NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 1)
You need to design the runtime environment for the Real Time Response system. What should you recommend?

A. General Purpose nodes without the Enterprise Security package  
B. Memory Optimized Nodes without the Enterprise Security package  
C. Memory Optimized nodes with the Enterprise Security package  
D. General Purpose nodes with the Enterprise Security package

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 2)
You need to recommend a solution for storing customer data. What should you recommend?

A. Azure SQL Data Warehouse  
B. Azure Stream Analytics  
C. Azure Databricks  
D. Azure SQL Database

Answer: C

Explanation:
Customer data must be analyzed using managed Spark clusters. All cloud data must be encrypted at rest and in transit. The solution must support parallel processing of customer data.
References: https://www.microsoft.com/developerblog/2019/01/18/running-parallel-apache-spark-notebook-workloads-on-a

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 2)
You need to design a backup solution for the processed customer data. What should you include in the design?

A. AzCopy  
B. AdlCopy  
C. Geo-Redundancy  
D. Geo-Replication

Answer: C

Explanation:
Scenario: All data must be backed up in case disaster recovery is required. Geo-redundant storage (GRS) is designed to provide at least 99.99999999999999% (16 9's) durability of objects over a given year by replicating your data to a secondary region that is hundreds of miles away from the primary region. If your storage account has GRS enabled, then your data is durable even in the case of a complete regional outage or a disaster in which the primary region isn't recoverable.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-grs

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 3)
You need to recommend an Azure SQL Database service tier. What should you recommend?

A. Business Critical  
B. General Purpose  
C. Premium  
D. Standard  
E. Basic

Answer: C

Explanation:
The data engineers must set the SQL Data Warehouse compute resources to consume 300 DWUs. Note: There are three architectural models that are used in Azure SQL Database:
General Purpose/Standard  
Business Critical/Premium  
Hyperscale

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are designing an Azure SQL Data Warehouse for a financial services company. Azure Active Directory will be used to authenticate the users. You need to ensure that the following security requirements are met:
- Department managers must be able to create new database.  
- The IT department must assign users to databases.  
- Permissions granted must be minimized.

Which role memberships should you recommend? To answer, drag the appropriate roles to the correct groups. Each role 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: dbmanager
Members of the dbmanager role can create new databases. Box 2: db_accessadmin
Members of the db_accessadmin fixed database role can add or remove access to the database for Windows logins, Windows groups, and SQL Server logins.

References:

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 4)
A company stores data in multiple types of cloud-based databases.
You need to design a solution to consolidate data into a single relational database. Ingestion of data will occur at set times each day. What should you recommend?

A. SQL Server Migration Assistant
B. SQL Data Sync
C. Azure Data Factory
D. Azure Database Migration Service
E. Data Migration Assistant

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/introduction

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 4)
A company has many applications. Each application is supported by separate on-premises databases. You must migrate the databases to Azure SQL Database.
You have the following requirements: Organize databases into groups based on database usage.
Define the maximum resource limit available for each group of databases.
You need to recommend technologies to scale the databases to support expected increases in demand. What should you recommend?

A. Read scale-out
B. Managed instances
C. Elastic pools
D. Database sharding

Answer: C

Explanation:
SQL Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single Azure SQL Database server and share a set number of resources at a set price.
You can configure resources for the pool based either on the DTU-based purchasing model or the vCore-based purchasing model.

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 4)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

A company is developing a solution to manage inventory data for a group of automotive repair shops. The solution will use Azure SQL Data Warehouse as the data store.
Shops will upload data every 10 days.
Data corruption checks must run each time data is uploaded. If corruption is detected, the corrupted data must be removed.
You need to ensure that upload processes and data corruption checks do not impact reporting and analytics processes that use the data warehouse.
Proposed solution: Create a user-defined restore point before data is uploaded. Delete the restore point after data corruption checks complete.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
User-Defined Restore Points
This feature enables you to manually trigger snapshots to create restore points of your data warehouse before and after large modifications. This capability ensures that restore points are logically consistent, which provides additional data protection in case of any workload interruptions or user errors for quick recovery time.

Note: A data warehouse restore is a new data warehouse that is created from a restore point of an existing or deleted data warehouse. Restoring your data warehouse is an essential part of any business continuity and disaster recovery strategy because it re-creates your data after accidental corruption or deletion.

References:

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 4)
You are designing a recovery strategy for your Azure SQL Databases.

The recovery strategy must use default automated backup settings. The solution must include a Point-in-time restore recovery strategy.

What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate configuration in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
All Basic, Standard, and Premium databases are protected by automatic backups. Full backups are taken every week, differential backups every day, and log backups every 5 minutes.

