

# Microsoft

## Exam Questions DP-203

Data Engineering on Microsoft Azure



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to ensure that the Twitter feed data can be analyzed in the dedicated SQL pool. The solution must meet the customer sentiment analytics requirements. Which three Transaction-SQL DDL commands should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Commands	Answer Area
CREATE EXTERNAL DATA SOURCE	
CREATE EXTERNAL FILE FORMAT	
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE	
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE AS SELECT	
CREATE DATABASE SCOPED CREDENTIAL	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Scenario: Allow Contoso users to use PolyBase in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool to query the content of the data records that host the Twitter feeds. Data must be protected by using row-level security (RLS). The users must be authenticated by using their own Azure AD credentials.

Box 1: CREATE EXTERNAL DATA SOURCE

External data sources are used to connect to storage accounts. Box 2: CREATE EXTERNAL FILE FORMAT

CREATE EXTERNAL FILE FORMAT creates an external file format object that defines external data stored in Azure Blob Storage or Azure Data Lake Storage. Creating an external file format is a prerequisite for creating an external table.

Box 3: CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE AS SELECT

When used in conjunction with the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement, selecting from an external table imports data into a table within the SQL pool. In addition to the COPY statement, external tables are useful for loading data.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/develop-tables-external-tables>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to design a data storage structure for the product sales transactions. The solution must meet the sales transaction dataset requirements.

What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Table type to store the product sales transactions:

Hash

Round-robin

Replicated

When creating the table for sales transactions:

Configure a clustered index.

Set the distribution column to product ID.

Set the distribution column to the sales date.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Table type to store the product sales transactions:

Hash

Round-robin

Replicated

When creating the table for sales transactions:

Configure a clustered index.

Set the distribution column to product ID.

Set the distribution column to the sales date.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to integrate the on-premises data sources and Azure Synapse Analytics. The solution must meet the data integration requirements.

Which type of integration runtime should you use?

- A. Azure-SSIS integration runtime
- B. self-hosted integration runtime
- C. Azure integration runtime

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to implement the surrogate key for the retail store table. The solution must meet the sales transaction dataset requirements. What should you create?

- A. a table that has an IDENTITY property
- B. a system-versioned temporal table
- C. a user-defined SEQUENCE object
- D. a table that has a FOREIGN KEY constraint

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Scenario: Implement a surrogate key to account for changes to the retail store addresses.

A surrogate key on a table is a column with a unique identifier for each row. The key is not generated from the table data. Data modelers like to create surrogate keys on their tables when they design data warehouse models. You can use the IDENTITY property to achieve this goal simply and effectively without affecting load performance.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-identity>

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to implement an Azure Synapse Analytics database object for storing the sales transactions data. The solution must meet the sales transaction dataset requirements.

What solution must meet the sales transaction dataset requirements.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Transact-SQL DDL command to use:

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE
CREATE TABLE
CREATE VIEW

Partitioning option to use in the WITH clause of the DDL statement:

FORMAT_OPTIONS
FORMAT_TYPE
RANGE LEFT FOR VALUES
RANGE RIGHT FOR VALUES

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

#### Answer Area

Transact-SQL DDL command to use:

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE
CREATE TABLE
CREATE VIEW

Partitioning option to use in the WITH clause of the DDL statement:

FORMAT_OPTIONS
FORMAT_TYPE
RANGE LEFT FOR VALUES
RANGE RIGHT FOR VALUES

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company purchases IoT devices to monitor manufacturing machinery. The company uses an IoT appliance to communicate with the IoT devices. The company must be able to monitor the devices in real-time. You need to design the solution.

What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Stream Analytics cloud job using Azure PowerShell
- B. Azure Analysis Services using Azure Portal
- C. Azure Data Factory instance using Azure Portal
- D. Azure Analysis Services using Azure PowerShell

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Stream Analytics is a cost-effective event processing engine that helps uncover real-time insights from devices, sensors, infrastructure, applications and data quickly and easily.

Monitor and manage Stream Analytics resources with Azure PowerShell cmdlets and powershell scripting that execute basic Stream Analytics tasks.

Reference:

<https://cloudblogs.microsoft.com/sqlserver/2014/10/29/microsoft-adds-iot-streaming-analytics-data-production-a>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this scenario, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure Storage account that contains 100 GB of files. The files contain text and numerical values. 75% of the rows contain description data that has an average length of 1.1 MB.

You plan to copy the data from the storage account to an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics.

You need to prepare the files to ensure that the data copies quickly. Solution: You convert the files to compressed delimited text files. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

All file formats have different performance characteristics. For the fastest load, use compressed delimited text files.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/guidance-for-loading-data>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You plan to create an Azure Databricks workspace that has a tiered structure. The workspace will contain the following three workloads:

- A workload for data engineers who will use Python and SQL.
- A workload for jobs that will run notebooks that use Python, Scala, and SQL.
- A workload that data scientists will use to perform ad hoc analysis in Scala and R.

The enterprise architecture team at your company identifies the following standards for Databricks environments:

- The data engineers must share a cluster.
  - The job cluster will be managed by using a request process whereby data scientists and data engineers provide packaged notebooks for deployment to the cluster.
  - All the data scientists must be assigned their own cluster that terminates automatically after 120 minutes of inactivity. Currently, there are three data scientists.
- You need to create the Databricks clusters for the workloads.

Solution: You create a High Concurrency cluster for each data scientist, a High Concurrency cluster for the data engineers, and a Standard cluster for the jobs. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Need a High Concurrency cluster for the jobs.

Standard clusters are recommended for a single user. Standard can run workloads developed in any language: Python, R, Scala, and SQL.

A high concurrency cluster is a managed cloud resource. The key benefits of high concurrency clusters are that they provide Apache Spark-native fine-grained sharing for maximum resource utilization and minimum query latencies.

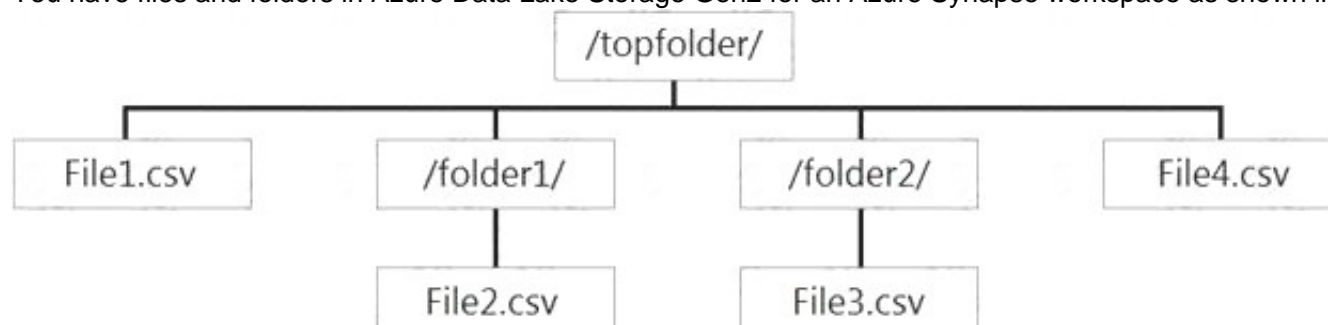
Reference:

<https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/clusters/configure.html>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have files and folders in Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 for an Azure Synapse workspace as shown in the following exhibit.



You create an external table named ExtTable that has LOCATION='/topfolder/'.

When you query ExtTable by using an Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pool, which files are returned?

