DP-600Q&As

Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric

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QUESTION 1

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.

QUESTION 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

Correct 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.

QUESTION 3

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

Correct 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.

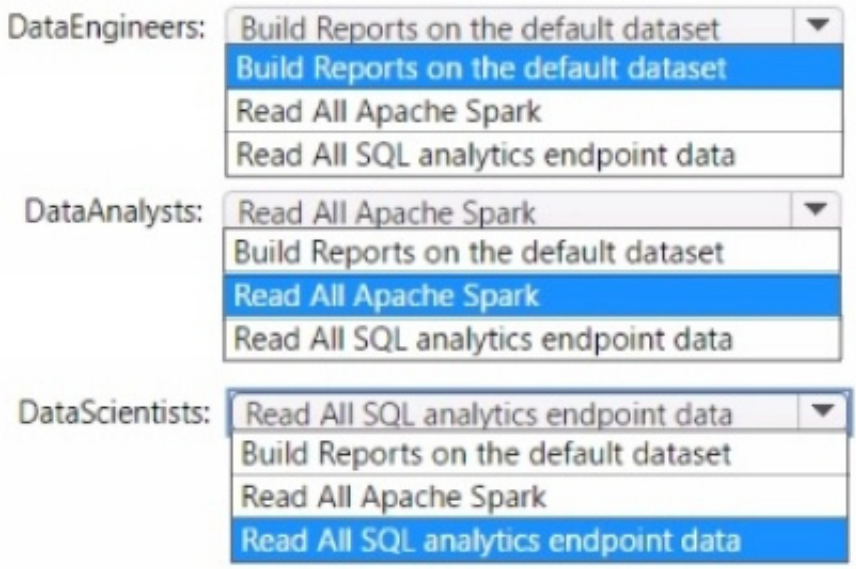
QUESTION 4

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

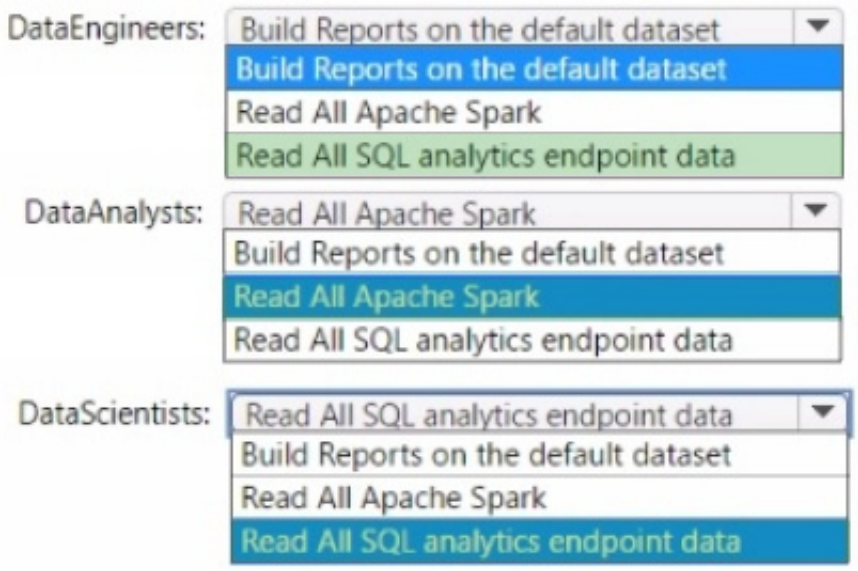
Which additional permissions should you assign when you share the data store? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



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.

QUESTION 5

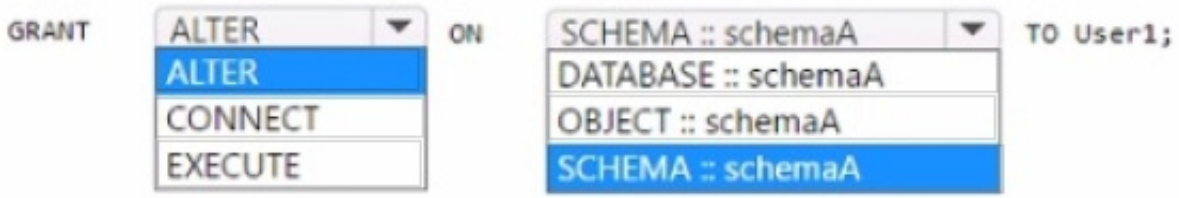
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse named Warehouse1. Warehouse1 contains three schemas named schemaA, schemaB. and schemaC.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can truncate tables in schemaA only.

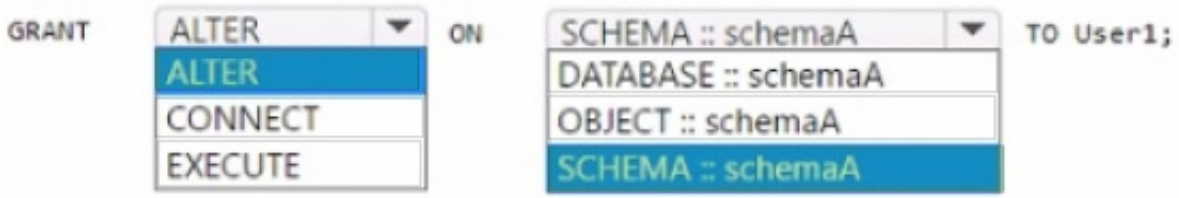
How should you complete the T-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



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