



**Microsoft**

## **Exam Questions DP-600**

Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric

NEW QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You need to design a semantic model for the customer satisfaction report.

Which data source authentication method and mode should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Authentication method: 

Service principal authentication  
Basic authentication  
Service principal authentication  
Single sign-on (SSO) authentication

Mode: 

DirectQuery  
Direct Lake  
DirectQuery  
Import

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

For the semantic model design required for the customer satisfaction report, the choices for data source authentication method and mode should be made based on security and performance considerations as per the case study provided.

Authentication method: The data should be accessed securely, and given that row-level security (RLS) is required for users executing T-SQL queries, you should use an authentication method that supports RLS. Service principal authentication is suitable for automated and secure access to the data, especially when the access needs to be controlled programmatically and is not tied to a specific user's credentials.

Mode: The report needs to show data as soon as it is updated in the data store, and it should only contain data from the current and previous year. DirectQuery mode allows for real-time reporting without importing data into the model, thus meeting the need for up-to- date data. It also allows for RLS to be implemented and enforced at the data source level, providing the necessary security measures.

Based on these considerations, the selections should be:

? Authentication method: Service principal authentication

? Mode: DirectQuery

NEW QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You to need assign permissions for the data store in the AnalyticsPOC workspace. The solution must meet the security requirements.

Which additional permissions should you assign when you share the data store? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

DataEngineers: 

Build Reports on the default dataset  
Build Reports on the default dataset  
Read All Apache Spark  
Read All SQL analytics endpoint data

DataAnalysts: 

Read All Apache Spark  
Build Reports on the default dataset  
Read All Apache Spark  
Read All SQL analytics endpoint data

DataScientists: 

Read All SQL analytics endpoint data  
Build Reports on the default dataset  
Read All Apache Spark  
Read All SQL analytics endpoint data

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Data Engineers: Read All SQL analytics endpoint data

? Data Analysts: Read All Apache Spark

? Data Scientists: Read All SQL analytics endpoint data

The permissions for the data store in the AnalyticsPOC workspace should align with the principle of least privilege:

? Data Engineers need read and write access but not to datasets or reports.

? Data Analysts require read access specifically to the dimensional model objects and the ability to create Power BI reports.

? Data Scientists need read access via Spark notebooks. These settings ensure each role has the necessary permissions to fulfill their responsibilities without exceeding their required access level.

NEW QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)  
You need to resolve the issue with the pricing group classification.  
How should you complete the T-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

CREATE [ ] [dbo].[ProductsWithPricingGroup]

AS

SELECT ProductId,

ProductName,

ProductCategory,

ListPrice,

[ ]

WHEN ListPrice <= 50 THEN 'low'

[ ]

END AS PricingGroup

FROM dbo.Products

Answer Area

CREATE [VIEW] [dbo].[ProductsWithPricingGroup]

AS

SELECT ProductId,

ProductName,

ProductCategory,

ListPrice,

CASE

CASE

COALESCE

IIF

SET

WHEN (ListPrice >= 50 AND ListPrice < 1000 ) THEN 'medium'

WHEN (ListPrice > 50 AND ListPrice <= 1000 ) THEN 'medium'

WHEN (ListPrice >= 50 AND ListPrice < 1000 ) THEN 'medium'

WHEN ListPrice BETWEEN 50 AND 1000 ) THEN 'medium'

END AS PricingGroup

FROM dbo.Products

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

C:\Users\Waqas Shahid\Desktop\Mudassir\Untitled.jpg  
? You should use CREATE VIEW to make the pricing group logic available for T- SQL queries.  
? The CASE statement should be used to determine the pricing group based on the list price.  
The T-SQL statement should create a view that classifies products into pricing groups based on the list price. The CASE statement is the correct conditional logic to assign each product to the appropriate pricing group. This view will standardize the pricing group logic across different databases and semantic models.

