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# DP-300^Q&As

Administering Relational Databases on Microsoft Azure

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**QUESTION 1**

Your company uses Azure Stream Analytics to monitor devices.

The company plans to double the number of devices that are monitored.

You need to monitor a Stream Analytics job to ensure that there are enough processing resources to handle the additional load.

Which metric should you monitor?

A. Input Deserialization Errors

B. Late Input Events

C. Early Input Events

D. Watermark delay

Correct Answer: D

The Watermark delay metric is computed as the wall clock time of the processing node minus the largest watermark it has seen so far. The watermark delay metric can rise due to:

1.

 Not enough processing resources in Stream Analytics to handle the volume of input events.

2.

 Not enough throughput within the input event brokers, so they are throttled.

3.

 Output sinks are not provisioned with enough capacity, so they are throttled.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-time-handling

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**QUESTION 2**

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure SQL database.

You need to identify whether a delayed query execution is associated to a RESOURCE wait.

How should you complete the Transact -SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

```
SELECT  [ ▼ ]
            wait_type

            context_info

            wait_resource

    SUM(wait_time) AS total_wait_time_ms


FROM    [ ▼ ]

            sys.dm_exec_requests

            sys.dm_exec_connections

            sys.dm_db_partition_stats

    JOIN sys.dm_exec_sessions AS sess
            ON dev1.session_id = sess.session_id

WHERE is_user_process = 1

GROUP BY TARGET1

ORDER BY SUM(wait_time) DESC;
```

Correct Answer:

```
SELECT   [  ▼  ]
           ┌─────────────────────┐
           │ wait_type           │
           ├─────────────────────┤
           │ context_info        │
           ├─────────────────────┤
           │ wait_resource       │
           └─────────────────────┘

         SUM(wait_time) AS total_wait_time_ms


FROM     [  ▼  ]
           ┌─────────────────────────────┐
           │ sys.dm_exec_requests        │
           ├─────────────────────────────┤
           │ sys.dm_exec_connections     │
           ├─────────────────────────────┤
           │ sys.dm_db_partition_stats   │
           └─────────────────────────────┘

         JOIN sys.dm_exec_sessions AS sess
              ON dev1.session_id = sess.session_id

WHERE is_user_process = 1

GROUP BY TARGET1

ORDER BY SUM(wait_time) DESC;
```

Box 1: wait_type Determine if a RESOURCE_SEMAHPORE wait is a top wait Use the following query to determine if a RESOURCE_SEMAHPORE wait is a top wait

SELECT wait_type, SUM(wait_time) AS total_wait_time_ms FROM sys.dm_exec_requests AS req JOIN sys.dm_exec_sessions AS sess

 ON req.session_id = sess.session_id WHERE is_user_process = 1 GROUP BY wait_type ORDER BY SUM(wait_time) DESC;

Box 2: sys.dm_exec_requests

Use the sys.dm_exec_requests or sys.dm_os_waiting_tasks to see the wait_type and wait_time.

Azure SQL RESOURCE_SEMAPHORE wait "wait_time" is_user_process

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**QUESTION 3**

You have an Azure subscription.

You create a logical SQL server that hosts four databases. Each database will be used by a separate customer.

You need to ensure that each customer can access only its own database. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Deny public access.

B. Create a private endpoint.

C. Create a database-level firewall rule.

D. Create a network security group (NSG).

E. Create a server-level firewall rule.

Correct Answer: B

You can connect to an Azure SQL server using an Azure Private Endpoint.

Azure Private endpoint is the fundamental building block for Private Link in Azure. It enables Azure resources, like virtual machines (VMs), to privately and securely communicate with Private Link resources such as Azure SQL server.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/tutorial-private-endpoint-sql-portal

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**QUESTION 4**

DRAG DROP

You have SQL Server on an Azure virtual machine that contains a database named DB1. DB1 is 30 TB and has a 1-GB daily rate of change.

You back up the database by using a Microsoft SQL Server Agent job that runs Transact-SQL commands. You perform a weekly full backup on Sunday, daily differential backups at 01:00, and transaction log backups every five minutes.

The database fails on Wednesday at 10:00.

