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QUESTION 21 You are designing a SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) report for a bank. The bank has Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in several regions. ATM operational data is stored in a SQL Azure database. The report must use a map to display the location and status of the ATMs as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that the report displays only a user selected map region. Which source of spatial data should you use for the map? A. SQL Server spatial query B. ESRI shape file C. Map gallery D. Bing Maps layer Answer: A QUESTION 22 Drag and Drop Questions You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SAS) cube. The cube consists of a single measure group. The measure group consists of one partition that uses MOLAP. The proactive caching policy has the following requirements:- The cache must be updated when data is changed in the table named tblOrders. - Changes must be notified through the use of the XML for Analysis (XMLA) NotifyTableChange command. You need to configure the proactive caching policy to meet the requirements. 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.)

On the **Partitions** tab, click **Storage Settings**.

Select the **SQL Server** notification type, and then select the **tblOrders** table.

Enable proactive caching.

Open the partition storage settings.

Select the **Update the cache periodically** option.

Select the **Client initiated** notification type, and then select the **tblOrders** table.

Answer:

On the **Partitions** tab, click **Storage Settings**.

Select the **SQL Server** notification type, and then select the **tblOrders** table.

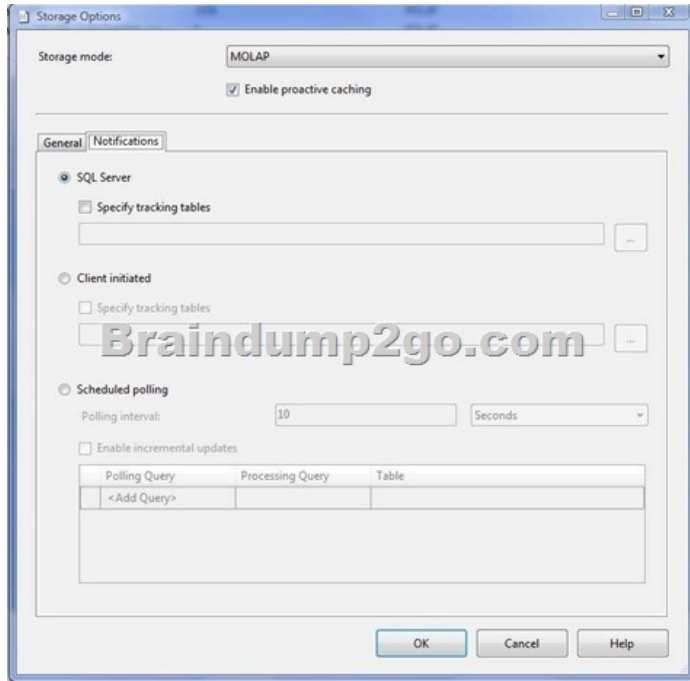
Enable proactive caching.

Open the partition storage settings.

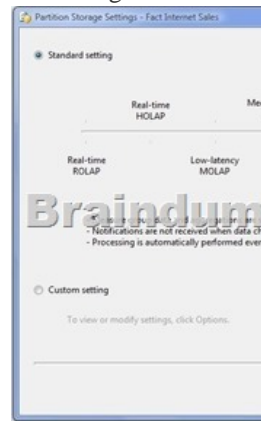
Select the **Update the cache periodically** option.

Select the **Client initiated** notification type, and then select the **tblOrders** table.

Explanation:Box 1: On the Partitions tab, Click Storage Settings We specify the Storage Settings for the correct partition.Box 2: Enable proactive caching. We enable proactive caching.Box 3: Select the Client initiated notification type, and then select the tblOrders table. On the Notifications tab, there are three options out of which, as shown below, you can select any one at a time.\* SQL Server - With this option, SSAS uses SQL Server notification services/specialized trace mechanism to identify data changes.\* Client initiated - With this option, client can specify the XMLA (XML for Analysis) command (NotifyTableChange) to identify data changes.\* Scheduled polling - With this option, SSAS uses a series of queries to see (polling at defined interval) if there is any data change at the underlying relational database.



Note: You use the Storage Settings dialog box in BIDS (Business Intelligence Development Studio) to set the proactive caching feature, storage location, and notification settings for a dimension, cube, measure group, or measure group partition.



The Custom Setting allows you to explicitly enable proactive caching (if you don't want to use Standard Setting), set storage mode, and notification options. (Box 2) QUESTION 23 You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) cube for the sales department at your company. The sales department requires the following set of metrics:- Unique count of customers- Unique count of products sold- Sum of sales You need to ensure that the cube meets the requirements while optimizing query response time. What should you do? (Each answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.) A. Place the measures in a single measure group. B. Place the distinct count measures in separate measure groups. C. Use the additive measure group functions. D. Use the semiadditive measure group functions. E. Use the Count and Sum measure aggregation functions. F. Use the Distinct Count and Sum measure aggregation functions. Answer: BF QUESTION 24 Drag and Drop Questions You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) cube. You need to reuse a Revenue measure group from a different database. In SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT), 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.)