NEW QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)  
You need to create a DAX measure to calculate the average overall satisfaction score.  
How should you complete the DAX code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Rolling 12 Overall Satisfaction =

VAR NumberOfMonths = 12

VAR LastCurrentDate = MAX ( 'Date'[Date] )

VAR Period = DATESINPERIOD ( 'Date'[Date], LastCurrentDate, - NumberOfMonths, MONTH )

VAR Result =

CALCULATE (

)

RETURN

Result

Answer Area

Rolling 12 Overall Satisfaction =

VAR NumberOfMonths = 12

VAR LastCurrentDate = MAX ( 'Date'[Date] )

VAR Period = DATESINPERIOD ( 'Date'[Date], LastCurrentDate, - NumberOfMonths, MONTH )

VAR Result =

CALCULATE (

AVERAGE('Survey'[Response Value]),

AVERAGE('Survey'[Response Value]),

AVERAGEA('Question'[Question Text]),

AVERAGEX(VALUES('Survey'[Customer Key]),

NumberOfMonths,

LastCurrentDate,

NumberOfMonths,

Period,

)

RETURN

Result

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? The measure should use the AVERAGE function to calculate the average value.  
? It should reference the Response Value column from the 'Survey' table.  
? The 'Number of months' should be used to define the period for the average calculation.  
To calculate the average overall satisfaction score using DAX, you would need to use the AVERAGE function on the response values related to satisfaction questions. The DATESINPERIOD function will help in calculating the rolling average over the last 12 months.

NEW QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse named Warehouse1. Warehouse1 contains three schemas named schemaA, schemaB. and schemaC  
You need to ensure that a user named User1 can truncate tables in schemaA only.  
How should you complete the T-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

GRANT

ALTER

ALTER

CONNECT

EXECUTE

ON

SCHEMA :: schemaA

DATABASE :: schemaA

OBJECT :: schemaA

SCHEMA :: schemaA

TO User1;

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? GRANT ALTER ON SCHEMA::schemaA TO User1;  
The ALTER permission allows a user to modify the schema of an object, and granting ALTER on a schema will allow the user to perform operations like

TRUNCATE TABLE on any object within that schema. It is the correct permission to grant to User1 for truncating tables in schemaA.  
References =  
? GRANT Schema Permissions  
? Permissions That Can Be Granted on a Schema

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Topic 2)  
You have a Fabric tenant that uses a Microsoft tower BI Premium capacity. You need to enable scale-out for a semantic model. What should you do first?

- A. At the semantic model level, set Large dataset storage format to Off.
- B. At the tenant level, set Create and use Metrics to Enabled.
- C. At the semantic model level, set Large dataset storage format to On.
- D. At the tenant level, set Data Activator to Enabled.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To enable scale-out for a semantic model, you should first set Large dataset storage format to On (C) at the semantic model level. This configuration is necessary to handle larger datasets effectively in a scaled-out environment. References = Guidance on configuring large dataset storage formats for scale-out is available in the Power BI documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)  
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse named Lakehouse1  
Readings from 100 IoT devices are appended to a Delta table in Lakehouse1. Each set of readings is approximately 25 KB. Approximately 10 GB of data is received daily.  
All the table and SparkSession settings are set to the default.  
You discover that queries are slow to execute. In addition, the lakehouse storage contains data and log files that are no longer used.  
You need to remove the files that are no longer used and combine small files into larger files with a target size of 1 GB per file.  
What should you do? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct requirements. Each action 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.

**Actions**

Set the autoCompact table setting.

Set the optimizeWrite table setting.

Run the VACUUM command on a schedule.

Set the autoCompact SparkSession setting.

Run the OPTIMIZE command on a schedule.

Set the parallelDelete SparkSession setting.

**Answer Area**

Remove the files:

Combine the files:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

? Remove the files: Run the VACUUM command on a schedule.  
? Combine the files: Set the optimizeWrite table setting. or Run the OPTIMIZE command on a schedule.  
To remove files that are no longer used, the VACUUM command is used in Delta Lake to clean up invalid files from a table. To combine smaller files into larger ones, you can either set the optimizeWrite setting to combine files during write operations or use the OPTIMIZE command, which is a Delta Lake operation used to compact small files into larger ones.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Topic 2)  
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse named lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains an unpartitioned table named Table1.  
You plan to copy data to Table1 and partition the table based on a date column in the source data.  
You create a Copy activity to copy the data to Table1.  
You need to specify the partition column in the Destination settings of the Copy activity. What should you do first?

