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## Microsoft Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

### NEW QUESTION # 51

Your company has three newly created data engineering teams named Team1, Team2, and Team3 that plan to use Fabric. The teams have the following personas:

- \* Team1 consists of members who currently use Microsoft Power BI. The team wants to transform data by using by a low-code approach.
  - \* Team2 consists of members that have a background in Python programming. The team wants to use PySpark code to transform data.
  - \* Team3 consists of members who currently use Azure Data Factory. The team wants to move data between source and sink environments by using the least amount of effort.
- You need to recommend tools for the teams based on their current personas.

What should you recommend for each team? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Team1:

Team2:

Team3:

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

Team1:

Team2:

Team3:

Explanation:

Answer Area

Team1:

Team2:

Team3:

## NEW QUESTION # 52

You have a Fabric warehouse named DW1 that contains four staging tables named ProductCategory, ProductSubcategory, Product, and SalesOrder. ProductCategory, ProductSubcategory, and Product are used often in analytical queries.

You need to implement a star schema for DW1. The solution must minimize development effort.

Which design approach should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

ProductCategory, ProductSubcategory and Product must be:

- Denormalized into a single product dimension table
- Added to the model as individual tables
- Denormalized by being added to the SalesOrder table
- Denormalized into a single product dimension table

The joining key must be:

- the unique system generated identifier
- The product name and the date
- the unique system generated identifier
- The product category name

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

ProductCategory, ProductSubcategory and Product must be:

- Denormalized into a single product dimension table
- Added to the model as individual tables
- Denormalized by being added to the SalesOrder table
- Denormalized into a single product dimension table

The joining key must be:

- the unique system generated identifier
- The product name and the date
- the unique system generated identifier
- The product category name

Explanation:

Answer Area

ProductCategory, ProductSubcategory and Product must be:

- Denormalized into a single product dimension table

The joining key must be:

- the unique system generated identifier

### NEW QUESTION # 53

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 KQL database that contains two tables named Stream and Reference. Stream contains streaming data in the following format.

Column name	Data type
Timestamp	Datetime
GeoLocation	Dynamic
Temperature	Decimal
DeviceId	Int

Reference contains reference data in the following format.

Column name	Data type
DeviceId	Int
DeviceName	String

Both tables contain millions of rows.

You have the following KQL queryset.

```

01 Stream
02 | extend lat = todecimal(GeoLocation.Latitude), long = todecimal(GeoLocation.Longitude)
03 | join kind=inner Reference on DeviceId
04 | project Timestamp, lat, long, Temperature, DeviceName
05 | filter Temperature >= 10
06 | render scatterchart with (kind = map)

```

You need to reduce how long it takes to run the KQL queryset.

Solution: You add the make\_list() function to the output columns.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. No
- B. Yes

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Adding an aggregation like `make_list()` would require additional processing and memory, which could make the query slower.

#### NEW QUESTION # 54

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account named `storage1` and an Amazon S3 bucket named `storage2`.

You have the Delta Parquet files shown in the following table.

Name	Stored in	Size	Description
ProductFile	storage1	50 MB	Contains a list of products and their details
TripsFile	storage2	2 GB	Contains one month's worth of taxi trip data
StoreFile	storage2	25 MB	Contains a list of stores and their addresses

You have a Fabric workspace named `Workspace1` that has the cache for shortcuts enabled. `Workspace1` contains a lakehouse named `Lakehouse1`. `Lakehouse1` has the following shortcuts:

A shortcut to `ProductFile` aliased as `Products`

A shortcut to `StoreFile` aliased as `Stores`

A shortcut to `TripsFile` aliased as `Trips`

The data from which shortcuts will be retrieved from the cache?

- A. Trips and Stores only
- B. Products and Store only
- C. Products only
- D. Products, Stores, and Trips
- E. Stores only

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When the cache for shortcuts is enabled in Fabric, the data retrieval is governed by the caching behavior, which generally retains data for a specific period after it was last accessed. The data from the shortcuts will be retrieved from the cache if the data is stored in locations that support caching. Here's a breakdown based on the data's location:

**Products:** The `ProductFile` is stored in Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 (`storage1`). Since Azure Data Lake is a supported storage system in Fabric and the file is relatively small (50 MB), this data is most likely cached and can be retrieved from the cache.

**Stores:** The `StoreFile` is stored in Amazon S3 (`storage2`), and even though it is stored in a different cloud provider, Fabric can cache data from Amazon S3 if caching is enabled. This data (25 MB) is likely cached and retrievable.

**Trips:** The `TripsFile` is stored in Amazon S3 (`storage2`) and is significantly larger (2 GB) compared to the other files. While Fabric can cache data from Amazon S3, the larger size of the file (2 GB) may exceed typical cache sizes or retention windows, causing this file to likely be retrieved directly from the source instead of the cache.

#### NEW QUESTION # 55

You have a Fabric workspace named `Workspace1`.

You plan to integrate `Workspace1` with Azure DevOps.

You will use a Fabric deployment pipeline named `deployPipeline1` to deploy items from `Workspace1` to higher environment workspaces as part of a medallion architecture. You will run `deployPipeline1` by using an API call from an Azure DevOps pipeline.

You need to configure API authentication between Azure DevOps and Fabric.

Which type of authentication should you use?

- A. Microsoft Entra username and password
- B. managed private endpoint
- C. service principal
- D. workspace identity

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When integrating Azure DevOps with Fabric (`Workspace1`), using a service principal is the recommended authentication method. A service principal provides a way for applications (such as an Azure DevOps pipeline) to authenticate and interact with resources

### NEW QUESTION # 56

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