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Vendor:Microsoft

Exam Code:70-467

Exam Name:Designing Business Intelligence
Solutions with Microsoft SQL Server

Version:Demo

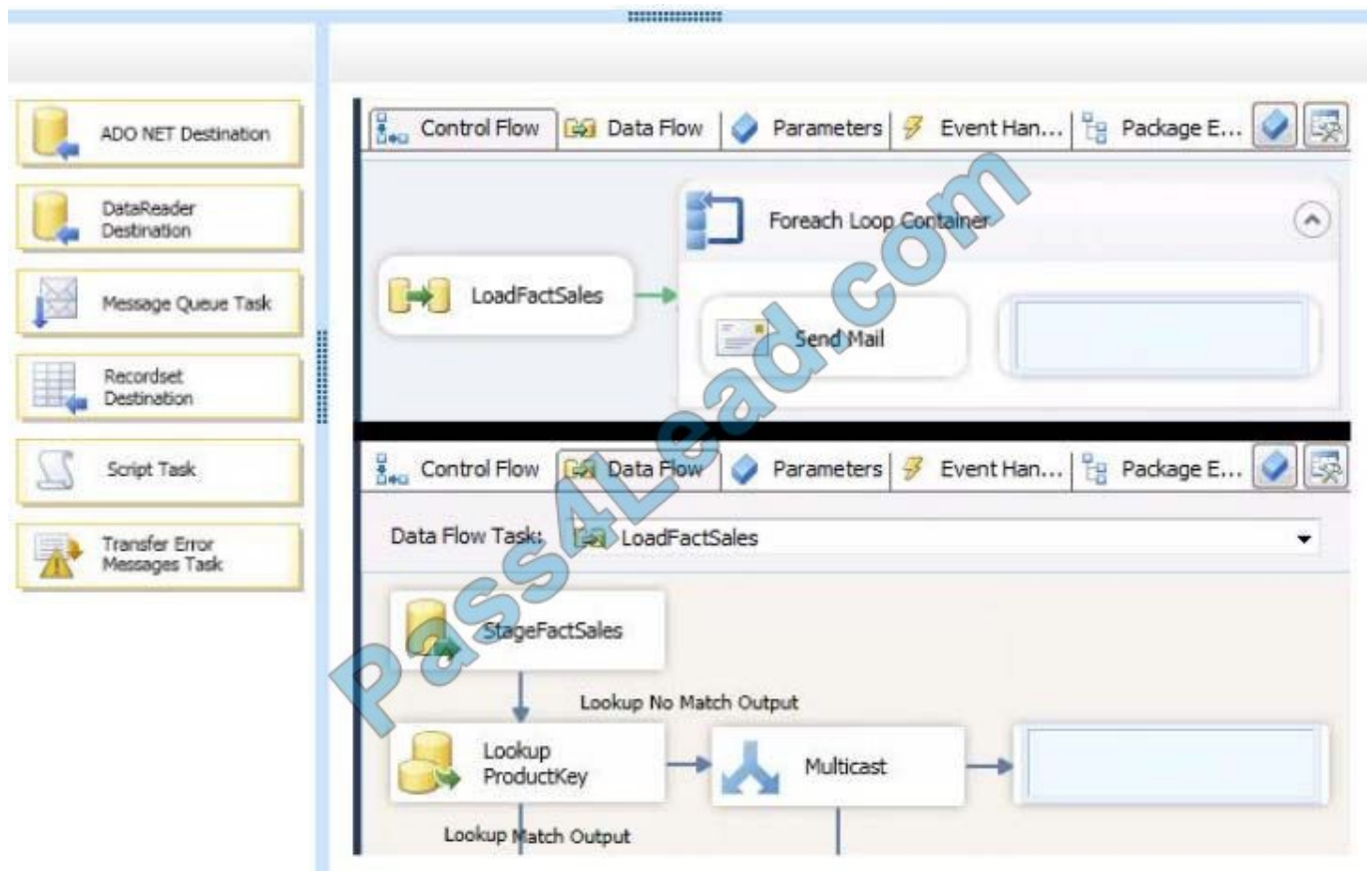
QUESTION 1

DRAG DROP

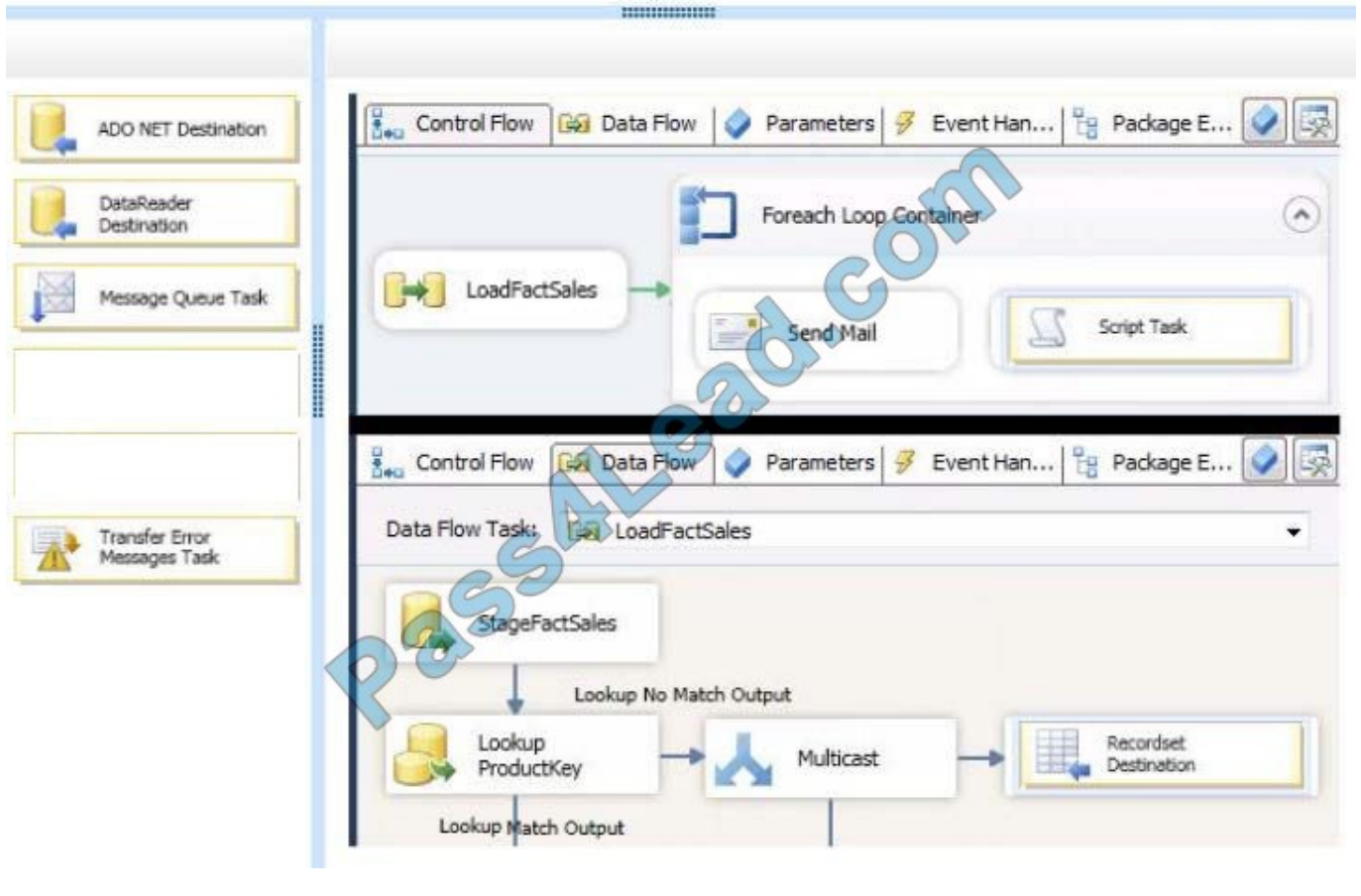
You need to develop the LoadFactSales package to write the error messages to the SSIS catalog log.

Which components should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate components to the correct location or locations in the answer area. (Use only components that apply.)

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 2

A company maintains separate environments for development, test, and production. The company uses the project deployment model for SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) deployments.

