Microsoft

Exam Questions DP-600

Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Which type of data store should you recommend in the AnalyticsPOC workspace?

A. a data lake
B. a warehouse
C. a lakehouse
D. an external Hive metaStore

Answer: C

Explanation:
A lakehouse (C) should be recommended for the AnalyticsPOC workspace. It combines the capabilities of a data warehouse with the flexibility of a data lake. A lakehouse supports semi-structured and unstructured data and allows for T-SQL and Python read access, fulfilling the technical requirements outlined for Litware.
References = For further understanding, Microsoft's documentation on the lakehouse architecture provides insights into how it supports various data types and analytical operations.

NEW QUESTION 2
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.

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 3
- (Topic 2)
You have source data in a folder on a local computer.
You need to create a solution that will use Fabric to populate a data store. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• Support the use of dataflows to load and append data to the data store.
• Ensure that Delta tables are V-Order optimized and compacted automatically. Which type of data store should you use?

A. a lakehouse
B. an Azure SQL database
C. a warehouse
D. a KQL database

Answer: A

Explanation:
A lakehouse (A) is the type of data store you should use. It supports dataflows to load and append data and ensures that Delta tables are Z-Order optimized and compacted automatically. References = The capabilities of a lakehouse and its support for Delta tables are described in the lakehouse and Delta table documentation.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a new semantic model in OneLake. You use a Fabric notebook to read the data into a Spark DataFrame.
You need to evaluate the data to calculate the min, max, mean, and standard deviation values for all the string and numeric columns.
Solution: You use the following PySpark expression: df.explain()
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The df.explain() method does not meet the goal of evaluating data to calculate statistical functions. It is used to display the physical plan that Spark will execute. References = The correct usage of the explain() function can be found in the PySpark documentation.

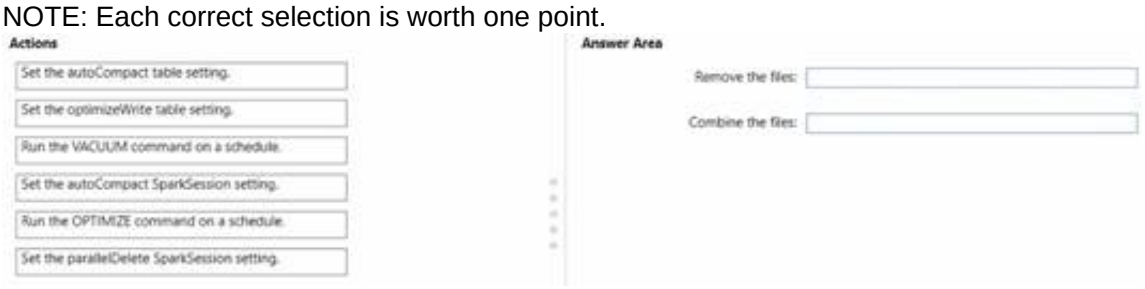
NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 2)
You have a semantic model named Model 1. Model 1 contains five tables that all use Import mode. Model1 contains a dynamic row-level security (RLS) role named HR. The HR role filters employee data so that HR managers only see the data of the department to which they are assigned.
You publish Model1 to a Fabric tenant and configure RLS role membership. You share the model and related reports to users.
An HR manager reports that the data they see in a report is incomplete. What should you do to validate the data seen by the HR Manager?

A. Ask the HR manager to open the report in Microsoft Power Bl Desktop.
B. Select Test as role to view the data as the HR role.
C. Select Test as role to view the report as the HR manager,
D. Filter the data in the report to match the intended logic of the filter for the HR department.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To validate the data seen by the HR manager, you should use the 'Test as role' feature in Power BI service. This allows you to see the data exactly as it would appear for the HR role, considering the dynamic RLS setup. Here is how you would proceed:
? Navigate to the Power BI service and locate Model1.
? Access the dataset settings for Model1.
? Find the security/RLS settings where you configured the roles.
? Use the 'Test as role' feature to simulate the report viewing experience as the HR role.
? Review the data and the filters applied to ensure that the RLS is functioning correctly.
? If discrepancies are found, adjust the RLS expressions or the role membership as needed.
References: The 'Test as role' feature and its use for validating RLS in Power BI is covered in the Power BI documentation available on Microsoft's official documentation.

NEW QUESTION 6
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse named Lakehouse1
Readings from 100 loT 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.



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 7
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse named Lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains a subfolder named Subfolder1 that contains CSV files. You need to convert the CSV files into the delta format that has V-Order optimization enabled. What should you do from Lakehouse explorer?

