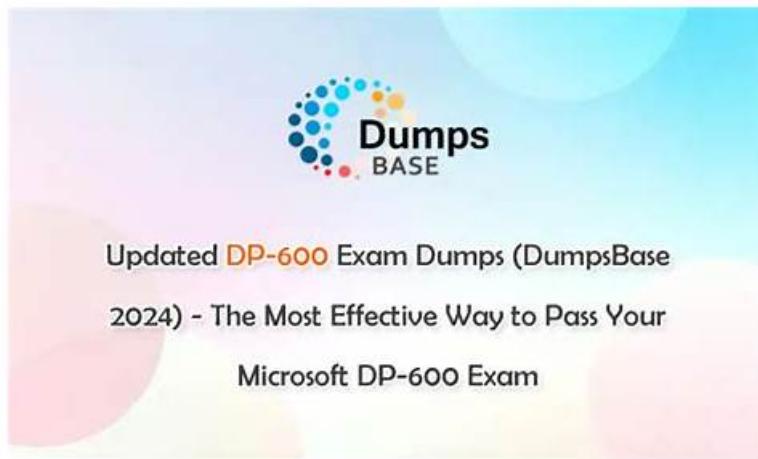


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Microsoft DP-600 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prepare data: This section of the exam measures the skills of engineers and covers essential data preparation tasks. It includes establishing data connections and discovering sources through tools like the OneLake data hub and the real-time hub. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge of selecting the appropriate storage type—lakehouse, warehouse, or eventhouse—depending on the use case. It also includes implementing OneLake integrations with Eventhouse and semantic models. The transformation part involves creating views, stored procedures, and functions, as well as enriching, merging, denormalizing, and aggregating data. Engineers are also expected to handle data quality issues like duplicates, missing values, and nulls, along with converting data types and filtering. Furthermore, querying and analyzing data using tools like SQL, KQL, and the Visual Query Editor is tested in this domain.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintain a data analytics solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of administrators and covers tasks related to enforcing security and managing the Power BI environment. It involves setting up access controls at both workspace and item levels, ensuring appropriate permissions for users and groups. Row-level, column-level, object-level, and file-level access controls are also included, alongside the application of sensitivity labels to classify data securely. This section also tests the ability to endorse Power BI items for organizational use and oversee the complete development lifecycle of analytics assets by configuring version control, managing Power BI Desktop projects, setting up deployment pipelines, assessing downstream impacts from various data assets, and handling semantic model deployments using XMLA endpoint. Reusable asset management is also a part of this domain.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implement and manage semantic models: This section of the exam measures the skills of architects and focuses on designing and optimizing semantic models to support enterprise-scale analytics. It evaluates understanding of storage modes and implementing star schemas and complex relationships, such as bridge tables and many-to-many joins. Architects must write DAX-based calculations using variables, iterators, and filtering techniques. The use of calculation groups, dynamic format strings, and field parameters is included. The section also includes configuring large semantic models and designing composite models. For optimization, candidates are expected to improve report visual and DAX performance, configure Direct Lake behaviors, and implement incremental refresh strategies effectively.

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Microsoft Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

You are developing a complex semantic model that contains more than 20 date columns. You need to conform the date format for all the columns as quickly as possible. What should you use?

- A. ALM Toolkit
- B. VertiPaq Analyzer
- **C. Tabular Editor**
- D. DAX Studio

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 73

You have a Fabric warehouse that contains a table named SalesOrderDetail. SalesOrderDetail contains three columns named OrderQty, ProductID and SalesOrderID. SalesOrderDetail contains one row per combination of SalesOrderID and ProductID. You need to calculate the proportion of the total quantity of each sales order represented by each product within the sales order. Which T-SQL statement should you run?

```
SELECT SalesOrderID, ProductID, OrderQty
,CAST(1. * OrderQty / SUM(OrderQty) OVER(ORDER BY SalesOrderID) * 100
AS DECIMAL(5,2)) AS PercentbyProductID
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail
```

- A.

```
SELECT SalesOrderID, ProductID, OrderQty
,CAST(1. * OrderQty / SUM(OrderQty) OVER(PARTITION BY SalesOrderID) * 100
AS DECIMAL(5,2)) AS PercentbyProductID
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail
```
- **B.

```
SELECT SalesOrderID, ProductID, OrderQty
,CAST(1. * OrderQty / SUM(OrderQty) OVER(ORDER BY ProductID) * 100
AS DECIMAL(5,2)) AS PercentbyProductID
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail
```**
- C.

```
SELECT SalesOrderID, ProductID, OrderQty
,CAST(1. * OrderQty / SUM(OrderQty) OVER(PARTITION BY ProductID) * 100
AS DECIMAL(5,2)) AS PercentbyProductID
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail
```
- D.

```
SELECT SalesOrderID, ProductID, OrderQty
,CAST(1. * OrderQty / SUM(OrderQty) OVER(PARTITION BY ProductID) * 100
AS DECIMAL(5,2)) AS PercentbyProductID
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail
```

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

We need to calculate the proportion of the total quantity of each sales order represented by each product within the sales order.
Step 1: Analyze the requirement

Table: SalesOrderDetail

Columns: OrderQty, ProductID, SalesOrderID

Each row = one product in a sales order.

