

DP-600 Examcollection Questions Answers, DP-600 Actual Test Answers

DP-600 EXAM WITH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2024-2025

What are the two types of Fabric licenses?

Per user licenses and Capacity licenses.

What are the SKUs for Fabric (capacity licensing)?

F2^a where the capacity units are 2^a and the Power BI v-cores are 2^(a-3). For example, SKU F4 has 4 capacity units and 0.5 Power BI v-cores.

What three things does Microsoft claim a Fabric license allows you to do?

1. Use all the Microsoft Fabric features licensed by capacity
2. Create Microsoft fabric items and connect to other Microsoft Fabric items.
3. Save your items to a workspace and share them with a user that has an appropriate license.

SKUs that are smaller than _____ require a Pro or Premium Per User PPU license or a Power BI individual trial to consume Power BI content.

F64

What are the three types of individual licenses?

1. Free - a free license allows you to create and share Fabric content other than Power BI items in Microsoft Fabric if you have access to a Fabric capacity (either trial or paid).
2. Pro - a Pro license lets you share Power BI content with other users. Every organization needs at least one user with a Pro or a Premium Per User (PPU) license if they intend to use Power BI within Fabric.
3. Premium per-user (PPU) - PPU licenses allow organizations to access Power BI Premium features by licensing every user with a PPU license instead of purchasing a Power BI Premium capacity. PPU can be more cost-effective when Power BI

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The Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric (DP-600) examination is necessary for career advancement, therefore, doing your best to prepare for the Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric (DP-600) certification exam is essential. To succeed on the Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric (DP-600) exam, you require a specific Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric (DP-600) exam environment to practice. But before settling on any one method, you make sure that it addresses their specific concerns about the DP-600 Exam, such as whether or not the platform they are joining will aid them in passing the Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric (DP-600) exam on the first try, whether or not it will be worthwhile, and will it provide the necessary DP-600 Questions.

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DP-600 Actual Test Answers & DP-600 Latest Study Materials

To pass the Microsoft DP-600 exam on the first try, candidates need Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric updated practice material. Preparing with real DP-600 exam questions is one of the finest strategies for cracking the exam in one go. Students who study with Microsoft DP-600 Real Questions are more prepared for the exam, increasing their chances of succeeding.

Microsoft DP-600 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.

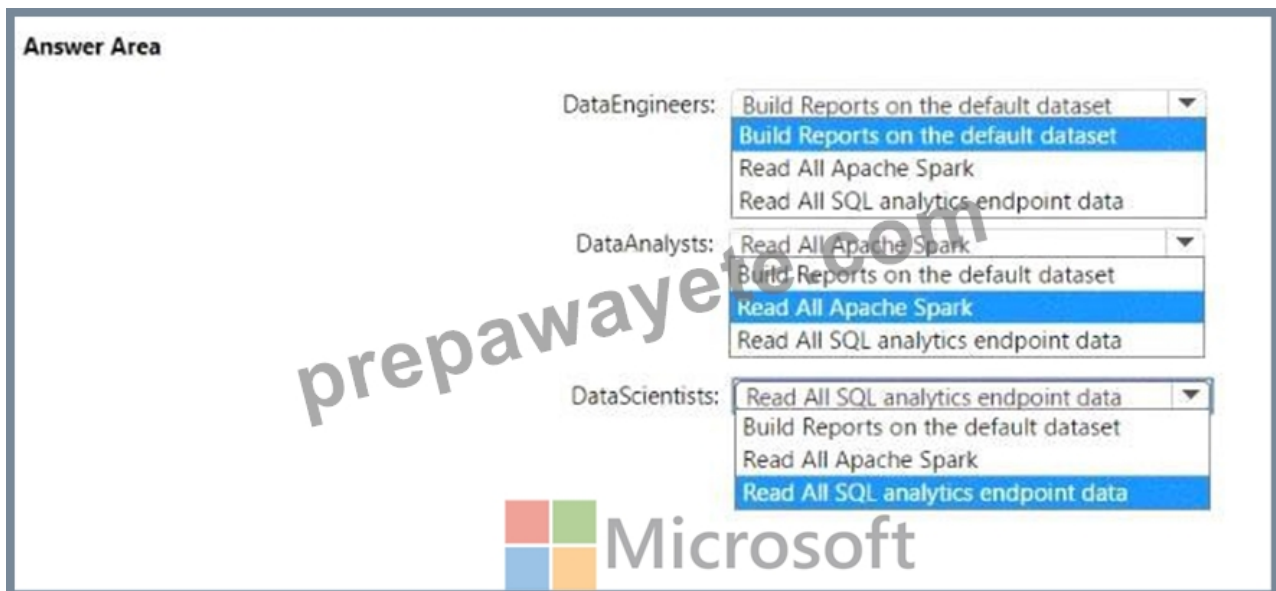
Microsoft Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric Sample Questions (Q126-Q131):

NEW QUESTION # 126

You need to 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.

