

DP-600^{Q&As}

Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric

Pass Microsoft DP-600 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.leads4pass.com/dp-600.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Microsoft
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



QUESTION 1

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse.

A user discovers that a report that usually takes two minutes to render has been running for 45 minutes and has still not rendered.

You need to identify what is preventing the report query from completing.

Which dynamic management view (DMV) should you use?

- A. sys.dm-exec_requests
- B. sys.dm_exec_sessions
- C. sys.dm_exec_connections
- D. sys.dm_pdw_exec_requests

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The correct DMV to identify what is preventing the report query from completing is sys.dm_pdw_exec_requests (D). This DMV is specific to Microsoft Analytics Platform System (previously known as SQL Data Warehouse), which is the environment assumed to be used here. It provides information about all queries and load commands currently running or that have recently run. References = You can find more about DMVs in the Microsoft documentation for Analytics Platform System.

QUESTION 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

Correct 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.

QUESTION 3

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.

Select and Place:

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:

Correct Answer:

Actions

- Set the autoCompact table setting.
- 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:

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.

QUESTION 4

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse 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

Correct 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.

QUESTION 5

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.

Correct 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.

[Latest DP-600 Dumps](#)

[DP-600 VCE Dumps](#)

[DP-600 Practice Test](#)