



Microsoft

Exam Questions DP-600

Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric

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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 design a semantic model for the customer satisfaction report.

Which data source authentication method and mode should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Authentication method: Service principal authentication
Basic authentication
Service principal authentication
Single sign-on (SSO) authentication

Mode: DirectQuery
Direct Lake
DirectQuery
Import

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

For the semantic model design required for the customer satisfaction report, the choices for data source authentication method and mode should be made based on security and performance considerations as per the case study provided.

Authentication method: The data should be accessed securely, and given that row-level security (RLS) is required for users executing T-SQL queries, you should use an authentication method that supports RLS. Service principal authentication is suitable for automated and secure access to the data, especially when the access needs to be controlled programmatically and is not tied to a specific user's credentials.

Mode: The report needs to show data as soon as it is updated in the data store, and it should only contain data from the current and previous year. DirectQuery mode allows for real-time reporting without importing data into the model, thus meeting the need for up-to-date data. It also allows for RLS to be implemented and enforced at the data source level, providing the necessary security measures.

Based on these considerations, the selections should be:

? Authentication method: Service principal authentication

? Mode: DirectQuery

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Which type of data store should you recommend in the AnalyticsPOC workspace?

- A. a data lake
- B. a warehouse
- C. a lakehouse
- D. an external Hive metaStore

Answer: C

Explanation:

A lakehouse (C) should be recommended for the AnalyticsPOC workspace. It combines the capabilities of a data warehouse with the flexibility of a data lake. A lakehouse supports semi-structured and unstructured data and allows for T-SQL and Python read access, fulfilling the technical requirements outlined for Litware. References = For further understanding, Microsoft's documentation on the lakehouse architecture provides insights into how it supports various data types and analytical operations.

NEW QUESTION 4

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 [VIEW] [dbo].[ProductsWithPricingGroup]
AS
SELECT ProductId,
       ProductName,
       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 5

- (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 6

- (Topic 1)

What should you recommend using to ingest the customer data into the data store in the AnalyticsPOC workspace?

- A. a stored procedure
- B. a pipeline that contains a KQL activity
- C. a Spark notebook
- D. a dataflow

Answer: D

Explanation:

For ingesting customer data into the data store in the AnalyticsPOC workspace, a dataflow (D) should be recommended. Dataflows are designed within the Power BI service to ingest, cleanse, transform, and load data into the Power BI environment. They allow for the low-code ingestion and transformation of data as needed by Litware's technical requirements. References = You can learn more about dataflows and their use in Power BI environments in Microsoft's Power BI documentation.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains 30 CSV files in OneLake. The files are updated daily.

You create a Microsoft Power BI semantic model named Modell that uses the CSV files as a data source. You configure incremental refresh for Model 1 and publish the model to a Premium capacity in the Fabric tenant.

When you initiate a refresh of Model1, the refresh fails after running out of resources. What is a possible cause of the failure?

- A. Query folding is occurring.
- B. Only refresh complete days is selected.
- C. XMLA Endpoint is set to Read Only.
- D. Query folding is NOT occurring.
- E. The data type of the column used to partition the data has changed.

Answer: E

Explanation:

A possible cause for the failure is that query folding is NOT occurring (D). Query folding helps optimize refresh by pushing down the query logic to the source system, reducing the amount of data processed and transferred, hence conserving resources. References = The Power BI documentation on incremental refresh and query folding provides detailed information on this topic.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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.explain()`

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `df.explain()` method does not meet the goal of evaluating data to calculate statistical functions. It is used to display the physical plan that Spark will execute. References = The correct usage of the `explain()` function can be found in the PySpark documentation.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 2)

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.

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 10

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse.

Several times a day, the performance of all warehouse queries degrades. You suspect that Fabric is throttling the compute used by the warehouse.

What should you use to identify whether throttling is occurring?