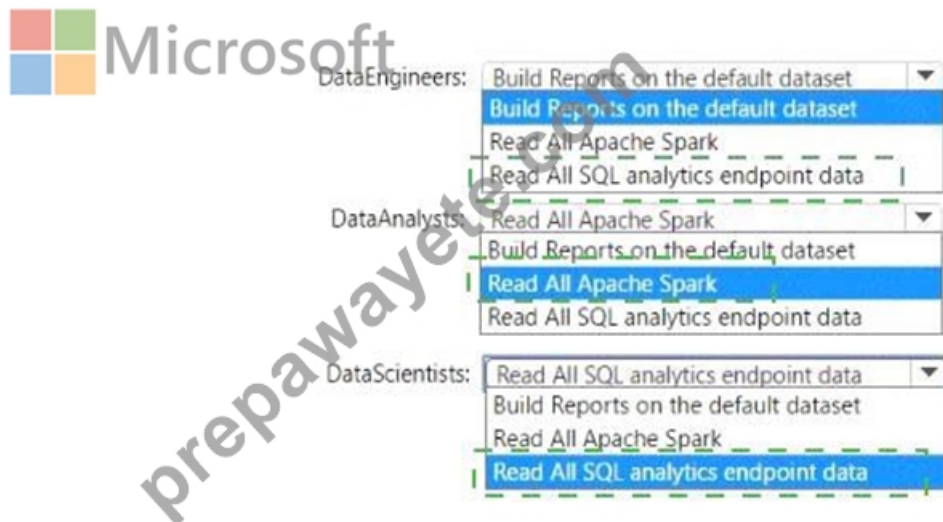
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation

When assigning permissions to roles in a Fabric workspace for analytics workloads, you must align permissions with the responsibilities and tools typically used by each persona:

1. Data Engineers

Their primary tasks include building and transforming data pipelines, as well as making datasets usable by others.

The appropriate permission is Build Reports on the default dataset, because this allows them to create and manage reports using the curated semantic model while preparing data for analysts and scientists.

2. Data Analysts

Analysts work heavily with Apache Spark for exploratory analysis, cleansing, and shaping data.

The correct permission is Read All Apache Spark, as this grants them the ability to query and analyze Spark- based data directly without elevated permissions that are unnecessary for their role.

3. Data Scientists

Data scientists often use SQL analytics endpoints to run queries, train models, and integrate data into machine learning workflows.

The correct permission is Read All SQL analytics endpoint data, since it enables direct programmatic access to the SQL endpoint, which is needed for advanced modeling and experimentation.

Summary of Selections:

DataEngineers # Build Reports on the default dataset

DataAnalysts # Read All Apache Spark

DataScientists # Read All SQL analytics endpoint data

References (Microsoft Fabric - DP-600 exam scope):

Workspace roles and permissions in Microsoft Fabric
SQL analytics endpoint in Fabric
Apache Spark in Microsoft Fabric

