Exam Questions DP-700

Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric (beta)

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/DP-700/

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
You need to populate the MAR1 data in the bronze layer.
Which two types of activities should you include in the pipeline? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. ForEach
B. Copy data
C. WebHook
D. Stored procedure

Answer: AB

Explanation:
MAR1 has seven entities, each accessible via a different API endpoint. A ForEach activity is required to iterate over these endpoints to fetch data from each one. It enables dynamic execution of API calls for each entity.
The Copy data activity is the primary mechanism to extract data from REST APIs and load it into the bronze layer in Delta format. It supports native connectors for REST APIs and Delta, minimizing development effort.
You need to schedule the population of the medallion layers to meet the technical requirements.
What should you do?
* A. Schedule a data pipeline that calls other data pipelines.
* B. Schedule a notebook.
* C. Schedule an Apache Spark job.
* D. Schedule multiple data pipelines.
* Answer: A
The technical requirements specify that:
Medallion layers must be fully populated sequentially (bronze silver gold). Each layer must be populated before the next.
If any step fails, the process must notify the data engineers. Data imports should run simultaneously when possible.
Why Use a Data Pipeline That Calls Other Data Pipelines?
A data pipeline provides a modular and reusable approach to orchestrating the sequential population of medallion layers.
By calling other pipelines, each pipeline can focus on populating a specific layer (bronze, silver, or gold), simplifying development and maintenance.
A parent pipeline can handle:
- Sequential execution of child pipelines.
- Error handling to send email notifications upon failures.
- Parallel execution of tasks where possible (e.g., simultaneous imports into the bronze layer).

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 2)
You need to resolve the sales data issue. The solution must minimize the amount of data
transferred.
What should you do?

A. Spilt the dataflow into two dataflows.
B. Configure scheduled refresh for the dataflow.
C. Configure incremental refresh for the dataflo
D. Set Store rows from the past to 1 Month.
E. Configure incremental refresh for the dataflo
F. Set Refresh rows from the past to 1 Year.
G. Configure incremental refresh for the dataflo
H. Set Refresh rows from the past to 1 Month.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The sales data issue can be resolved by configuring incremental refresh for the dataflow. Incremental refresh allows for only the new or changed data to be processed, minimizing the amount of data transferred and improving performance.
The solution specifies that data older than one month never changes, so setting the refresh period to 1 Month is appropriate. This ensures that only the most recent month of data will be refreshed, reducing unnecessary data transfers.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 2)
What should you do to optimize the query experience for the business users?

A. Enable V-Order.
B. Create and update statistics.
C. Run the VACUUM command.
D. Introduce primary keys.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You have three users named User1, User2, and User3.
You have the Fabric workspaces shown in the following table.

Name	Workspace admin
Workspace1	User1
Workspace2	User2

You have a security group named Group1 that contains User1 and User3. The Fabric admin creates the domains shown in the following table.

Name	Domain admin
Domain1	User1
Domain2	User2

User1 creates a new workspace named Workspace3. You add Group1 to the default domain of Domain1.
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
User3 has Viewer role access to Workspace3.	○	○
User3 has Domain contributor access to Domain1.	○	○
User2 has Contributor role access to Workspace3.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User3 has Viewer role access to Workspace3.	○	○
User3 has Domain contributor access to Domain1.	○	○
User2 has Contributor role access to Workspace3.	○	○

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 3)
You have a Fabric warehouse named DW1. DW1 contains a table that stores sales data and is used by multiple sales representatives.
You plan to implement row-level security (RLS).
You need to ensure that the sales representatives can see only their respective data. Which warehouse object do you require to implement RLS?

A. ISTORED PROCEDURE
B. CONSTRAINT
C. SCHEMA
D. FUNCTION

Answer: D

Explanation:

To implement Row-Level Security (RLS) in a Fabric warehouse, you need to use a function that defines the security logic for filtering the rows of data based on the user's identity or role. This function can be used in conjunction with a security policy to control access to specific rows in a table.
In the case of sales representatives, the function would define the filtering criteria (e.g., based on a column such as SalesRepID or SalesRepName), ensuring that each representative can only see their respective data.