- A. From the Destination tab, set Mode to Append.
- B. From the Destination tab, select the partition column,
- C. From the Source tab, select Enable partition discovery
- D. From the Destination tab, set Mode to Overwrite.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Before specifying the partition column in the Destination settings of the Copy activity, you should set Mode to Append (A). This will allow the Copy activity to add data to the table while taking the partition column into account. References = The configuration options for Copy activities and partitioning in Azure Data Factory, which are applicable to Fabric dataflows, are outlined in the official Azure Data Factory documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)  
You have a Fabric warehouse that contains a table named Sales.Orders. Sales.Orders contains the following columns.



Name	Data type	Nullable
OrderID	Integer	No
CustomerID	Integer	No
OrderDate	Date	No
Quantity	Integer	Yes
Weight	Decimal(18, 3)	Yes
ListPrice	Decimal(18, 2)	No
SalePrice	Decimal(18, 2)	Yes

You need to write a T-SQL query that will return the following columns.

Name	Description
OrderID	Returns OrderID
CustomerID	Returns CustomerID
PeriodDate	Returns a date representing the first day of the month for OrderDate
DayName	Returns the name of the day for OrderDate, such as Wednesday

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

```

SELECT OrderID, CustomerID,
    DATEFROMPARTS
FROM Sales.Orders
    DATENAME(
    FROM Sales.Orders
    , OrderDate) AS DayName
  
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

For the PeriodDate that returns the first day of the month for OrderDate, you should use DATEFROMPARTS as it allows you to construct a date from its individual components (year, month, day).

For the DayName that returns the name of the day for OrderDate, you should use

DATENAME with the weekday date part to get the full name of the weekday. The complete SQL query should look like this:

```

SELECT OrderID, CustomerID,
    DATEFROMPARTS(YEAR(OrderDate), MONTH(OrderDate), 1) AS PeriodDate, DATENAME(weekday, OrderDate) AS DayName
FROM Sales.Orders
  
```

Select DATEFROMPARTS for the PeriodDate and weekday for the DayName in the answer area.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a complex semantic model. The model is based on a star schema and contains many tables, including a fact table named Sales. You need to create a diagram of the model. The diagram must contain only the Sales table and related tables. What should you use from Microsoft Power BI Desktop?

- A. data categories
- B. Data view
- C. Model view
- D. DAX query view

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

To create a diagram that contains only the Sales table and related tables, you should use the Model view (C) in Microsoft Power BI Desktop. This view allows you to visualize and manage the relationships between tables within your semantic model. References = Microsoft Power BI Desktop documentation outlines the functionalities available in Model view for managing semantic models.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a semantic model.

You need to prevent report creators from populating visuals by using implicit measures. What are two tools that you can use to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. Microsoft Power BI Desktop
- B. Tabular Editor
- C. Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)
- D. DAX Studio

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

Microsoft Power BI Desktop (A) and Tabular Editor (B) are the tools you can use to prevent report creators from using implicit measures. In Power BI Desktop, you can define explicit measures which can be used in visuals. Tabular Editor allows for advanced model editing, where you can enforce the use of explicit measures. References = Guidance on using explicit measures and preventing implicit measures in reports can be found in the Power BI and Tabular Editor official documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 14**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

You create a semantic model by using Microsoft Power BI Desktop. The model contains one security role named SalesRegionManager and the following tables:

- Sales
- SalesRegion
- Sales Address

You need to modify the model to ensure that users assigned the SalesRegionManager role cannot see a column named Address in Sales Address.

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.

Actions

⋮ Open the model in Power BI Desktop.

⋮ Set Object Level Security to **Default** for SalesRegionManager.

⋮ Set the Hidden property to **True**.

⋮ Open the model in Tabular Editor.

⋮ Select the **Address** column in SalesAddress.

⋮ Set Object Level Security to **None** for SalesRegionManager.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To ensure that users assigned the SalesRegionManager role cannot see the Address column in the SalesAddress table, follow these steps in sequence:

- ? Open the model in Tabular Editor.
- ? Select the Address column in SalesAddress.
- ? Set Object Level Security to None for SalesRegionManager.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric workspace named Workspace1 and an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account named storage!". Workspace1 contains a lakehouse named Lakehouse1.

You need to create a shortcut to storage! in Lakehouse1.

Which connection and endpoint should you specify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Connection: 

abfss

abfs

abfss

https

Endpoint: 

dfs

blob

dfs

file

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

When creating a shortcut to an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account in a lakehouse, you should use the abfss (Azure Blob File System Secure) connection string and the dfs (Data Lake File System) endpoint. The abfss is used for secure access to Azure Data Lake Storage, and the dfs endpoint indicates that the Data Lake Storage Gen2 capabilities are to be used.

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a semantic model named Model1. Model1 uses Import mode. Model1 contains a table named Orders. Orders has 100 million rows and the following fields.

Name	Data type	Description
OrderId	Integer	Column imported from the source
OrderDateTime	Date/time	Column imported from the source
Quantity	Integer	Column imported from the source
Price	Decimal	Column imported from the source
TotalSalesAmount	Decimal	Calculated column that multiplies Quantity and Price
TotalQuantity	Integer	Measure

You need to reduce the memory used by Model! and the time it takes to refresh the model. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. Split OrderDateTime into separate date and time columns.
- B. Replace TotalQuantity with a calculated column.
- C. Convert Quantity into the Text data type.
- D. Replace TotalSalesAmount with a measure.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

To reduce memory usage and refresh time, splitting the OrderDateTime into separate date and time columns (A) can help optimize the model because date/time data types can be more memory-intensive than separate date and time columns. Moreover, replacing TotalSalesAmount with a measure (D) instead of a calculated column ensures that the calculation is performed at query time, which can reduce the size of the model as the value is not stored but calculated on the fly. References = The best practices for optimizing Power BI models are detailed in the Power BI documentation, which recommends using measures for calculations that don't need to be stored and adjusting data types to improve performance.

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a takehouse named lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains a Delta table named Customer. When you query Customer, you discover that the query is slow to execute. You suspect that maintenance was NOT performed on the table. You need to identify whether maintenance tasks were performed on Customer. Solution: You run the following Spark SQL statement: DESCRIBE HISTORY customer Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes, the DESCRIBE HISTORY statement does meet the goal. It provides information on the history of operations, including maintenance tasks, performed on a Delta table. References = The functionality of the DESCRIBE HISTORY statement can be verified in the Delta Lake documentation.

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 2)

You have a Microsoft Fabric tenant that contains a dataflow. You are exploring a new semantic model. From Power Query, you need to view column information as shown in the following exhibit.



Which three Data view options should you select? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. Enable column profile
- B. Show column quality details
- C. Show column profile in details pane
- D. Enable details pane
- E. Show column value distribution

Answer: ABE



Explanation:

To view column information like the one shown in the exhibit in Power Query, you need to select the options that enable profiling and display quality and distribution details. These are: A. Enable column profile - This option turns on profiling for each column, showing statistics such as distinct and unique values. B. Show column quality details - It displays the column quality bar on top of each column showing the percentage of valid, error, and empty values. E. Show column value distribution - It enables the histogram display of value distribution for each column, which visualizes how often each value occurs. References: These features and their descriptions are typically found in the Power Query documentation, under the section for data profiling and quality features.

