



Microsoft

Exam Questions 70-767

Implementing a SQL Data Warehouse (beta)

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

You are building a server to host a data warehouse.

The planned disk activity for the 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 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 the following line-of-business solutions:

-  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.

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:

-  Enable the Change Tracking for the Product table in the source databases.
-  Query the cdc.fn_cdc_get_all_changes_capture_dbo_products function from the sources for updated rows.
-  Set the IsDisabled column to True for rows with the old ReferenceNr value.
-  Create a new row in the data warehouse Products table with the new ReferenceNr value.

Solution: Perform the following actions: Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

We must also handle the deleted rows, not just the updated rows.

References: <https://solutioncenter.apexsql.com/enable-use-sql-server-change-data-capture/>

NEW QUESTION 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.

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)

```
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 measure for the Fact.Order table. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

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.

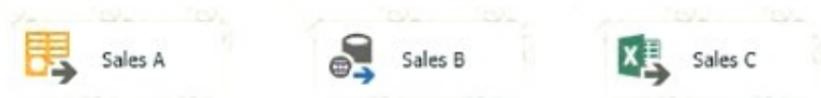
References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/columnstore-indexes-overview?view=sql-serv>

NEW QUESTION 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 developing a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. The package design consists of the sources shown in the following diagram:



Each source contains data that is not sorted.

You need to combine data from all of the sources into a single 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: C

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 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 7

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 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 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 Management Studio (SSMS).

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 9

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 10

You have a server that has Data Quality Services (DQS) installed.

You create a matching policy that contains one matching rule.

You need to configure the Similarity of Similar percentage that defines a match. Which similarity percentage will always generate a similarity score of 0?

- A. 55
- B. 80
- C. 70
- D. 75

Answer: A

Explanation:

The minimum similarity between the values of a field is 60%. If the calculated matching score for a field of two records is less than 60, the similarity score is automatically set to 0.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/data-quality-services/create-a-matching-policy?view=sql-server-2017>

NEW QUESTION 11

You are the administrator of a Microsoft SQL Server Master Data Services (MDS) model. The model was developed to provide consistent and validated snapshots of master data to the ETL processes by using subscription views. A new model version has been created.

You need to ensure that the ETL processes retrieve the latest snapshot of master data. What should you do?

- A. Add a version flag to the last committed version, and create new subscription views that use this version flag.
- B. Update the subscription views to use the last committed version.
- C. Add a version flag to the new version, and update the subscription views to use this version flag.
- D. Add a version flag to the new version, and create new subscription views that use this version flag.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 12

You are developing a Microsoft SQL Server Data Warehouse. You use SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages to import files from a Microsoft Azure blob storage to the data warehouse.

You plan to use multiple SQL Server instances and SSIS Scale Out to complete the workload faster. You must configure three SQL Server instances to run the SSIS package.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Install The SSIS Scale Out Worker feature on two server
- B. Install the Scale Out Master role feature on one server.
- C. Deploy the SSIS project to the SSIS catalog only on the SQL Server which has the Scale Out Master role installed.
- D. Install the SSIS Scale Out Worker feature on all three server
- E. Install the Scale Out Master role on one server.
- F. Deploy the SSIS project to the SSIS catalog on all three SQL Servers in the SSIS Scale Out environment.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 13

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 14

You have a data warehouse named DW1.

In Dvfe you plan to create a table named Table1 that will be partitioned by hour. Table1 will contain the last three hours of data.

You plan to implement a sliding window process for inserting data into Table1.

You need to recommend the minimum number of partitions that must be included in Table1 to support the planned implementation. The solution must minimize the number of transaction log records created during the insert process.

How many partitions should you recommend?

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 9
- D. 24

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15

You have a fact table in a data warehouse that stores financial data. The table contains eight columns configured as shown in the following table.

DateID	Stock-ID	Open- ingPrice	Closing- Price	Quanti- tyTraded	Bro- kerID	Num- berOfTra- des	Market- ID
2017030 1	22	30.20	34.23	100	10	1	1
2017030 1	31	10.05	12.23	110	10	2	2
2017030 2	22	30.89	34.76	899	5	1	1

You need to identify a column that can be aggregated across all dimensions. Which column should you identify?

- A. OpeningPrice
- B. StockID
- C. NumberOfTrades
- D. MarketID

Answer: C

Explanation:

Aggregates are sometimes referred to as pre-calculated summary data, since aggregations are usually precomputed, partially summarized data, that are stored in new aggregated tables.

References: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aggregate_\(data_warehouse\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aggregate_(data_warehouse))

NEW QUESTION 16

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 day, you publish a Microsoft Excel workbook that contains a list of product names and current prices to an external website. Suppliers update pricing information in the workbook. Each supplier saves the workbook with a unique name.

Each night, the Products table is deleted and refreshed from MDS by using a Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package. All files must be loaded in sequence.

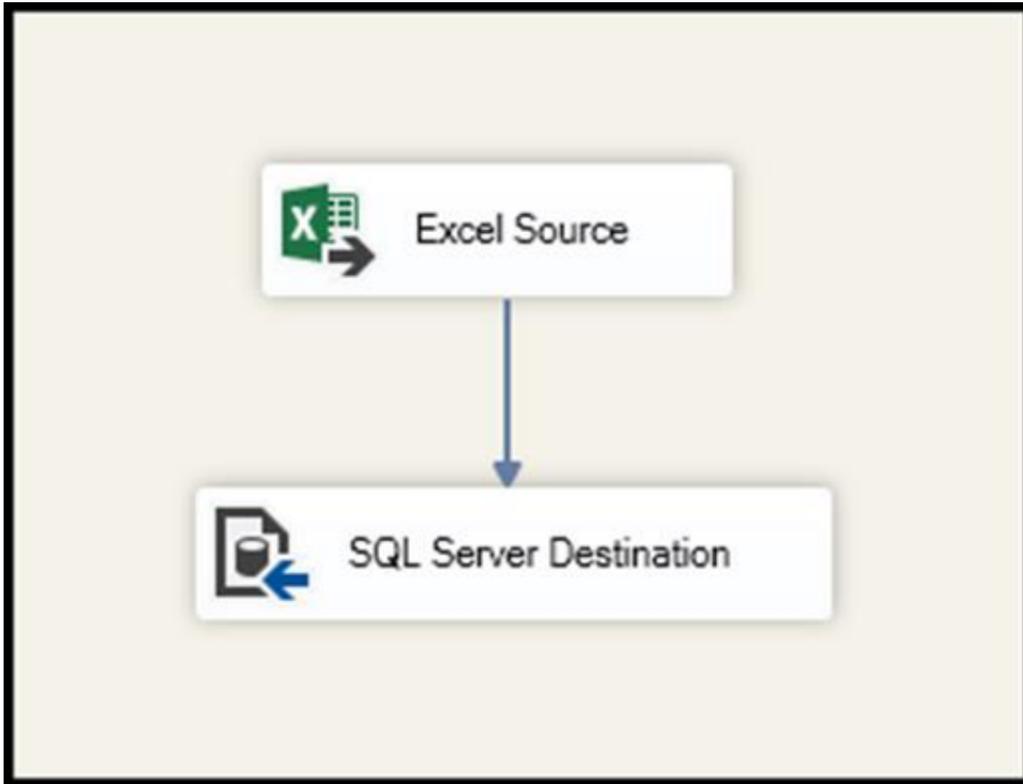
You need to add a data flow in an SSIS package to perform the Excel files import in the data warehouse. What should you use?

- 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: A

Explanation:

If you're familiar with SSIS and don't want to run the SQL Server Import and Export Wizard, create an SSIS package that uses the Excel Source and the SQL Server Destination in the data flow.



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/integration-services/import-export-data/import-data-from-excel-to-sql>

NEW QUESTION 17

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.dia_city table to Dimension.city. Data loss is not permissible, and you must not leave traces of the old table in the data warehouse.

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.

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 configure the fact. Transaction table.

Which three Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments from the list of Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Results Messages

	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

Transact-SQL segments