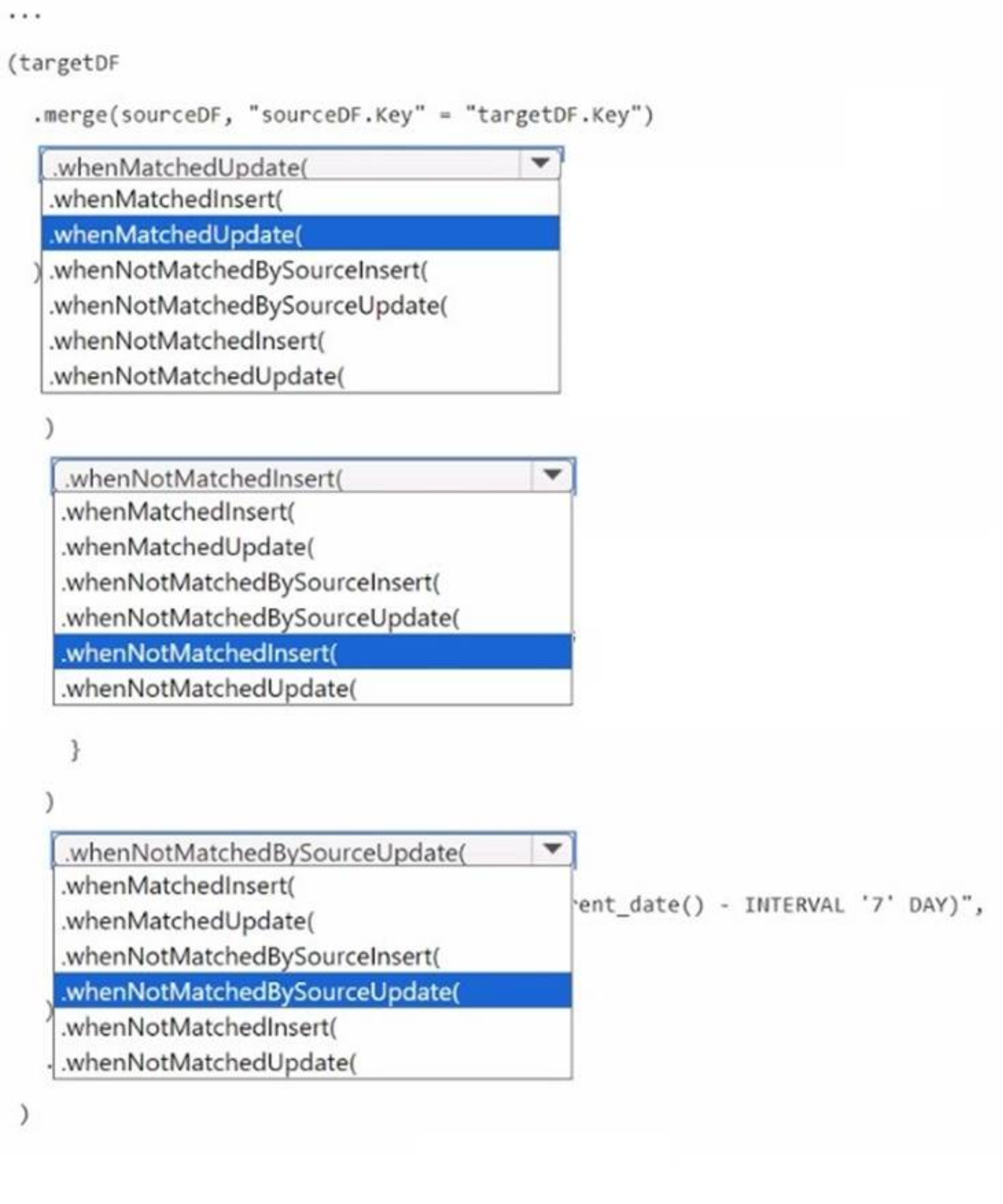
NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 3)
You have an Azure SQL database named DB1.
In a Fabric workspace, you deploy an eventstream named EventStreamDBI to stream record changes from DB1 into a lakehouse.
You discover that events are NOT being propagated to EventStreamDBI.
You need to ensure that the events are propagated to EventStreamDBI. What should you do?

A. Create a read-only replica of DB1.
B. Create an Azure Stream Analytics job.
C. Enable Extended Events for DB1.
D. Enable change data capture (CDC) for DB1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You have a Fabric workspace that contains a lakehouse named Lakehousel. Lakehousel contains a table named Status_Target that has the following columns:
• Key
• Status
• LastModified
The data source contains a table named Status.Source that has the same columns as Status_Target. Status.Source is used to populate Status_Target. In a notebook name Notebook!, you load Status_Source to a DataFrame named sourceDF and Status_Target to a DataFrame named targetDF. You need to implement an incremental loading pattern by using Notebook-!. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• For all the matching records that have the same value of key, update the value of LastModified in Status_Target to the value of LastModified in Status_Source.
• Insert all the records that exist in Status_Source that do NOT exist in Status_Target.
• Set the value of Status in Status_Target to inactive for all the records that were last modified more than seven days ago and that do NOT exist in Status.Source.
How should you complete the statement? 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

```
...
(targetDF
  .merge(sourceDF, "sourceDF.Key" = "targetDF.Key")
```

.whenMatchedUpdate(
- .whenMatchedInsert(
- .whenMatchedUpdate(
- .whenNotMatchedBySourceInsert(
- .whenNotMatchedBySourceUpdate(
- .whenNotMatchedInsert(
- .whenNotMatchedUpdate(

```
  )
```

.whenNotMatchedInsert(
- .whenMatchedInsert(
- .whenMatchedUpdate(
- .whenNotMatchedBySourceInsert(
- .whenNotMatchedBySourceUpdate(
- .whenNotMatchedInsert(
- .whenNotMatchedUpdate(

```
  }
)
```

.whenNotMatchedBySourceUpdate(
- .whenMatchedInsert(
- .whenMatchedUpdate(
- .whenNotMatchedBySourceInsert(
- .whenNotMatchedBySourceUpdate(
- .whenNotMatchedInsert(
- .whenNotMatchedUpdate(