A. Use the Load to Tables feature.
B. Create a new shortcut in the Files section.
C. Create a new shortcut in the Tables section.
D. Use the Optimize feature.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To convert CSV files into the delta format with Z-Order optimization enabled, you should use the Optimize feature (D) from Lakehouse Explorer. This will allow you to optimize the file organization for the most efficient querying. References = The process for converting and optimizing file formats within a lakehouse is discussed in the lakehouse management documentation.

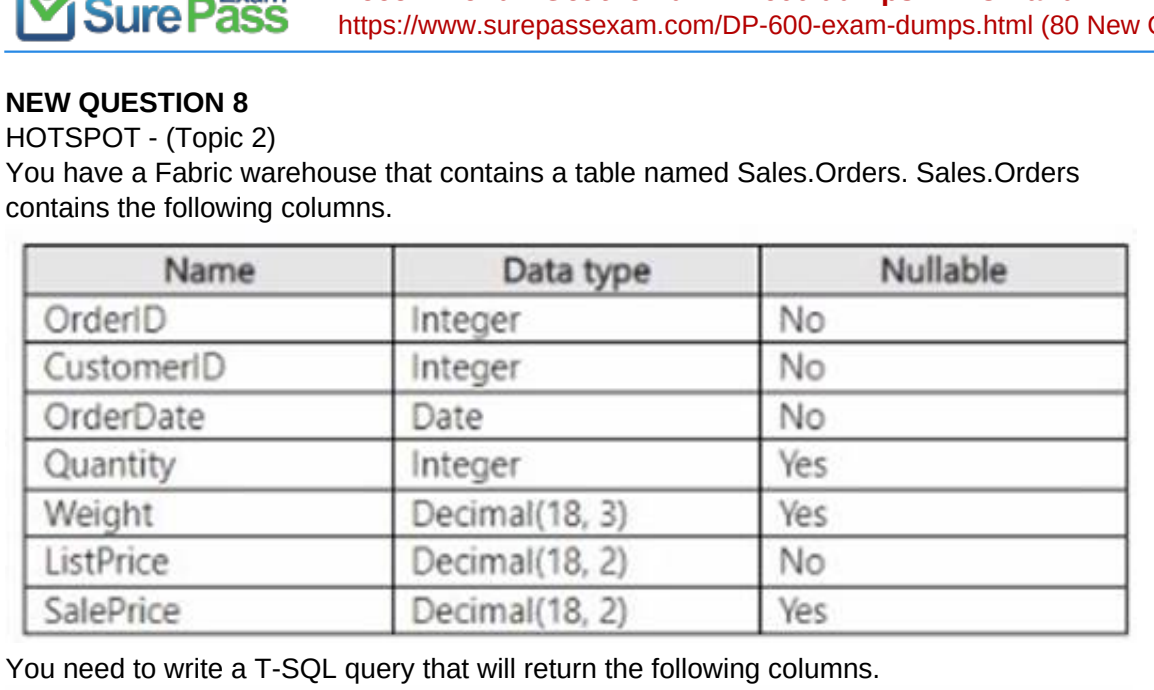
NEW QUESTION 8
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric warehouse that contains a table named Sales.Orders. Sales.Orders contains the following columns.

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.



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 9
- (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 10
- (Topic 2)
You have a Microsoft Power Bl report named Report1 that uses a Fabric semantic model. Users discover that Report1 renders slowly.
You open Performance analyzer and identify that a visual named Orders By Date is the slowest to render. The duration breakdown for Orders By Date is shown in the following table.

Name	Duration (ms)
DAX query	27
Visual display	39
Other	1047

What will provide the greatest reduction in the rendering duration of Report1?

A. Change the visual type of Orders By Dale.
B. Enable automatic page refresh.
C. Optimize the DAX query of Orders By Date by using DAX Studio.
D. Reduce the number of visuals in Report1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Based on the duration breakdown provided, the major contributor to the rendering duration is categorized as "Other," which is significantly higher than DAX Query and Visual display times. This suggests that the issue is less likely with the DAX calculation or visual rendering times and more likely related to model performance or the complexity of the visual. However, of the options provided, optimizing the DAX query can be a crucial step, even if "Other" factors are dominant. Using DAX Studio, you can analyze and optimize the DAX queries that power your visuals for performance improvements. Here's how you might proceed:
? Open DAX Studio and connect it to your Power BI report.
? Capture the DAX query generated by the Orders By Date visual.
? Use the Performance Analyzer feature within DAX Studio to analyze the query.
? Look for inefficiencies or long-running operations.
? Optimize the DAX query by simplifying measures, removing unnecessary calculations, or improving iterator functions.
? Test the optimized query to ensure it reduces the overall duration.
References: The use of DAX Studio for query optimization is a common best practice for improving Power BI report performance as outlined in the Power BI documentation.

