DP-300^{Q&As}

Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure

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QUESTION 1

You have an on-premises Microsoft SQL server that uses the FileTables and Filestream features.

You plan to migrate to Azure SQL.

Which service should you use?

A. Azure SQL Database

B. SQL Server on an Azure Virtual Machine

C. Azure SQL Managed Instance

D. Azure Database for MySQL

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/migration-guides/database/sql-server-to-sql-database-overview

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

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

You need to use an Azure Automation runbook to initiate a SQL Server database backup on VM1.
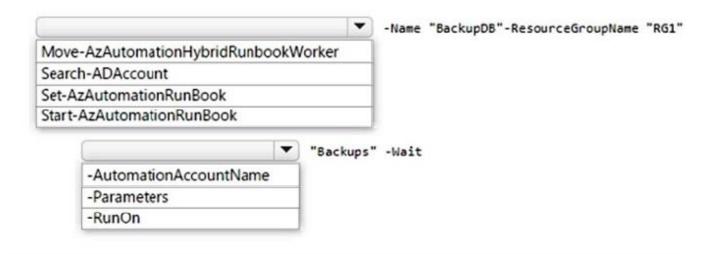
How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

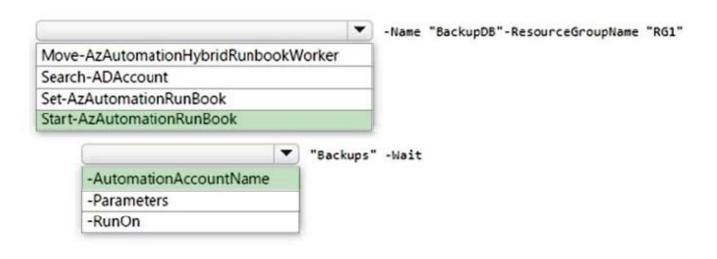NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

| Move-AzAutomationHybridRunbookWorker |
| Search-ADAccount |
| Set-AzAutomationRunBook |
| Start-AzAutomationRunBook |

-Name "BackupDB" -ResourceGroupName "RG1"

| -AutomationAccountName |
| -Parameters |
| -RunOn |

"Backups" -Wait

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

| Move-AzAutomationHybridRunbookWorker |
| Search-ADAccount |
| Set-AzAutomationRunBook |
| Start-AzAutomationRunBook |

-Name "BackupDB" -ResourceGroupName "RG1"

| -AutomationAccountName |
| -Parameters |
| -RunOn |

"Backups" -Wait

Explanation:

Box 1: Start-AzAutomationRunBook

The Start-AzAutomationRunbook cmdlet starts an Azure Automation runbook job. Specify the ID or name of a runbook.

Syntax:

Start-AzAutomationRunbook [-Name] [-Parameters] [-RunOn] [-Wait] [-MaxWaitSeconds] [-ResourceGroupName] [-AutomationAccountName] [-DefaultProfile] []

Example: Start a runbook job

Start-AzAutomationRunbook -AutomationAccountName "Contoso17" -Name "Runbk01" -ResourceGroupName

"ResourceGroup01"

This command starts a runbook job for the runbook named Runbk01 in the Azure Automation account named Contoso17.

Incorrect:

* ADAccount Box 2: -AutomationAccountName Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.automation/start-azautomationrunbook

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QUESTION 3

You have an Azure subscription that contains three instances of SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines.

You plan to implement a disaster recovery solution.

You need to be able to perform disaster recovery drills regularly. The solution must meet the following requirements:

1.

Minimize administrative effort for the recovery drills.

2.

Isolate the recovery environment from the production environment What should you use?

A. native Microsoft SQL Server backup

B. Azure Site Recovery

C. Recovery Services vaults

D. Azure Backup

Correct Answer: B

Set up disaster recovery for SQL Server

You can protect the SQL Server back end of an application. You do so by using a combination of SQL Server business continuity and disaster recovery (BCDR) technologies and Azure Site Recovery.

SQL Server disaster recovery capabilities include:

Failover clustering

Always On availability groups

Database mirroring

Log shipping

Active geo-replication

Auto-failover groups

Note: Azure Recovery Services contributes to your BCDR strategy:

Site Recovery service: Site Recovery helps ensure business continuity by keeping business apps and workloads running during outages. Site Recovery replicates workloads running on physical and virtual machines (VMs) from a primary site

to a secondary location. When an outage occurs at your primary site, you fail over to a secondary location, and access apps from there. After the primary location is running again, you can fail back to it.

Backup service: The Azure Backup service keeps your data safe and recoverable.

Site Recovery can manage replication for:

Azure VMs replicating between Azure regions Replication from Azure Public Multi-Access Edge Compute (MEC) to the region Replication between two Azure Public MECs On-premises VMs, Azure Stack VMs, and physical servers

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-sql https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-overview

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QUESTION 4

You have an Azure SQL Database elastic pool that contains 10 databases. You receive the following alert.

Msg 1132, Level 16, state 1, Line 1

The elastic pool has reached its storage limit. The storage used for the elastic pool cannot exceed (76800) MBs.

You need to resolve the alert. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which three actions can you perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Increase the maximum storage of the elastic pool.

B. Delete data from a database.

C. Remove a database from the pool.

D. Enable data compression.

E. Shrink individual databases.

Correct Answer: ACE

A: Change elastic pool storage size

*

vCore-based purchasing model

Storage can be provisioned up to the max size limit:

For storage in the Standard or General Purpose service tiers, increase or decrease size in 10-GB increments

For storage in the Premium or Business Critical service tiers, increase or decrease size in 250-GB increments

Storage for an elastic pool can be provisioned by increasing or decreasing its max size.

*

 DTU-based purchasing model

The eDTU price for an elastic pool includes a certain amount of storage at no additional cost. Extra storage beyond the included amount can be provisioned for an additional cost up to the max size limit in increments of 250 GB up to 1 TB,

and then in increments of 256 GB beyond 1 TB.

C: You can add or remove databases to/from the pool.

E: Under some circumstances, you may need to shrink a database to reclaim unused space.

Reclaim unused allocated space

Shrink commands impact database performance while running, and if possible should be run during periods of low usage.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-pool-scale

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/file-space-manage

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-pool-manage

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QUESTION 5

You are planning a solution that will use Azure SQL Database. Usage of the solution will peak from October 1 to January 1 each year. During peak usage, the database will require the following:

1.

24 cores

2.

500 GB of storage

3.

124 GB of memory

4.

More than 50,000 IOPS

During periods of off-peak usage, the service tier of Azure SQL Database will be set to Standard.

Which service tier should you use during peak usage?

A. Business Critical

B. Premium

C. Hyperscale

Correct Answer: A

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/resource-limits-vcore-single-databases#business-critical---provisioned-compute---gen4

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