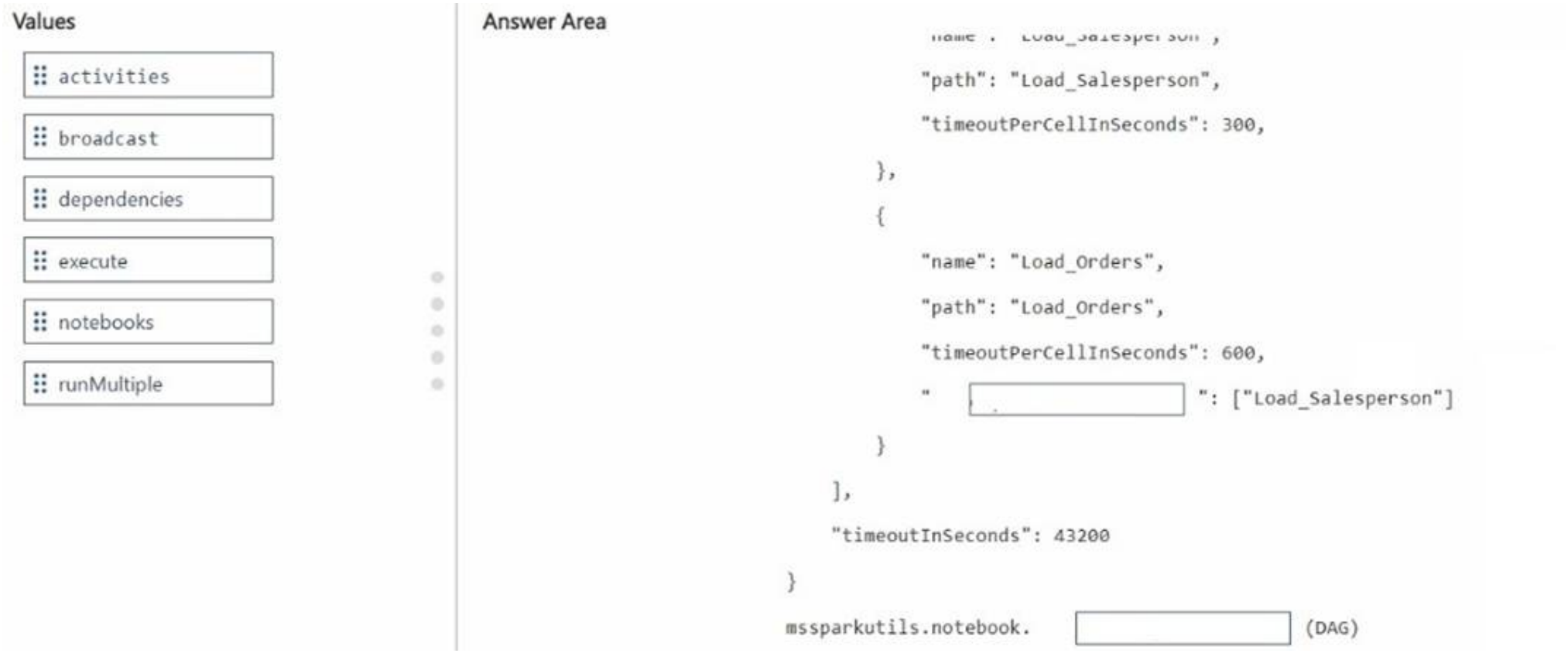
```
ent_date() - INTERVAL '7' DAY)",
)
```

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 3)
You have an Azure key vault named KeyVaultl that contains secrets.
You have a Fabric workspace named Workspace-!. Workspace! contains a notebook named Notebookl that performs the following tasks:
• Loads stage data to the target tables in a lakehouse
• Triggers the refresh of a semantic model
You plan to add functionality to Notebookl that will use the Fabric API to monitor the semantic model refreshes. You need to retrieve the registered application ID and secret from KeyVaultl to generate the authentication token.
Solution: You use the following code segment:
Use notebookutils.credentials.getSecret and specify the key vault URL and key vault secret. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)
You have two Fabric notebooks named Load_Salesperson and Load_Orders that read data from Parquet files in a lakehouse. Load_Salesperson writes to a Delta table named dim_salesperson. Load.Orders writes to a Delta table named fact_orders and is dependent on the successful execution of Load_Salesperson.
You need to implement a pattern to dynamically execute Load_Salesperson and Load_Orders in the appropriate order by using a notebook.
How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate values 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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 3)
You have a Fabric F32 capacity that contains a workspace. The workspace contains a warehouse named DW1 that is modelled by using MD5 hash surrogate keys.
DW1 contains a single fact table that has grown from 200 million rows to 500 million rows during the past year.
You have Microsoft Power BI reports that are based on Direct Lake. The reports show year-over-year values.
Users report that the performance of some of the reports has degraded over time and some visuals show errors.
You need to resolve the performance issues. The solution must meet the following requirements:
Provide the best query performance. Minimize operational costs.
Which should you do?

A. Change the MD5 hash to SHA256.
B. Increase the capacity.C Enable V-Order
C. Modify the surrogate keys to use a different data type.
D. Create views.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In this case, the key issue causing performance degradation likely stems from the use of MD5 hash surrogate keys. MD5 hashes are 128-bit values, which can be inefficient for large datasets like the 500 million rows in your fact table. Using a more efficient data type for surrogate keys (such as integer or bigint) would reduce the storage and processing overhead, leading to better query performance. This approach will improve performance while minimizing operational costs because it reduces the complexity of querying and indexing, as smaller data types are generally faster and more efficient to process.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (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 have a KQL database that contains two tables named Stream and Reference. Stream contains streaming data in the following format.

Column name	Data type
Timestamp	Datetime
GeoLocation	Dynamic
Temperature	Decimal
DeviceId	Int

Reference contains reference data in the following format.

Column name	Data type
DeviceId	Int
DeviceName	String

Both tables contain millions of rows. You have the following KQL queryset.

```
01 Stream
02 | extend lat = todecimal(GeoLocation.Latitude), long = todecimal(GeoLocation.Longitude)
03 | join kind=inner Reference on DeviceId
04 | project Timestamp, lat, long, Temperature, DeviceName
05 | filter Temperature >= 10
06 | render scatterchart with (kind = map)
```

You need to reduce how long it takes to run the KQL queryset. Solution: You change project to extend.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Using extend retains all columns in the table, potentially increasing the size of the output unnecessarily. project is more efficient because it selects only the required columns.

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Topic 3)
You have a Fabric capacity that contains a workspace named Workspace1. Workspace1 contains a lakehouse named Lakehouse1, a data pipeline, a notebook, and several Microsoft Power BI reports.
A user named User1 wants to use SQL to analyze the data in Lakehouse1. You need to configure access for User1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
Provide User1 with read access to the table data in Lakehouse1.
Prevent User1 from using Apache Spark to query the underlying files in Lakehouse1. Prevent User1 from accessing other items in Workspace1.
What should you do?

