DP-600 ^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

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

Correct 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.

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	Irteger	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 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 .sumary ()

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct 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.

QUESTION 4

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse named Warehouse1. Warehouse1 contains a fact table named FactSales that has one billion rows. You run the following TSQL statement.

CREATE TABLE test.FactSales AS CLONE OF Dbo.FactSales;

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
A replica of dbo.Sales is created in the test schema by copying the metadata only.	○	○
Additional schema changes to dbo.FactSales will also apply to test.FactSales.	○	○
Additional data changes to dbo.FactSales will also apply to test.FactSales.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
A replica of dbo.Sales is created in the test schema by copying the metadata only.	○	○
Additional schema changes to dbo.FactSales will also apply to test.FactSales.	○	○
Additional data changes to dbo.FactSales will also apply to test.FactSales.	○	○

A replica of dbo.Sales is created in the test schema by copying the metadata only. - No Additional schema changes to dbo.FactSales will also apply to test.FactSales. - No Additional data changes to dbo.FactSales will also apply to test.FactSales. - Yes The CREATE TABLE AS CLONE statement creates a copy of an existing table, including its data and any associated data structures, like indexes. Therefore, the statement does not merely copy metadata; it also copies the data. However, subsequent schema changes to the original table do not automatically propagate to the cloned table. Any data changes in the original table after the clone operation will not be reflected in the clone unless explicitly updated. References = CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) in SQL Data Warehouse

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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.

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