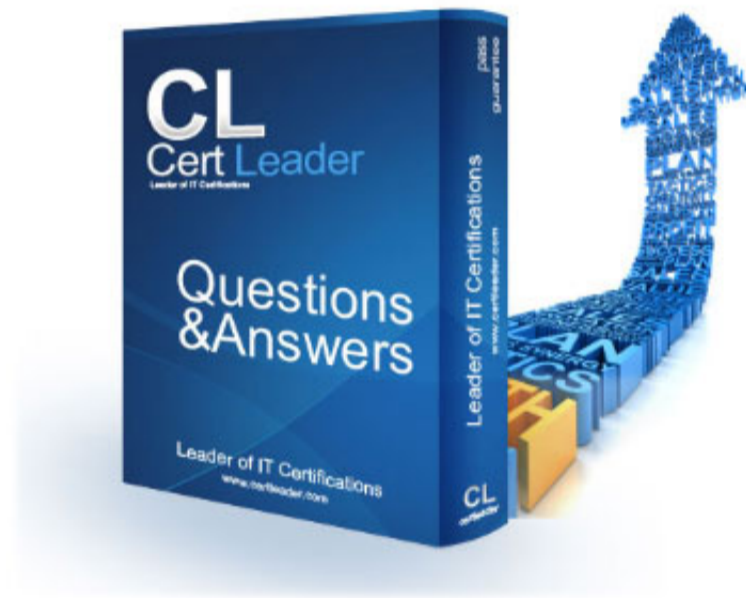


## DP-600 Dumps

# Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric

<https://www.certleader.com/DP-600-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Topic 1)

You need to recommend a solution to prepare the tenant for the PoC.

Which two actions should you recommend performing from the Fabric Admin portal? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. Enable the Users can try Microsoft Fabric paid features option for specific security groups.
- B. Enable the Allow Azure Active Directory guest users to access Microsoft Fabric option for specific security groups.
- C. Enable the Users can create Fabric items option and exclude specific security groups.
- D. Enable the Users can try Microsoft Fabric paid features option for the entire organization.
- E. Enable the Users can create Fabric items option for specific security groups.

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

The PoC is planned to be completed using a Fabric trial capacity, which implies that users involved in the PoC should be able to try paid features. However, this should be limited to specific security groups involved in the PoC to prevent the entire organization from accessing these features before the trial is proven successful (A). The ability for users to create Fabric items should also be enabled for specific security groups to ensure that only the relevant team members participating in the PoC can create items in the Fabric environment (E).

**NEW QUESTION 2**

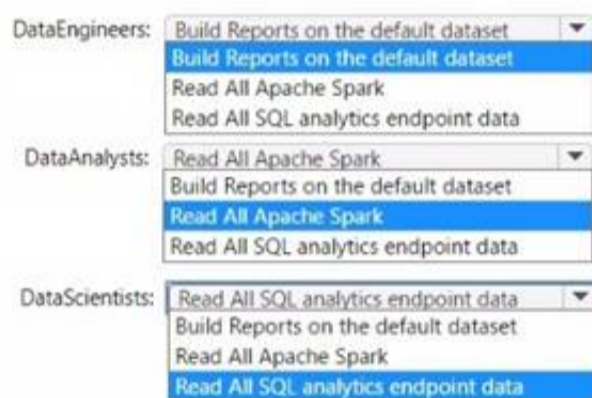
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You need to 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**



- 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 [dbo].[ProductsWithPricingGroup]
AS
SELECT ProductId,
       ProductCategory,
       ListPrice,
       CASE
       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**

- (Topic 1)

You need to implement the date dimension in the data store. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

What are two ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Populate the date dimension table by using a dataflow.
- B. Populate the date dimension table by using a Stored procedure activity in a pipeline.
- C. Populate the date dimension view by using T-SQL.
- D. Populate the date dimension table by using a Copy activity in a pipeline.

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

Both a dataflow (A) and a Stored procedure activity in a pipeline (B) are capable of creating and populating a date dimension table. A dataflow can perform the transformation needed to create the date dimension, and it aligns with the preference for using low-code tools for data ingestion when possible. A Stored procedure could be written to generate the necessary date dimension data and executed within a pipeline, which also adheres to the technical requirements for the PoC.

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse. The warehouse uses row-level security (RLS). You create a Direct Lake semantic model that uses the Delta tables and RLS of the warehouse. When users interact with a report built from the model, which mode will be used by the DAX queries?