A. File2.csv and File3.csv only

B. File1.csv and File4.csv only



- C. File1.csv, File2.csv, File3.csv, and File4.csv  
D. File1.csv only

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To run a T-SQL query over a set of files within a folder or set of folders while treating them as a single entity or rowset, provide a path to a folder or a pattern (using wildcards) over a set of files or folders. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/query-data-storage#query-multiple-files-or-folders>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to create an Azure Data Factory pipeline to process data for the following three departments at your company: Ecommerce, retail, and wholesale. The solution must ensure that data can also be processed for the entire company.

How should you complete the Data Factory data flow script? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Values**

all, ecommerce, retail, wholesale
dept=='ecommerce', dept=='retail', dept=='wholesale'
dept=='ecommerce', dept=='wholesale', dept=='retail'
disjoint: false
disjoint: true
ecommerce, retail, wholesale, all

**Answer Area**

```
CleanData
split(
    [ ]
    [ ]
    [ ] ~> SplitByDept@([ ])
)
```

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The conditional split transformation routes data rows to different streams based on matching conditions. The conditional split transformation is similar to a CASE decision structure in a programming language. The transformation evaluates expressions, and based on the results, directs the data row to the specified stream.

Box 1: dept=='ecommerce', dept=='retail', dept=='wholesale'

First we put the condition. The order must match the stream labeling we define in Box 3. Syntax:

```
<incomingStream> split(
<conditionalExpression1>
<conditionalExpression2>
disjoint: {true | false}
) ~> <splitTx>@(stream1, stream2, ..., <defaultStream>)
```

Box 2: discount : false

disjoint is false because the data goes to the first matching condition. All remaining rows matching the third condition go to output stream all.

Box 3: ecommerce, retail, wholesale, all Label the streams

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/data-flow-conditional-split>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop a dataset named DBTBL1 by using Azure Databricks. DBTBL1 contains the following columns:

- SensorTypeID
- GeographyRegionID
- Year
- Month
- Day
- Hour
- Minute
- Temperature
- WindSpeed
- Other

You need to store the data to support daily incremental load pipelines that vary for each GeographyRegionID. The solution must minimize storage costs.

How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

df.write

.bucketBy

.format

.partitionBy

.sortBy

("")

("GeographyRegionID")

("GeographyRegionID", "Year", "Month", "Day")

("Year", "Month", "Day", "GeographyRegionID")

.csv("/DBTBL1")

.json("/DBTBL1")

.parquet("/DBTBL1")

.saveAsTable("/DBTBL1")

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

df.write

.bucketBy

.format

.partitionBy

.sortBy

("")

("GeographyRegionID")

("GeographyRegionID", "Year", "Month", "Day")

("Year", "Month", "Day", "GeographyRegionID")

.csv("/DBTBL1")

.json("/DBTBL1")

.parquet("/DBTBL1")

.saveAsTable("/DBTBL1")

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a monitoring solution for a fleet of 500 vehicles. Each vehicle has a GPS tracking device that sends data to an Azure event hub once per minute.

You have a CSV file in an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container. The file maintains the expected geographical area in which each vehicle should be.

You need to ensure that when a GPS position is outside the expected area, a message is added to another event hub for processing within 30 seconds. The solution must minimize cost.

What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Service: 

An Azure Synapse Analytics Apache Spark pool

An Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pool

Azure Data Factory

Azure Stream Analytics

Window: 

Hopping

No window

Session

Tumbling

Analysis type: 

Event pattern matching

Lagged record comparison

Point within polygon

Polygon overlap

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Azure Stream Analytics Box 2: Hopping

Hopping window functions hop forward in time by a fixed period. It may be easy to think of them as Tumbling windows that can overlap and be emitted more often than the window size. Events can belong to more than one Hopping window result set. To make a Hopping window the same as a Tumbling window, specify the hop size to be the same as the window size.

Box 3: Point within polygon Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-window-functions>

**NEW QUESTION 13**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are developing a solution using a Lambda architecture on Microsoft Azure. The data at test layer must meet the following requirements:

Data storage:

- Serve as a repository (or high volumes of large files in various formats.
- Implement optimized storage for big data analytics workloads.
- Ensure that data can be organized using a hierarchical structure. Batch processing:
- Use a managed solution for in-memory computation processing.
- Natively support Scala, Python, and R programming languages.
- Provide the ability to resize and terminate the cluster automatically. Analytical data store:
- Support parallel processing.
- Use columnar storage.
- Support SQL-based languages.

You need to identify the correct technologies to build the Lambda architecture.

Which technologies should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Architecture requirement	Technology
Data storage	<div><div></div><div>Azure SQL Database</div><div>Azure Blob Storage</div><div>Azure Cosmos DB</div><div>Azure Data Lake Store</div></div>
Batch processing	<div><div></div><div>HDInsight Spark</div><div>HDInsight Hadoop</div><div>Azure Databricks</div><div>HDInsight Interactive Query</div></div>
Analytical data store	<div><div></div><div>HDInsight HBase</div><div>Azure SQL Data Warehouse</div><div>Azure Analysis Services</div><div>Azure Cosmos DB</div></div>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Data storage: Azure Data Lake Store

A key mechanism that allows Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 to provide file system performance at object storage scale and prices is the addition of a hierarchical namespace. This allows the collection of objects/files within an account to be organized into a hierarchy of directories and nested subdirectories in the same way that the file system on your computer is organized. With the hierarchical namespace enabled, a storage account becomes capable of providing the scalability and cost-effectiveness of object storage, with file system semantics that are familiar to analytics engines and frameworks.

Batch processing: HD Insight Spark

Apache Spark is an open-source, parallel-processing framework that supports in-memory processing to boost the performance of big-data analysis applications. HDInsight is a managed Hadoop service. Use it to deploy and manage Hadoop clusters in Azure. For batch processing, you can use Spark, Hive, Hive LLAP, MapReduce.

Languages: R, Python, Java, Scala, SQL Analytical data store: SQL Data Warehouse

SQL Data Warehouse is a cloud-based Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) that uses Massively Parallel Processing (MPP).

SQL Data Warehouse stores data into relational tables with columnar storage. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-namespaces> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/technology-choices/batch-processing> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-overview-what-is>

**NEW QUESTION 16**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure SQL database named Database1 and two Azure event hubs named HubA and HubB. The data consumed from each source is shown in the following table.

Source	Data
Database1	Driver's name Driver's license number
HubA	Ride route Ride distance Ride duration
HubB	Ride fare Ride payment

You need to implement Azure Stream Analytics to calculate the average fare per mile by driver.

How should you configure the Stream Analytics input for each source? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

HubA:

▼

Stream

Reference

HubB:

▼

Stream

Reference

Database1:

▼

Stream

Reference

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

HubA: Stream HubB: Stream  
Database1: Reference

Reference data (also known as a lookup table) is a finite data set that is static or slowly changing in nature, used to perform a lookup or to augment your data streams. For example, in an IoT scenario, you could store metadata about sensors (which don't change often) in reference data and join it with real time IoT data streams. Azure Stream Analytics loads reference data in memory to achieve low latency stream processing

**NEW QUESTION 19**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You have an Azure Storage account that contains 100 GB of files. The files contain text and numerical values. 75% of the rows contain description data that has an average length of 1.1 MB.

You plan to copy the data from the storage account to an Azure SQL data warehouse. You need to prepare the files to ensure that the data copies quickly.