NEW QUESTION # 127

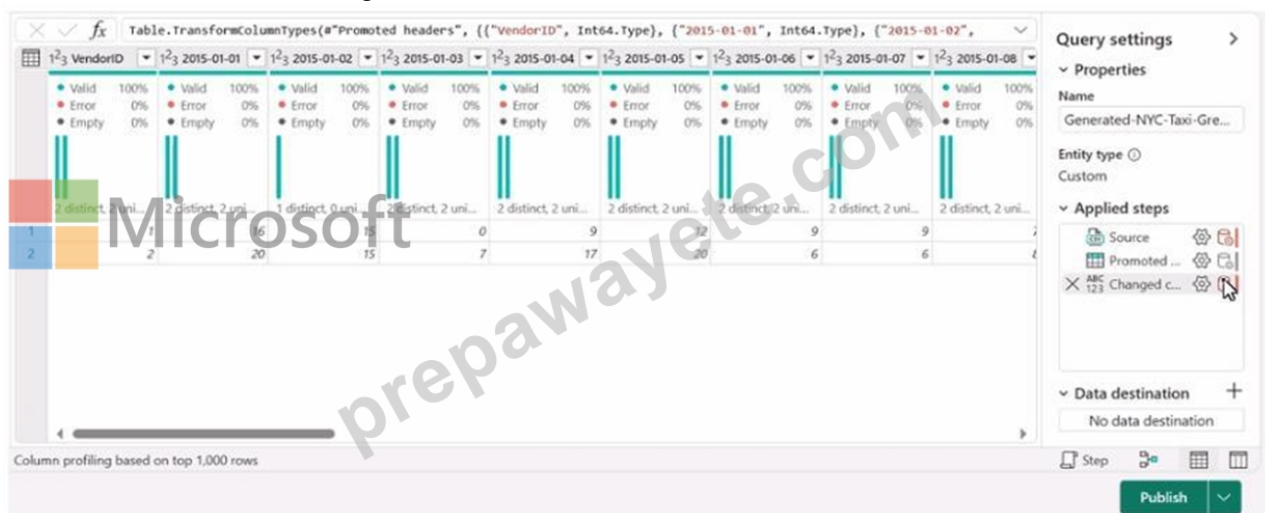
You have a Microsoft Power BI project that contains a semantic model. You plan to use Azure DevOps for version control. You need to modify the .gitignore file to prevent the data values from the data sources from being pushed to the repository. Which file should you reference?

- A. unappliedChanges.json
- B. model.bim
- C. cache.abf
- D. localSettings.json

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 128

You have a Fabric workspace named Workspace1 that contains a data flow named Dataflow1. Dataflow1 contains a query that returns the data shown in the following exhibit.



You need to transform the date columns into attribute-value pairs, where columns become rows.

You select the VendorID column.

Which transformation should you select from the context menu of the VendorID column?

- A. Group by
- B. Unpivot columns
- C. Unpivot other columns
- D. Split column
- E. Remove other columns

Answer: C

Explanation:

The transformation you should select from the context menu of the VendorID column to transform the date columns into attribute-value pairs, where columns become rows, is Unpivot columns (B). This transformation will turn the selected columns into rows with two new columns, one for the attribute (the original column names) and one for the value (the data from the cells). References = Techniques for unpivoting columns are covered in the Power Query documentation, which explains how to use the transformation in data modeling.

NEW QUESTION # 129

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse named lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains a table named Table1. You are creating a new data pipeline.

You plan to copy external data to Table1. The schema of the external data changes regularly.

You need the copy operation to meet the following requirements:

* Replace Table1 with the schema of the external data.

* Replace all the data in Table1 with the rows in the external data.

You add a Copy data activity to the pipeline. What should you do for the Copy data activity?

- A. From the Source tab, select Enable partition discovery
- B. From the Source tab, select Recursively
- **C. From the Destination tab, set Table action to Overwrite.**
- D. From the Settings tab, select Enable staging
- E. From the Source tab, add additional columns.

Answer: C

Explanation:

For the Copy data activity, from the Destination tab, setting Table action to Overwrite (B) will ensure that Table1 is replaced with the schema and rows of the external data, meeting the requirements of replacing both the schema and data of the destination table.

Reference = Information about Copy data activity and table actions in Azure Data Factory, which can be applied to data pipelines in Fabric, is available in the Azure Data Factory documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 130

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(8, 2)	Yes

You need to write a T-SQL query that will return data for the year 2023 that displays ProductID and ProductName and 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, SalesDate) = '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, SalesDate) = '2023' AND SUM(Amount) > 10000
```

• C.

```
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, SUM(Amount) AS TotalAmount
FROM Staging.Sales
WHERE DATEPART(YEAR, SalesDate) = '2023'
GROUP BY ProductID, ProductName
HAVING TotalAmount > 10000
```

• D.

```
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, SUM(Amount) AS TotalAmount
FROM Staging.Sales
WHERE DATEPART(YEAR, SalesDate) = '2023' AND SUM(Amount) > 10000
```

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, SalesDate) = '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.

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