- A. DirectQuery
- B. Dual
- C. Direct Lake
- D. Import

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When users interact with a report built from a Direct Lake semantic model that uses row-level security (RLS), the DAX queries will operate in DirectQuery mode (A). This is because the model directly queries the underlying data source without importing data into Power BI. References = The Power BI documentation on DirectQuery provides detailed explanations of how RLS and DAX queries function in this mode.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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
DATE_BUCKET
DATEFROMPARTS
DATEPART
DATETRUNC
DATENAME(
weekday
day
dayofyear
weekday
, OrderDate) AS DayName
FROM Sales.Orders
```

- 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.

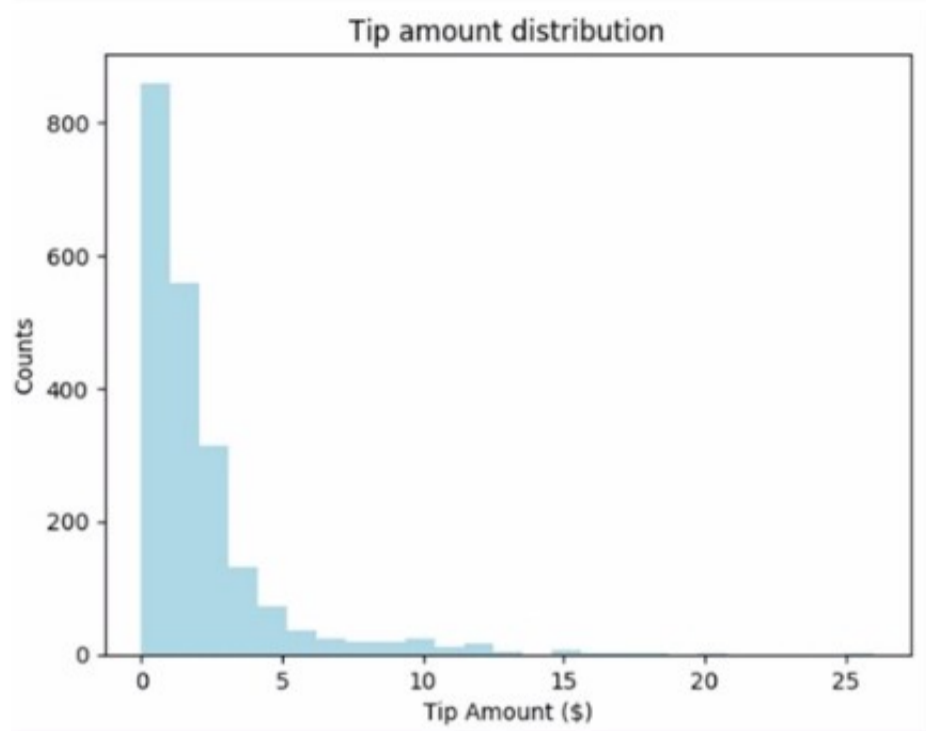
**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric notebook that has the Python code and output shown in the following exhibit.