Solution: You modify the files to ensure that each row is more than 1 MB. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Instead modify the files to ensure that each row is less than 1 MB. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/guidance-for-loading-data>

**NEW QUESTION 24**

- (Exam Topic 3)



You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- \* An Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains a security group named Group1.
- \* An Azure Synapse Analytics SQL pool named Pool1.

You need to control the access of Group1 to specific columns and rows in a table in Pool1

Which Transact-SQL commands should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each appropriate options in the answer area.

### Answer Area

To control access to the columns:

CREATE CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROVIDER  
 CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION  
 CREATE SECURITY POLICY  
 GRANT

To control access to the rows:

CREATE CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROVIDER  
 CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION  
 CREATE SECURITY POLICY  
 GRANT

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

### Answer Area

To control access to the columns:

CREATE CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROVIDER  
 CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION  
 CREATE SECURITY POLICY  
 GRANT

To control access to the rows:

CREATE CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROVIDER  
 CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION  
 CREATE SECURITY POLICY  
 GRANT

### NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are developing a solution that will stream to Azure Stream Analytics. The solution will have both streaming data and reference data. Which input type should you use for the reference data?

- A. Azure Cosmos DB
- B. Azure Blob storage
- C. Azure IoT Hub
- D. Azure Event Hubs

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Stream Analytics supports Azure Blob storage and Azure SQL Database as the storage layer for Reference Data.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-use-reference-data>

### NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to monitor an Azure data factory by using the Monitor & Manage app.

You need to identify the status and duration of activities that reference a table in a source database.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the actions from the list of actions to the answer are and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

From the Data Factory monitoring app, add the Source user property to the Activity Runs table.

From the Data Factory monitoring app, add the Source user property to the Pipeline Runs table.

From the Data Factory authoring UI, publish the pipelines.

From the Data Factory monitoring app, add a linked service to the Pipeline Runs table.

From the Data Factory authoring UI, generate a user property for Source on all activities.

From the Data Factory authoring UI, generate a user property for Source on all datasets.

Answer Area

>

<

⬆

⬇

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**  
Step 1: From the Data Factory authoring UI, generate a user property for Source on all activities. Step 2: From the Data Factory monitoring app, add the Source user property to Activity Runs table.  
You can promote any pipeline activity property as a user property so that it becomes an entity that you can monitor. For example, you can promote the Source and Destination properties of the copy activity in your pipeline as user properties. You can also select Auto Generate to generate the Source and Destination user properties for a copy activity.  
Step 3: From the Data Factory authoring UI, publish the pipelines  
Publish output data to data stores such as Azure SQL Data Warehouse for business intelligence (BI) applications to consume.  
References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/monitor-visually>

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 3)  
You are designing an application that will store petabytes of medical imaging data  
When the data is first created, the data will be accessed frequently during the first week. After one month, the data must be accessible within 30 seconds, but files will be accessed infrequently. After one year, the data will be accessed infrequently but must be accessible within five minutes.  
You need to select a storage strategy for the data. The solution must minimize costs.  
Which storage tier should you use for each time frame? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

First week:

▼

Archive

Cool

Hot

After one month:

▼

Archive

Cool

Hot

After one year:

▼

Archive

Cool

Hot

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

First week: Hot

Hot - Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently. After one month: Cool

Cool - Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.

After one year: Cool

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You plan to create an Azure Databricks workspace that has a tiered structure. The workspace will contain the following three workloads:

- > A workload for data engineers who will use Python and SQL.
- > A workload for jobs that will run notebooks that use Python, Scala, and SQL.
- > A workload that data scientists will use to perform ad hoc analysis in Scala and R.

The enterprise architecture team at your company identifies the following standards for Databricks environments:

- > The data engineers must share a cluster.
- > The job cluster will be managed by using a request process whereby data scientists and data engineers provide packaged notebooks for deployment to the cluster.
- > All the data scientists must be assigned their own cluster that terminates automatically after 120 minutes of inactivity. Currently, there are three data scientists.

You need to create the Databricks clusters for the workloads.

Solution: You create a Standard cluster for each data scientist, a High Concurrency cluster for the data engineers, and a High Concurrency cluster for the jobs.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

We need a High Concurrency cluster for the data engineers and the jobs. Note:

Standard clusters are recommended for a single user. Standard can run workloads developed in any language: Python, R, Scala, and SQL.

A high concurrency cluster is a managed cloud resource. The key benefits of high concurrency clusters are that they provide Apache Spark-native fine-grained sharing for maximum resource utilization and minimum query latencies.

Reference: <https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/clusters/configure.html>

**NEW QUESTION 47**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are planning the deployment of Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2. You have the following two reports that will access the data lake:

- > Report1: Reads three columns from a file that contains 50 columns.
- > Report2: Queries a single record based on a timestamp.

You need to recommend in which format to store the data in the data lake to support the reports. The solution must minimize read times.

What should you recommend for each report? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Report1:

▼

Avro

CSV

Parquet

TSV

Report2:

▼

Avro

CSV

Parquet

TSV

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A



**Explanation:**

Report1: CSV

CSV: The destination writes records as delimited data. Report2: AVRO

AVRO supports timestamps.

Not Parquet, TSV: Not options for Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2. Reference:

<https://streamsets.com/documentation/datacollector/latest/help/datacollector/UserGuide/Destinations/ADLS-G2>

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Stream Analytics job that is a Stream Analytics project solution in Microsoft Visual Studio. The job accepts data generated by IoT devices in the JSON format.

You need to modify the job to accept data generated by the IoT devices in the Protobuf format.

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

**Actions**

**Answer Area**

Change the Event Serialization Format to Protobuf in the input.json file of the job and reference the DLL.

Add an Azure Stream Analytics Custom Deserializer Project (.NET) project to the solution.

Add .NET deserializer code for Protobuf to the custom deserializer project.

Add .NET deserializer code for Protobuf to the Stream Analytics project.

Add an Azure Stream Analytics Application project to the solution.