- A. the Capacity settings
- B. the Monitoring hub
- C. dynamic management views (DMVs)
- D. the Microsoft Fabric Capacity Metrics app

Answer: B

Explanation:

To identify whether throttling is occurring, you should use the Monitoring hub (B). This provides a centralized place where you can monitor and manage the health, performance, and reliability of your data estate, and see if the compute resources are being throttled. References = The use of the Monitoring hub for performance management and troubleshooting is detailed in the Azure Synapse Analytics documentation.

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a semantic model. The model contains 15 tables.

You need to programmatically change each column that ends in the word Key to meet the following requirements:

- Hide the column.
- Set Nullable to False.
- Set Summarize By to None
- Set Available in MDX to False.
- Mark the column as a key column. What should you use?

- A. Microsoft Power BI Desktop
- B. Tabular Editor
- C. ALM Toolkit
- D. DAX Studio

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tabular Editor is an advanced tool for editing Tabular models outside of Power BI Desktop that allows you to script out changes and apply them across multiple columns or tables. To accomplish the task programmatically, you would:

? Open the model in Tabular Editor.

? Create an Advanced Script using C# to iterate over all tables and their respective columns.

? Within the script, check if the column name ends with 'Key'.

? For columns that meet the condition, set the properties accordingly: IsHidden = true, IsNullable = false, SummarizeBy = None, IsAvailableInMDX = false.

? Additionally, mark the column as a key column.

? Save the changes and deploy them back to the Fabric tenant.

References: The ability to batch-edit properties using scripts in Tabular Editor is well- documented in the tool's official documentation and user community resources.

NEW QUESTION 16

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

You are creating a dataflow in Fabric to ingest data from an Azure SQL database by using a T-SQL statement.

You need to ensure that any foldable Power Query transformation steps are processed by the Microsoft SQL Server engine.

How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate values to 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.

Values

EnableFolding

NativeQuery

Optimize

Record

StopFolding

Table

Value

Answer Area

```
let
    Source = Sql.Databases(
        "server.database.windows.net"
    ),
    Database = Source([Name = "db"])[Data],
    Query = [ ] . [ ] (
        Database,
        * SELECT * FROM customer WHERE country IN ('USA', 'UK'),
        null,
        [ ] = true
    )
in
    Query
```

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

You should complete the code as follows:

- ? Table
? NativeQuery
? EnableFolding

In Power Query, using Table before the SQL statement ensures that the result of the SQL query is treated as a table. NativeQuery allows a native database query to be passed through from Power Query to the source database. The EnableFolding option ensures that any subsequent transformations that can be folded will be sent back and executed at the source database (Microsoft SQL Server engine in this case).

NEW QUESTION 17

- (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 22

- (Topic 2)

You have a Microsoft Power BI report named Report1 that uses a Fabric semantic model. Users discover that Report1 renders slowly.

You open Performance analyzer and identify that a visual named Orders By Date is the slowest to render. The duration breakdown for Orders By Date is shown in the following table.

Name	Duration (ms)
DAX query	27
Visual display	39
Other	1047

What will provide the greatest reduction in the rendering duration of Report1?

- A. Change the visual type of Orders By Dale.
B. Enable automatic page refresh.
C. Optimize the DAX query of Orders By Date by using DAX Studio.
D. Reduce the number of visuals in Report1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Based on the duration breakdown provided, the major contributor to the rendering duration is categorized as "Other," which is significantly higher than DAX Query and Visual display times. This suggests that the issue is less likely with the DAX calculation or visual rendering times and more likely related to model performance or the complexity of the visual. However, of the options provided, optimizing the DAX query can be a crucial step, even if "Other" factors are dominant. Using DAX Studio, you can analyze and optimize the DAX queries that power your visuals for performance improvements. Here's how you might proceed:

- ? Open DAX Studio and connect it to your Power BI report.
? Capture the DAX query generated by the Orders By Date visual.
? Use the Performance Analyzer feature within DAX Studio to analyze the query.
? Look for inefficiencies or long-running operations.
? Optimize the DAX query by simplifying measures, removing unnecessary calculations, or improving iterator functions.
? Test the optimized query to ensure it reduces the overall duration.

