70-466

Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

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Introduction to 70-466 Exam on Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server

This page is a one-stop solution for any information you may require for Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server (70-466) Certification exam. The Microsoft 70-466 Exam Summary, Syllabus Topics and Sample Questions provide the base for the actual MCSE - Business Intelligence / Data Management and Analytics exam preparation, we have designed these resources to help you get ready to take your dream exam.

The Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server credential is globally recognized for validating Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server knowledge. With the MCSE - Business Intelligence / Data Management and Analytics Certification credential, you stand out in a crowd and prove that you have the Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server knowledge to make a difference within your organization. The Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server Certification (70-466) exam will test the candidate's knowledge on following areas.

Microsoft 70-466 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server
Exam Code	70-466
Exam Duration	120 minutes
Exam Questions	45 to 55 (Since Microsoft does not publish this information, the number of exam questions may change without notice)
Passing Score	700 out of 1000
Exam Price	$165 (USD)
Training	20466C: Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server
Exam Registration	Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server
Sample Questions	Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server Certification Sample Question
Practice Exam	**Implementing Data Models and Reports with Microsoft SQL Server Certification Practice Exam**

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Microsoft 70-466 Exam Syllabus:

Objective	Details
Build an analysis services multidimensional database (35–40%)	**1. Design dimensions and measures** - Given a requirement, identify the dimension/measure group relationship that should be selected; design patterns for representing business facts and dimensions (many-to-many relationships); design dimensions to support multiple related measure groups (many related fact tables); handle degenerate dimensions in a cube; identify the attributes for dimensions; identify the measures; aggregation behaviour for the measures; build hierarchies; define granularity of dimension relationships **2. Implement and configure dimensions in a cube** - Translations, define attribute relationships, implement hierarchies, implement SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) dimensions and cubes, create the Attribute Relationships that should be made for a given set of attributes in a dimension, develop new custom attributes on dimensions, detect possible design flaws in attribute relationships, implement time dimensions in cubes, manage SSAS parent-child dimensions, dimension type **3. Design a schema to support cube architecture** - Multidimensional modelling starting from a star schema, relational modellingfor a data source view, choose or create a topology, identify the appropriate data types with correct precision and size **4. Create and configure measures** - Logically group measures and configure Measure Group Properties, select appropriate aggregation functions, format measures, design the measure group for the correct granularity **5. Implement a cube** - Use SQL Server Data Tools - Business Intelligence (SSDT-BI) to build the cube; use SSDT-BI to do non-additive or semi-additive measures in a cube, define measures, specify perspectives, define translations, define dimension usage, define cube-specific dimension properties, define measure groups, implement reference dimensions, implement many-to-many relationships, implement fact relationships, implement role-playing relationships, create and manage linked measure groups and linked dimensions, create actions **6. Create Multidimensional Expressions (MDX) and Data Analysis Expressions (DAX) queries** - Identify the structures of MDX and the common functions (tuples, sets, TopCount, SCOPE and more); identify which MDX statement would return the required result; implement a custom

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Objective	Details
	MDX or logical solution for a pre-prepared case task; identify the structure of DAX and common functions, including CALCULATE, EVALUATE and FILTER; identify which DAX query would return the required result
	7. Implement custom logic in a data model - Define key performance indicators (KPIs); define calculated members; create relative measures (growth, YoY, same period last year), percentage of total using MDX; named sets; add Time Intelligence; implement ranking and percentile; define MDX script to import partial PowerPivot model
	8. Implement storage design in a multidimensional model - Create aggregations, create partitions, storage modes, define proactive caching, manage write-back partitions, implement linked cubes, implement distributed cubes
	9. Select an appropriate model for data analysis - Select Tabular versus Multidimensional based on scalability needs, traditional hierarchical, data volume; select appropriate organisational BI, such as corporate BI, and team and personal BI needs and data status
Manage, maintain and troubleshoot an SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) database (15-20%)	**1. Analyse data model performance** - Identify performance consequences of data source view design, optimise performance by changing the design of the cube or dimension, analyse and optimise performances of an MDX/DAX query, optimise queries for huge data sets, optimise MDX in the calculations, performance monitor counters, select appropriate Dynamic Management Views for Analysis Services, analyse and define performance counters, monitor growth of the cache, define and view logging options **2. Process data models** - Define processing of tables or partitions for tabular and multidimensional models; define processing of databases, cubes and dimensions for multidimensional models; select full processing versus incremental processing; define remote processing; define lazy aggregations; automate with Analysis Management Objects (AMO) or XML for Analysis (XMLA); process and manage partitions by using PowerShell **3. Troubleshoot data analysis issues** - Use SQL Profiler; troubleshoot duplicate key dimension processing errors; error logs and event viewer logs of SSAS, mismatch of data: incorrect relationships or aggregations; dynamic security issues; validate logic and calculations **4. Deploy SSAS databases**