NEW QUESTION 29

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

You are implementing two dimension tables named Customers and Products in a Fabric warehouse. You need to use slowly changing dimension (SCD) to manage the versioning of data. The solution must meet the requirements shown in the following table.

Table	Change action
Customers	Create a new version of the row.
Products	Overwrite the existing value in the latest row.

Which type of SCD should you use for each table? To answer, drag the appropriate SCD types to the correct tables. Each SCD type 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.

SCD Types

Type 0

Type 1

Type 2

Type 3

Answer Area

Customers:

Products:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

For the Customers table, where the requirement is to create a new version of the row, you would use:  
? Type 2 SCD: This type allows for the creation of a new record each time a change occurs, preserving the history of changes over time.  
For the Products table, where the requirement is to overwrite the existing value in the latest row, you would use:  
? Type 1 SCD: This type updates the record directly, without preserving historical data.

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 2)

You are creating a semantic model in Microsoft Power BI Desktop. You plan to make bulk changes to the model by using the Tabular Model Definition Language (TMDL) extension for Microsoft Visual Studio Code. You need to save the semantic model to a file. Which file format should you use?

- A. PBIP
- B. PBIX
- C. PBIT
- D. PBIDS

Answer: B

Explanation:

When saving a semantic model to a file that can be edited using the Tabular Model Scripting Language (TMSL) extension for Visual Studio Code, the PBIX (Power BI Desktop) file format is the correct choice. The PBIX format contains the report, data model, and queries, and is the primary file format for editing in Power BI Desktop. References = Microsoft's documentation on Power BI file formats and Visual Studio Code provides further clarification on the usage of PBIX files.

NEW QUESTION 35

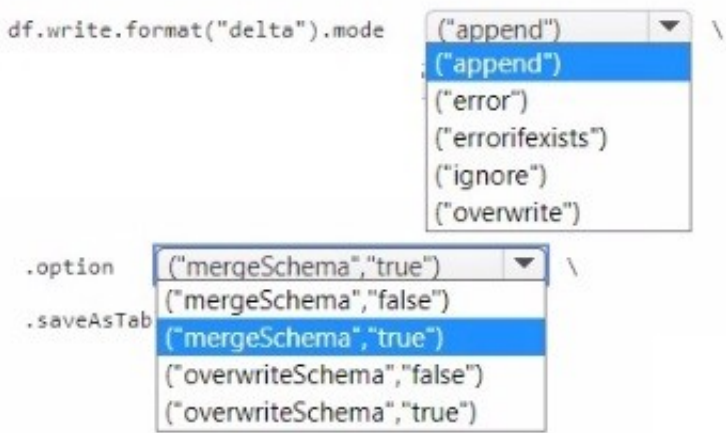
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains lakehouse named Lakehousel. Lakehousel contains a Delta table with eight columns. You receive new data that contains the same eight columns and two additional columns. You create a Spark DataFrame and assign the DataFrame to a variable named df. The DataFrame contains the new data. You need to add the new data to the Delta table to meet the following requirements:

- Keep all the existing rows.
- Ensure that all the new data is added to the table.

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

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

o add new data to the Delta table while meeting the specified requirements:  
? You should use the append mode to ensure that all new data is added to the table without affecting the existing rows.  
? You should set the mergeSchema option to true to allow the schema of the Delta table to be updated with the new columns found in the DataFrame.  
The completed code would look like this:  
`df.write.format("delta").mode("append") option("mergeSchema", "true") saveAsTable("Lakehouse1.TableName")`

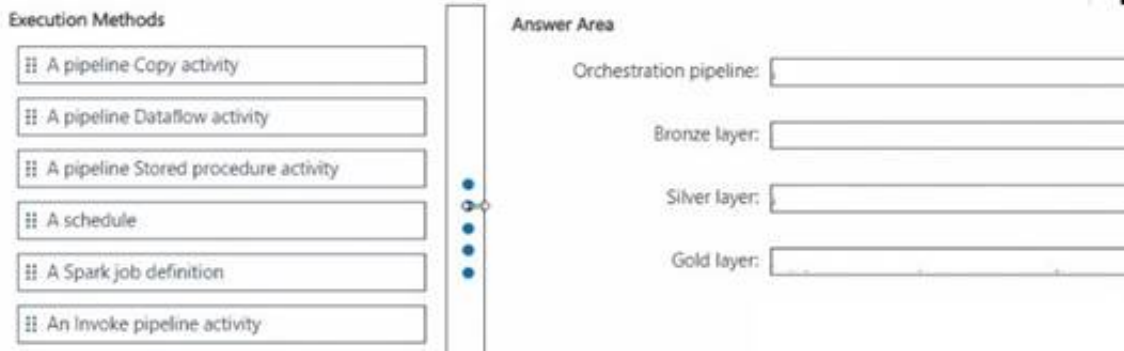
NEW QUESTION 36

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

You are implementing a medallion architecture in a single Fabric workspace.  
You have a lakehouse that contains the Bronze and Silver layers and a warehouse that contains the Gold layer.  
You create the items required to populate the layers as shown in the following table.

Layer	Data integration tool
Bronze	Pipelines with Copy activities
Silver	Dataflows
Gold	Stored procedures

You need to ensure that the layers are populated daily in sequential order such that Silver is populated only after Bronze is complete, and Gold is populated only after Silver is complete. The solution must minimize development effort and complexity.  
What should you use to execute each set of items? To answer, drag the appropriate options to the correct items. Each option 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.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

To execute each set of items in sequential order with minimized development effort and complexity, you should use the following options:  
? Orchestration pipeline: Use a pipeline with an Invoke pipeline activity. This allows for orchestrating and scheduling the execution of other pipelines, ensuring they run in the correct sequence.  
? Bronze layer: Implement a pipeline Copy activity. This aligns with the table indicating that the Bronze layer uses pipelines with Copy activities for data integration.  
? Silver layer: Implement a pipeline Dataflow activity. The table specifies that Dataflows are used for the Silver layer.  
? Gold layer: Implement a pipeline Stored procedure activity. Stored procedures are specified for the Gold layer according to the table.

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant.  
You are creating a Fabric Data Factory pipeline.  
You have a stored procedure that returns the number of active customers and their average sales for the current month.  
You need to add an activity that will execute the stored procedure in a warehouse. The returned values must be available to the downstream activities of the pipeline.  
Which type of activity should you add?

- A. Stored procedure

- B. Get metadata
- C. Lookup
- D. Copy data

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a Fabric Data Factory pipeline, to execute a stored procedure and make the returned values available for downstream activities, the Lookup activity is used. This activity can retrieve a dataset from a data store and pass it on for further processing. Here's how you would use the Lookup activity in this context:

- ? Add a Lookup activity to your pipeline.
- ? Configure the Lookup activity to use the stored procedure by providing the necessary SQL statement or stored procedure name.
- ? In the settings, specify that the activity should use the stored procedure mode.
- ? Once the stored procedure executes, the Lookup activity will capture the results and make them available in the pipeline's memory.
- ? Downstream activities can then reference the output of the Lookup activity. References: The functionality and use of Lookup activity within Azure Data Factory is documented in Microsoft's official documentation for Azure Data Factory, under the section for pipeline activities.

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric warehouse that contains a table named Staging.Sales. Staging.Sales contains the following columns.

Name	Data type	Nullable
ProductID	Integer	No
ProductName	Varchar(30)	No
SalesDate	Datetime2(6)	No
WholesalePrice	Decimal(18, 2)	Yes
Amount	Decimal(18, 2)	Yes

You need to write a T-SQL query that will return data for the year 2023 that displays ProductID and ProductName arxl has a summarized Amount that is higher than 10,000. Which query should you use?

A)