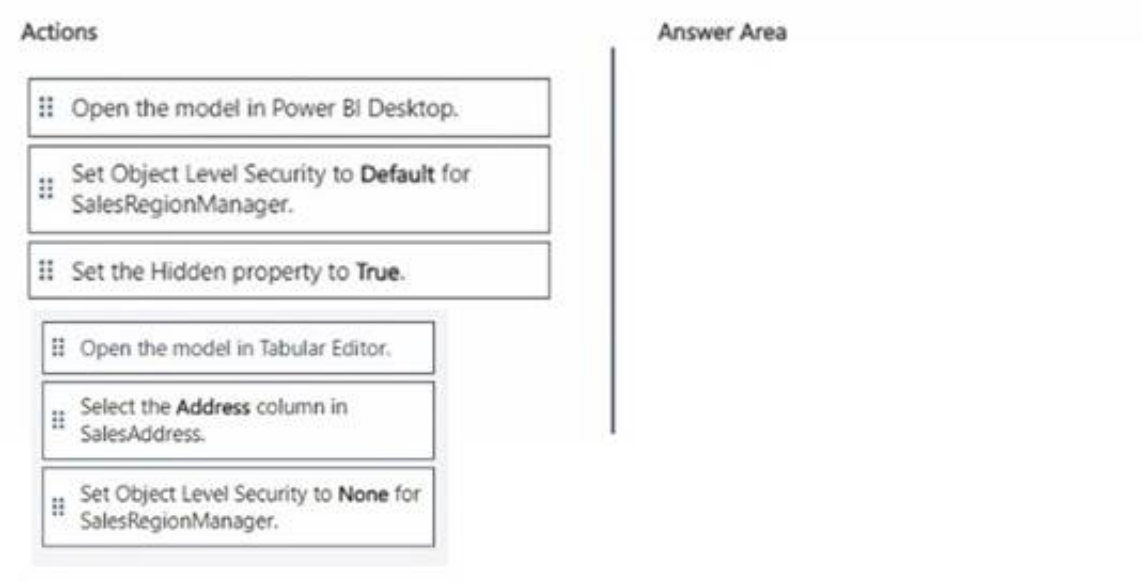
NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a machine learning model registered in a Fabric workspace. You need to use the model to generate predictions by using the predict function in a fabric notebook. Which two languages can you use to perform model scoring? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

A. T-SQL
B. DAX EC.
C. Spark SQL
D. PySpark

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The two languages you can use to perform model scoring in a Fabric notebook using the predict function are Spark SQL (option C) and PySpark (option D). These are both part of the Apache Spark ecosystem and are supported for machine learning tasks in a Fabric environment. References = You can find more information about model scoring and supported languages in the context of Fabric notebooks in the official documentation on Azure Synapse Analytics.

NEW QUESTION 13
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
You create a semantic model by using Microsoft Power Bl Desktop. The model contains one security role named SalesRegionManager and the following tables:
• Sales
• SalesRegion
• Sales Ad dress
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.



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 18
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric workspace named Workspace1 that contains a data flow named Dataflow1. Dataflow1 contains a query that returns the data shown in the following exhibit.

You need to transform the date columns into attribute-value pairs, where columns become rows.
You select the VendorlD column.
Which transformation should you select from the context menu of the VendorlD column?

A. Group by
B. Unpivot columns
C. Unpivot other columns
D. Split column
E. Remove other columns

Answer: B

Explanation:
The transformation you should select from the context menu of the VendorID column to transform the date columns into attribute-value pairs, where columns become rows, is Unpivot columns (B). This transformation will turn the selected columns into rows with two new columns, one for the attribute (the original column names) and one for the value (the data from the cells). References = Techniques for unpivoting columns are covered in the Power Query documentation, which explains how to use the transformation in data modeling.

NEW QUESTION 21
- (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 25
- (Topic 2)
You have a Microsoft Power Bl semantic model that contains measures. The measures use multiple calculate functions and a filter function.
You are evaluating the performance of the measures.
In which use case will replacing the filter function with the keepfilters function reduce execution time?