A. Mastered

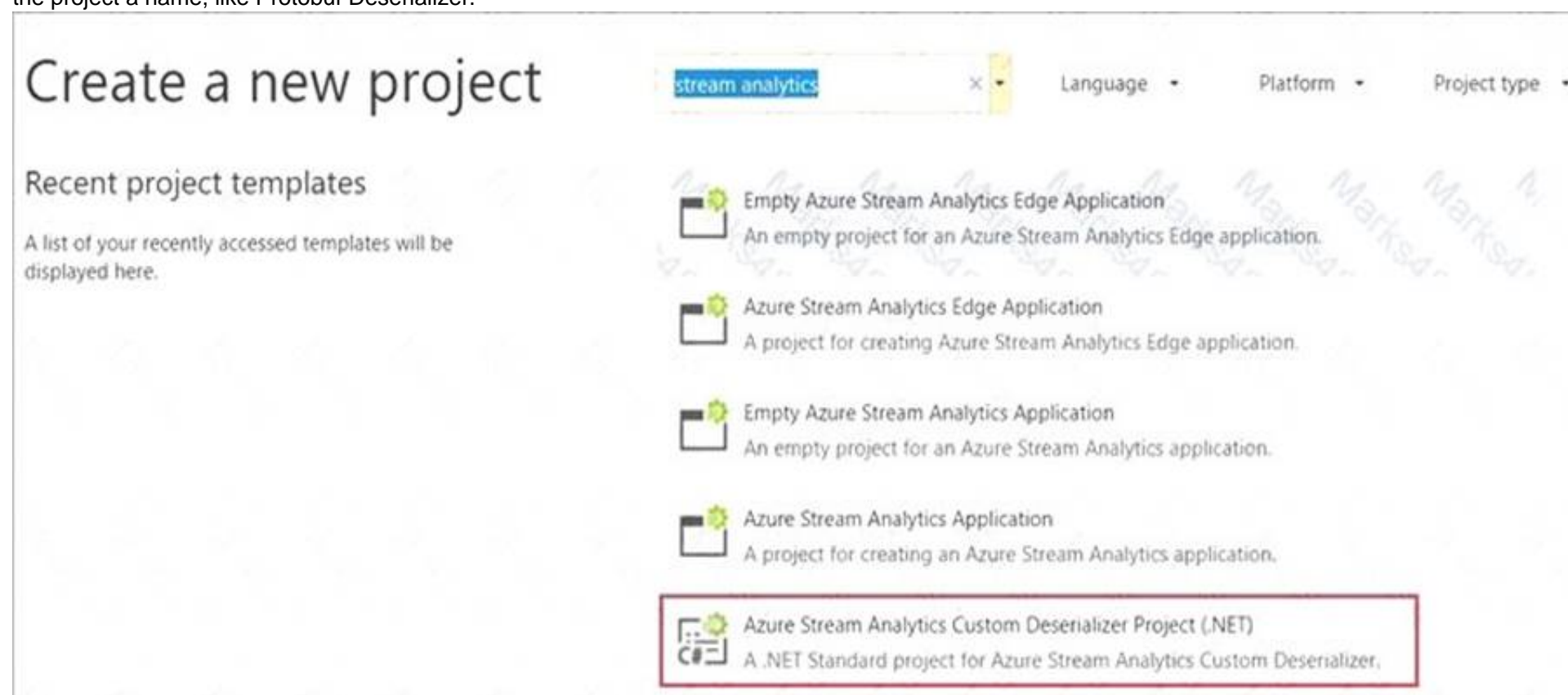
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Step 1: Add an Azure Stream Analytics Custom Deserializer Project (.NET) project to the solution. Create a custom deserializer

\* 1. Open Visual Studio and select File > New > Project. Search for Stream Analytics and select Azure Stream Analytics Custom Deserializer Project (.NET). Give the project a name, like Protobuf Deserializer.



\* 2. In Solution Explorer, right-click your Protobuf Deserializer project and select Manage NuGet Packages from the menu. Then install the Microsoft.Azure.StreamAnalytics and Google.Protobuf NuGet packages.

\* 3. Add the MessageBodyProto class and the MessageBodyDeserializer class to your project.

\* 4. Build the Protobuf Deserializer project.

Step 2: Add .NET deserializer code for Protobuf to the custom deserializer project

Azure Stream Analytics has built-in support for three data formats: JSON, CSV, and Avro. With custom .NET deserializers, you can read data from other formats such as Protocol Buffer, Bond and other user defined formats for both cloud and edge jobs.

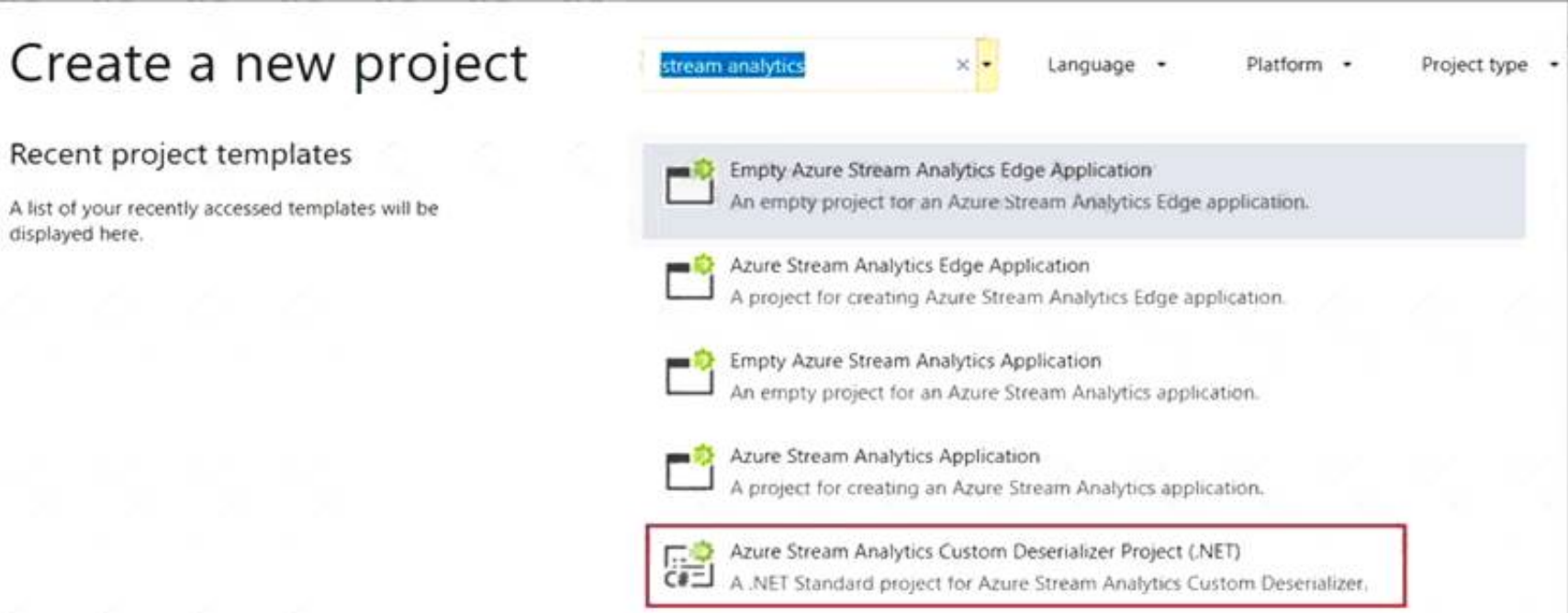
Step 3: Add an Azure Stream Analytics Application project to the solution Add an Azure Stream Analytics project

➤ In Solution Explorer, right-click the Protobuf Deserializer solution and select Add > New Project. Under Azure Stream Analytics > Stream Analytics, choose Azure Stream Analytics Application. Name it ProtobufCloudDeserializer and select OK.

➤ Right-click References under the ProtobufCloudDeserializer Azure Stream Analytics project. Under Projects, add Protobuf Deserializer. It should be



automatically populated for you.  
 Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/custom-deserializer>



**NEW QUESTION 53**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
 You are designing a fact table named FactPurchase in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool. The table contains purchases from suppliers for a retail store. FactPurchase will contain the following columns.

Name	Data type	Nullable
PurchaseKey	Bigint	No
DateKey	Int	No
SupplierKey	Int	No
StockItemKey	Int	No
PurchaseOrderID	Int	Yes
OrderedQuantity	Int	No
OrderedOuters	Int	No
ReceivedOuters	Int	No
Package	Nvarchar(50)	No
IsOrderFinalized	Bit	No
LineageKey	Int	No

FactPurchase will have 1 million rows of data added daily and will contain three years of data. Transact-SQL queries similar to the following query will be executed daily.

```
SELECT
SupplierKey, StockItemKey, COUNT(*)
FROM FactPurchase
WHERE DateKey >= 20210101
AND DateKey <= 20210131
GROUP By SupplierKey, StockItemKey
```

Which table distribution will minimize query times?

