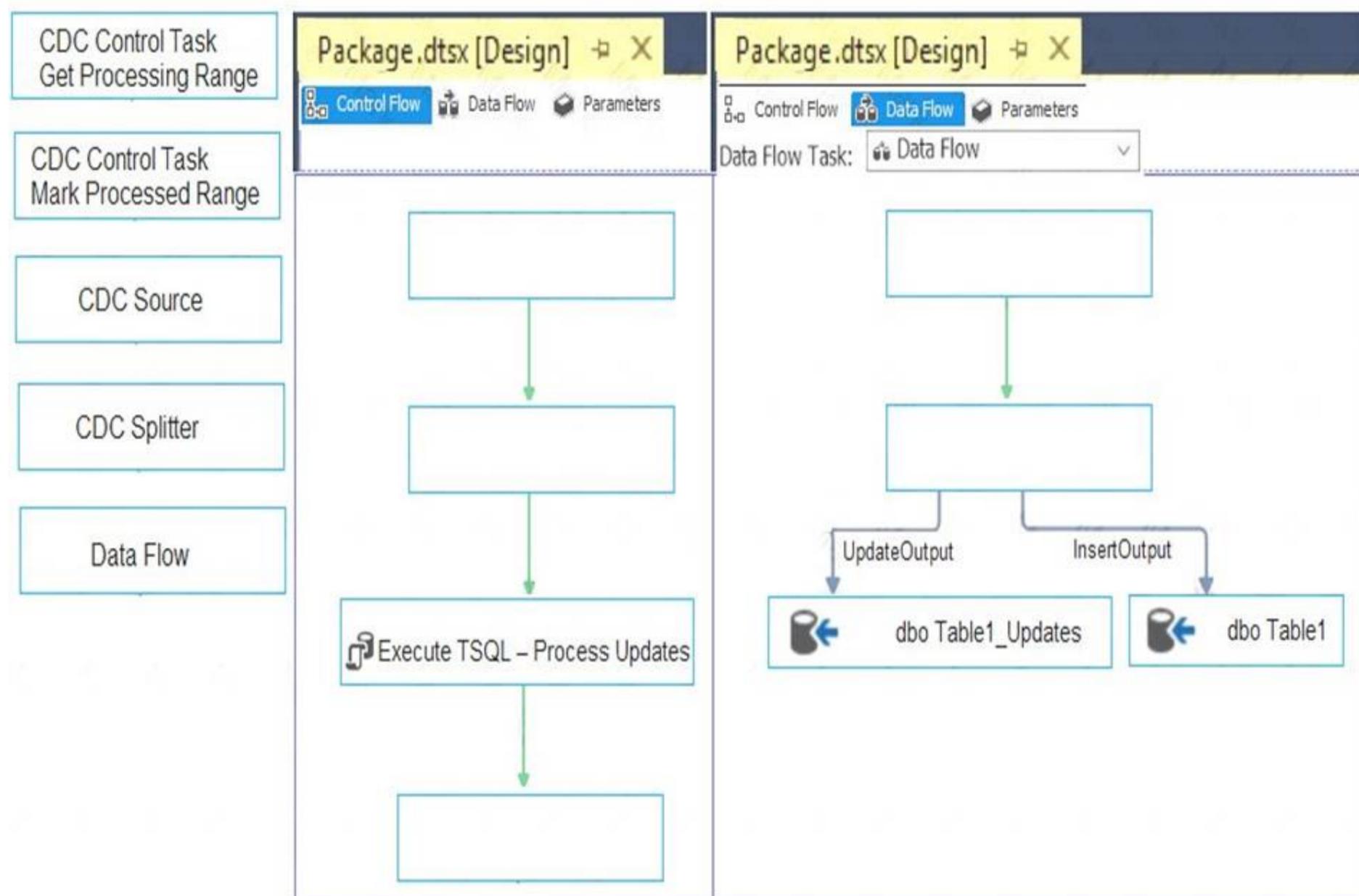
The SSIS package must load new records into Table1 and updated records into Table1\_Updates. After loading records, the package must call a Transact-SQL statement to process updated rows according to existing business logic.

You need to complete the design of the SSIS package.

Which tasks should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate SSIS objects to the correct targets. Each SSIS object 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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Step 1: CDC Control Task Get Processing Range Step 2: Mark Processed Range

Step 3: Data Flow

The Data Flow task encapsulates the data flow engine that moves data between sources and destinations, and lets the user transform, clean, and modify data as it is moved. Addition of a Data Flow task to a package control flow makes it possible for the package to extract, transform, and load data.

Step 4: CDC Source

The CDC source reads a range of change data from SQL Server 2017 change tables and delivers the changes downstream to other SSIS component.

Step 5: CDC Splitter

The CDC splitter splits a single flow of change rows from a CDC source data flow into different data flows for Insert, Update and Delete operations.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/control-flow/cdc-control-task> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/control-flow/data-flow-task> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/data-flow/cdc-splitter?view=sql-server-2017>

**NEW QUESTION 52**

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. The solution must remove all the change data capture configurations from DB1.