References: The use of DAX Studio for query optimization is a common best practice for improving Power BI report performance as outlined in the Power BI

documentation.

NEW QUESTION 27

- (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 30

- (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 =

transactions.join(F.broadcast(customers), transactions.customer_id == customers.customer_id)

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

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

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

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

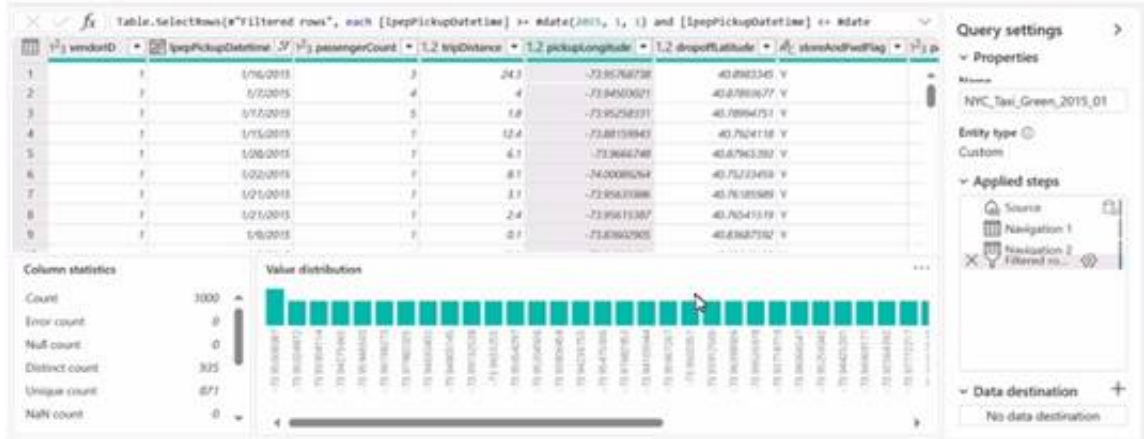
Explanation:

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 34

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric workspace named Workspace 1 that contains a dataflow named Dataflow1. Dataflow! has a query that returns 2.000 rows. You view the query in Power Query as shown in the following exhibit.



What can you identify about the pickupLongitude column?

- A. The column has duplicate values.
- B. All the table rows are profiled.

- C. The column has missing values.
D. There are 935 values that occur only once.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The pickupLongitude column has duplicate values. This can be inferred because the 'Distinct count' is 935 while the 'Count' is 1000, indicating that there are repeated values within the column. References = Microsoft Power BI documentation on data profiling could provide further insights into understanding and interpreting column statistics like these.

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse named Lakehouse1.

You need to prevent new tables added to Lakehouse1 from being added automatically to the default semantic model of the lakehouse.

What should you configure? (5)

- A. the semantic model settings
B. the Lakehouse1 settings
C. the workspace settings
D. the SQL analytics endpoint settings

Answer: A

Explanation:

To prevent new tables added to Lakehouse1 from being automatically added to the default semantic model, you should configure the semantic model settings. There should be an option within the settings of the semantic model to include or exclude new tables by default. By adjusting these settings, you can control the automatic inclusion of new tables.

References: The management of semantic models and their settings would be covered under the documentation for the semantic layer or modeling features of the Fabric tenant's lakehouse solution.

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 2)

You have an Azure Repos Git repository named Repo1 and a Fabric-enabled Microsoft Power BI Premium capacity. The capacity contains two workspaces named Workspace1 and Workspace2. Git integration is enabled at the workspace level.

You plan to use Microsoft Power BI Desktop and Workspace1 to make version-controlled changes to a semantic model stored in Repo1. The changes will be built and deployed to Workspace2 by using Azure Pipelines.

You need to ensure that report and semantic model definitions are saved as individual text files in a folder hierarchy. The solution must minimize development and maintenance effort.

In which file format should you save the changes?