From the **Select a Data Source** step, reference the Analysis Services data source.

From the **Select Objects** step, select the measure group and the dimensions that you need to link.

Launch the Linked Object Wizard.

Launch the Business Intelligence Wizard.

From the **Select Objects** step, select only the measure group that you need to link.

Answer:

From the **Select a Data Source** step, reference the Analysis Services data source.

Launch the Linked Object Wizard.

From the **Select Objects** step, select the measure group and the dimensions that you need to link.

From the **Select a Data Source** step, reference the Analysis Services data source.

Launch the Business Intelligence Wizard.

From the **Select Objects** step, select only the measure group that you need to link.

From the **Select Objects** step, select only the measure group that you need to link.

Explanation: \* You can use the Linked Object Wizard to either link to or import cubes, dimensions, measure groups, calculations, and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). You can link to or import these items from another database on the same server or from a database on a remote server\* On the Select a Data Source page of the Linked Object Wizard, choose the Analysis Services data source or create a new one.\* On the Select Objects page of the wizard, choose the dimensions you want to link to in the remote database. You cannot link to linked dimensions in the remote database.\* Incorrect:The Business Intelligence Wizard can guide you through some or all the following steps:Define time intelligence for cubes.Define account intelligence for cubes and dimensions. Define dimension intelligence for cubes and dimensions.Define unary operators for cubes.Set custom member formulas for cubes and dimensions.Specify attribute ordering for dimensions.Enable dimension writeback for dimensions.Define semi-additive behavior for cubes.Define currency conversion for cubes.Reference: Using Linked Objects in a Cube QUESTION 25Hotspot QuestionYou are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) cube. Revenue must be compared to a goal and described by a status and a trend. Revenue, goal, status, and trend will be defined by Multidimensional Expressions (MDX) expressions. You need to add the Revenue indicator.Which tab should you select? (To answer, select the appropriate tab in the work area.)



Answer:

Cube Structure Dimension Usage Calculations **KPIs** Actions

QUESTION 26Drag and Drop QuestionsYou are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) cube. You need to add a calculated member to the Customer dimension to evaluate the sum of values for the United Kingdom and the United States. Which expression should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate expression to the answer area.)

Expressions	Answer Area
[Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom] & [Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United States]	CREATE MEMBER CURRENTCUBE.[Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom] AS
{([Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom], [Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United States])}	
[Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom] UNION [Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United States]	
SUM([Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom], [Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United States])	
SUM([Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom], [Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United States])	

Answer:

Expressions	Answer Area
[Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom] & [Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United States]	CREATE MEMBER CURRENTCUBE.[Customer].[Customer Geography].[All].[UK and USA] AS
{([Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom], [Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United States])}	SUM([Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom], [Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United States])
[Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom] UNION [Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United States]	
SUM([Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom], [Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United States])	
SUM([Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United Kingdom], [Customer].[Customer Geography].[Country].[United States])	

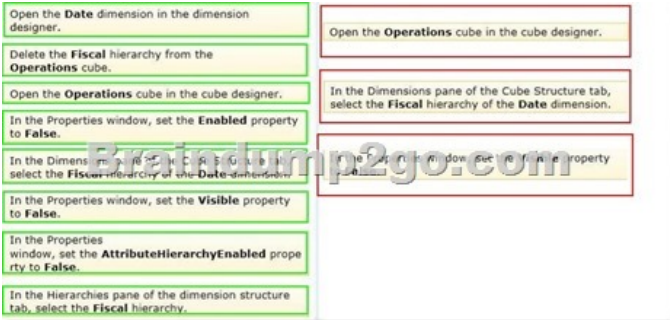
**QUESTION 27** Drag and Drop Questions You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) multidimensional project. The project file includes two cubes named Finance and Operations. The project also includes a dimension named Date. The Date dimension includes two hierarchies named Fiscal and Calendar. The Date dimension has been added to both cubes. You need to disable the Fiscal hierarchy in the Operations cube without impacting other database objects. 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.)



A list of seven actions for a drag-and-drop question. The actions are:

- Open the **Date** dimension in the dimension designer.
- Delete the **Fiscal** hierarchy from the **Operations** cube.
- Open the **Operations** cube in the cube designer.
- In the Properties window, set the **Enabled** property to **False**.
- In the Dimensions pane of the Cube Structure tab, select the **Fiscal** hierarchy of the **Date** dimension.
- In the Properties window, set the **Visible** property to **False**.
- In the Properties window, set the **AttributeHierarchyEnabled** property to **False**.
- In the Hierarchies pane of the dimension structure tab, select the **Fiscal** hierarchy.