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:** F

**Explanation:**

sys.sp\_cdc\_disable\_db disables change data capture for all tables in the database currently enabled. All system objects related to change data capture, such as change tables, jobs, stored procedures and functions, are dropped.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-stored-procedures/sys-sp-cdc-disable-db-transa>

**NEW QUESTION 56**

You have a Microsoft SQL Server Data Warehouse instance that uses SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS). The instance has a cube containing data from an on-premises SQL Server instance. A measure named Measure1 is configured to calculate the average of a column.

You plan to change Measure1 to a full additive measure and create a new measure named Measure2 that evaluates data based on the first populated row.

You need to configure the measures.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Measure	Action
Measure1	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;"> <p>Turn off semi-additive behavior.</p> <p>Enable the First Child semi-additive function.</p> <p>Enable the FirstNonEmpty semi-additive function.</p> <p>Enable the LastNoneEmpty semi-additive function.</p> <p>Enable the Count semi-additive function.</p> <p>Enable the None semi-additive function.</p> </div>
Measure2	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;"> <p>Turn off semi-additive behavior.</p> <p>Enable the First Child semi-additive function.</p> <p>Enable the FirstNonEmpty semi-additive function.</p> <p>Enable the LastNoneEmpty semi-additive function.</p> <p>Enable the Count semi-additive function.</p> <p>Enable the None semi-additive function.</p> </div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1:

The default setting is SUM (fully additive). Box 2:

FirstNonEmpty: The member value is evaluated as the value of its first child along the time dimension that contains data.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/analysis-services/multidimensional-models/define-semiadditive-behavior>

**NEW QUESTION 61**

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 63**

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 week, you import a product catalog from a partner company to a staging table in DB2. You need to create a stored procedure that will update the staging table by inserting new products and deleting discontinued products. 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: G

**NEW QUESTION 64**

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)

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.

Solution: You create one columnstore index that includes the [Order Date Key], [Tax Amount], and [Total Excluding Tax] columns.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**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 67**

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 loading data from an OLTP database to a data warehouse. The database contains a table named Sales.

Sales contains details of records that have a type of refund and records that have a type of sales. The data warehouse design contains a table for sales data and a table for refund data.

Which component should you use to load the data to the 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:** B

**Explanation:**

The Conditional Split transformation can route data rows to different outputs depending on the content of the data. The implementation of the Conditional Split transformation is similar to a CASE decision structure in a programming language. The transformation evaluates expressions, and based on the results, directs the data row to the specified output. This transformation also provides a default output, so that if a row matches no expression it is directed to the default output.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/data-flow/transformations/conditionalsplit-Transformation>

**NEW QUESTION 70**

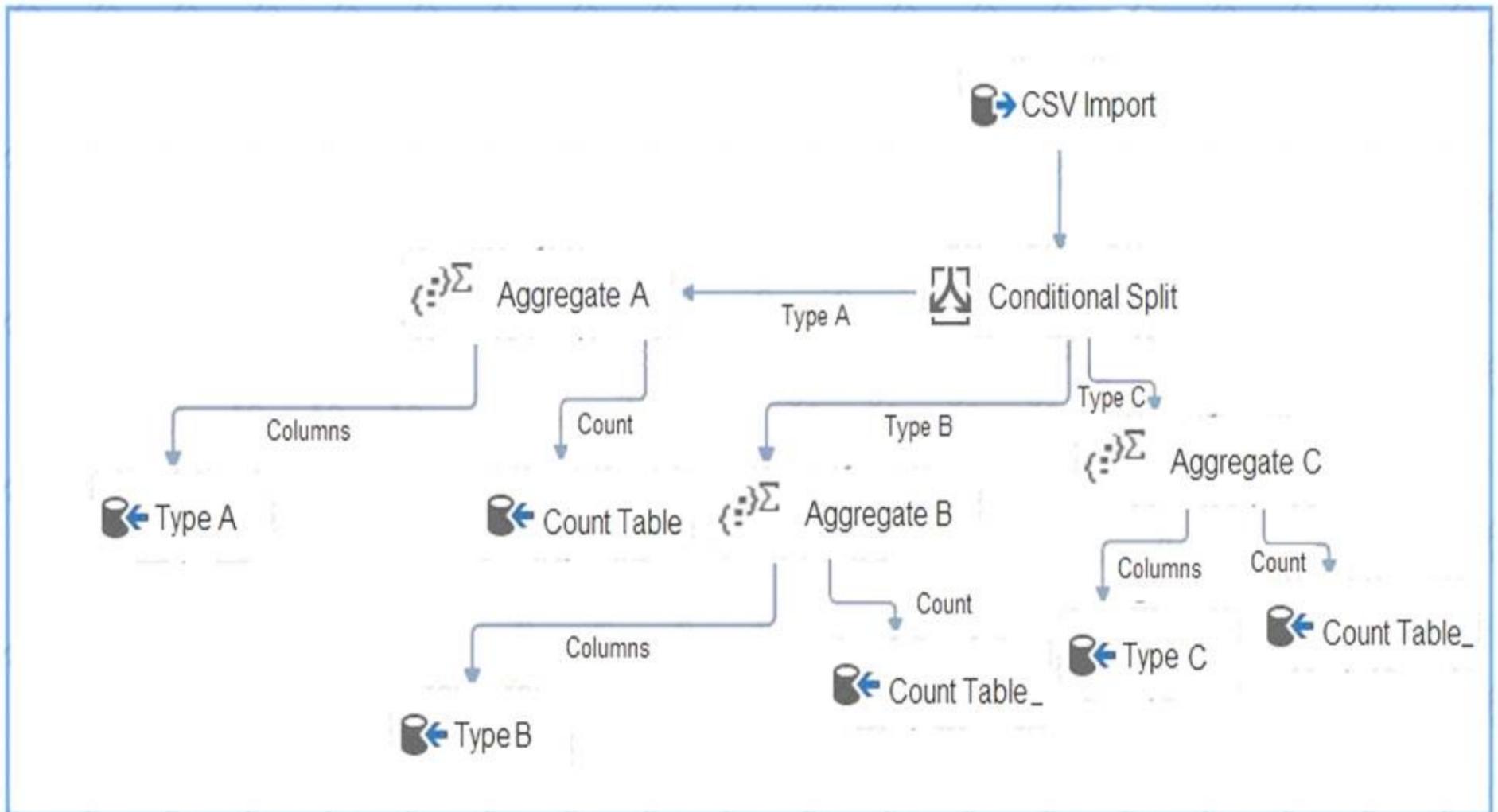
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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.