- A. round-robin
- B. replicated
- C. hash-distributed on DateKey
- D. hash-distributed on PurchaseKey

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Hash-distributed tables improve query performance on large fact tables, and are the focus of this article. Round-robin tables are useful for improving loading speed.

Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-distribu>

**NEW QUESTION 58**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
 You have a SQL pool in Azure Synapse.  
 A user reports that queries against the pool take longer than expected to complete. You need to add monitoring to the underlying storage to help diagnose the issue.

Which two metrics should you monitor? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Cache used percentage
- B. DWU Limit
- C. Snapshot Storage Size
- D. Active queries
- E. Cache hit percentage

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

A: Cache used is the sum of all bytes in the local SSD cache across all nodes and cache capacity is the sum of the storage capacity of the local SSD cache across all nodes.

E: Cache hits is the sum of all columnstore segments hits in the local SSD cache and cache miss is the columnstore segments misses in the local SSD cache summed across all nodes

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-concept-resou>

**NEW QUESTION 60**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are planning a streaming data solution that will use Azure Databricks. The solution will stream sales transaction data from an online store. The solution has the following specifications:

- \* The output data will contain items purchased, quantity, line total sales amount, and line total tax amount.
- \* Line total sales amount and line total tax amount will be aggregated in Databricks.
- \* Sales transactions will never be updated. Instead, new rows will be added to adjust a sale.

You need to recommend an output mode for the dataset that will be processed by using Structured Streaming. The solution must minimize duplicate data.

What should you recommend?

- A. Append
- B. Update
- C. Complete

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 61**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have two Azure Data Factory instances named ADFdev and ADFprod. ADFdev connects to an Azure DevOps Git repository.

You publish changes from the main branch of the Git repository to ADFdev. You need to deploy the artifacts from ADFdev to ADFprod.

What should you do first?

- A. From ADFdev, modify the Git configuration.
- B. From ADFdev, create a linked service.
- C. From Azure DevOps, create a release pipeline.
- D. From Azure DevOps, update the main branch.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In Azure Data Factory, continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) means moving Data Factory pipelines from one environment (development, test, production) to another.

Note:

The following is a guide for setting up an Azure Pipelines release that automates the deployment of a data factory to multiple environments.

- In Azure DevOps, open the project that's configured with your data factory.
  - On the left side of the page, select Pipelines, and then select Releases.
  - Select New pipeline, or, if you have existing pipelines, select New and then New release pipeline.
  - In the Stage name box, enter the name of your environment.
  - Select Add artifact, and then select the git repository configured with your development data factory.
- Select the publish branch of the repository for the Default branch. By default, this publish branch is adf\_publish.
- Select the Empty job template. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/continuous-integration-deployment>

**NEW QUESTION 65**

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which Azure Data Factory components should you recommend using together to import the daily inventory data from the SQL server to Azure Data Lake Storage?

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Integration runtime type:	<div>Azure integration runtime Azure-SSIS integration runtime Self-hosted integration runtime</div>
Trigger type:	<div>Event-based trigger Schedule trigger Tumbling window trigger</div>
Activity type:	<div>Copy activity Lookup activity Stored procedure activity</div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Integration runtime type:	<div>Azure integration runtime Azure-SSIS integration runtime Self-hosted integration runtime</div>
Trigger type:	<div>Event-based trigger Schedule trigger Tumbling window trigger</div>
Activity type:	<div>Copy activity Lookup activity Stored procedure activity</div>

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains a security group named Group1. You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named dw1 that contains a schema named schema1.

You need to grant Group1 read-only permissions to all the tables and views in schema1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

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.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Actions

Answer Area

Create a database role named Role1 and grant Role1 SELECT permissions to schema1.

Create a database role named Role1 and grant Role1 SELECT permissions to dw1.

Assign the Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) Reader role for dw1 to Group1.

Create a database user in dw1 that represents Group1 and uses the FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER clause.

Assign Role1 to the Group1 database user.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a database role named Role1 and grant Role1 SELECT permissions to schema You need to grant Group1 read-only permissions to all the tables and views in schema1.



Place one or more database users into a database role and then assign permissions to the database role. Step 2: Assign Rol1 to the Group database user  
 Step 3: Assign the Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) Reader role for dw1 to Group1 Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-share/how-to-share-from-sql>

#### NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 3)

You build an Azure Data Factory pipeline to move data from an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container to a database in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

Data in the container is stored in the following folder structure.

/in/{YYYY}/{MM}/{DD}/{HH}/{mm}

The earliest folder is /in/2021/01/01/00/00. The latest folder is /in/2021/01/15/01/45. You need to configure a pipeline trigger to meet the following requirements:

- Existing data must be loaded.
- Data must be loaded every 30 minutes.
- Late-arriving data of up to two minutes must be included in the load for the time at which the data should have arrived.

How should you configure the pipeline trigger? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Type:

Event
On-demand
Schedule
Tumbling window

Additional properties:

Prefix: /in/, Event: Blob created
Recurrence: 30 minutes, Start time: 2021-01-01T00:00
Recurrence: 30 minutes, Start time: 2021-01-01T00:00, Delay: 2 minutes
Recurrence: 32 minutes, Start time: 2021-01-15T01:45

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Box 1: Tumbling window

To be able to use the Delay parameter we select Tumbling window. Box 2:

Recurrence: 30 minutes, not 32 minutes

Delay: 2 minutes.

The amount of time to delay the start of data processing for the window. The pipeline run is started after the expected execution time plus the amount of delay. The delay defines how long the trigger waits past the due time before triggering a new run. The delay doesn't alter the window startTime.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/how-to-create-tumbling-window-trigger>

#### NEW QUESTION 72

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Stream Analytics job that receives clickstream data from an Azure event hub.

You need to define a query in the Stream Analytics job. The query must meet the following requirements: ➤ Count the number of clicks within each 10-second window based on the country of a visitor.

- Ensure that each click is NOT counted more than once. How should you define the Query?

- A. SELECT Country, Avg(\*) AS AverageFROM ClickStream TIMESTAMP BY CreatedAt GROUP BY Country, SlidingWindow(second, 10)
- B. SELECT Country, Count(\*) AS CountFROM ClickStream TIMESTAMP BY CreatedAt GROUP BY Country, TumblingWindow(second, 10)
- C. SELECT Country, Avg(\*) AS AverageFROM ClickStream TIMESTAMP BY CreatedAt GROUP BY Country, HoppingWindow(second, 10, 2)
- D. SELECT Country, Count(\*) AS CountFROM ClickStream TIMESTAMP BY CreatedAt GROUP BY Country, SessionWindow(second, 5, 10)

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Tumbling window functions are used to segment a data stream into distinct time segments and perform a function against them, such as the example below. The key differentiators of a Tumbling window are that they repeat, do not overlap, and an event cannot belong to more than one tumbling window.

