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QUESTION 41 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 cube as a local cube. B. Implement the linked measure group as a local measure group. C. Ensure that the measure group measures only use semiadditive aggregation functions. D. Ensure that the measure group measures only use nonadditive aggregation functions. Answer: B

QUESTION 42 You are developing a BI Semantic Model (BISM) that will be used to analyze complex budgeting and forecast data sourced from a financial database. The model will be deployed to a server with 32 GB of RAM. The source data, located in a SQL Server data warehouse, is currently using 10 terabytes of disk space and is doubling in size every three months. The model will be queried by staff in the accounting department by using Microsoft Excel 2010. You need to ensure the highest query performance and scalability for the accounting department queries. Which project type should you choose? A. PowerPivot workbook B. tabular project that uses the In-Memory query mode C. multidimensional project D. tabular project that uses the DirectQuery query mode Answer: C

QUESTION 43 You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) tabular database. To maximize performance, queries must be resolved only by using cache. You need to configure the appropriate query mode. Which query mode should you select? A. DirectQuery with In-Memory B. In-Memory C. In-Memory with DirectQuery D. DirectQuery Answer: B

QUESTION 44 You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) tabular project. A model contains tables and columns that must not be visible to the user. The columns and tables cannot be removed because they are used in calculations. You need to hide the tables and columns. What should you do? A. Right-click the applicable tables and columns and select the Hide option. B. In the Properties window for the applicable tables and columns, set the Enabled property to False. C. In the Properties window for the applicable tables and columns, set the Visible property to True. D. Right-click the applicable tables and columns and select the Hide from Client Tools option. Answer: D

QUESTION 45 You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) tabular project. A column named City must be added to the table named Customer. The column will be used in the definition of a hierarchy. The City column exists in the Geography table that is related to the Customer table. You need to add the City column to the Customer table. How should you write the calculation? A. City:-RELATEDTABLE(Geography) B. City:-RELATED(Geography[City]) C. =RELATEDTABLE(Geography) D. =RELATED: (Geography (City)) E. City:=Geography[City] F. =Geography[City] Answer: D

QUESTION 46 You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) tabular project that will be used by the finance, sales, and marketing teams. The sales team reports that the model is too complex and difficult to use. The sales team does not need any information other than sales related resources in the tabular model. The finance and marketing teams need to see all the resources in the tabular model. You need to implement a solution that meets the needs of the sales team while minimizing development and administrative effort. What should you do? A. Create a separate tabular model for each team. B. Hide the non-sales columns from the client tools. C. Create a security role for the sales team. D. Create a perspective for the sales team. Answer: D

QUESTION 47 You are developing a SQL Server PowerPivot workbook that sources data from a SQL Azure database. The PowerPivot model includes a single table named FactSales that consists of four columns named Year, Country, Product, and Revenue. The model includes the following two measures. Sales:=SUM(FactSales[Revenue]); Sales %:=Sales / CALCULATE([Sales], ALL(FactSales)) In Microsoft Excel 2010 you create the following PivotTable report.

| | A | B | |
|---|---------|---|------|
| 1 | Country | | Year |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | Canada | | Row |
| 4 | Mexico | | Brea |
| 5 | USA | | Dair |
| 6 | | | Mea |
| 7 | | | Gran |

Users report that the Sales % measure computes an incorrect ratio. The measure should meet a requirement to compute a ratio over all visible sales values defined by the query filters. The Grand Total value for the Sales % measure should equal 100%. You need to fix the Sales % measure to meet the requirement. Which Data Analysis Expressions (DAX) expression should you use? A. =[Sales] / CALCULATE([Sales]) B. =[sales] / [Sales](ALLSELECTED(FactSales)) C. =[sales] / CALCULATE([Sales],

VALUES(FactSales[Year]), VALUES(FactSales[Country]))D. $=[\text{sales}] / [\text{Sales}](\text{ALLEXCEPT}(\text{FactSales}, \text{FactSales}[\text{Year}]))$

Answer: B QUESTION 48 You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) tabular project. You need to grant the minimum permissions necessary to enable users to query data in a data model. Which role permission should you use? A.

Explorer B. Process C. Administrator D. select E. Browser F. Read Answer: F QUESTION 49 You are developing a SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) tabular project. The model includes a table named DimEmployee. The table contains employee details, including the sales territory for each employee. The table also defines a column named EmployeeAlias which contains the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain and logon name for each employee. You create a role named Employees. You need to configure the Employees roles so that users can query only sales orders for their respective sales territory. What should you do? A. Add a row filter that implements only the USERNAME function. B. Add a row filter that implements the

LOOKUPVALUE and USERNAME functions. C. Add a row filter that implements only the CUSTOMDATA function. D. Add a row filter that implements the LOOKUPVALUE and CUSTOMDATA functions. Answer: B QUESTION 50 You are developing a Microsoft SQL Analysis Services (SSAS) multidimensional project. A fact table named FactHouseSales has a measure column named Area. All values in the column are stored in square feet. Users must be able to analyze the area in different units. You create a table named AreaUnit. Each row in the table consists of the unit name and a square feet conversion factor value. You need to implement the area conversion in the project. 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. Answer: N

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