A. Share Lakehouse1 with User1 directly and select Read all SQL endpoint data.
B. Assign User1 the Viewer role for Workspace1. Share Lakehouse1 with User1 and select Read all SQL endpoint data.
C. Share Lakehouse1 with User1 directly and select Build reports on the default semantic model.
D. Assign User1 the Member role for Workspace1. Share Lakehouse1 with User1 andselect Read all SQL endpoint data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To meet the specified requirements for User1, the solution must ensure:
? Read access to the table data in Lakehouse1: User1 needs permission to access the data within Lakehouse1. By sharing Lakehouse1 with User1 and selecting the Read all SQL endpoint data option, User1 will be able to query the data via SQL endpoints.
? Prevent Apache Spark usage: By sharing the lakehouse directly and selecting the SQL endpoint data option, you specifically enable SQL-based access to the data, preventing User1 from using Apache Spark to query the data.
? Prevent access to other items in Workspace1: Assigning User1 the Viewer role for Workspace1 ensures that User1 can only view the shared items (in this case, Lakehouse1), without accessing other resources such as notebooks, pipelines, or Power BI reports within Workspace1.
This approach provides the appropriate level of access while restricting User1 to only the required resources and preventing access to other workspace assets.

NEW QUESTION 19
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You are building a data loading pattern for Fabric notebook workloads. You have the following code segment:

```
def loading_pattern_sample(df_source):
    try:
        deltaTable = DeltaTable.forName(spark, target_table)
    except Exception:
        try:
            df_source.write.format('delta').mode('overwrite').saveAsTable(f"{target_table}")
        except Exception as e:
            print(f':Load for table {target_table} failed with error: {str(e)}')
            raise
        return

    try:
        change_detection_columns = [col for col in df_source.columns if col not in candidate_key]

        match_condition = ' AND '.join([f'target.{col} = source.{col}' for col in candidate_key])
        update_condition = ' OR '.join([f'target.{col} != source.{col}' for col in change_detection_columns])

        update_expr = {col: f'source.{col}' for col in df_source.columns}

        merge_operation = deltaTable.alias('target').merge(
            source=df_source.alias('source'),
            condition=match_condition
        ).whenMatchedUpdate(
            condition=update_condition,
            set=update_expr
        ).whenNotMatchedInsertAll()

        merge_operation.execute()
    except Exception as e:
        print(f'Insert operation for table {target_table} failed with error: {str(e)}')
    return
```

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 target table will always be overwritten.	○	○
The merge operation will always run.	○	○
The loading pattern supports both full and incremental loading requirements.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The target table will always be overwritten.	○	○
The merge operation will always run.	○	○
The loading pattern supports both full and incremental loading requirements.	○	○

NEW QUESTION 21
- (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 have a Fabric eventstream that loads data into a table named Bike_Location in a KQL database. The table contains the following columns:
BikepointID Street Neighbourhood No_Bikes No_Empty_Docks Timestamp
You need to apply transformation and filter logic to prepare the data for consumption. The solution must return data for a neighbourhood named Sands End when No_Bikes is at least 15. The results must be ordered by No_Bikes in ascending order.
Solution: You use the following code segment:

```
bike_location
| filter Neighbourhood == "Sands End" and No_Bikes >= 15
| order by No_Bikes
| project BikepointID, Street, Neighbourhood, No_Bikes, No_Empty_Docks, Timestamp
```

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. no

Answer: B

Explanation:

This code does not meet the goal because it uses order by, which is not valid in KQL. The correct term in KQL is sort by.
Correct code should look like:

```
bike_location
| filter Neighbourhood == "Sands End" and No_Bikes >= 15
| sort by No_Bikes asc
| project BikepointID, Street, Neighbourhood, No_Bikes, No_Empty_Docks, Timestamp
```