A. when the filter function uses a nested calculate function
B. when the filter function references a column from a single table that uses Import mode
C. when the filter function references columns from multiple tables
D. when the filter function references a measure

Answer: A

Explanation:
The KEEPFILTERS function modifies the way filters are applied in calculations done through the CALCULATE function. It can be particularly beneficial to replace the FILTER function with KEEPFILTERS when the filter context is being overridden by nested CALCULATE functions, which may remove filters that are being applied on a column. This can potentially reduce execution time because KEEPFILTERS maintains the existing filter context and allows the nested CALCULATE functions to be evaluated more efficiently. References: This information is based on the DAX reference and performance optimization guidelines in the Microsoft Power BI documentation.

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 2)
You have an Azure Repos Git repository named Repo1 and a Fabric-enabled Microsoft Power Bl Premium capacity. The capacity contains two workspaces named Workspace! and Workspace2. Git integration is enabled at the workspace level.
You plan to use Microsoft Power Bl Desktop and Workspace! to make version-controlled changes to a semantic model stored in Repo1. The changes will be built and deployed lo Workspace2 by using Azure Pipelines.
You need to ensure that report and semantic model definitions are saved as individual text files in a folder hierarchy. The solution must minimize development and maintenance effort.
In which file format should you save the changes?

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

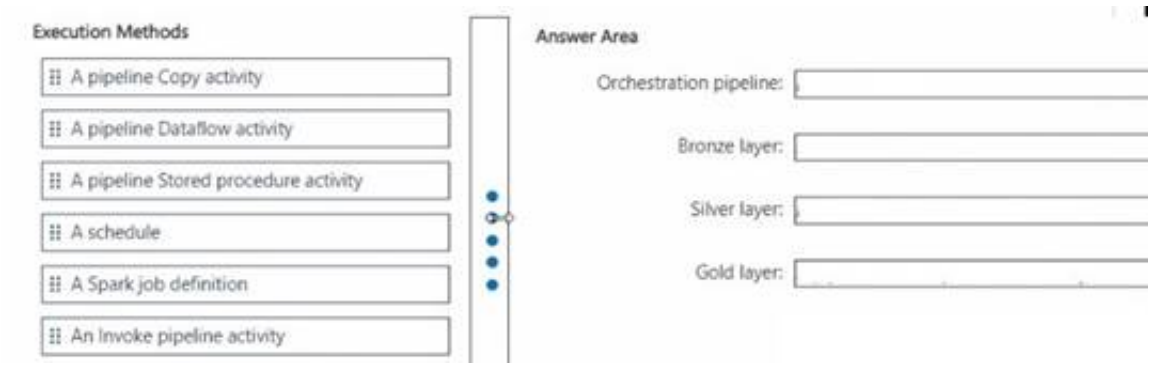
Answer: C

Explanation:
When working with Power BI Desktop and Git integration for version control, report and semantic model definitions should be saved in the PBIX format. PBIX is the Power BI Desktop file format that contains definitions for reports, data models, and queries, and it can be easily saved and tracked in a version-controlled environment. The solution should minimize development and maintenance effort, and saving in PBIX format allows for the easiest transition from development to deployment, especially when using Azure Pipelines for CI/CD (continuous integration/continuous deployment) practices.
References: The use of PBIX files with Power BI Desktop and Azure Repos for version control is discussed in Microsoft's official Power BI documentation, particularly in the sections covering Power BI Desktop files and Azure DevOps integration.