Objective	Details
	- Deployment Wizard, implement SSDT-BI, deploy SSMS; test solution post deployment, decide whether or not to process, test different roles 5. Install and maintain an SSAS instance - Install SSAS; install development tools; identify development and production installation considerations; upgrade SSAS instance; define data file and program file location; plan for Administrator accounts; define server and database-level security; support scale-out read-only; update SSAS (service packs); install and maintain each instance type of Analysis Services, including PowerPivot; restore and import PowerPivot; back up and restore by using PowerShell
Build a tabular data model (15-20%)	1. Configure permissions and roles in a tabular model - Configure server roles, configure SSAS database roles, implement dynamic security (custom security approaches), role-based access, test security permissions, implement cell-level permissions 2. Implement a tabular data model - Define tables, import data, define calculated columns, define relationships, define hierarchies and perspectives, manage visibility of columns and tables, embed links, optimise BISM for Power View, mark a date table, sort a column by another column 3. Implement business logic in a tabular data model - Implement measures and KPIs, implement Data Analysis Expressions (DAX), define relationship navigation, implement time intelligence, implement context modification 4. Implement data access for a tabular data model - Manage partitions, processing, select xVelocity versus DirectQuery for data access
Build a report with SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) (25-30%)	1. Design a report - Select report components (crosstab report, Tablix, design chart, data visualisation components), design report templates (Report Definition Language), identify the data source and parameters; design a grouping structure; drilldown reports, drillthrough reports; determine if any expressions are required to display data that is not coming directly from the data source 2. Implement a report layout - Formatting; apply conditional formatting; page configuration; implement headers and footers; implement matrices, table, chart, images, list, indicators, maps and groupings in reports; use Report Builder to implement a report layout; create a range of reports using different data regions; define custom fields (implementing different parts of the report); implement

Objective	Details
	collections (global collections); define expressions; implement data visualisation components; identify report parts; implement group variables and report variables; design for multiple delivery extension formats

3. Configure authentication and authorisation for a reporting solution
- Configure server-level and item-level role-based security, configure reporting service security (setup or addition of role), authenticate against data source, store credential information, describe Report Server security architecture and site-level security, create system-level roles, item-level security, create a new role assignment, assign Windows users to roles, secure reports using roles, configure SharePoint groups and permissions, define varying content for different role memberships

4. Implement interactivity in a report
- Drilldown; drillthrough; interactive sorting; parameters: (databoundparameters, multi-value parameters); create dynamic reports in SSRS using parameters; implement show/hide property; actions (jump to report); filters; parameter list; fixed headers; document map, embedded HTML

5. Troubleshoot reporting services issues
- Query the ReportServer database; view Reporting Services log files; use Windows Reliability and Performance monitor data for troubleshooting; use the ReportServer: define service and web service objects; monitor for long-running reports, rendering and connectivity issues; use SQL Profiler; perform data reconciliation for incorrect relationships or aggregations; detect dynamic security issues; validate logic and calculations

6. Manage a report environment
- Manage subscriptions and subscription settings; define data-driven subscriptions; manage data sources; integrate SharePoint Server; define email delivery settings; manage the number of snapshots; manage schedules, running jobs and report server logs; manage report server databases; manage the encryption keys; set up the execution log reporting; review the reports; configure site-level settings; design report lifecycle; automate management of reporting services; create a report organisation structure; install and configure reporting services; deploy custom assemblies

7. Configure report data sources and datasets
- Select appropriate query types (stored procedure versus table versus text only); configure parameterised connection strings (dynamic connection strings); define filter location (dataset |

Objective	Details
	versus query); configure data source options, for example, extract and connect to multiple data sources; shared and embedded data sources and datasets; use custom expressions in data sources; connect to Microsoft Azure SQL database; implement DAX and MDX queries to retrieve appropriate data sets; work with non-relational data sources, such as XML or SharePoint lists

70-466 Sample Questions:

Q 1: You work in the Business Intelligence (BI) department of a multinational company. To share its sales data between the various subsidiaries, the company has requested a new corporate BI solution that meets the following requirements:

--> The solution must use SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) multidimensional or tabular Business Intelligence Semantic Model (BISM).

--> The model must incrementally add 10 million fact rows of sales data per month.

--> The model must be translated to English, German, Chinese, or Spanish based on users' locale.

--> The model must be able to contain the most recent 36 months of data, in order to let users query the data.

You need to select the appropriate model type and partitioning strategy to meet the requirements. What should you do?

(More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.)