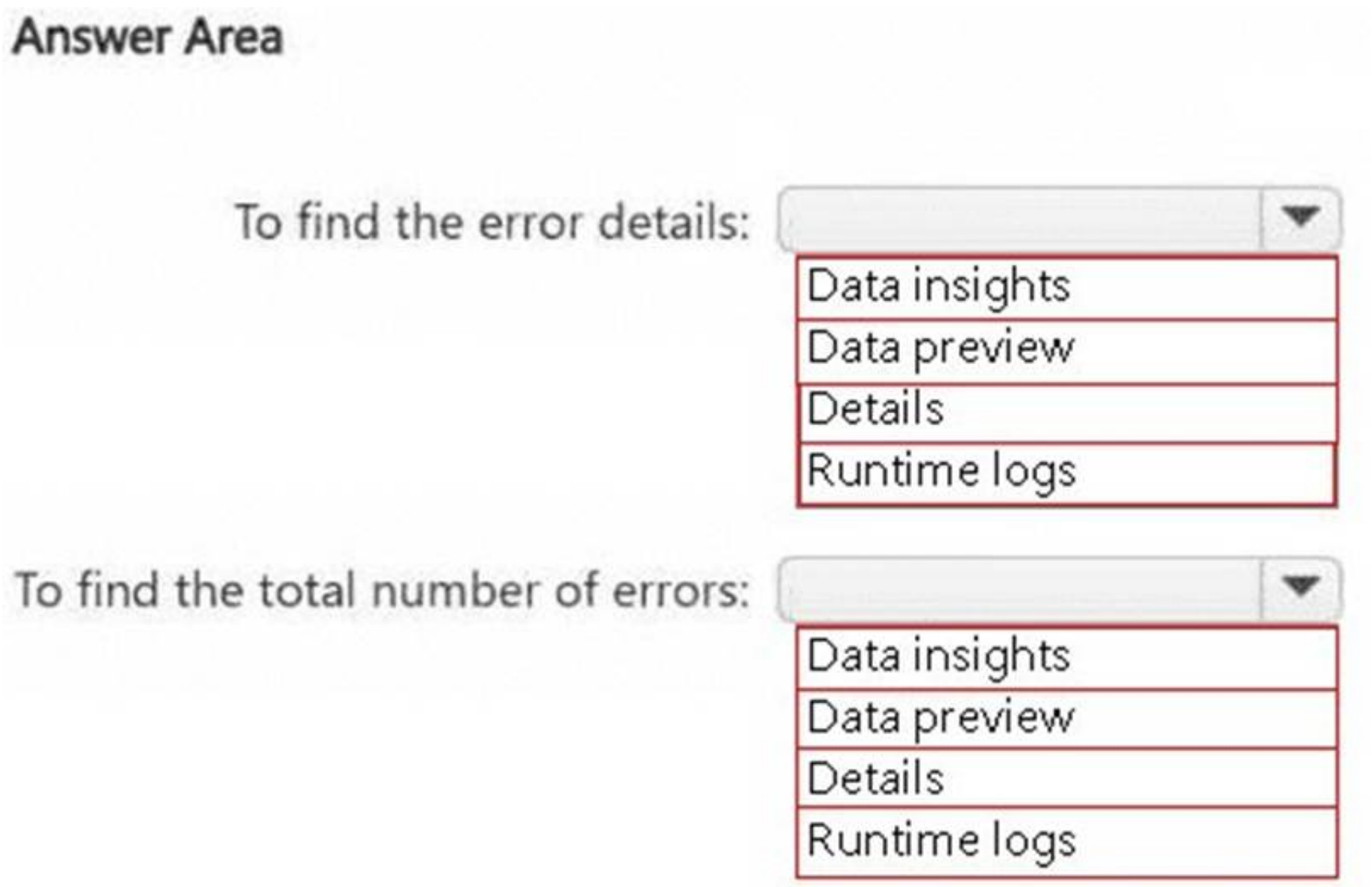
NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 3)
You have a Fabric workspace named Workspace1 that contains a lakehouse named Lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains the following tables:
Orders
Customer Employee
The Employee table contains Personally Identifiable Information (PII).
A data engineer is building a workflow that requires writing data to the Customer table, however, the user does NOT have the elevated permissions required to view the contents of the Employee table.
You need to ensure that the data engineer can write data to the Customer table without reading data from the Employee table.
Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Share Lakehouse1 with the data engineer.
B. Assign the data engineer the Contributor role for Workspace2.
C. Assign the data engineer the Viewer role for Workspace2.
D. Assign the data engineer the Contributor role for Workspace1.
E. Migrate the Employee table from Lakehouse1 to Lakehouse2.
F. Create a new workspace named Workspace2 that contains a new lakehouse named Lakehouse2.
G. Assign the data engineer the Viewer role for Workspace1.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
To meet the requirements of ensuring that the data engineer can write data to the Customer table without reading data from the Employee table (which contains Personally Identifiable Information, or PII), you can implement the following steps:
? Share Lakehouse1 with the data engineer.
By sharing Lakehouse1 with the data engineer, you provide the necessary access to the data within the lakehouse. However, this access should be controlled through roles and permissions, which will allow writing to the Customer table but prevent reading from the Employee table.
? Assign the data engineer the Contributor role for Workspace1.
Assigning the Contributor role for Workspace1 grants the data engineer the ability to perform actions such as writing to tables (e.g., the Customer table) within the workspace. This role typically allows users to modify and manage data without necessarily granting them access to view all data (e.g., PII data in the Employee table).
? Migrate the Employee table from Lakehouse1 to Lakehouse2.
To prevent the data engineer from accessing the Employee table (which contains PII), you can migrate the Employee table to a separate lakehouse (Lakehouse2) or workspace
(Workspace2). This separation of sensitive data ensures that the data engineer's access is restricted to the Customer table in Lakehouse1, while the Employee table can be managed separately and protected under different access controls.