```
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, SUM(Amount) AS TotalAmount
FROM Staging.Sales
WHERE DATEPART(YEAR,SaleDate) = '2023'
GROUP BY ProductID, ProductName
HAVING SUM(Amount) > 10000
```

B)

```
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, SUM(Amount) AS TotalAmount
FROM Staging.Sales
GROUP BY ProductID, ProductName
HAVING DATEPART(YEAR,SaleDate) = '2023' AND SUM(Amount) > 10000
```

C)

```
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, SUM(Amount) AS TotalAmount
FROM Staging.Sales
WHERE DATEPART(YEAR,SaleDate) = '2023' AND SUM(Amount) > 10000
```

D)

```
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, SUM(Amount) AS TotalAmount
FROM Staging.Sales
WHERE DATEPART(YEAR,SaleDate) = '2023'
GROUP BY ProductID, ProductName
HAVING TotalAmount > 10000
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct query to use in order to return data for the year 2023 that displays ProductID, ProductName, and has a summarized Amount greater than 10,000 is Option B. The reason is that it uses the GROUP BY clause to organize the data by ProductID and ProductName and then filters the result using the HAVING clause to only include groups where the sum of Amount is greater than 10,000. Additionally, the DATEPART(YEAR, SaleDate) = '2023' part of the HAVING clause ensures that only records from the year 2023 are included. References = For more information, please visit the official documentation on T-SQL queries and the GROUP BY clause at T-SQL GROUP BY.

NEW QUESTION 45

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