Which three backups should you restore in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate backups from the list of backups to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
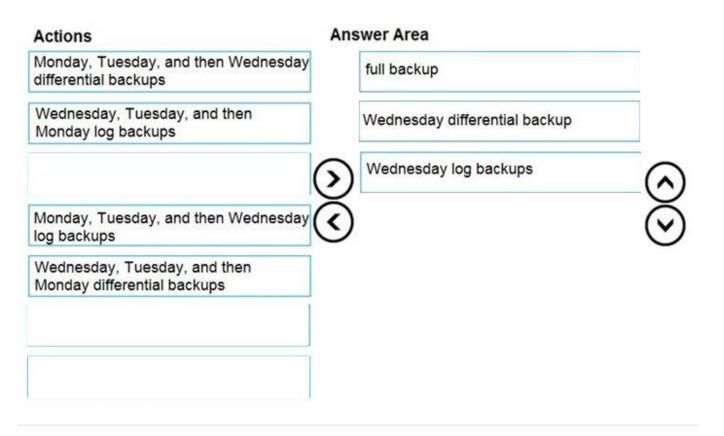
Select and Place:

**Actions**

| Monday, Tuesday, and then Wednesday differential backups |
|---|
| Wednesday, Tuesday, and then Monday log backups |
| full backup |
| Monday, Tuesday, and then Wednesday log backups |
| Wednesday, Tuesday, and then Monday differential backups |
| Wednesday log backups |
| Wednesday differential backup |

**Answer Area**

Correct Answer:

**Actions**

| Monday, Tuesday, and then Wednesday differential backups |
|---|
| Wednesday, Tuesday, and then Monday log backups |
| |
| Monday, Tuesday, and then Wednesday log backups |
| Wednesday, Tuesday, and then Monday differential backups |
| |
| |

**Answer Area**

| full backup |
|---|
| Wednesday differential backup |
| Wednesday log backups |

**QUESTION 5**

HOTSPOT

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

The database fails to respond to queries in a timely manner.
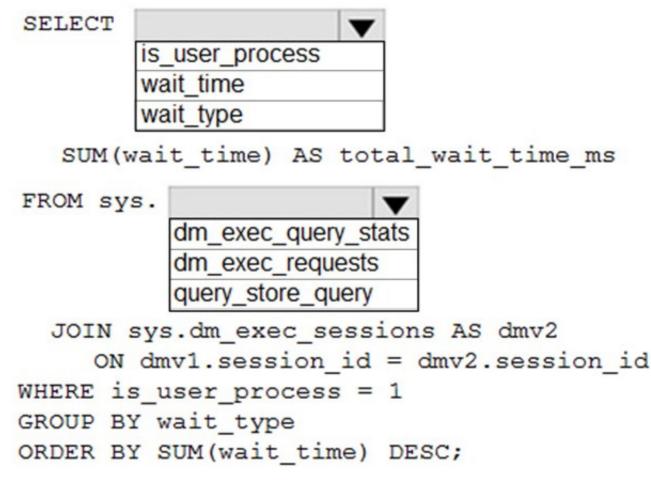
You need to identify whether the issue relates to resource_semaphore waits.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

# Answer Area

```
SELECT  [ _____ ▼ ]
          is_user_process
          wait_time
          wait_type
        SUM(wait_time) AS total_wait_time_ms

FROM sys. [ _____ ▼ ]
            dm_exec_query_stats
            dm_exec_requests
            query_store_query

    JOIN sys.dm_exec_sessions AS dmv2
        ON dmv1.session_id = dmv2.session_id
WHERE is_user_process = 1
GROUP BY wait_type
ORDER BY SUM(wait_time) DESC;
```

Correct Answer:

## Answer Area

```
SELECT  [ ▼ ]
        is_user_process
        wait_time
        wait_type
        SUM(wait_time) AS total_wait_time_ms

FROM sys. [ ▼ ]
          dm_exec_query_stats
          dm_exec_requests
          query_store_query

    JOIN sys.dm_exec_sessions AS dmv2
        ON dmv1.session_id = dmv2.session_id
WHERE is_user_process = 1
GROUP BY wait_type
ORDER BY SUM(wait_time) DESC;
```
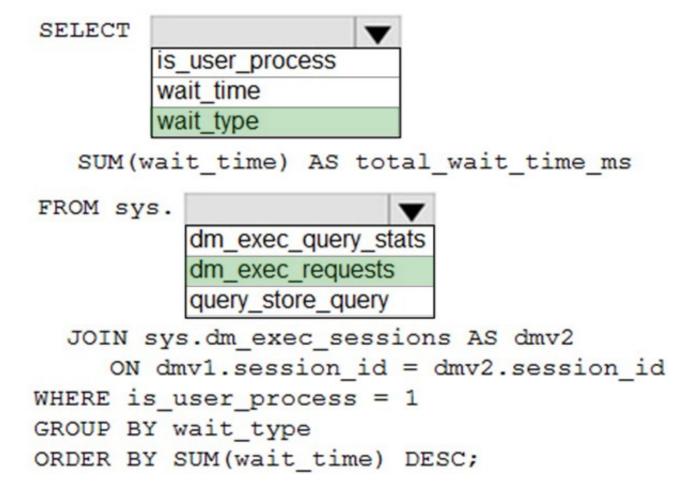
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/monitoring-with-dmvs

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