```
# Look at a histogram of tips by count by using Matplotlib

ax1 = sampled_taxi_pd_df['tipAmount'].plot(kind='hist', bins=25, facecolor='lightblue')
ax1.set_title('Tip amount distribution')
ax1.set_xlabel('Tip Amount ($)')
ax1.set_ylabel('Counts')
plt.suptitle('')
plt.show()
```



Which type of analytics are you performing?

- A. predictive
- B. descriptive
- C. prescriptive
- D. diagnostic

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Python code and output shown in the exhibit display a histogram, which is a representation of the distribution of data. This kind of analysis is descriptive analytics, which is used to describe or summarize the features of a dataset. Descriptive analytics answers the question of "what has happened" by providing insight into past data through tools such as mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and graphical representations like histograms. References: Descriptive analytics and the use of histograms as a way to visualize data distribution are basic concepts in data analysis, often covered in introductory analytics and Python programming resources.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a Microsoft Power BI report. You are exploring a new semantic model.

You need to display the following column statistics:

- Count
- Average
- Null count
- Distinct count
- Standard deviation

Which Power Query function should you run?

- A. Tabl
- B. FuzzyGroup
- C. Table.Profile
- D. Table.View
- E. Table.Schema

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Table.Profile function in Power Query is used to generate column statistics such as count, average, null count, distinct count, and standard deviation. You can use this function as follows:

? Invoke the Power Query Editor.

? Apply the Table.Profile function to your table.

? The result will be a table where each row represents a column from the original table, and each column in the result represents a different statistic such as those listed in the requirement.

References: The use of Table.Profile is part of Power Query M function documentation where it explains how to gather column statistics for a given table.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a semantic model. The model uses Direct Lake mode.

You suspect that some DAX queries load unnecessary columns into memory. You need to identify the frequently used columns that are loaded into memory.

What are two ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. Use the Analyze in Excel feature.
- B. Use the Vertipaq Analyzer tool.
- C. Query the \$system.discovered\_STORAGE\_TABLE\_COLUMN-IN\_SEGMENTS dynamic management view (DMV).
- D. Query the discover\_hehory6Rant dynamic management view (DMV).

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

The Vertipaq Analyzer tool (B) and querying the \$system.discovered\_STORAGE\_TABLE\_COLUMNS\_IN\_SEGMENTS dynamic management view (DMV) (C) can help identify which columns are frequently loaded into memory. Both methods provide insights into the storage and retrieval aspects of the semantic model. References = The Power BI documentation on Vertipaq Analyzer and DMV queries offers detailed guidance on how to use these tools for performance analysis.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric workspace that uses the default Spark starter pool and runtime version 1,2.

You plan to read a CSV file named Sales.raw.csv in a lakehouse, select columns, and save the data as a Delta table to the managed area of the lakehouse.

Sales\_raw.csv contains 12 columns.

You have the following code.

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import year

(spark
 .read
 .format("csv")
 .option("header", 'true')
 .load("Files/sales_raw.csv")
 .select('SalesOrderNumber', 'OrderDate', 'CustomerName', 'UnitPrice')
 .withColumn("Year", year("OrderDate"))
 .write
 .partitionBy('Year')
 .saveAsTable("sales")
)
```

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 Spark engine will read only the 'SalesOrderNumber', 'OrderDate', 'CustomerName', 'UnitPrice' columns from Sales_raw.csv.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Removing the partition will reduce the execution time of the query.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adding inferSchema='true' to the options will increase the execution time of the query.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

? The Spark engine will read only the 'SalesOrderNumber', 'OrderDate', 'CustomerName', 'UnitPrice' columns from Sales\_raw.csv. - Yes

? Removing the partition will reduce the execution time of the query. - No

? Adding inferSchema='true' to the options will increase the execution time of the query. - Yes

The code specifies the selection of certain columns, which means only those columns will be read into the DataFrame. Partitions in Spark are a way to optimize the execution of queries by organizing the data into parts that can be processed in parallel. Removing the partition could potentially increase the execution time because Spark would no longer be able to process the data in parallel efficiently. The inferSchema option allows Spark to automatically detect the column data types, which can increase the execution time of the initial read operation because it requires Spark to read through the data to infer the schema.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (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.summary()

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Yes, the df.summary() method does meet the goal. This method is used to compute specified statistics for numeric and string columns. By default, it provides statistics such as count, mean, stddev, min, and max. References = The PySpark API documentation details the summary() function and the statistics it provides.

**NEW QUESTION 14**

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse.

You plan to query sales data files by using the SQL endpoint. The files will be in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) storage bucket. You need to recommend which file format to use and where to create a shortcut. Which two actions should you include in the recommendation? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.  
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. Create a shortcut in the Files section.
- B. Use the Parquet format
- C. Use the CSV format.
- D. Create a shortcut in the Tables section.
- E. Use the delta format.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

You should use the Parquet format (B) for the sales data files because it is optimized for performance with large datasets in analytical processing and create a shortcut in the Tables section (D) to facilitate SQL queries through the lakehouse's SQL endpoint. References = The best practices for working with file formats and shortcuts in a lakehouse environment are covered in the lakehouse and SQL endpoint documentation provided by the cloud data platform services.

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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

- 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 19**

- (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 22**

- (Topic 2)

You are analyzing customer purchases in a Fabric notebook by using PySpanc You have the following DataFrames:

- transactions: Contains five columns named transaction\_id, customer\_id, product\_id, amount, and date and has 10 million rows, with each row representing a transaction
- customers: Contains customer details in 1,000 rows and three columns named customer\_id, name, and country

You need to join the DataFrames on the customer\_id column. The solution must minimize data shuffling. You write the following code.

```
from pyspark.sql import functions as F

results =
```

Which code should you run to populate the results DataFrame?

