

DP-300 Case Study (Participant Edition)

Module Focus: Monitoring & Optimizing Operational Resources + Query Performance in Azure SQL

Trainer Note for Participants

This is a **trainer-designed case study** intended to simulate a real production issue in Azure SQL.

There are **no answers or hints** in this document. You are expected to analyze symptoms, correlate metrics, and design solutions using DP-300 concepts.

1. Organization Context

ContosoPay Services is a digital payments platform processing UPI, card, and wallet transactions across India.

- Average Transactions per Day: ~6 million
- Peak Transactions per Hour: ~900,000
- Data Type: Financial transactions + customer identifiers
- Platform Availability Requirement: Very High

The company recently moved its core transactional database to Azure.

2. Azure SQL Environment

- Azure SQL Database (Single Database)
- Service Tier: General Purpose
- Compute Model: Provisioned
- vCores: 8
- Storage: 2 TB
- Zone Redundancy: Disabled

The database supports: - OLTP workloads - Real-time reporting dashboards - Fraud detection queries

3. Business Expectations

The business expects the database platform to:

- Maintain consistent performance during peak hours
- Scale predictably during transaction spikes
- Provide visibility into performance issues
- Detect and alert on problems proactively
- Ensure queries complete within acceptable SLAs

4. Situation After Production Usage

Within one month of go-live, several operational issues are reported.

You are assigned as the **Azure SQL Administrator** to investigate and optimize the system.

5. Observed Operational Issues

5.1 Resource Utilization Symptoms

- CPU usage frequently reaches **85-95%** during peak hours
 - DTU/vCore metrics show sustained pressure rather than spikes
 - Memory utilization remains consistently high
 - Storage I/O latency increases during reporting hours
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5.2 Query Performance Symptoms

- Some queries that previously ran in milliseconds now take several seconds
 - The same query shows inconsistent execution times
 - Blocking is observed during high write activity
 - Long-running SELECT queries impact transaction throughput
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5.3 Monitoring Gaps

- No alerts were triggered before performance degradation
 - Operations team reacts only after application timeouts
 - No baseline metrics were captured after go-live
 - Limited visibility into top resource-consuming queries
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6. Your Assignment

Analyze the environment and propose a solution that addresses **both monitoring and query optimization**.

Task 1 – Monitor Operational Resources

Design a monitoring approach that enables you to:

- Track CPU, memory, storage, and I/O utilization
- Identify sustained vs transient resource pressure
- Detect abnormal behavior before user impact
- Correlate Azure metrics with database activity

Task 2 – Diagnose Resource Bottlenecks

Based on the symptoms, determine:

- Which resources are likely causing performance degradation
 - Whether the issue is under-provisioning, inefficient usage, or both
 - How you would confirm your hypothesis using Azure SQL tools
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Task 3 – Optimize Query Performance

Design a query optimization strategy that addresses:

- Identification of slow and expensive queries
 - Execution plan regression and variability
 - Blocking caused by read and write workloads
 - Index efficiency and maintenance
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Task 4 – Continuous Optimization Strategy

Propose an ongoing optimization approach that:

- Continuously captures performance insights
 - Automatically recommends improvements where possible
 - Minimizes manual intervention
 - Aligns with Azure SQL best practices
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7. Constraints

You must work within the following constraints:

- No immediate application code changes
 - Minimal downtime allowed
 - Azure-native tools only
 - Solution must be realistic and exam-aligned
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8. Discussion Expectations

Be prepared to:

- Justify every monitoring and tuning decision
 - Explain why alternative approaches were not chosen
 - Map your approach to DP-300 exam objectives
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End of Case Study – Participant Edition