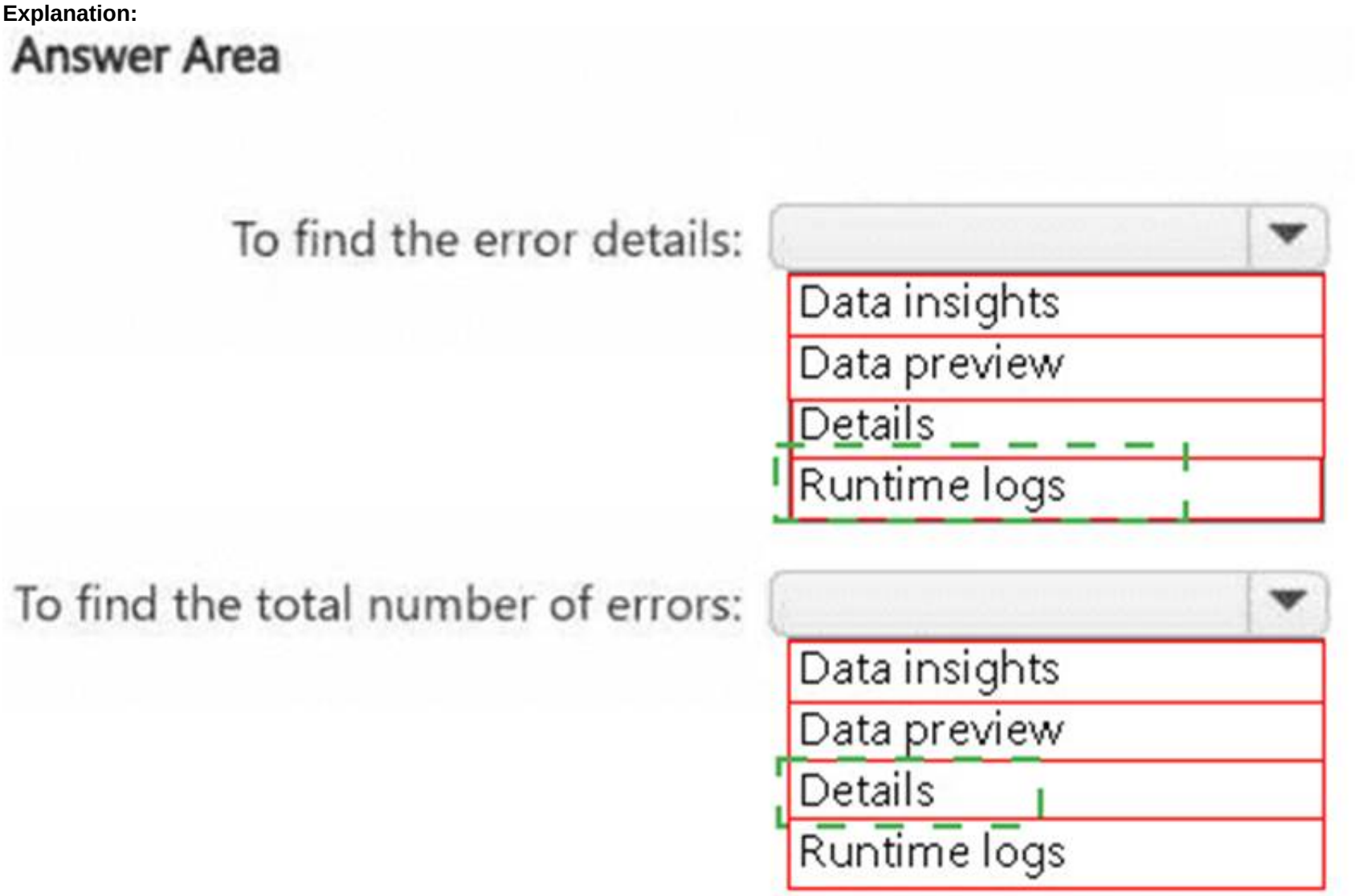
NEW QUESTION 30
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You have a Fabric workspace that contains an eventstream named EventStream1. You discover that an EventStream1 transformation fails.
You need to find the following error information: The error details, including the occurrence time The total number of errors
What should you use? 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

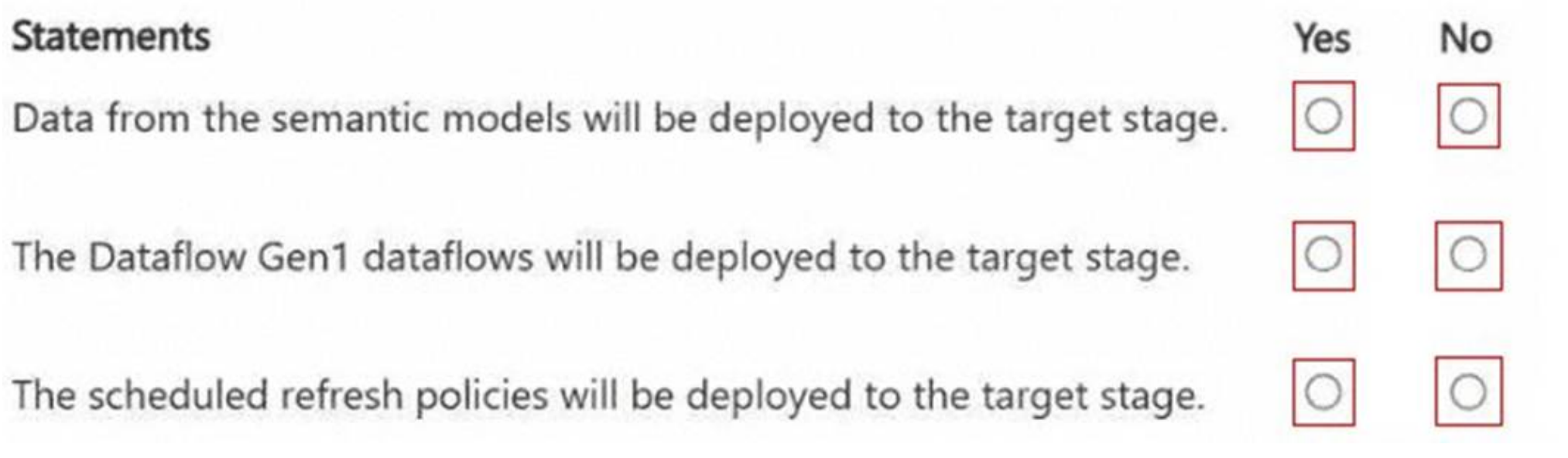
Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 34
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You have a Fabric workspace named Workspace1_DEV that contains the following items: 10 reports
Four notebooks Three lakehouses Two data pipelines
Two Dataflow Gen1 dataflows Three Dataflow Gen2 dataflows
Five semantic models that each has a scheduled refresh policy
You create a deployment pipeline named Pipeline1 to move items from Workspace1_DEV to a new workspace named Workspace1_TEST.