- A) `transactions.join(F.broadcast(customers), transactions.customer_id == customers.customer_id)`

B)

```
transactions.join(customers, transactions.customer_id == customers.customer_id).distinct()
```

C)

```
transactions.join(customers, transactions.customer_id == customers.customer_id)
```

D)

```
transactions.crossJoin(customers).where(transactions.customer_id == customers.customer_id)
```

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

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

The correct code to populate the results DataFrame with minimal data shuffling is Option A. Using the broadcast function in PySpark is a way to minimize data movement by broadcasting the smaller DataFrame (customers) to each node in the cluster. This is ideal when one DataFrame is much smaller than the other, as in this case with customers. References = You can refer to the official Apache Spark documentation for more details on joins and the broadcast hint.

**NEW QUESTION 24**

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a workspace named Workspace^ Workspacel is assigned to a Fabric capacity.

You need to recommend a solution to provide users with the ability to create and publish custom Direct Lake semantic models by using external tools. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which three actions in the Fabric Admin portal should you include in the recommendation? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. From the Tenant settings, set Allow XMLA Endpoints and Analyze in Excel with on- premises datasets to Enabled
- B. From the Tenant settings, set Allow Azure Active Directory guest users to access Microsoft Fabric to Enabled
- C. From the Tenant settings, select Users can edit data models in the Power BI service.
- D. From the Capacity settings, set XMLA Endpoint to Read Write
- E. From the Tenant settings, set Users can create Fabric items to Enabled
- F. From the Tenant settings, enable Publish to Web

**Answer: ACD****Explanation:**

For users to create and publish custom Direct Lake semantic models using external tools, following the principle of least privilege, the actions to be included are enabling XMLA Endpoints (A), editing data models in Power BI service (C), and setting XMLA Endpoint to Read-Write in the capacity settings (D). References = More information can be found in the Admin portal of the Power BI service documentation, detailing tenant and capacity settings.

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Topic 2)

You are the administrator of a Fabric workspace that contains a lakehouse named Lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains the following tables:

- Table1: A Delta table created by using a shortcut
- Table2: An external table created by using Spark
- Table3: A managed table

You plan to connect to Lakehouse1 by using its SQL endpoint. What will you be able to do after connecting to Lakehouse1?

- A. ReadTable3.
- B. Update the data Table3.
- C. ReadTable2.
- D. Update the data in Table1.

**Answer: D****NEW QUESTION 30**

- (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**

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a data pipeline.

You need to ensure that the pipeline runs every four hours on Mondays and Fridays. To what should you set Repeat for the schedule?

- A. Daily
- B. By the minute
- C. Weekly
- D. Hourly

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

You should set Repeat for the schedule to Weekly (C). This allows you to specify the pipeline to run on specific days of the week, in this case, every four hours on Mondays and Fridays. References = Scheduling options for data pipelines are available in the Azure Data Factory documentation, which includes details on configuring recurring triggers.

**NEW QUESTION 39**

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse.

You use a dataflow to load a new dataset from OneLake to the warehouse.

You need to add a Power Query step to identify the maximum values for the numeric columns.

Which function should you include in the step?

- A. Tabl
- B. MaxN
- C. Table.Max
- D. Table.Range
- E. Table.Profile

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Table.Max function should be used in a Power Query step to identify the maximum values for the numeric columns. This function is designed to calculate the maximum value across each column in a table, which suits the requirement of finding maximum values for numeric columns. References = For detailed information on Power Query functions, including Table.Max, please refer to Power Query M function reference.

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse named lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains a table named Table1.

You are creating a new data pipeline.

You plan to copy external data to Table1. The schema of the external data changes regularly.

You need the copy operation to meet the following requirements:

- Replace Table1 with the schema of the external data.
- Replace all the data in Table1 with the rows in the external data.

You add a Copy data activity to the pipeline. What should you do for the Copy data activity?