Example: Reference:

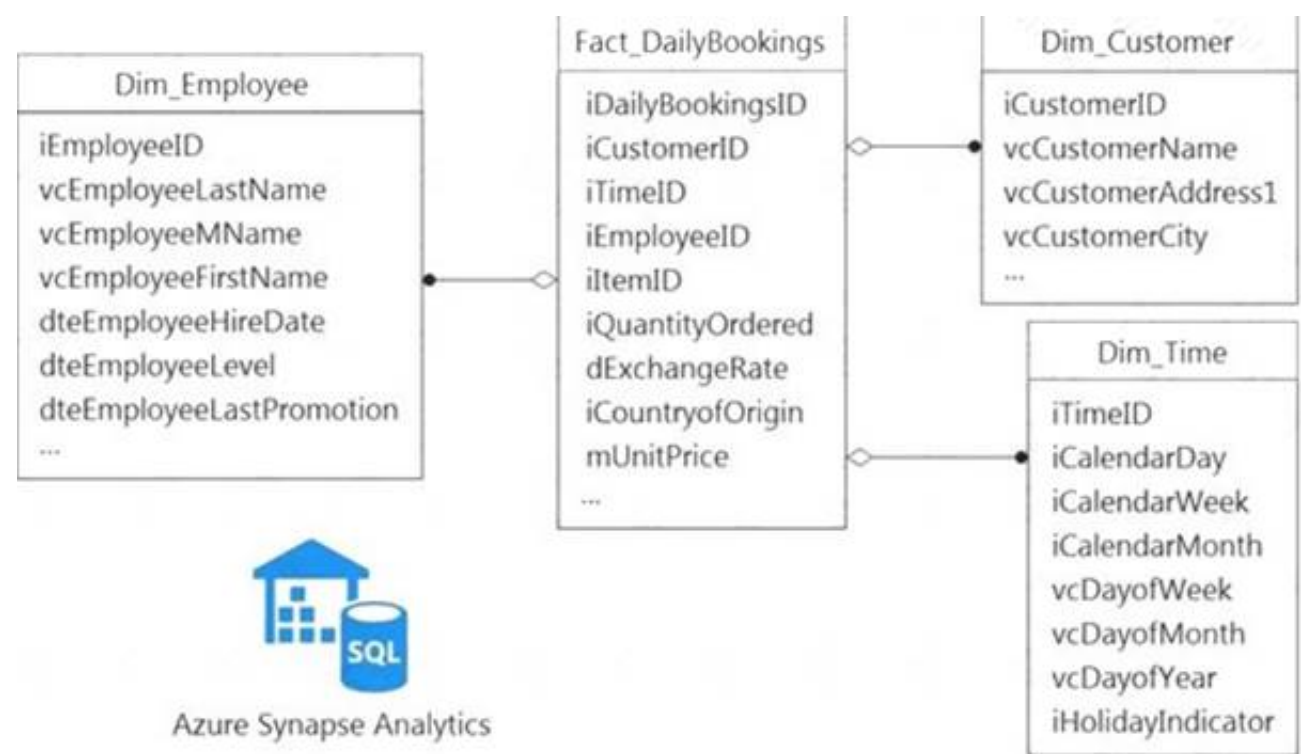
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-window-functions>

#### NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a data model that you plan to implement in a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics as shown in the following exhibit.





All the dimension tables will be less than 2 GB after compression, and the fact table will be approximately 6 TB. Which type of table should you use for each table? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Dim_Customer:	<div><div></div><div>Hash distributed</div><div>Round-robin</div><div>Replicated</div></div>
Dim_Employee:	<div><div></div><div>Hash distributed</div><div>Round-robin</div><div>Replicated</div></div>
Dim_Time:	<div><div></div><div>Hash distributed</div><div>Round-robin</div><div>Replicated</div></div>
Fact_DailyBookings:	<div><div></div><div>Hash distributed</div><div>Round-robin</div><div>Replicated</div></div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

## Answer Area

Dim\_Customer:

Dim\_Employee:

Dim\_Time:

Fact\_DailyBookings:

### NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics named DW1 on a server named Server1. You need to verify whether the size of the transaction log file for each distribution of DW1 is smaller than 160 GB.

What should you do?

- A. On the master database, execute a query against the sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_os\_performance\_counters dynamic management view.
- B. From Azure Monitor in the Azure portal, execute a query against the logs of DW1.
- C. On DW1, execute a query against the sys.database\_files dynamic management view.
- D. Execute a query against the logs of DW1 by using the Get-AzOperationalInsightSearchResult PowerShell cmdlet.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

The following query returns the transaction log size on each distribution. If one of the log files is reaching 160 GB, you should consider scaling up your instance or limiting your transaction size.

-- Transaction log size SELECT

instance\_name as distribution\_db, cntr\_value\*1.0/1048576 as log\_file\_size\_used\_GB, pdw\_node\_id

FROM sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_os\_performance\_counters WHERE

instance\_name like 'Distribution\_%'

AND counter\_name = 'Log File(s) Used Size (KB)' References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-manage-monitor>

### NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container that contains 100 TB of data.

You need to ensure that the data in the container is available for read workloads in a secondary region if an outage occurs in the primary region. The solution must minimize costs.

Which type of data redundancy should you use?

- A. zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- B. read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
- C. locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- D. geo-redundant storage (GRS)

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are building an Azure Analytics query that will receive input data from Azure IoT Hub and write the results to Azure Blob storage.

You need to calculate the difference in readings per sensor per hour.