Options:

A. Create and deploy a BISM tabular model with one partition for each of the 36 months.

B. Create and deploy a BISM multidimensional model with one partition for all of the data.

C. Create and deploy a BISM tabular model with one partition for all of the data.

D. Create and deploy a BISM multidimensional model with one partition for each of the 36 months.

Q 2: You work in the Business Intelligence (BI) department of a multinational company. The company has requested a new corporate BI solution that meets the following requirements:

●**The solution must use SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS).**

●**The model must incrementally add 10 million fact rows per month.**

●**The model must be translated to English, French, or Spanish based on users' locale.**

●**The model must be able to contain the most recent 36 months of data.**

You need to select the appropriate model type and partitioning strategy to meet the requirements. What should you do?

(More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.)

Options:

A. Create a tabular model with one partition for each month.

B. Create a multidimensional model with one partition for each month.

C. Create a tabular model with one partition for all of the data.

D. Create a multidimensional model with one partition for all of the data.

Q 3: You need to recommend a solution to meet the requirements for the ManufacturingIssues.rdl report. What is the best solution that you should include in the recommendation?

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Choose the BEST answer.

Reference Scenario: [click here](#)

Options:

A. Add a dataset to the report that uses an ad hoc SQL statement. Configure the dataset to include the parameters required for the different views. Add a dataset for each parameter created. Configure each parameter to use the values in the dataset.

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B. Add a dataset to the report that uses a stored procedure. Configure the dataset to include the parameters required for the different views. Update each parameter to use a set of values from Report Designer.

C. Add a dataset to the report that usesanad hoc SQL statement. Configure the dataset to include the parameters required for the different views. Use the default display for the parameters.

D. Add a dataset to the report that uses anad hoc SQL statement. Configure the dataset to include the parameters required for the different views. Update each parameter to use a set of values from Report Designer.

Q 4: You need to recommend a solution for the sales department that meets the security requirements. What should you recommend?

Reference Scenario: click here

Options:

A. Create one role for all of the sales department users. Configure the role to have read access to the sales transactions. Ensure that all of the reports that access the sales transaction data restrict read access to the data from the corresponding sales department region only.

B. Create a table for each region. Create a role for each region. Grant each role read access to its corresponding table.

C. Create one role for each region. Configure each role to have read access to a specific region. Add the sales department users to their corresponding role.

D. Create one role for all of the sales department users. Add a DAX filter that reads the current user name and retrieves the user's region.

Q 5: You need to modify the Sales Regions hierarchy to meet the reporting requirements. Which SSAS feature should you use?

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Reference Scenario: click here

Options:

A. Translation

B. Perspective

C. Action

D. Calculation

Q 6: You need to modify the Sales cube to support the planning requirements. Which SSAS feature should you use?

Reference Scenario: click here

Options:

A. A perspective

B. A KPI

C. A translation

D. A write back partition

Q 7: You need to modify the environment before you create the QuarterSales report. What should you do?

Reference Scenario: click here

Options:

A. Add a date table to the model that contains measures for the fiscal and calendar quarters.

B. Configure SSAS to use a server time dimension.

C. Add a date table to the model that contains columns for the fiscal and calendar quarters.

D. Configure a time dimension by using the Time Intelligence Wizard.

Q 8: You need to meet the browsing requirements for the Products hierarchy. Which property should you modify?

Reference Scenario: click here

Options:

A. Root Member If

B. Attribute Hierarchy Display Folder

C. Hide Member If

D. Default Member

Q 9: You need to identify the reports that produce the errors that Marc is receiving. What should you do?

Reference Scenario: click here

Options:

A. Search the ReportServerService_<timestamp>.log file for errors.

B. Use the Windows Event Viewer to search the Application log for errors.

C. Write a query by using the Subscriptions table in the report server database.

D. Write a query by using the Execution Log 3 view in the report server database.

Q 10: You need to ensure that all reports meet the reporting requirements. What is the best way to achieve the goal?

More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

Reference Scenario: click here

Options:

A. Create a report. Copy the report to the PrivateAssemblies\ProjectItems\ReportProject folder in the Visual Studio directory. Create each new report by using the locally stored report

B. Create a report part. Publish the report part to a server that has SSRS installed. Add the report part to each new report that is created.

C. Create a report part. Publish the report part to a SharePoint site. Add the report part to each new report that is created.

D. Create a report. Copy the report to source code control. Create each new report by using the report template in source code control.

Answers to 70-466 Exam Questions:

Question: 1	Answer: D	Question: 2	Answer: B
Question: 3	Answer: C	Question: 4	Answer: B
Question: 5	Answer: A	Question: 6	Answer: D
Question: 7	Answer: D	Question: 8	Answer: C
Question: 9	Answer: D	Question: 10	Answer: A

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@analyticsexam.com