References:

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 4)
You are designing an Azure SQL Data Warehouse. You plan to load millions of rows of data into the data warehouse each day.

You must ensure that staging tables are optimized for data loading. You need to design the staging tables.

What type of tables should you recommend?

A. Round-robin distributed table
B. Hash-distributed table
C. Replicated table
D. External table

Answer: A

Explanation:
To achieve the fastest loading speed for moving data into a data warehouse table, load data into a staging table. Define the staging table as a heap and use round-robin for the distribution option.

References:

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Exam Topic 4)
You are designing an Azure Databricks cluster that runs user-defined local processes. You need to recommend a cluster configuration that meets the following requirements:
• Minimize query latency.
• Reduce overall costs.
• Maximize the number of users that can run queries on the cluster at the same time. Which cluster type should you recommend?

A. Standard with Autoscaling
B. High Concurrency with Auto Termination
C. High Concurrency with Autoscaling
D. Standard with Auto Termination

Answer: C

Explanation:
High Concurrency clusters allow multiple users to run queries on the cluster at the same time, while minimizing query latency. Autoscaling clusters can reduce overall costs compared to a statically-sized cluster.

References:
https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/user-guide/clusters/create.html
https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/user-guide/clusters/high-concurrency.html#high-concurrency
https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/user-guide/clusters/terminate.html
https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/user-guide/clusters/sizing.html#enable-and-configure-autoscaling

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Exam Topic 4)
You are evaluating data storage solutions to support a new application. You need to recommend a data storage solution that represents data by using nodes and relationships in graph structures. Which data storage solution should you recommend?

A. Blob Storage
B. Cosmos DB
C. Data Lake Store
D. HDInsight

Answer: B

Explanation:
For large graphs with lots of entities and relationships, you can perform very complex analyses very quickly. Many graph databases provide a query language that you can use to traverse a network of relationships efficiently.

Relevant Azure service: Cosmos DB

References:

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Exam Topic 4)
A company has locations in North America and Europe. The company uses Azure SQL Database to support business apps. Employees must be able to access the app data in case of a region-wide outage. A multi-region availability solution is needed with the following requirements:

1. Read-access to data in a secondary region must be available only in case of an outage of the primary region.
2. The Azure SQL Database compute and storage layers must be integrated and replicated together.

You need to design the multi-region high availability solution. What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate values in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service tier</td>
<td>Basic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redundancy type</td>
<td>SQL Sync</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Standard
The following table describes the types of storage accounts and their capabilities:
Box 2: Geo-redundant storage

If your storage account has GRS enabled, then your data is durable even in the case of a complete regional outage or a disaster in which the primary region isn't recoverable.

Note: If you opt for GRS, you have two related options to choose from:
- GRS replicates your data to another data center in a secondary region, but that data is available to be read only if Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to secondary region.
- Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) is based on GRS. RA-GRS replicates your data to another data center in a secondary region, and also provides you with the option to read from the secondary region. With RA-GRS, you can read from the secondary region regardless of whether Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to secondary region.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-introduction
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-grs

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Exam Topic 4)
A company is developing a mission-critical line of business app that uses Azure SQL Database Managed Instance. You must design a disaster recovery strategy for the solution.

You need to ensure that the database automatically recovers when full or partial loss of the Azure SQL Database service occurs in the primary region. What should you recommend?

A. Failover-group
B. Azure SQL Data Sync
C. SQL Replication
D. Active geo-replication

Answer: A

Explanation:
Auto-failover groups is a SQL Database feature that allows you to manage replication and failover of a group of databases on a SQL Database server or all databases in a Managed Instance to another region (currently in public preview for Managed Instance). It uses the same underlying technology as active geo-replication. You can initiate failover manually or you can delegate it to the SQL Database service based on a user-defined policy.

References:

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Exam Topic 4)
You have a Windows-based solution that analyzes scientific data. You are designing a cloud-based solution that performs real-time analysis of the data. You need to design the logical flow for the solution.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Send data from the application to an Azure Stream Analytics job.
B. Use an Azure Stream Analytics job on an edge device
C. Ingress data from an Azure Data Factory instance and build queries that output to Power BI.
D. Use an Azure Stream Analytics job in the cloud
E. Ingress data from the Azure Event Hub instance and build queries that output to Power BI.
F. Use an Azure Stream Analytics job in the cloud
G. Ingress data from an Azure Event Hub instance and build queries that output to Azure Data Lake Storage.
H. Send data from the application to Azure Data Lake Storage.
I. Send data from the application to an Azure Event Hub instance.

Answer: CF

Explanation:
Stream Analytics has first-class integration with Azure data streams as inputs from three kinds of resources: Azure Event Hubs, Azure IoT Hub, Azure Blob storage. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-define-inputs

NEW QUESTION 16

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