Each night you receive a comma separated values (CSV) file that contains different types of rows. Each row type has a different structure. Each row in the CSV file is unique. The first column in every row is named Type. This column identifies the data type.

For each data type, you need to load data from the CSV file to a target table. A separate table must contain the number of rows loaded for each data type.

Solution: You create a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. NO

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The conditional split is correctly placed before the count.

**NEW QUESTION 72**

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 74**

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].Table1 to DW.Table1.
- All rows from [source].Table1 must be captured in DW.Table1 for error.Table1.
- The table error.Table1 must accept rows that fail upon insertion into DW.Table1 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 [source].Table1 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.

The ErrorDescription column is not yet populated in error.Table1. You must capture the error description for any rows redirected to the "Error OLE DB Destination". What should you do next?

- In "OLE DB Destination Error", map the ErrorCode field to ErrorDescription.
- Create an INSERT trigger on [Error].[Table1] to populate the ErrorDescription from ErrorCode.
- Add a Derived Column transformation before "OLE DB Destination". Use ErrorCode to populate ErrorDescription.
- Add a Script Component transformation before "OLE DB Destination Error". Capture the ErrorDescription with VB or C# code.

You execute the package. You note that all rows are redirected to OLE DB Destination Error, including both rows with bad data and rows with valid data. What is the next step?

- Uncheck the Check Constraints option in OLE DB Destination.
- Change the Data access mode for OLE DB Destination to Table or View.
- Uncheck the options Table Lock and Check Constraints for OLE DB Destination.
- Change the ValidateExternalMetadata setting for the OLE DB Destination Error object to False.
- Add a Conditional Split transformation before OLE DB Destination. Create outputs based on ErrorCode.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The ErrorDescription column is not yet populated in error.Table1. You must capture the error description for any rows redirected to the "Error OLE DB Destination". What should you do next?

- In "OLE DB Destination Error", map the ErrorCode field to ErrorDescription.
- Create an INSERT trigger on [Error].[Table1] to populate the ErrorDescription from ErrorCode.
- Add a Derived Column transformation before "OLE DB Destination". Use ErrorCode to populate ErrorDescription.
- Add a Script Component transformation before "OLE DB Destination Error". Capture the ErrorDescription with VB or C# code.

You execute the package. You note that all rows are redirected to OLE DB Destination Error, including both rows with bad data and rows with valid data. What is the next step?

- Uncheck the Check Constraints option in OLE DB Destination.
- Change the Data access mode for OLE DB Destination to Table or View.
- Uncheck the options Table Lock and Check Constraints for OLE DB Destination.
- Change the ValidateExternalMetadata setting for the OLE DB Destination Error object to False.
- Add a Conditional Split transformation before OLE DB Destination. Create outputs based on ErrorCode.

**NEW QUESTION 79**

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.

### Transact-SQL segments

- EmailAddress
- EmailAddress\_Import
- NOT MATCHED BY SOURCE
- NOT MATCHED BY TARGET
- MATCHED

### Answer area

```

MERGE Transact-SQL segment AS B
USING Transact-SQL segment AS A
ON A.EmailAddressValue = B.EmailAddressValue
WHEN Transact-SQL segment
THEN INSERT (EmailAddressValue) VALUES (A.EmailAddressValue)
WHEN Transact-SQL segment
THEN DELETE
    
```

- 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 83**

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 85**

.....

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