Answer:



The answer shows the three correct actions in sequence, highlighted in green:

- Open the **Date** dimension in the dimension designer.
- Delete the **Fiscal** hierarchy from the **Operations** cube.
- Open the **Operations** cube in the cube designer.

Other actions shown in red boxes (incorrect):

- In the Properties window, set the **Enabled** property to **False**.
- In the Dimensions pane of the Cube Structure tab, select the **Fiscal** hierarchy of the **Date** dimension.
- In the Properties window, set the **Visible** property to **False**.
- In the Properties window, set the **AttributeHierarchyEnabled** property to **False**.
- In the Hierarchies pane of the dimension structure tab, select the **Fiscal** hierarchy.

**QUESTION 28** You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) cube. The cube contains several dimensions, a local measure group, and a linked measure group. Both measure groups use MOLAP partitions. You need to write-enable one of the linked measure group partitions to support Microsoft Excel 2010 PivotTable What-If Analysis. What should you do before the partition can be write-enabled? A. Implement the linked measure group as a local measure group. B. Implement the local measure group as a linked measure group. C. Set the Type property of the partition's measure group to Forecast. D. Set the StorageMode property of the linked measure group to Rolap. Answer: A

**QUESTION 29** You are creating a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) cube. You need to create a time dimension. It must be linked to a measure group named Sales at the day granularity level. It must also be linked to a measure group named Salary at the month granularity level. What should you do? A. Use role playing dimensions. B. Use the Business Intelligence Wizard to define dimension intelligence. C. Add a measure that uses the Count aggregate function to an existing measure group. D. Add a measure that uses the DistinctCount aggregate function to an existing measure group. E. Add a measure that uses the LastNonEmpty aggregate function. Use a regular relationship between the time dimension and the measure group. F. Add a measure group that has one measure that uses the DistinctCount aggregate function. G. Add a calculated measure based on an expression that counts members filtered by the Exists and NonEmpty functions. H. Add a hidden measure that uses the Sum aggregate function. Add a calculated measure aggregating the measure along the time dimension. I. Create several dimensions. Add each dimension to the cube. G. Create a dimension. Then add a cube dimension and link it several times to the measure group. K. Create a dimension. Create regular relationships between the cube dimension and the measure group. Configure the relationships to use different dimension attributes. L. Create a dimension with one attribute hierarchy. Set the IsAggregatable property to False and then set the DefaultMember property. Use a regular relationship between the dimension and measure group. M. Create a dimension with one attribute hierarchy. Set the IsAggregatable property to False and then set the DefaultMember property. Use a many-to-many relationship to link the dimension to the measure group. N. Create a dimension with one attribute hierarchy. Set the ValueColumn property, set the IsAggregatable property to False, and then set the DefaultMember property. Configure the cube dimension so that it does not have a relationship with the measure group. Add a calculated measure that uses the MemberValue attribute property. O. Create a new named calculation in the data source view to calculate a rolling sum. Add a measure that uses the Max aggregate function based on the named calculation. Answer: K

**QUESTION 30** You are creating a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) multidimensional database. Users need a time dimension

for:- Dates- Delivery dates- Ship dates You need to implement the minimum number of required SSAS objects. What should you do?  
 A. Use role playing dimensions. B. Use the Business Intelligence Wizard to define dimension intelligence. C. Add a measure that uses the Count aggregate function to an existing measure group. D. Add a measure that uses the DistinctCount aggregate function to an existing measure group. E. Add a measure that uses the LastNonEmpty aggregate function. Use a regular relationship between the time dimension and the measure group. F. Add a measure group that has one measure that uses the DistinctCount aggregate function. G. Add a calculated measure based on an expression that counts members filtered by the Exists and NonEmpty functions. H. Add a hidden measure that uses the Sum aggregate function. Add a calculated measure aggregating the measure along the time dimension. I. Create several dimensions. Add each dimension to the cube. J. Create a dimension. Then add a cube dimension and link it several times to the measure group. K. Create a dimension. Create regular relationships between the cube dimension and the measure group. Configure the relationships to use different dimension attributes. L. Create a dimension with one attribute hierarchy. Set the XsAggregatable property to False and then set the DefaultMember property. Use a regular relationship between the dimension and measure group. M. Create a dimension with one attribute hierarchy. Set the IsAggregatable property to False and then set the DefaultMember property. Use a many-to-many relationship to link the dimension to the measure group. N. Create a dimension with one attribute hierarchy. Set the ValueColumn property, set the IsAggregatable property to False, and then set the DefaultMember property. Configure the cube dimension so that it does not have a relationship with the measure group. Add a calculated measure that uses the MemberValue attribute property. O. Create a new named calculation in the data source view to calculate a rolling sum. Add a measure that uses the Max aggregate function based on the named calculation.

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