How should you complete the query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
SELECT sensorId,
       growth = reading -
       (reading) OVER (PARTITION BY sensorId
                       (hour, 1))
FROM input
```

▼

LAG

LAST

LEAD

▼

LIMIT DURATION

OFFSET

WHEN

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Box 1: LAG

The LAG analytic operator allows one to look up a “previous” event in an event stream, within certain constraints. It is very useful for computing the rate of growth of a variable, detecting when a variable crosses a threshold, or when a condition starts or stops being true.

Box 2: LIMIT DURATION

Example: Compute the rate of growth, per sensor: `SELECT sensorId, growth = reading LAG(reading) OVER (PARTITION BY sensorId LIMIT DURATION(hour, 1)) FROM input`

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/stream-analytics-query/lag-azure-stream-analytics>

**NEW QUESTION 91**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to design an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool that meets the following requirements:

- Can return an employee record from a given point in time.
- Maintains the latest employee information.
- Minimizes query complexity.

How should you model the employee data?

- A. as a temporal table  
 B. as a SQL graph table  
 C. as a degenerate dimension table  
 D. as a Type 2 slowly changing dimension (SCD) table

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A Type 2 SCD supports versioning of dimension members. Often the source system doesn't store versions, so the data warehouse load process detects and manages changes in a dimension table. In this case, the dimension table must use a surrogate key to provide a unique reference to a version of the dimension member. It also includes columns that define the date range validity of the version (for example, StartDate and EndDate) and possibly a flag column (for example, IsCurrent) to easily filter by current dimension members.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/populate-slowly-changing-dimensions-azure-synapse-analytics>

**NEW QUESTION 92**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL Pool1. Pool1 contains a partitioned fact table named `dbo.Sales` and a staging table named `stg.Sales` that has the matching table and partition definitions.

You need to overwrite the content of the first partition in `dbo.Sales` with the content of the same partition in `stg.Sales`. The solution must minimize load times. What should you do?

- A. Switch the first partition from `dbo.Sales` to `stg.Sales`.  
 B. Switch the first partition from `stg.Sales` to `db`.  
 C. `Sales`.  
 D. Update `dbo.Sales` from `stg.Sales`.  
 E. Insert the data from `stg.Sales` into `dbo.Sales`.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 93**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You configure monitoring for a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse implementation. The implementation uses PolyBase to load data from comma-separated value (CSV) files stored in Azure Data Lake Gen 2 using an external table.

Files with an invalid schema cause errors to occur. You need to monitor for an invalid schema error. For which error should you monitor?

- A. EXTERNAL TABLE access failed due to internal error: 'Java exception raised on call to HdfsBridge\_Connect: Error[com.microsoft.polybase.client.KerberosSecureLogin] occurred while accessing external files.'  
 B. EXTERNAL TABLE access failed due to internal error: 'Java exception raised on call to HdfsBridge\_Connect: Error [No FileSystem for scheme: wasbs] occurred while accessing external file.'

C. Cannot execute the query "Remote Query" against OLE DB provider "SQLNCLI11": for linked server "(null)", Query aborted- the maximum reject threshold (rows) was reached while regarding from an external source: 1 rows rejected out of total 1 rows processed.  
D. EXTERNAL TABLE access failed due to internal error: 'Java exception raised on call to HdfsBridge\_Connect: Error [Unable to instantiate LoginClass] occurredwhile accessing external files.'

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Customer Scenario:

SQL Server 2016 or SQL DW connected to Azure blob storage. The CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE DDL points to a directory (and not a specific file) and the directory contains files with different schemas.

SSMS Error:

Select query on the external table gives the following error: Msg 7320, Level 16, State 110, Line 14

Cannot execute the query "Remote Query" against OLE DB provider "SQLNCLI11" for linked server "(null)". Query aborted-- the maximum reject threshold (0 rows) was reached while reading from an external source: 1 rows rejected out of total 1 rows processed.

Possible Reason:

The reason this error happens is because each file has different schema. The PolyBase external table DDL when pointed to a directory recursively reads all the files in that directory. When a column or data type mismatch happens, this error could be seen in SSMS.