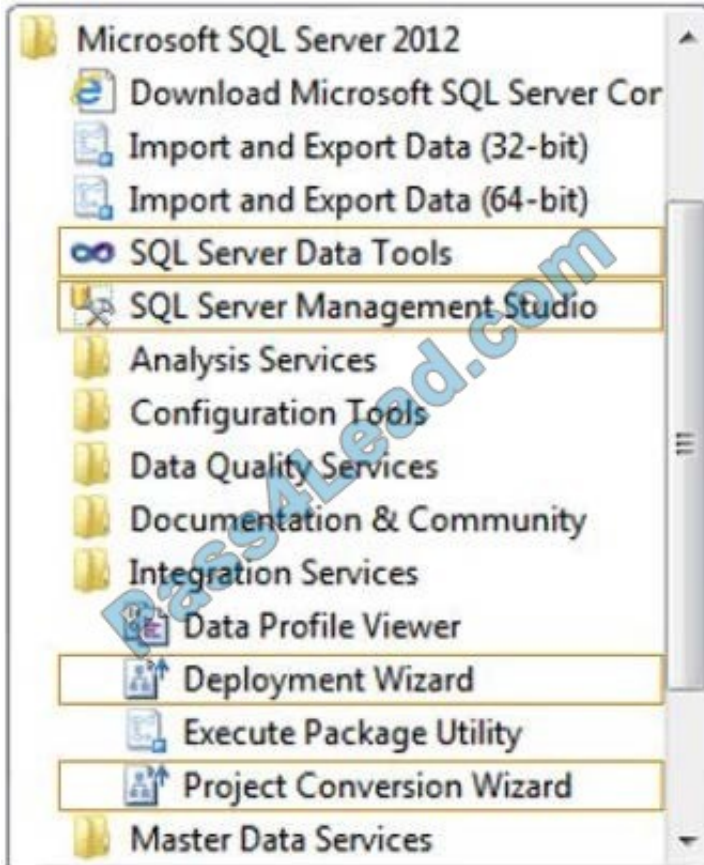
You create an SSIS project to perform a daily refresh of the data warehouse and data models. The project has five packages.

You need to configure the project to ensure that the development, test, and production teams can run each package without manually adding server-specific information.

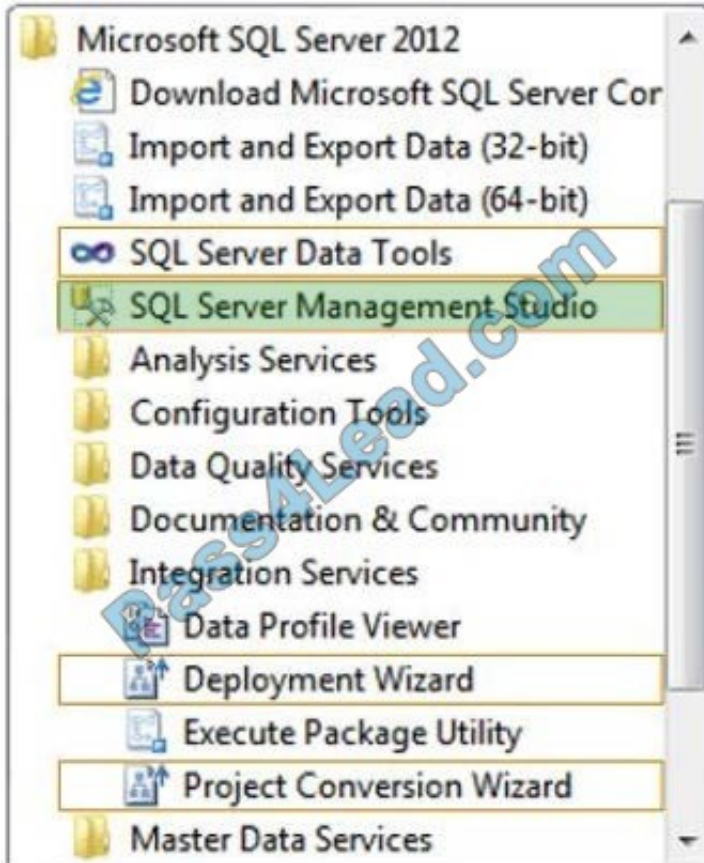
Which program should you use?

To answer, select the appropriate program in the answer area.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 3

You need to select the appropriate model type for the Finance database. Which model type should you select?

- A. Star schema
- B. Multidimensional
- C. Relational
- D. Tabular with PowerPivot

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

You need to ensure that queries to the Sales Analysis cube default to the correct time period. Where should you set the default member Multidimensional Expressions (MDX) expression?

- A. In the DefaultMember property of the Month attribute of the Date dimension.

- B. In the cube's calculation script.
- C. In the DefaultMeasure property of the cube.
- D. In the Analysts role.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

DRAG DROP

You are designing a dataset for a SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) report.

The report includes the report items displayed in the following graphic.



The dataset is sourced from a commonly used stored procedure in an inventory data mart hosted in a SQL Azure database.

It returns the status for all products across all storage sites. The report must display data for the storage site that is selected by the Site report parameter. You cannot change the stored procedure code.

You need to filter the dataset to use only data specific to the selected site.

How should you configure the filter?

To answer, drag the appropriate expression or expressions to the correct location or locations in the answer area. (Answer choices may be used once, more than once, or not all.)

Select and Place:

- =DataSet!StorageSite.Value
- =Fields!StorageSite.Value
- =Parameters!Site.Value
- ="Site1"
- =SiteParameters.Value
- =StoredProc!StorageSite.Value



Correct Answer:

- =DataSet!StorageSite.Value
-
-
- ="Site1"
- =SiteParameters.Value
- =StoredProc!StorageSite.Value



Note:

To set a filter on the dataset

1. Open a report in Design view.
2. Right-click a dataset in the Report Data pane and then click Dataset Properties. The Dataset Properties dialog box opens.
3. Click Filters. This displays the current list of filter equations. By default, the list is empty.
4. Click Add. A new blank filter equation appears.
- 5.

