

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 lakehouse named lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains an unpartitioned table named Table1.

You plan to copy data to Table1 and partition the table based on a date column in the source data.

You create a Copy activity to copy the data to Table1.

You need to specify the partition column in the Destination settings of the Copy activity.

What should you do first?

- A. From the Destination tab, set Mode to Append.
- B. From the Destination tab, select the partition column,
- C. From the Source tab, select Enable partition discovery
- D. From the Destination tab, set Mode to Overwrite.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Before specifying the partition column in the Destination settings of the Copy activity, you should set Mode to Append (A). This will allow the Copy activity to add data to the table while taking the partition column into account. References = The configuration options for Copy activities and partitioning in Azure Data Factory, which are applicable to Fabric dataflows, are outlined in the official Azure Data Factory documentation.

QUESTION 2

You have a data warehouse that contains a table named Stage. Customers. Stage-Customers contains all the customer record updates from a customer relationship management (CRM) system. There can be multiple updates per customer

You need to write a T-SQL query that will return the customer ID, name, postal code, and the last updated time of the most recent row for each customer ID.

How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area,

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

```
WITH CUSTOMERBASE AS (  
  SELECT [CustomerID]  
  ,[CustomerName]  
  ,[PostalCode]  
  ,[LastUpdated]  
  ,X = ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID ORDER BY LastUpdated DESC)  
  .  
  SELECT CustomerID, CustomerName, PostalCode, LastUpdated  
  FROM CUSTOMERBASE  
  WHERE X = 1  
  Having Max(LastUpdated) = 1  
  WHERE LastUpdated = Max(LastUpdated)  
  WHERE X = 1
```

Correct Answer:

```
WITH CUSTOMERBASE AS (  
  SELECT [CustomerID]  
  ,[CustomerName]  
  ,[PostalCode]  
  ,[LastUpdated]  
  ,X = ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID ORDER BY LastUpdated DESC)  
  .  
  SELECT CustomerID, CustomerName, PostalCode, LastUpdated  
  FROM CUSTOMERBASE  
  WHERE X = 1  
  Having Max(LastUpdated) = 1  
  WHERE LastUpdated = Max(LastUpdated)  
  WHERE X = 1
```

In the ROW_NUMBER() function, choose OVER (PARTITION BY CustomerID ORDER BY LastUpdated DESC).

In the WHERE clause, choose WHERE X = 1.

To select the most recent row for each customer ID, you use the ROW_NUMBER() window function partitioned by CustomerID and ordered by LastUpdated in descending order.

This will assign a row number of 1 to the most recent update for each customer. By selecting rows where the row number (X) is 1, you get the latest update per customer.

References =

Use the OVER clause to aggregate data per partition

Use window functions

QUESTION 3

You need to provide Power BI developers with access to the pipeline. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Ensure that the developers can deploy items to the workspaces for Development and Test.

Prevent the developers from deploying items to the workspace for Production.

Follow the principle of least privilege.

Which three levels of access should you assign to the developers? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. Build permission to the production semantic models
- B. Admin access to the deployment pipeline
- C. Viewer access to the Development and Test workspaces
- D. Viewer access to the Production workspace
- E. Contributor access to the Development and Test workspaces
- F. Contributor access to the Production workspace

Correct Answer: BDE

Explanation: To meet the requirements, developers should have Admin access to the deployment pipeline (B), Contributor access to the Development and Test workspaces (E), and Viewer access to the Production workspace (D). This setup ensures they can perform necessary actions in development and test environments without having the ability to affect production. References = The Power BI documentation on workspace access levels and deployment pipelines provides guidelines on assigning appropriate permissions.

QUESTION 4

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a complex semantic model. The model is based on a star schema and contains many tables, including a fact table named Sales. You need to create a diagram of the model. The diagram must contain only the Sales table and related tables. What should you use from Microsoft Power BI Desktop?

- A. data categories
- B. Data view
- C. Model view
- D. DAX query view

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: To create a diagram that contains only the Sales table and related tables, you should use the Model view (C) in Microsoft Power BI Desktop. This view allows you to visualize and manage the relationships between tables within your semantic model. References = Microsoft Power BI Desktop documentation outlines the functionalities available in Model view for managing semantic models.

QUESTION 5

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.

Hot Area:

```
CREATE VIEW [dbo].[ProductsWithPricingGroup]
AS
SELECT ProductID,
ProductCategory,
ListPrice,
CASE
WHEN ListPrice < 50 THEN 'low'
WHEN (ListPrice >= 50 AND ListPrice < 1000 ) THEN 'medium'
WHEN ListPrice >= 1000 THEN 'high'
END AS PricingGroup
FROM dbo.Products
```

Correct Answer:

```

CREATE [VIEW] [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
    
```

You should use CREATE VIEW to make the pricing group logic available for TSQL 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.

[DP-600 PDF Dumps](#)

[DP-600 Practice Test](#)

[DP-600 Study Guide](#)