

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

DP-300

Microsoft Azure Database Administrator Associate

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Microsoft DP-300, Microsoft Azure Database Administrator Associate

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10 practice questions for the Microsoft DP-300 exam, Microsoft Azure Database Administrator Associate, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/microsoft/dp-300. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code DP-300 and the question number.

1. A query became slow after a plan change, and Query Store shows that the previous plan was faster. Which action restores the older plan?

- A Force the earlier plan with the Query Store plan-forcing procedure
- B Drop and recreate the database to clear the cached plans
- C Set the maximum degree of parallelism to 1 for the whole server
- D Delete all statistics on the table and let the optimizer rebuild them

Answer: A

Forcing the earlier plan through Query Store restores the known good plan without changing the code, which is the direct fix for a regression. Recreating the database is destructive and does not preserve the history. Changing parallelism or deleting statistics can change behavior unpredictably and is tempting but not targeted.

2. An elastic pool lets several databases share one pool of compute, sized by the combined _____ of the databases rather than each database's peak.

Answer: demand (also accepted: peak demand)

An elastic pool is sized for the combined demand of its databases, which works because their peaks rarely coincide. Sizing each database for its own peak wastes capacity, which is the tempting alternative. Pools are not a way to avoid planning capacity altogether.

3. Which failover option lets an application keep the same listener endpoint and fail over automatically to a secondary region?

- A Manual geo-replication
- B A database copy created in another region on demand
- C An auto-failover group
- D Point-in-time restore to a new server in another region

Answer: C

An auto-failover group provides listener endpoints and automatic failover, so the application connection string does not change. Manual geo-replication requires the team to fail over and repoint connections. A database copy and a point-in-time restore are one-time operations, not continuous failover.

4. The Azure CLI command `az sql db` can be used in a script to create, scale or delete an Azure SQL Database.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

True. The `az sql db` command group creates, updates, scales and deletes Azure SQL databases, so it can be scripted for repeatable operations. Scripts still need an authenticated session with rights on the target server.

5. Which two settings help restrict network access to an Azure SQL logical server? (Choose two.)
- A Public access with a SQL admin password as the only control
 - B Server-level firewall rules that allow only specific IP ranges
 - C The Allow Azure services option turned on for every subscription
 - D A private endpoint that connects the server to a virtual network
 - E A shared SQL login stored in a text file on the client

Answer: B, D

Server-level firewall rules limit connections to the listed IP ranges, and a private endpoint keeps traffic on the virtual network. The Allow Azure services option is tempting but admits traffic from any Azure service, which is too broad. A password alone and shared logins do not restrict network access.

6. Which Azure Monitor feature sends notifications by email, SMS or webhook when a metric crosses a threshold?
- A Diagnostic settings
 - B Metric alert rules that call an action group
 - C Activity log export
 - D Query Performance Insight

Answer: B

A metric alert rule evaluates a metric against a threshold and calls an action group, which sends the notification. Diagnostic settings export logs rather than alerting on thresholds, which makes them a tempting but different choice. Activity log export and Query Performance Insight do not send threshold notifications.

7. Which tool assesses an on-premises SQL Server for compatibility issues before a migration to Azure SQL?
- A Azure Cost Management
 - B Azure Advisor
 - C SQL Server Profiler
 - D Data Migration Assistant

Answer: D

Data Migration Assistant assesses a SQL Server estate for feature and compatibility issues against the target Azure SQL platform. SQL Server Profiler traces live activity rather than assessing migration readiness, which makes it a tempting choice. Cost Management and Advisor do not assess compatibility.

8. Dynamic data masking changes how values appear in query results, but it does not encrypt data at _____.

Answer: rest

Dynamic data masking only changes what unprivileged users see in results, while the stored data stays unencrypted. Transparent data encryption protects data at rest, and Always Encrypted protects values end to end. Masking is therefore a presentation control, not an encryption control.

9. A reporting query runs slowly, and the optimizer suggests a missing index. Which dynamic management view lists those suggestions?
- A `sys.dm_db_missing_index_details`
 - B `sys.dm_db_partition_stats`
 - C `sys.dm_exec_sessions`
 - D `sys.dm_os_sys_info`

Answer: A

`sys.dm_db_missing_index_details` lists the columns the optimizer wanted an index on, along with the related usage statistics. Partition stats is tempting because it reports sizes, but it does not suggest indexes. Session and system information views do not hold index suggestions.

10. What is the purpose of a long-term retention policy in Azure SQL Database?
- A To keep query plans permanently in the database
 - B To change the default backup schedule to hourly
 - C To keep full backups for months or years beyond the short-term retention window
 - D To replicate the database to a read-only region continuously

Answer: C

A long-term retention policy keeps full backups for months or years beyond the short-term point-in-time restore window, which supports compliance needs. Keeping query plans is a different feature, and changing backup frequency is not the purpose. Continuous replication belongs to geo-replication, which is tempting but a separate service.