NEW QUESTION 28
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
You are implementing a medallion architecture in a single Fabric workspace.
You have a lakehouse that contains the 8ronze 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 32
- (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 36
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant.
You plan to create a Fabric notebook that will use Spark DataFrames to generate Microsoft Power Bl visuals.
You run the following code.

```
from powerbiclient import QuickVisualize, get_dataset_config, Report

PBI_visualize = QuickVisualize(get_dataset_config(df))
PBI_visualize
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The code embeds an existing Power BI report.	○	○
The code creates a Power BI report.	○	○
The code displays a summary of the DataFrame.	○	○

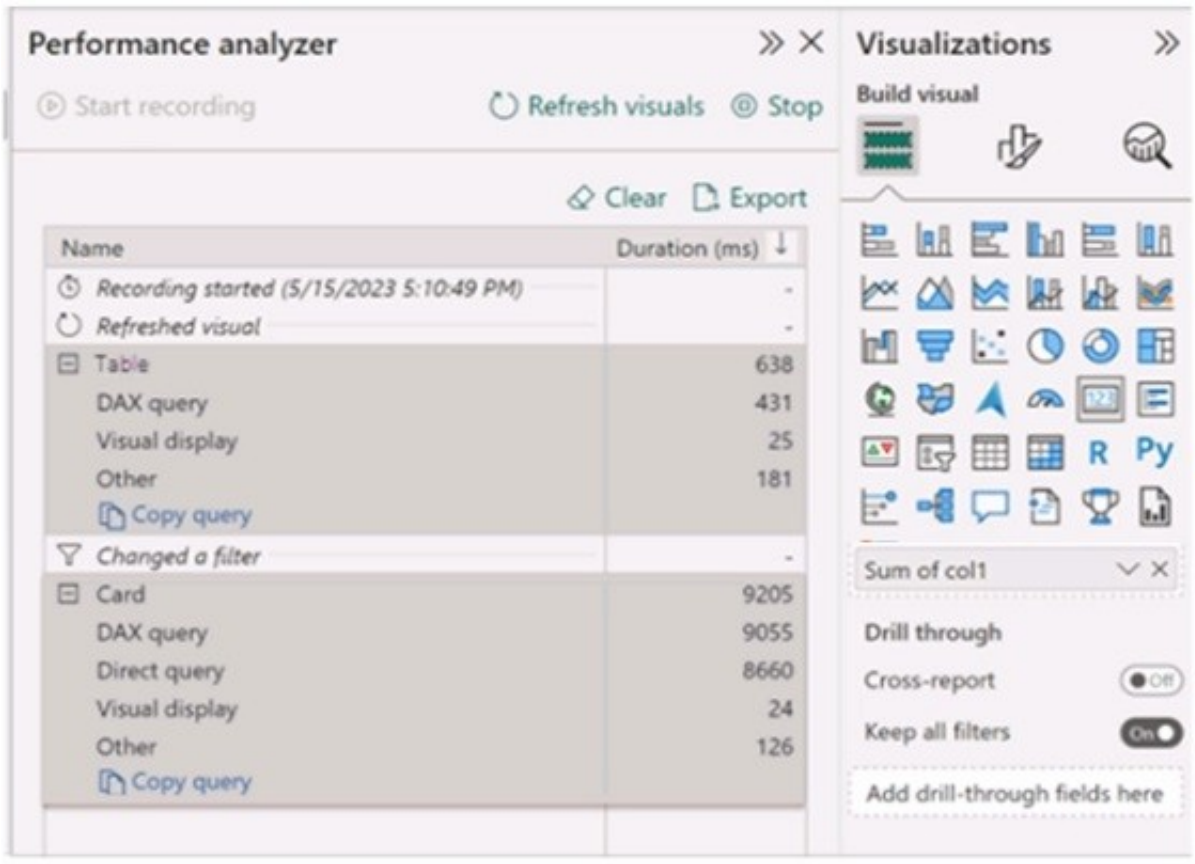
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The code embeds an existing Power BI report. - No

? The code creates a Power BI report. - No
? The code displays a summary of the DataFrame. - Yes
The code provided seems to be a snippet from a SQL query or script which is neither creating nor embedding a Power BI report directly. It appears to be setting up a DataFrame for use within a larger context, potentially for visualization in Power BI, but the code itself does not perform the creation or embedding of a report. Instead, it's likely part of a data processing step that summarizes data.
References =
? Introduction to DataFrames - Spark SQL
? Power BI and Azure Databricks

NEW QUESTION 38
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a Microsoft Power B1 report and a semantic model that uses Direct Lake mode. From Power Si Desktop, you open Performance analyzer as shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The Direct Lake fallback behavior is set to **[answer choice]**. DirectQueryOnly
Automatic
DirectLakeOnly
DirectQueryOnly

The query for the table visual is executed by using **[answer choice]**. the composite model
the composite model
Direct Lake
DirectQuery

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The Direct Lake fallback behavior is set to: DirectQueryOnly
? The query for the table visual is executed by using: DirectQuery
In the context of Microsoft Power BI, when using DirectQuery in Direct Lake mode, there is no caching of data and all queries are sent directly to the underlying data source. The Performance Analyzer tool shows the time taken for different operations, and from the options provided, it indicates that DirectQuery mode is being used for the visuals, which is consistent with the Direct Lake setting. DirectQueryOnly as the fallback behavior ensures that only DirectQuery will be used without reverting to import mode.

NEW QUESTION 40
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