- A. PBIP
B. PBIT
C. PBIX
D. PBIDS

Answer: C

Explanation:

When working with Power BI Desktop and Git integration for version control, report and semantic model definitions should be saved in the PBIX format. PBIX is the Power BI Desktop file format that contains definitions for reports, data models, and queries, and it can be easily saved and tracked in a version-controlled environment. The solution should minimize development and maintenance effort, and saving in PBIX format allows for the easiest transition from development to deployment, especially when using Azure Pipelines for CI/CD (continuous integration/continuous deployment) practices.

References: The use of PBIX files with Power BI Desktop and Azure Repos for version control is discussed in Microsoft's official Power BI documentation, particularly in the sections covering Power BI Desktop files and Azure DevOps integration.

NEW QUESTION 41

- (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 45

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains lakehouse named Lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains a Delta table with eight columns. You receive new data that contains the same eight columns and two additional columns.

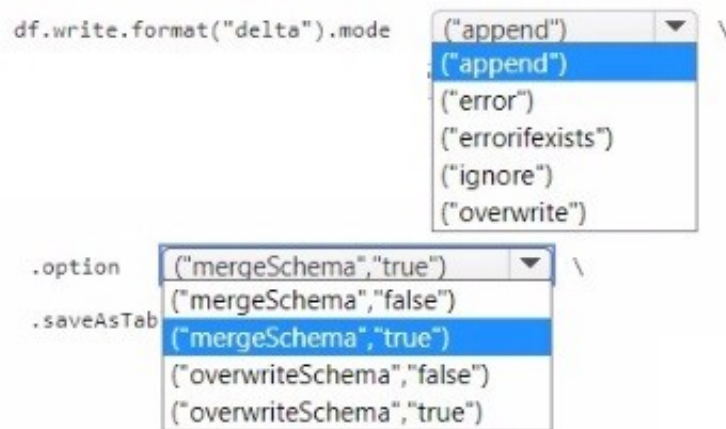
You create a Spark DataFrame and assign the DataFrame to a variable named df. The DataFrame contains the new data. You need to add the new data to the Delta table to meet the following requirements:

- Keep all the existing rows.

- Ensure that all the new data is added to the table.

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

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

o add new data to the Delta table while meeting the specified requirements:

? You should use the append mode to ensure that all new data is added to the table without affecting the existing rows.

? You should set the mergeSchema option to true to allow the schema of the Delta table to be updated with the new columns found in the DataFrame.

The completed code would look like this:

```
df.write.format("delta").mode("append") option("mergeSchema", "true") saveAsTable("Lakehouse1.TableName")
```

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 2)

You have a Microsoft Power BI semantic model.

You need to identify any surrogate key columns in the model that have the Summarize By property set to a value other than to None. The solution must minimize effort.

What should you use?

- A. DAX Formatter in DAX Studio
- B. Model view in Microsoft Power BI Desktop
- C. Model explorer in Microsoft Power BI Desktop
- D. Best Practice Analyzer in Tabular Editor

Answer: D

Explanation:

To identify surrogate key columns with the "Summarize By" property set to a value other than "None," the Best Practice Analyzer in Tabular Editor is the most efficient tool. The Best Practice Analyzer can analyze the entire model and provide a report on all columns that do not meet a specified best practice, such as having the "Summarize By" property set correctly for surrogate key columns. Here's how you would proceed:

? Open your Power BI model in Tabular Editor.

? Go to the Advanced Scripting window.

? Write or use an existing script that checks the "Summarize By" property of each column.

? Execute the script to get a report on the surrogate key columns that do not have their "Summarize By" property set to "None".

? You can then review and adjust the properties of the columns directly within the Tabular Editor.

References: The functionality of the Best Practice Analyzer in Tabular Editor is documented in the community and learning resources for Power BI.

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant.

You are creating a Fabric Data Factory pipeline.

You have a stored procedure that returns the number of active customers and their average sales for the current month.

You need to add an activity that will execute the stored procedure in a warehouse. The returned values must be available to the downstream activities of the pipeline.

