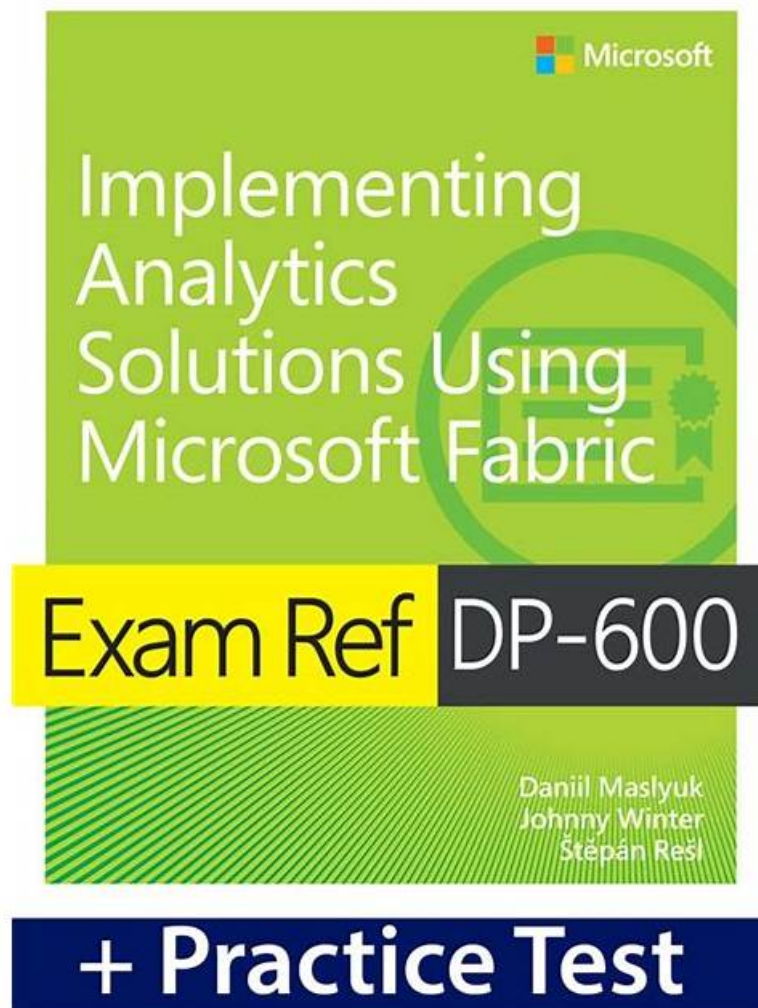


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the technology industry and get a job in a good company that pays you well.

## Microsoft DP-600 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic   | Details  |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Prepare data:</b> 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.</li></ul>     |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Maintain a data analytics solution:</b> 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.</li></ul> |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implement and manage semantic models:</b> 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.</li></ul>   |

## Microsoft Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

### NEW QUESTION # 19

You have a Fabric workspace that contains a DirectQuery semantic model. The model queries a data source that has 500 million rows.

You have a Microsoft Power BI report named Report1 that uses the model. Report1 contains visuals on multiple pages.

You need to reduce the query execution time for the visuals on all the pages.

What are two features that you can use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. automatic aggregation
- B. OneLake integration
- C. query caching
- D. user-defined aggregations

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

User-defined aggregations (A) and query caching (C) are two features that can help reduce query execution time. User-defined aggregations allow precalculation of large datasets, and query caching stores the results of queries temporarily to speed up future queries. References = Microsoft Power BI documentation on performance optimization offers in-depth knowledge on these features.

### NEW QUESTION # 20

Drag and Drop Question

You create a semantic model by using Microsoft Power BI Desktop. The model contains one security role named SalesRegionManager and the following tables:

- Sales
- SalesRegion
- SalesAddress

You need to modify the model to ensure that users assigned the SalesRegionManager role cannot see a column named Address in SalesAddress.

Which three 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   | Answer Area |
|---|-------------|
| Open the model in Power BI Desktop.                                 |             |
| Open the model in Tabular Editor.                                   |             |
| Select the <b>Address</b> column in SalesAddress.                   |             |
| Set the Hidden property to <b>True</b> .                            |             |
| Set Object Level Security to <b>Default</b> for SalesRegionManager. |             |
| Set Object Level Security to <b>None</b> for SalesRegionManager.    |             |

**Answer:**

Explanation:

| Actions   | Answer Area  |
|---|--|
| Open the model in Power BI Desktop.                                 | Open the model in Tabular Editor.                                |
|   | Select the <b>Address</b> column in SalesAddress.                |
|   | Set Object Level Security to <b>None</b> for SalesRegionManager. |
| Set the Hidden property to <b>True</b> .                            |  |
| Set Object Level Security to <b>Default</b> for SalesRegionManager. |  |

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/security/service-admin-object-level-security?tabs=table>

### NEW QUESTION # 21

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse named Warehouse1. Warehouse1 contains two schemas name schema1 and schema2 and a table named schema1.city.

You need to make a copy of schema1.city in schema2. The solution must minimize the copying of data.

Which T-SQL statement should you run?

- A. SELECT \* INTO schema2.city FROM schema1.city;
- B. INSERT INTO schema2.city SELECT \* FROM schema1.city;
- C. CREATE TABLE schema2.city AS CLONE OF schema1.city;
- D. CREATE TABLE schema2.city AS SELECT \* FROM schema1.city;

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/fabric/data-warehouse/clone-table>

Microsoft Fabric offers the capability to create near-instantaneous zero-copy clones with minimal storage costs.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

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

**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 # 23

Case Study 2 - Litware, Inc

Overview

Litware, Inc. is a manufacturing company that has offices throughout North America. The analytics team at Litware contains data engineers, analytics engineers, data analysts, and data scientists.