- A. From the Source tab, add additional columns.
- B. From the Destination tab, set Table action to Overwrite.
- C. From the Settings tab, select Enable staging
- D. From the Source tab, select Enable partition discovery
- E. From the Source tab, select Recursively

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

For the Copy data activity, from the Destination tab, setting Table action to Overwrite (B) will ensure that Table1 is replaced with the schema and rows of the external data, meeting the requirements of replacing both the schema and data of the destination table. References = Information about Copy data activity and table actions in Azure Data Factory, which can be applied to data pipelines in Fabric, is available in the Azure Data Factory documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant tha1 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:

EXPLAIN TABLE customer Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

No, the EXPLAIN TABLE statement does not identify whether maintenance tasks were performed on a table. It shows the execution plan for a query. References = The usage and output of the EXPLAIN command can be found in the Spark SQL documentation.

**NEW QUESTION 52**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant.

You plan to create a Fabric notebook that will use Spark DataFrames to generate Microsoft Power BI 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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The code creates a Power BI report.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The code displays a summary of the DataFrame.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 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 =

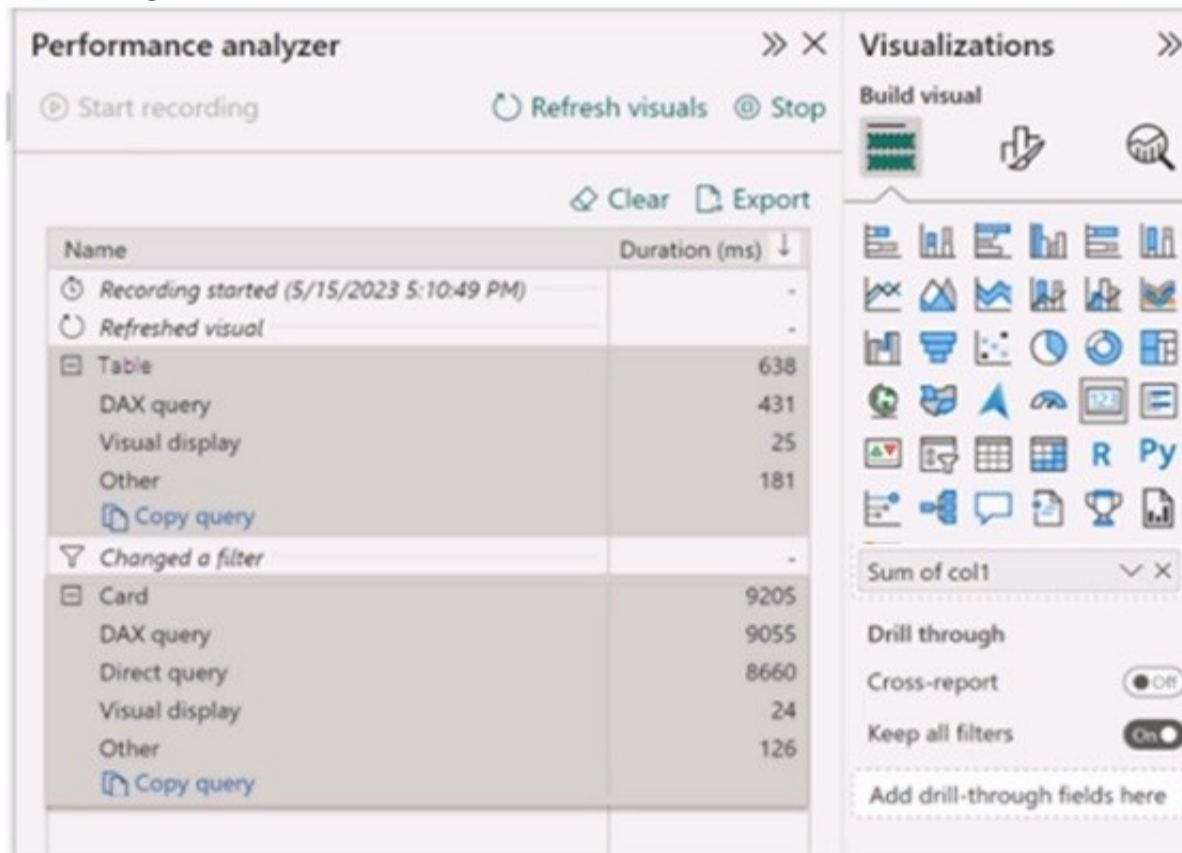
? Introduction to DataFrames - Spark SQL

? Power BI and Azure Databricks

**NEW QUESTION 55**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a Microsoft Power BI report and a semantic model that uses Direct Lake mode. From Power BI 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].

The query for the table visual is executed by using [answer choice].

- 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 56**

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