In Expression, type or select the expression for the field to filter. To edit the expression, click the expression (fx) button.

Box 1: Here we use the Fields expression.

6.

From the drop-down box, select the data type that matches the type of data in the expression you created in step 5.

7.

In the Operator box, select the operator that you want the filter to use to compare the values in the Expression box and the Value box. The operator you choose determines the number of values that are used from the next step.

Box 2: we test for equality.

8.

In the Value box, type the expression or value against which you want the filter to evaluate the value in Expression.

Box 3: we compare to the value of the Parameter named Site.

9.

Click OK.

Reference: [How to: Add a Filter \(Reporting Services\)](#)

QUESTION 6

You administer a SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) infrastructure. Data alerts are provisioned.

You need to monitor the number of report data feed processing events during every automated execution.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:

- Query the **Alerting: events processed – FireAlert** events.
- Capture the **Alerting: events processed – DeliverAlert** values and compare them to the previously queried events.
- Query the **Alerting: events processed – GenerateAlert** event.
- Capture the **Alerting: events processed – FireSchedule** values and compare them to the previously queried events.
- Use a WMI client.
- Open Data Alert Manager.

Correct Answer:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Query the Alerting: events processed – FireAlert events. Capture the Alerting: events processed – FireSchedule values and compare them to the previously queried events. Use a WMI client. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capture the Alerting: events processed – DeliverAlert values and compare them to the previously queried events. Open Data Alert Manager. Query the Alerting: events processed – GenerateAlert event. |
|--|--|

Note:

*

DeliverAlert

The runtime creates the data alert message and sends it to all recipients by email.

*

GenerateAlert

The alerting runtime processes the report data feed, applies the rules specified in the data alert definition, determines whether to create an instance of the data alert, and if needed creates an instance of the data alert.

*

Data Alert Manager lists alert definitions and error information that help information workers and alerting administrators understand why the failure occurred. Some common reasons for failure include:

The report data feed changed and columns that are used in the data alert definition rules are no longer included in the data feed.

Permission to view the report was revoked.

The data type in the underlying data source changed and the alert definition is no longer valid.

QUESTION 7

You are designing a strategy for an enterprise reporting solution that uses SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS).

Many of the SSRS reports will use common utilities and functions, including the following:

Report utility functions and business logic in code Standardized report formatting properties such as fonts and colors for report branding

Formatting may change and new functions may be added as the reporting solution evolves.

You need to create a strategy for deploying the formatting and code across the entire enterprise reporting solution. You must also ensure that reports can be easily updated to reflect formatting and function changes.

What should you do?(More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.)

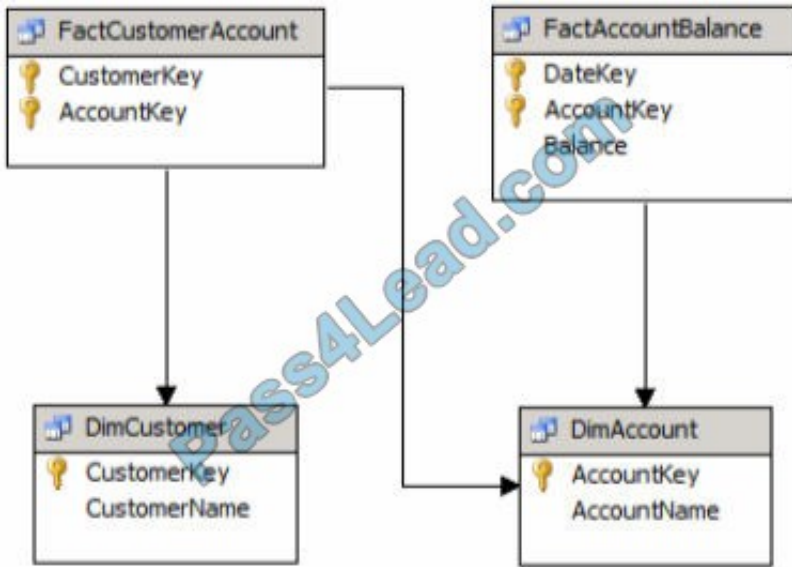
- A. Create a report as a template. Apply standardized formatting to the template. Store code in the Code section of the template.
- B. Build a web service that retrieves formatting properties and runs code. Call the web service through a report dataset.
- C. Store the formatting properties and code in database objects. Use stored procedures to populate a default value for report parameters and map each parameter to a corresponding formatting property.
- D. Create an assembly that contains formatting properties and code. Deploy the assembly on the Reporting Server and reference the assembly from each report.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