Existing Environment

Fabric Environment

Litware has been using a Microsoft Power BI tenant for three years. Litware has NOT enabled any Fabric capacities and features.

Available Data

Litware has data that must be analyzed as shown in the following table.

| Description                   | Original source                               | Total size |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|
| Customer data                 | Customer relationship management (CRM) system | 50 MB      |
| Product data                  | Customer relationship management (CRM) system | 200 MB     |
| Customer satisfaction surveys | SurveyMonkey                                  | 500 GB     |

The Product data contains a single table and the following columns.

| Name            | Data type |
|-----------------|-----------|
| ProductID       | Integer   |
| ProductName     | String    |
| ProductCategory | String    |
| ListPrice       | Decimal   |

The customer satisfaction data contains the following tables:

- Survey
- Question
- Response

For each survey submitted, the following occurs:

- One row is added to the Survey table.
- One row is added to the Response table for each question in the survey.
- The Question table contains the text of each survey question. The third question in each survey response is an overall satisfaction

score. Customers can submit a survey after each purchase.

#### User Problems

The analytics team has large volumes of data, some of which is semi-structured. The team wants to use Fabric to create a new data store.

Product data is often classified into three pricing groups: high, medium, and low. This logic is implemented in several databases and semantic models, but the logic does NOT always match across implementations.

#### Requirements

##### Planned Changes

Litware plans to enable Fabric features in the existing tenant. The analytics team will create a new data store as a proof of concept (PoC). The remaining Litware users will only get access to the Fabric features once the PoC is complete. The PoC will be completed by using a Fabric trial capacity. The following three workspaces will be created:

- AnalyticsPOC: Will contain the data store, semantic models, reports pipelines, dataflow, and notebooks used to populate the data store
- DataEngPOC: Will contain all the pipelines, dataflows, and notebooks used to populate OneLake
- DataSciPOC: Will contain all the notebooks and reports created by the data scientists. The following will be created in the AnalyticsPOC workspace:
  - A data store (type to be decided)
  - A custom semantic model
  - A default semantic model

##### Interactive reports

The data engineers will create data pipelines to load data to OneLake either hourly or daily depending on the data source. The analytics engineers will create processes to ingest, transform, and load the data to the data store in the AnalyticsPOC workspace daily. Whenever possible, the data engineers will use low-code tools for data ingestion. The choice of which data cleansing and transformation tools to use will be at the data engineers' discretion.

All the semantic models and reports in the Analytics POC workspace will use the data store as the sole data source.

#### Technical Requirements

The data store must support the following:

- Read access by using T-SQL or Python
- Semi-structured and unstructured data
- Row-level security (RLS) for users executing T-SQL queries

Files loaded by the data engineers to OneLake will be stored in the Parquet format and will meet Delta Lake specifications.

Data will be loaded without transformation in one area of the AnalyticsPOC data store. The data will then be cleansed, merged, and transformed into a dimensional model. The data load process must ensure that the raw and cleansed data is updated completely before populating the dimensional model. The dimensional model must contain a date dimension. There is no existing data source for the date dimension. The Litware fiscal year matches the calendar year. The date dimension must always contain dates from 2010 through the end of the current year.

The product pricing group logic must be maintained by the analytics engineers in a single location. The pricing group data must be made available in the data store for T-SQL queries and in the default semantic model. The following logic must be used:

- List prices that are less than or equal to 50 are in the low pricing group.
- List prices that are greater than 50 and less than or equal to 1,000 are in the medium pricing group.
- List prices that are greater than 1,000 are in the high pricing group.

#### Security Requirements

Only Fabric administrators and the analytics team must be able to see the Fabric items created as part of the PoC.

Litware identifies the following security requirements for the Fabric items in the AnalyticsPOC workspace:

- Fabric administrators will be the workspace administrators.
- The data engineers must be able to read from and write to the data store. No access must be granted to datasets or reports.
- The analytics engineers must be able to read from, write to, and create schemas in the data store. They also must be able to create and share semantic models with the data analysts and view and modify all reports in the workspace.
- The data scientists must be able to read from the data store, but not write to it. They will access the data by using a Spark notebook
- The data analysts must have read access to only the dimensional model objects in the data store. They also must have access to create Power BI reports by using the semantic models created by the analytics engineers.
- The date dimension must be available to all users of the data store.
- The principle of least privilege must be followed.

Both the default and custom semantic models must include only tables or views from the dimensional model in the data store. Litware already has the following Microsoft Entra security groups:

FabricAdmins: Fabric administrators

- AnalyticsTeam: All the members of the analytics team
- DataAnalysts: The data analysts on the analytics team
- DataScientists: The data scientists on the analytics team
- DataEngineers: The data engineers on the analytics team



## Report Requirements

- Enables a user to select a product to filter customer survey responses to only those who have purchased that product.
- Displays the average overall satisfaction score of all the surveys submitted during the last 12 months up to a selected date.
- Shows data as soon as the data is updated in the data store.
- Ensures that the report and the semantic model only contain data from the current and previous year.
- Ensures that the report respects any table-level security specified in the source data store.
- Minimizes the execution time of report queries.

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

Explanation:

### NEW QUESTION # 24

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- [illegible]

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