Requirement: For each SalesOrderID, calculate what percentage each product contributes to the total order quantity.

This means we must:

Calculate the total order quantity per SalesOrderID.

Divide each product's OrderQty by that total.

Express it as a percentage.

Step 2: Evaluate the options

A). Uses OVER(ORDER BY ProductID)

Wrong: ORDER BY does not segment data, it only defines sequence. We need grouping by sales order.

B). Uses OVER(PARTITION BY ProductID)

Wrong: This would calculate percentages per product across all sales orders, not per sales order.

C). Uses OVER(PARTITION BY SalesOrderID)

Correct: This computes the total OrderQty per SalesOrderID and divides each product's quantity by that total.

Exactly what the requirement asks.

D). Uses OVER(ORDER BY SalesOrderID)

Wrong: Again, ORDER BY just sequences rows, does not group them.

Step 3: Correct Query

```
SELECT
SalesOrderID,
ProductID,
OrderQty,
CAST(1. * OrderQty / SUM(OrderQty)
OVER(PARTITION BY SalesOrderID) * 100 AS DECIMAL(5,2))
AS PercentByProductID
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail;
```

Why Option C is Correct

PARTITION BY SalesOrderID ensures the denominator is the total quantity for the current order.

This produces the correct percentage breakdown of each product inside its sales order.

References

T-SQL Window Functions

Aggregate Functions with PARTITION BY

Microsoft Fabric Warehouse T-SQL Support

NEW QUESTION # 74

You have a Fabric tenant that contains the workspaces shown in the following table.

| Name | Contents |
|----------------|--|
| Workspace_DEV | Lakehouse1
Notebook1
Pipeline1
SemanticModel1 |
| Workspace_TEST | Lakehouse2
Notebook2
Microsoft
SemanticModel2 |

You have a deployment pipeline named Pipeline1 that deploys items from Workspace_DEV to Workspace_TEST. In Pipeline1, all items that have matching names are paired.

You deploy the contents of Workspace_DEV to Workspace_TEST by using Pipeline1.

What will the contents of Workspace_TEST be once the deployment is complete?

- A. Lakehouse1
Lakehouse2
Notebook1
Notebook2
Pipeline1
SemanticModel1
- B. Lakehouse2
Notebook2
Pipeline1

SemanticModell

- C. Lakehouse2
Notebook2
SemanticModell
- D. Lakehouse1
Notebook1
Pipeline1
SemanticModell

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 75

Hotspot Question

You have a Fabric tenant that contains two lakehouses.

You are building a dataflow that will combine data from the lakehouses. The applied steps from one of the queries in the dataflow is shown in the following exhibit.

Query settings >

▼ Properties

Name
Customers1

Entity type ⓘ
Custom

▼ Applied steps

- Source
- Navigation 1
- Capitalized each word
- Appended query
- Changed column type
- Added custom
- Filtered rows

⚙ Edit settings

- Rename Microsoft
- Delete
- Delete until end
- Insert step after
- Move before
- Move after
- Extract previous...
- View data source query
- View query plan
- Properties

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

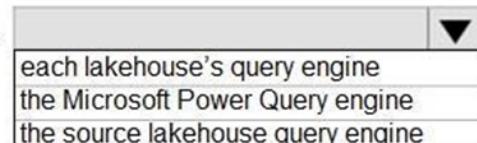
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

[Answer choice] of the transformation steps in the query will fold.



The Added custom step will be performed in [answer choice].



Answer:

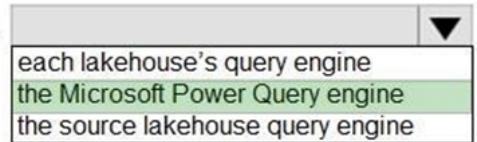
Explanation:

Answer Area

[Answer choice] of the transformation steps in the query will fold.



The Added custom step will be performed in [answer choice].



NEW QUESTION # 76

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a semantic model named Model1.

You discover that the following query performs slowly against Model1.

```
1 EVALUATE
2 FILTER (
3     VALUES ( Customer[Customer Name] ),
4     CALCULATE ( COUNTROWS(RELATEDTABLE[Order Item']) ) > 0
5 )
6 ORDER BY Customer[Customer Name]
```

You need to reduce the execution time of the query.

Solution: You replace line 4 by using the following code:

```
ISEMPTY ( RELATEDTABLE[Order Item'] )
```

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The command:

DESCRIBE DETAIL Customer

Returns metadata about the Delta table, such as format, schema, partitioning, size, number of files, and creation/modification timestamps.

However, it does not provide information about whether maintenance tasks (such as OPTIMIZE, VACUUM, or Z-Ordering) were performed on the table.

To check maintenance history, you would typically use:

DESCRIBE HISTORY Customer

which shows operations executed on the table (e.g., OPTIMIZE, VACUUM, MERGE).

Since DESCRIBE DETAIL does not satisfy the requirement, the solution does not meet the goal.

Reference:

DESCRIBE DETAIL in Delta Lake

DESCRIBE HISTORY in Delta Lake

NEW QUESTION # 77

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