```
ALTER DATABASE Contoso SET REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE
= ON (
SERVER =
'MyStretchDatabaseServer.database.windows.net',
CREDENTIAL = TestAzure
)
GO
```

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.fn_stretch_by_date(@date
DATETIME2)
RETURNS TABLE
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
RETURN SELECT 1 AS is_eligible WHERE @date <
CONVERT(datetime2, '1/1/2015', 101)
GO
```

```
ALTER TABLE fact.Transaction
SET(REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE = ON (
FILTER_PREDICATE = dbo.fn_stretch_by_date
([Date Key]), MIGRATION_STATE = OUTBOUND
))
GO
```

```
ALTER DATABASE master SET REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE
= ON (
SERVER =
'MyStretchDatabaseServer.database.windows.net',
CREDENTIAL = TestAzure
)
GO
```

Answer area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

```

Transact-SQL statements
ALTER DATABASE Contoso SET REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE
= ON (
SERVER =
'MyStretchDatabaseServer.database.windows.net',
CREDENTIAL = TestAzure
)
GO

CREATE FUNCTION dbo.fn_stretch_by_date(@date
DATETIME2)
RETURNS TABLE
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
RETURN SELECT 1 AS is_eligible WHERE @date <
CONVERT(datetime2, '1/1/2015', 101)
GO

ALTER TABLE fact.Transaction
SET(REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE = ON (
FILTER_PREDICATE = dbo.fn_stretch_by_date
([Date Key]), MIGRATION_STATE = OUTBOUND
))
GO

ALTER DATABASE master SET REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE
= ON (
SERVER =
'MyStretchDatabaseServer.database.windows.net',
CREDENTIAL = TestAzure
)
GO
    
```