HOTSPOT

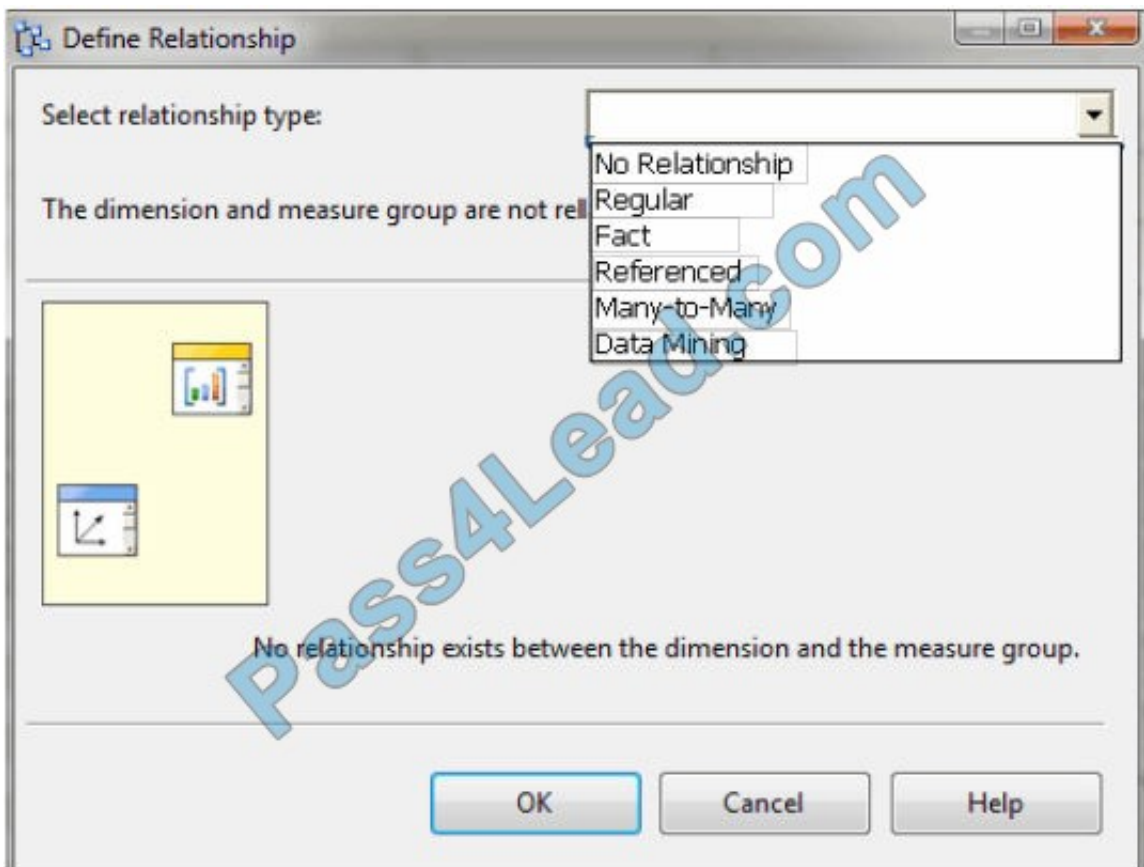
You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) cube. A dimension named Customer is based on the DimCustomer table. A subset of the data source view is shown in the following graphic.