You deploy all the items from Workspace1_DEV to Workspace1_TEST.
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

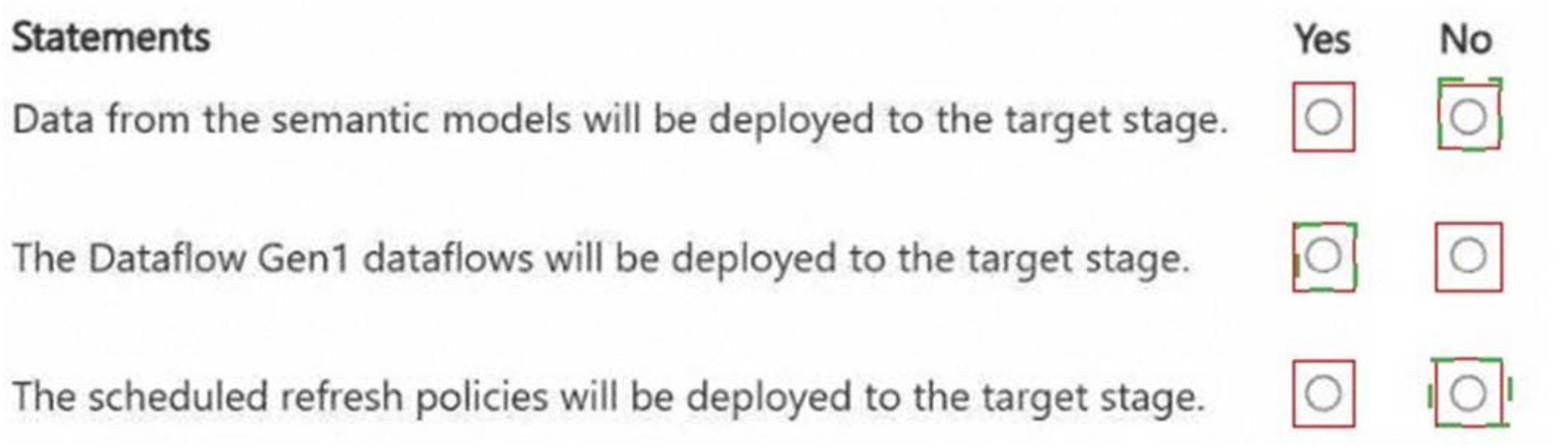


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

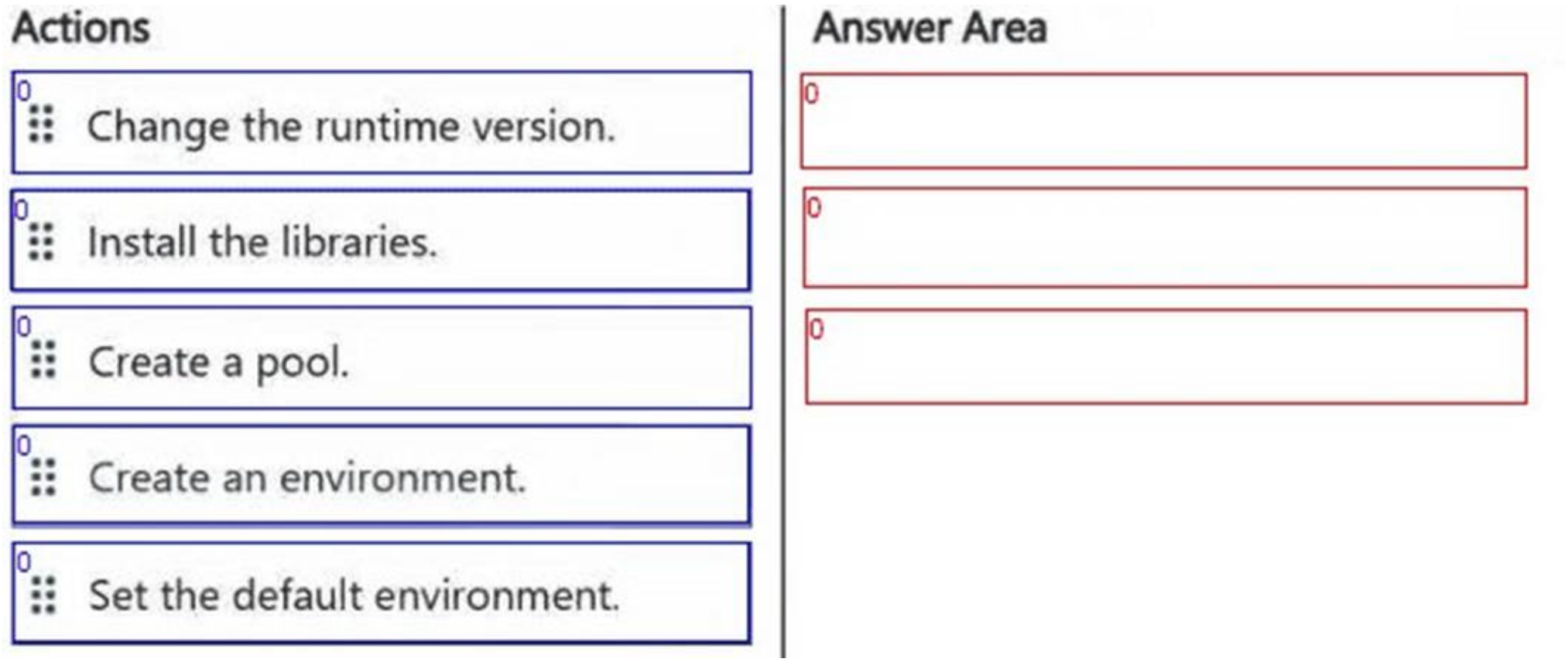
Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area