Which type of activity should you add?

- A. Stored procedure
- B. Get metadata
- C. Lookup
- D. Copy data

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a Fabric Data Factory pipeline, to execute a stored procedure and make the returned values available for downstream activities, the Lookup activity is used. This activity can retrieve a dataset from a data store and pass it on for further processing. Here's how you would use the Lookup activity in this context:

? Add a Lookup activity to your pipeline.

? Configure the Lookup activity to use the stored procedure by providing the necessary SQL statement or stored procedure name.

? In the settings, specify that the activity should use the stored procedure mode.

? Once the stored procedure executes, the Lookup activity will capture the results and make them available in the pipeline's memory.

? Downstream activities can then reference the output of the Lookup activity. References: The functionality and use of Lookup activity within Azure Data Factory is

documented in Microsoft's official documentation for Azure Data Factory, under the section for pipeline activities.

NEW QUESTION 57

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a Microsoft Power BI report named Report 1. Report1 is slow to render. You suspect that an inefficient DAX query is being executed.

You need to identify the slowest DAX query, and then review how long the query spends in the formula engine as compared to the storage engine.

Which five 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.

Actions

View the Server Timings tab.

From Performance analyzer, capture a recording.

Enable Query Timings and Server Timings. Run the query.

View the Query Timings tab.

Sort the Duration (ms) column in descending order by DAX query time.

Copy the first query to DAX Studio.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

To identify the slowest DAX query and analyze the time it spends in the formula engine compared to the storage engine, you should perform the following actions in sequence:

- ? From Performance analyzer, capture a recording.
- ? View the Server Timings tab.
- ? Enable Query Timings and Server Timings. Run the query.
- ? View the Query Timings tab.
- ? Sort the Duration (ms) column in descending order by DAX query time.

NEW QUESTION 58

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric warehouse that contains a table named Sales.Products. Sales.Products contains the following columns.

Name	Data type	Nullable
ProductID	Integer	No
ProductName	Varchar(30)	No
ListPrice	Decimal(18, 2)	No
WholesalePrice	Decimal(18, 2)	Yes
AgentPrice	Decimal(18, 2)	Yes

You need to write a T-SQL query that will return the following columns.

Name	Description
ProductID	Return the ProductID value
HighestSellingPrice	Returns the highest value from ListPrice, WholesalePrice, and AgentPrice
TradePrice	Returns the AgentPrice value if present, otherwise returns the WholesalePrice value if present, otherwise returns the ListPrice value

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

Answer Area

SELECT ProductID,

GREATEST

COALESCE

GREATEST

IIF

MAX

(ListPrice, WholesalePrice, AgentPrice) AS HighestSellingPrice,

COALESCE

CHOOSE

COALESCE

IIF

MAX

FROM

(AgentPrice, WholesalePrice, ListPrice) AS TradePrice

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? For the HighestSellingPrice, you should use the GREATEST function to find the highest value from the given price columns. However, T-SQL does not have a GREATEST function as found in some other SQL dialects, so you would typically use a CASE statement or an IIF statement with nested MAX functions. Since neither of those are provided in the options, you should select MAX as a placeholder to indicate the function that would be used to find the highest value if combining multiple MAX functions or a similar logic was available.

? For the TradePrice, you should use the COALESCE function, which returns the first non-null value in a list. The COALESCE function is the correct choice as it will return AgentPrice if it's not null; if AgentPrice is null, it will check WholesalePrice, and if that is also null, it will return ListPrice.

The complete code with the correct SQL functions would look like this:

```
SELECT ProductID,  
MAX(ListPrice, WholesalePrice, AgentPrice) AS HighestSellingPrice, -- MAX is used as a placeholder  
COALESCE(AgentPrice, WholesalePrice, ListPrice) AS TradePrice FROM Sales.Products  
Select MAX for HighestSellingPrice and COALESCE for TradePrice in the answer area.
```

NEW QUESTION 62

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