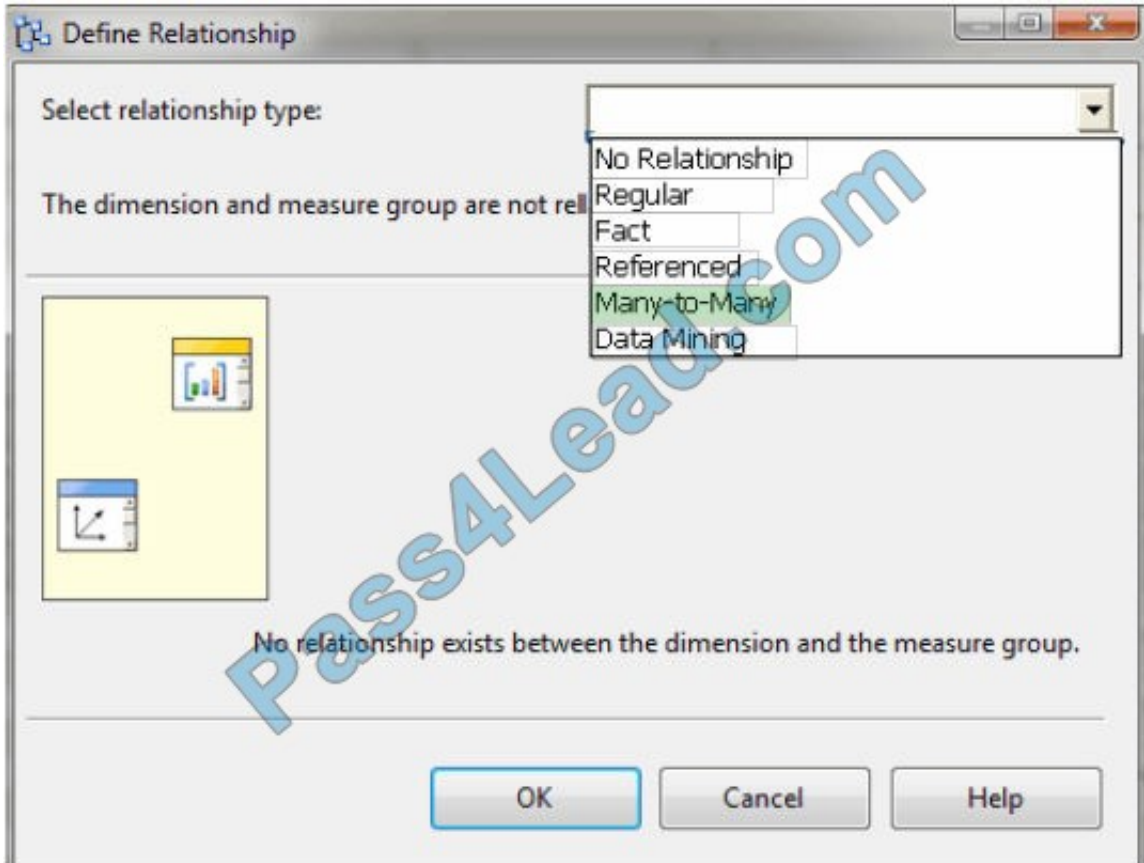
You need to relate the Customer dimension to the AccountBalance measure group.

Which relationship type should you choose? To answer, select the appropriate option from the dropdown list in the dialog box.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



QUESTION 9

You are creating a Multidimensional Expressions (MDX) calculation for Projected Revenue in a cube.

For Product A, Projected Revenue is defined as 150 percent of the Total Sales of the product. For all other products, Projected Revenue is defined as 110 percent of the Total Sales of the product.

You need to calculate the Projected Revenue as efficiently as possible.

Which calculation should you use (More than one answer choice may achieve the goal.

Select the BEST answer.)

- A. `CREATE MEMBER CurrentCube.[Measures].[Projected Revenue]
AS CASE WHEN [Product].[Product Name].CurrentMember.Name = "Product A"
THEN [Measures].[Total Sales] * 1.5
ELSE [Measures].[Total Sales] * 1.1 END`
- B. `CREATE MEMBER CurrentCube.[Measures].[Projected Revenue]
AS [Measures].[Total Sales] * 1.1;
SCOPE ([Product].[Product Name].MEMBERS, [Measures].[Projected Revenue]);
[Product].[Product Name].&[Product A] = [Measures].[Total Sales] * 1.5;
END SCOPE;`
- C. `CREATE MEMBER CurrentCube.[Measures].[Projected Revenue]
AS [Measures].[Total Sales] * 1.1;
SCOPE ([Product].[Product Name].&[Product A], [Measures].[Projected Revenue]);
THIS = [Measures].[Total Sales] * 1.5;
END SCOPE;`
- D. `CREATE MEMBER CurrentCube.[Measures].[Projected Revenue]
AS [Measures].[Total Sales];
SCOPE ([Product].[Product Name].MEMBERS, [Measures].[Projected Revenue]);
[Measures].[Total Sales] * 1.1;
IF [Product].[Product Name].CurrentMember.Name = "Product A"
THEN [Measures].[Total Sales] * 1.5
END IF;
END SCOPE;`

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP

You plan to deploy a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) project by using the project deployment model. You need to monitor control flow tasks to determine whether any of them are running longer than usual.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:

Write a query against the **catalog.operation_messages** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executables** view.

Execute the query.

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_component_phases** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executables** view.

Connect to the **SSISDB** database.

Connect to the **msdb** database.

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_component_phases** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executions** view.

Write a query against the **catalog.operation_messages** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executions** view.

Correct Answer:

Write a query against the **catalog.operation_messages** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executables** view.

Connect to the **msdb** database.

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_component_phases** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executions** view.

Write a query against the **catalog.operation_messages** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executions** view.

Connect to the **SSISDB** database.

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_component_phases** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executables** view.

Execute the query.