Answer area

```

CREATE FUNCTION dbo.fn_stretch_by_date(@date
DATETIME2)
RETURNS TABLE
WITH SCHEMABINDING
AS
RETURN SELECT 1 AS is_eligible WHERE @date <
CONVERT(datetime2, '1/1/2015', 101)
GO
    
```

```

ALTER DATABASE master SET REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE
= ON (
SERVER =
'MyStretchDatabaseServer.database.windows.net',
CREDENTIAL = TestAzure
)
GO
    
```

```

ALTER TABLE fact.Transaction
SET(REMOTE_DATA_ARCHIVE = ON (
FILTER_PREDICATE = dbo.fn_stretch_by_date
([Date Key]), MIGRATION_STATE = OUTBOUND
))
GO
    
```

NEW QUESTION 18

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 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 profile the data.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use a matching rule. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/data-quality-services/create-a-matching-policy?view=sql-server-2017>

NEW QUESTION 19

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.

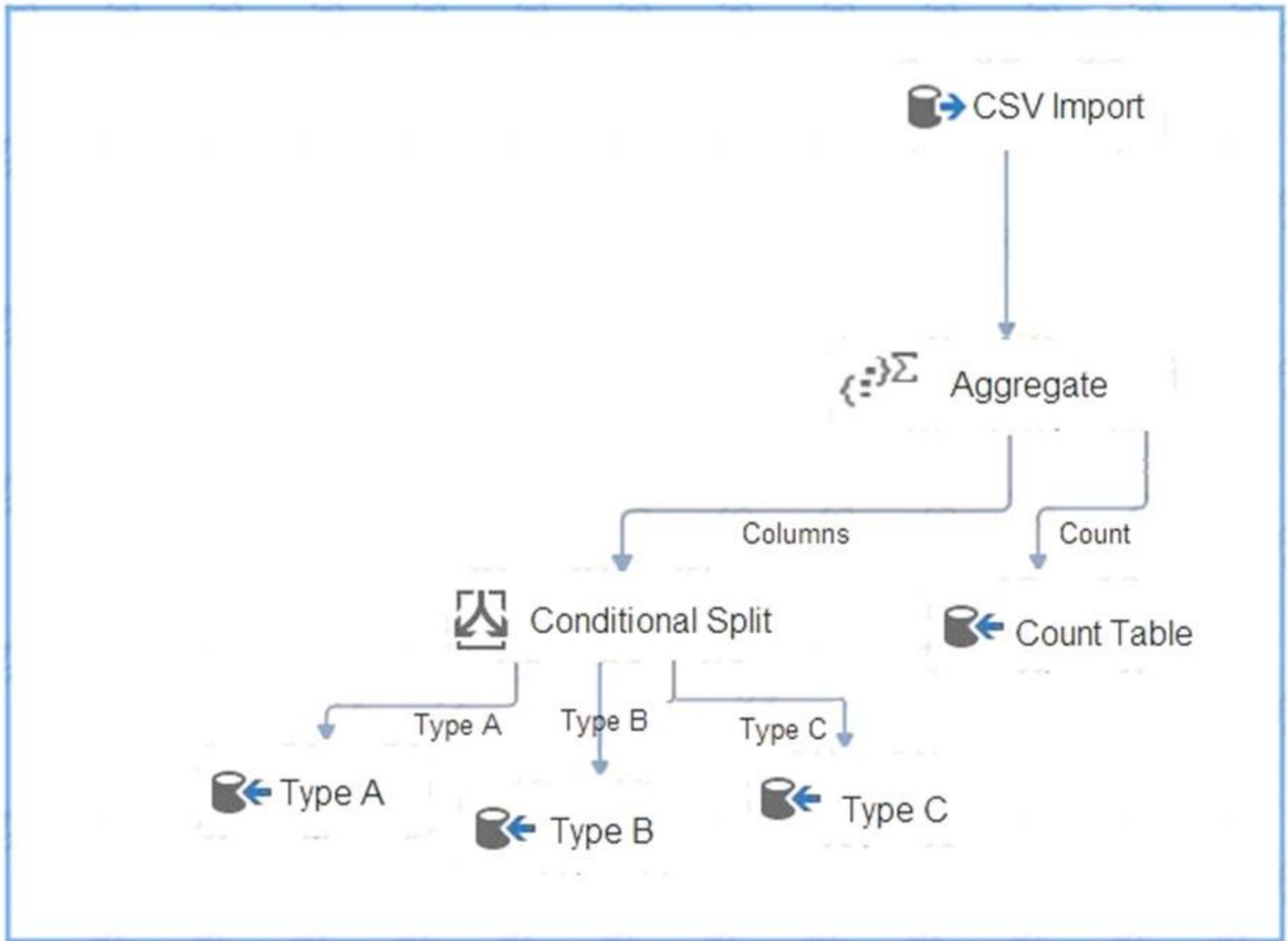
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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: B

Explanation:

The conditional split must be before the count.

NEW QUESTION 20

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.

RAID Configurations

RAID 0	RAID 5
RAID 6	RAID 10

Answer Area

Data file:	RAID configuration
Transaction log:	RAID configuration

- 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 21

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