Possible Solution:

If the data for each table consists of one file, then use the filename in the LOCATION section prepended by the directory of the external files. If there are multiple files per table, put each set of files into different directories in Azure Blob Storage and then you can point LOCATION to the directory instead of a particular file. The latter suggestion is the best practices recommended by SQLCAT even if you have one file per table.

**NEW QUESTION 94**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are creating an Azure Data Factory data flow that will ingest data from a CSV file, cast columns to specified types of data, and insert the data into a table in an Azure Synapse Analytic dedicated SQL pool. The CSV file contains three columns named username, comment, and date.

The data flow already contains the following:

- A source transformation.
- A Derived Column transformation to set the appropriate types of data.
- A sink transformation to land the data in the pool.

You need to ensure that the data flow meets the following requirements:

- All valid rows must be written to the destination table.
- Truncation errors in the comment column must be avoided proactively.
- Any rows containing comment values that will cause truncation errors upon insert must be written to a file in blob storage.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

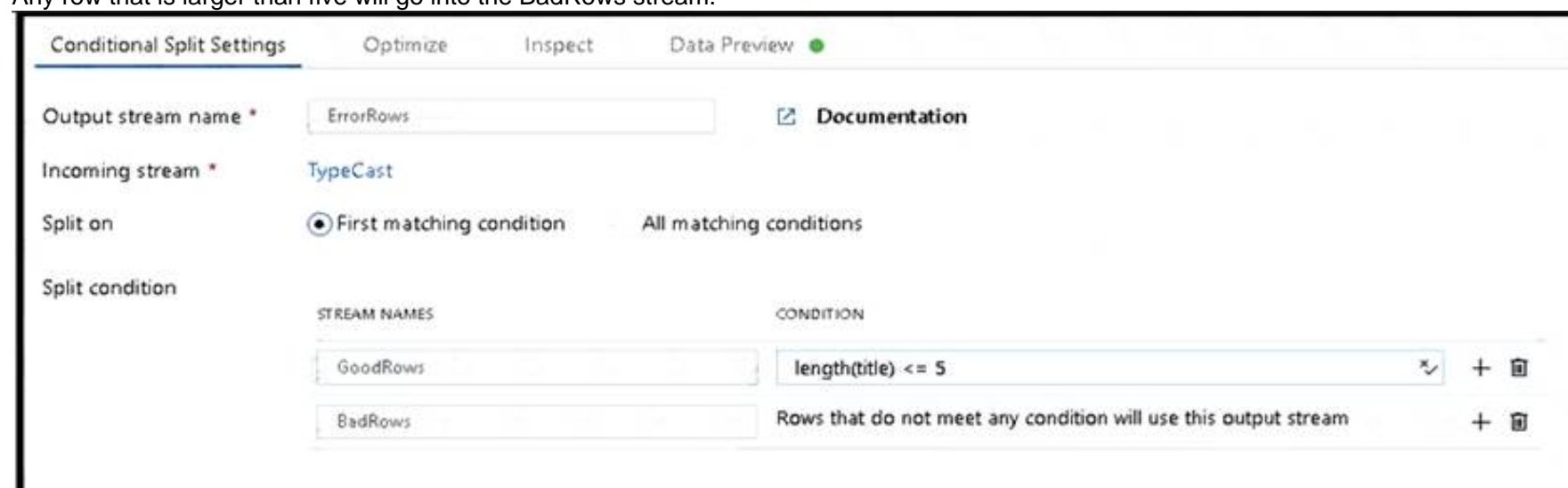
- A. To the data flow, add a sink transformation to write the rows to a file in blob storage.
- B. To the data flow, add a Conditional Split transformation to separate the rows that will cause truncation errors.
- C. To the data flow, add a filter transformation to filter out rows that will cause truncation errors.
- D. Add a select transformation to select only the rows that will cause truncation errors.

**Answer: AB**

**Explanation:**

B: Example:

\* 1. This conditional split transformation defines the maximum length of "title" to be five. Any row that is less than or equal to five will go into the GoodRows stream. Any row that is larger than five will go into the BadRows stream.

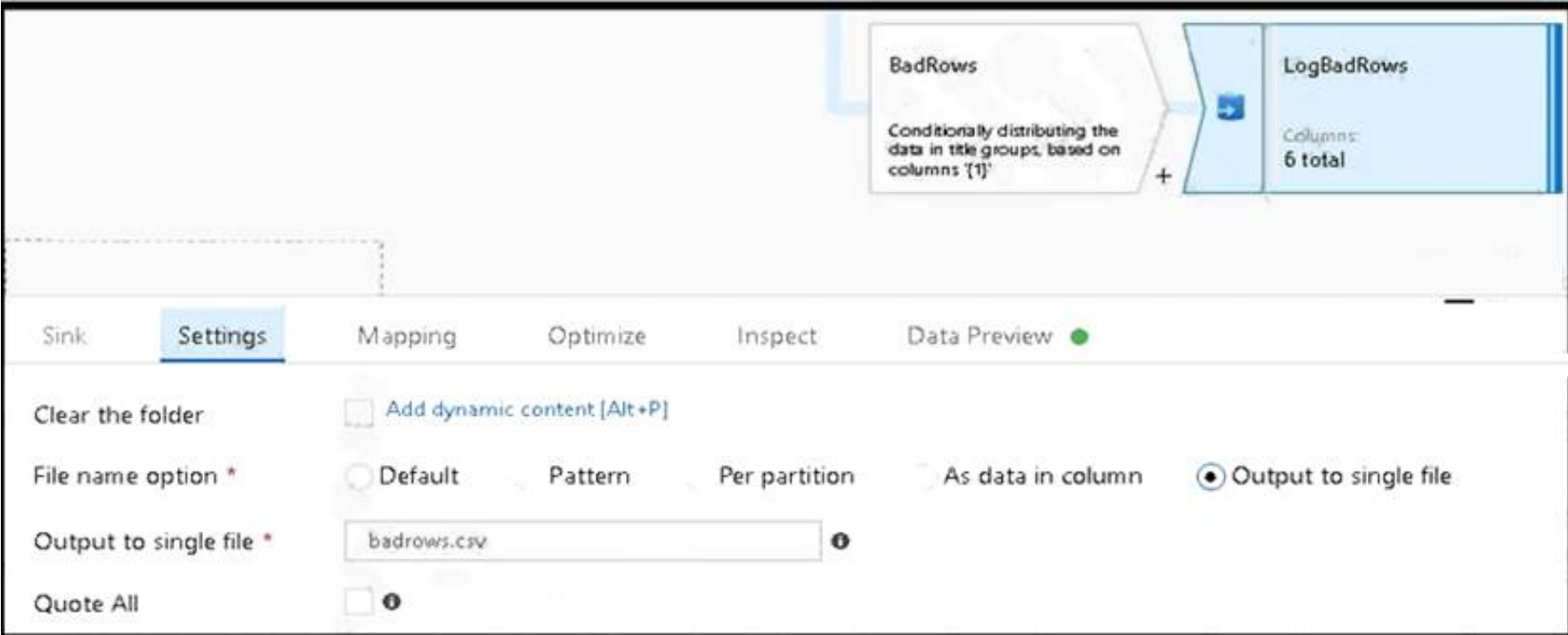


\* 2. This conditional split transformation defines the maximum length of "title" to be five. Any row that is less than or equal to five will go into the GoodRows stream. Any row that is larger than five will go into the BadRows stream.

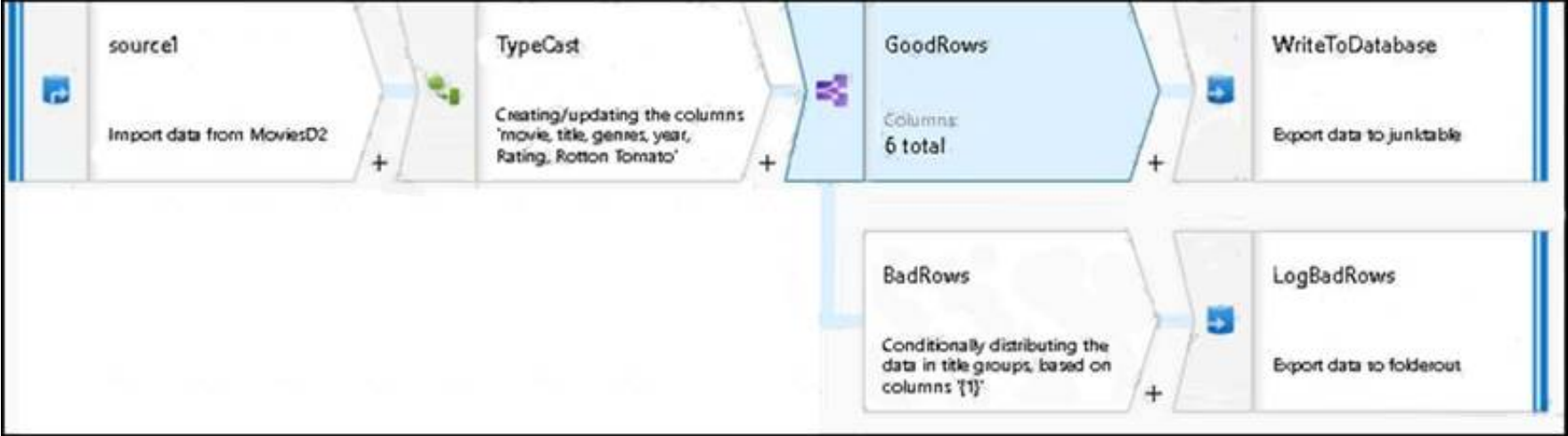
A:

\* 3. Now we need to log the rows that failed. Add a sink transformation to the BadRows stream for logging. Here, we'll "auto-map" all of the fields so that we have logging of the complete transaction record. This is a text-delimited CSV file output to a single file in Blob Storage. We'll call the log file "badrows.csv".





\* 4. The completed data flow is shown below. We are now able to split off error rows to avoid the SQL truncation errors and put those entries into a log file. Meanwhile, successful rows can continue to write to our target database.



Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/how-to-data-flow-error-rows>

**NEW QUESTION 98**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
You are designing an Azure Stream Analytics solution that receives instant messaging data from an Azure event hub. You need to ensure that the output from the Stream Analytics job counts the number of messages per time zone every 15 seconds.  
How should you complete the Stream Analytics query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

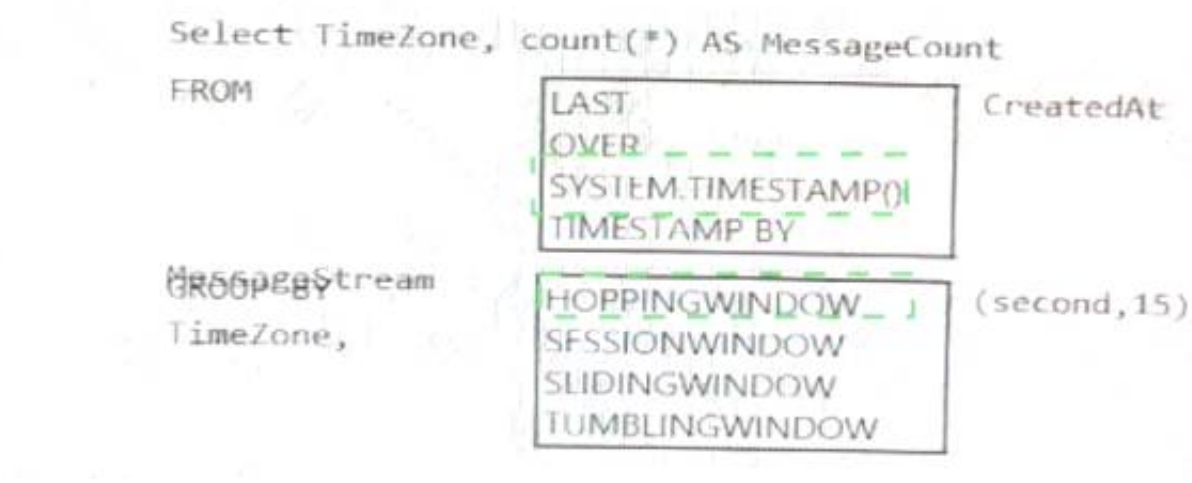


- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 3)  
You are designing a dimension table for a data warehouse. The table will track the value of the dimension attributes over time and preserve the history of the data by adding new rows as the data changes.  
Which type of slowly changing dimension (SCD) should use?

- A. Type 0
- B. Type 1
- C. Type 2
- D. Type 3

Answer: C

**Explanation:**  
Type 2 - Creating a new additional record. In this methodology all history of dimension changes is kept in the database. You capture attribute change by adding a new row with a new surrogate key to the dimension table. Both the prior and new rows contain as attributes the natural key(or other durable identifier). Also 'effective date' and 'current indicator' columns are used in this method. There could be only one record with current indicator set to 'Y'. For 'effective date' columns, i.e. start\_date and end\_date, the end\_date for current record usually is set to value 9999-12-31. Introducing changes to the dimensional model in type 2 could be very expensive database operation so it is not recommended to use it in dimensions where a new attribute could be added in the future.  
<https://www.datawarehouse4u.info/SCD-Slowly-Changing-Dimensions.html>

NEW QUESTION 104

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