Note:

*

execution_component_phases

Displays the time spent by a data flow component in each execution phase.

*

The following example uses the `catalog.execution_component_phases` view to find the total amount of time that a specific package has spent executing in all phases (`active_time`), and the total elapsed time for the package (`total_time`).

use

SSISDB

```
select package_name, task_name, subcomponent_name, execution_path, SUM(DATEDIFF(ms,start_time,end_time))  
as active_time,
```

```
DATEDIFF(ms,min(start_time), max(end_time)) as total_time
```

```
from catalog.execution_component_phases
```

```
where execution_id = 1841
```

```
group by package_name, task_name, subcomponent_name, execution_path
```

```
order by package_name, task_name, subcomponent_name, execution_path
```

*

```
catalog.executables
```

This view displays a row for each executable in the specified execution.

An executable is a task or container that you add to the control flow of a package.

*(incorrect) catalog.executions (SSISDB Database)

Displays the instances of package execution in the Integration Services catalog. Packages that are executed with the Execute Package task run in the same instance of execution as the parent package.

This view displays a row for each instance of execution in the catalog.

*

```
(incorrect) catalog.operation_messages
```

Displays messages that are logged during operations in the Integration Services catalog.

This view displays a row for each message that is logged during an operation in the catalog. The message can be generated by the server, by the package execution process, or by the execution engine.

Reference: catalog.execution_component_phases Reference: catalog.executables

QUESTION 11

DRAG DROP

You are creating a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) package to populate a fact table from a source table. The fact table and source table are located in a SQL Azure database. The source table has a price field and a tax field. The OLE

DB source uses the data access mode of Table.

You have the following requirements:

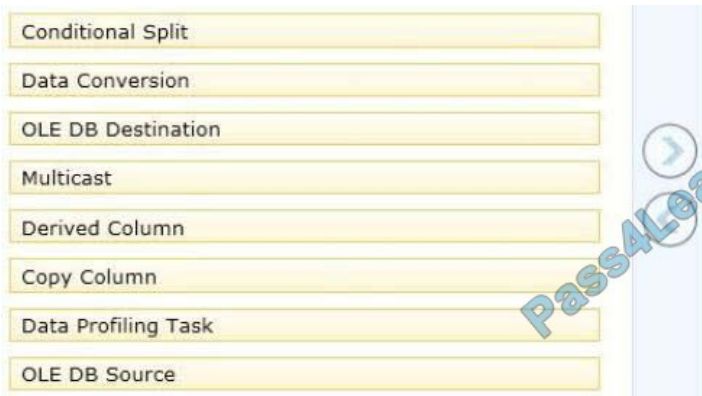
The fact table must populate a column named TotalCost that computes the sum of the price and tax columns.

Before the sum is calculated, any records that have a price of zero must be discarded.

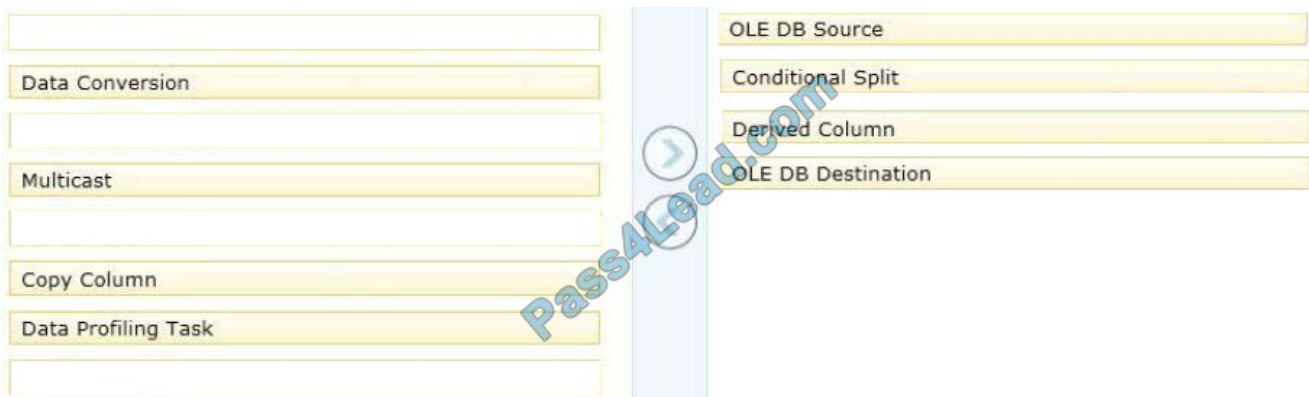
You need to create the SSIS package in SQL Server Data Tools.

