

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

# DP-300

Microsoft Azure Database Administrator Associate

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EDITION Free Set 2

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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](http://www.aiexamcerts.com/microsoft/dp-300). Spotted a mistake? Email [support@aiexamcerts.com](mailto:support@aiexamcerts.com) with the exam code DP-300 and the question number.

1. A company wants to run a SQL Server workload in Azure with minimal changes and with full control of the operating system. Which deployment fits?

- A Azure SQL Database
- B SQL Server on an Azure virtual machine
- C Azure Cosmos DB with the SQL API
- D Azure Synapse serverless SQL pool

**Answer: B**

SQL Server on an Azure virtual machine gives full engine compatibility and operating system control, which matches the requirement. Azure SQL Database removes operating system access, which makes it a tempting but wrong choice. Cosmos DB and Synapse serverless use different models and do not run the same workload.

2. Geo-replication to a secondary region is synchronous, so the secondary never lags behind the primary.

- A True
- B False

**Answer: B (False)**

False. Azure SQL geo-replication is asynchronous, so the secondary can lag, and recent transactions may be lost in a regional failure. Zone redundancy inside one region is a different option that protects against datacenter failure without cross-region lag.

3. Which metric is the best first signal that a workload is waiting on transaction log writes?

- A storage\_percent
- B cpu\_percent
- C deadlock, which counts deadlocks detected in the database
- D log\_write\_percent

**Answer: D**

log\_write\_percent shows how close the database is to its transaction log write limit, which is the direct signal for log write waits. Storage percent tracks space rather than log throughput, which makes it a tempting choice. CPU and deadlock counts describe other kinds of pressure.

4. Transparent data encryption is on by default for Azure SQL Database, and its protector can be a customer-managed key in Azure \_\_\_\_\_ Vault.

**Answer: Key**

Transparent data encryption protects files, backups and logs at rest, and a customer-managed key in Azure Key Vault can act as the protector. The vault protects the encryption key, not the stored rows directly. Always Encrypted is a separate column-level feature with its own keys.

5. Which two actions can make a slow report query faster without changing its results? (Choose two.)

- A Turn on Query Store with plan forcing disabled for the report
- B Add an index that matches the report's filter and join columns
- C Increase the backup retention period to 35 days
- D Update statistics on the tables that the query reads
- E Switch the database to the Business Critical tier without any other change

**Answer: B, D**

A matching index lets the optimizer seek instead of scanning, and current statistics help it choose a good plan. Turning on Query Store alone does not speed up the query, and backup retention has no effect on execution. Changing the service tier does not fix the plan, which makes option E tempting but unhelpful for this question.

6. A database has traffic that spikes for a few hours each month and is quiet the rest of the time. Which option lets the cost follow usage?

- A Serverless compute tier with a vCore range
- B Hyperscale tier with a fixed 80 vCores all month
- C Basic tier
- D Provisioned General Purpose at peak size

**Answer: A**

The serverless tier scales compute between the configured minimum and maximum, and it can pause when idle, so cost follows usage. Provisioning at peak size is the tempting but expensive approach, since it pays for peak capacity all month. The Basic tier and a fixed Hyperscale size cannot absorb the spikes cost-effectively.

7. Which feature filters rows so that each user sees only the rows they are allowed to see?

- A Dynamic data masking
- B Transparent data encryption
- C Row-level security
- D Always Encrypted

**Answer: C**

Row-level security applies a security predicate so that queries return only the rows a user may see. Dynamic data masking changes how column values look, not which rows are returned, which makes it a tempting choice. Transparent data encryption and Always Encrypted protect stored or transmitted values rather than filtering rows.

8. Azure Automation can run a scheduled runbook that changes the service objective of an Azure SQL Database.

- A True
- B False

**Answer: A (True)**

True. A scheduled runbook can call the Az.Sql or REST API to change the service objective, which is a common way to scale a database down outside working hours. The runbook needs an identity with permission on the database resource.

9. Which backup redundancy setting keeps backups in one region while spreading copies across availability zones?

- A Locally redundant storage
- B Zone-redundant storage
- C Geo-redundant storage that copies backups to a paired region
- D Snapshot copies kept on the same managed disk as the server

**Answer: B**

Zone-redundant storage keeps backup copies in one region but across availability zones, which protects against a single datacenter failure. Geo-redundant storage is tempting because it sounds more protective, but it crosses regions. Locally redundant storage keeps copies in one datacenter.

10. Which catalog view stores runtime statistics for Query Store, aggregated over time intervals for each plan?
- A `sys.dm_exec_sessions`
  - B `sys.dm_db_log_space_usage`
  - C `sys.database_files`
  - D `sys.query_store_runtime_stats`

**Answer: D**

`sys.query_store_runtime_stats` holds execution statistics per plan and per interval, which is the data behind Query Store regression analysis. Session and log space views describe live state rather than history. The database files view lists storage files and does not record query behavior.