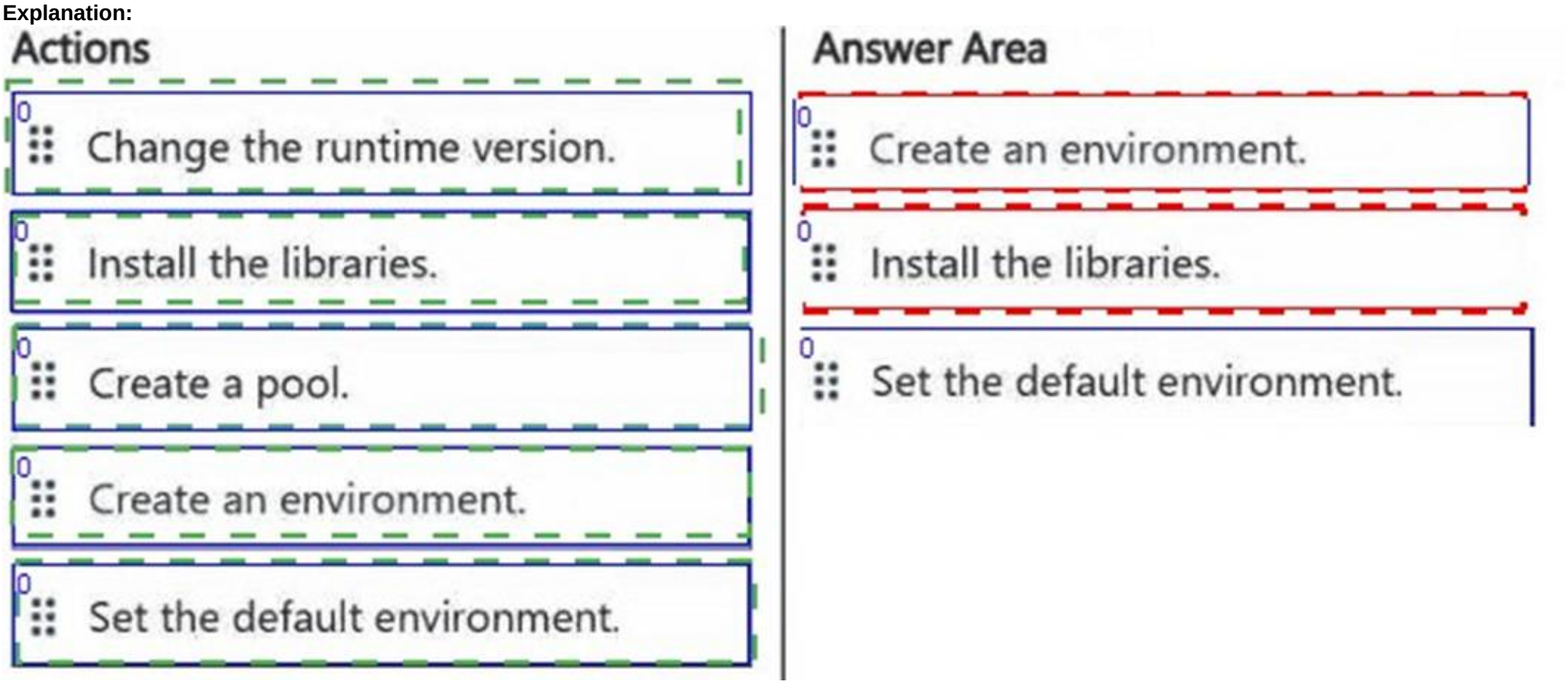
NEW QUESTION 38
DRAG DROP - (Topic 3)
Your company has a team of developers. The team creates Python libraries of reusable code that is used to transform data.
You create a Fabric workspace name Workspace1 that will be used to develop extract, transform, and load (ETL) solutions by using notebooks.
You need to ensure that the libraries are available by default to new notebooks in Workspace1.
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:



NEW QUESTION 43
- (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 have a Fabric eventstream that loads data into a table named Bike_Location in a KQL database. The table contains the following columns:
BikepointID Street Neighbourhood No_Bikes No_Empty_Docks
Timestamp
You need to apply transformation and filter logic to prepare the data for consumption. The solution must return data for a neighbourhood named Sands End when No_Bikes is at least 15. The results must be ordered by No_Bikes in ascending order.
Solution: You use the following code segment:

```
SELECT BikepointID, Street, Neighbourhood, No_Bikes, No_Empty_Docks, Timestamp
FROM bike_location
WHERE neighbourhood = 'Sands End'
AND no_bikes >= 15
ORDER BY no_bikes
```

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. no

Answer: B

Explanation:
This code does not meet the goal because this is an SQL-like query and cannot be executed in KQL, which is required for the database.
Correct code should look like:

```
bike_location
| filter Neighbourhood == "Sands End" and No_Bikes >= 15
| sort by No_Bikes asc
| project BikepointID, Street, Neighbourhood, No_Bikes, No_Empty_Docks, Timestamp
```

NEW QUESTION 44
- (Topic 3)
You have a Fabric deployment pipeline that uses three workspaces named Dev, Test, and Prod.
You need to deploy an eventhouse as part of the deployment process. What should you use to add the eventhouse to the deployment process?
A. GitHub Actions
B. a deployment pipeline
C. an Azure DevOps pipeline

Answer: B

Explanation:
A deployment pipeline in Fabric is designed to automate the process of deploying assets (such as reports, datasets, eventhouses, and other objects) between environments like Dev, Test, and Prod. Since you need to deploy an eventhouse as part of the deployment process, a deployment pipeline is the appropriate tool to move this asset through the different stages of your environment.

NEW QUESTION 49
- (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 have a KQL database that contains two tables named Stream and Reference. Stream contains streaming data in the following format.

Column name	Data type
Timestamp	Datetime
GeoLocation	Dynamic
Temperature	Decimal
DeviceId	Int

Reference contains reference data in the following format.

Column name	Data type
DeviceId	Int
DeviceName	String

Both tables contain millions of rows. You have the following KQL queryset.
You need to reduce how long it takes to run the KQL queryset. Solution: You move the filter to line 02.

```
01 Stream
02 | extend lat = todecimal(GeoLocation.Latitude), long = todecimal(GeoLocation.Longitude)
03 | join kind=inner Reference on DeviceId
04 | project Timestamp, lat, long, Temperature, DeviceName
05 | filter Temperature >= 10
06 | render scatterchart with (kind = map)
```

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Moving the filter to line 02: Filtering the Stream table before performing the join operation reduces the number of rows that need to be processed during the join. This is an effective optimization technique for queries involving large datasets.

NEW QUESTION 54
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