In what sequence should you order four of the listed components for the data flow task (To answer, move the appropriate components from the list of components to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: Ole DB Source

Box 2: Conditional Split Disregard lines with a 0 sum.

Box 3: Derived column

Box 4: Ole DB Destination

Note:

*

You configure a Data Flow task by adding components to the Data Flow tab. SSIS supports three types of data flow components:

Sources: Where the data comes from

Transformations: How you can modify the data

Destinations: Where you want to put the data

*

Creating a data flow includes the following steps:

/ Adding one or more sources to extract data from files and databases, and add connection managers to connect to the sources.

/ Adding the transformations that meet the business requirements of the package. A data flow is not required to include transformations.

Some transformations require a connection manager. For example, the Lookup transformation uses a connection manager to connect to the database that contains the lookup data.

/ Connecting data flow components by connecting the output of sources and transformations to the input of transformations and destinations.

/ Adding one or more destinations to load data into data stores such as files and databases, and adding connection managers to connect to the data sources.

/ Configuring error outputs on components to handle problems.

At run time, row-level errors may occur when data flow components convert data, perform a lookup, or evaluate expressions. For example, a data column with a string value cannot be converted to an integer, or an expression tries to divide by

zero. Both operations cause errors, and the rows that contain the errors can be processed separately using an error flow.

/ Include annotations to make the data flow self-documenting.

*

The capabilities of transformations vary broadly. Transformations can perform tasks such as updating, summarizing, cleaning, merging, and distributing data. You can modify values in columns, look up values in tables, clean data, and aggregate column values.

*

The Data Flow task encapsulates the data flow engine that moves data between sources and destinations, and lets the user transform, clean, and modify data as it is moved. Addition of a Data Flow task to a package control flow makes it

possible for the package to extract, transform, and load data.

A data flow consists of at least one data flow component, but it is typically a set of connected data flow components: sources that extract data; transformations that modify, route, or summarize data; and destinations that load data.

QUESTION 12

DRAG DROP

You plan to deploy a SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) project by using the project deployment model.

You need to monitor control flow tasks to determine whether any of them are running longer than usual.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence(To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_component_phases** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executions** view.

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_data_statistics** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executions** view.

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_data_statistics** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.execution_data_taps** view.

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_component_phases** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.execution_data_taps** view.

Execute the query.

Connect to the **SSISDB** database.

Connect to the **msdb** database.

Correct Answer:

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_data_statistics** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executions** view.

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_data_statistics** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.execution_data_taps** view.

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_component_phases** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.execution_data_taps** view.

Connect to the **msdb** database.

Connect to the **SSISDB** database.

Write a query against the **catalog.execution_component_phases** view. Add a calculation to the query to compare durations to the **catalog.executions** view.

Execute the query.

Note:

*

execution_component_phases

Displays the time spent by a data flow component in each execution phase.

*

The following example uses the catalog.execution_component_phases view to find the total amount of time that a specific package has spent executing in all phases (active_time), and the total elapsed time for the package (total_time).

```
use SSISDB
```

```
select package_name, task_name, subcomponent_name, execution_path,
```

```
SUM(DATEDIFF(ms,start_time,end_time)) as active_time,
```

```
DATEDIFF(ms,min(start_time), max(end_time)) as total_time
```

```
from catalog.execution_component_phases
```

```
where execution_id = 1841
```

```
group by package_name, task_name, subcomponent_name, execution_path
```

```
order by package_name, task_name, subcomponent_name, execution_path
```

*

catalog.executables

This view displays a row for each executable in the specified execution.

An executable is a task or container that you add to the control flow of a package.

*(incorrect) catalog.executions (SSISDB Database)

Displays the instances of package execution in the Integration Services catalog. Packages that are executed with the Execute Package task run in the same instance of execution as the parent package.

This view displays a row for each instance of execution in the catalog.

*

(incorrect) catalog.operation_messages

Displays messages that are logged during operations in the Integration Services catalog.

This view displays a row for each message that is logged during an operation in the catalog. The message can be generated by the server, by the package execution process, or by the execution engine.

Reference: catalog.execution_component_phases Reference: catalog.executables

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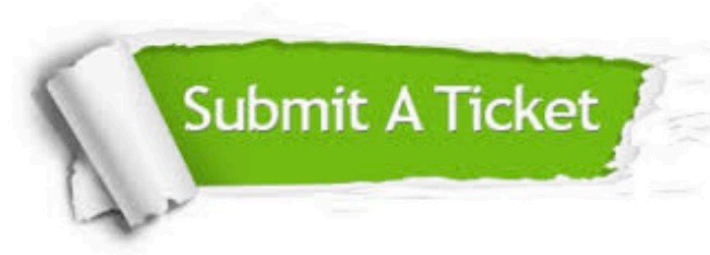
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