

Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric Latest Pdf Material & DP-700 Valid Practice Files & Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric Updated Study Guide



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Microsoft DP-700 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitor and optimize an analytics solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Analysts in monitoring various components of analytics solutions in Microsoft Fabric. It focuses on tracking data ingestion, transformation processes, and semantic model refreshes while configuring alerts for error resolution. One skill to be measured is identifying performance bottlenecks in analytics workflows.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ingest and transform data: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Engineers that cover designing and implementing data loading patterns. It emphasizes preparing data for loading into dimensional models, handling batch and streaming data ingestion, and transforming data using various methods. A skill to be measured is applying appropriate transformation techniques to ensure data quality.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implement and manage an analytics solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of Microsoft Data Analysts regarding configuring various workspace settings in Microsoft Fabric. It focuses on setting up Microsoft Fabric workspaces, including Spark and domain workspace configurations, as well as implementing lifecycle management and version control. One skill to be measured is creating deployment pipelines for analytics solutions.

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Microsoft Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

You have a Fabric workspace that contains an eventhouse and a KQL database named Database1. Database1 has the following:

A table named Table1

A table named Table2

An update policy named Policy1

Policy1 sends data from Table1 to Table2.

The following is a sample of the data in Table2.

Timestamp (datetime)	DeviceId (guid)	StreamData (dynamic)
2024-05-18 12:45:17.16524	81416f30-60a2-4e75-9b19-2a84ea059735	[{ "index": 0, "eventid": "719afca0-be30-4559-bb5e-59feade642f6" }]
2024-05-18 12:45:21.76423	bb664e1e-02aa-4e17-8c8a-116cd4458d52	[{ "index": 0, "eventid": "782222b2-fbcb-43c0-82d6-ecd49a99dbf5" }]
2024-05-18 12:45:23.98642	717bfe7d-0e5d-498f-9f21-e60aaf258056	[{ "index": 0, "eventid": "d5730286-0da4-41f8-8e59-f75e209310a9" }]

Recently, the following actions were performed on Table1:

An additional element named temperature was added to the StreamData column.

The data type of the Timestamp column was changed to date.

The data type of the DeviceId column was changed to string.

You plan to load additional records to Table2.

Which two records will load from Table1 to Table2? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A.

Timestamp (datetime)	DeviceId (guid)	StreamData (dynamic)
2024-05-18	81416f30-60a2-4e75-9b19-2a84ea059735	[{ "index": 40, "eventid": "729afca2-be30-4559-bb5e-59feade642f3", "temperature": 32 }]

- B.

Timestamp (datetime)	DeviceId (guid)	StreamData (dynamic)
2024-05-21	81416f30	[{ "index": 0, "eventid": "719afca0-be30-4559-bb5e-5werade642f6", "temperature": 27 }]

- C.

Timestamp (datetime)	DeviceId (guid)	StreamData (dynamic)
2024-05-24	81416f30-60a2-4e75-9b19-2a84ea059735	[{ "index": 0, "eventid": "719afca0-be30-4559-bb5e-59feade642f6" }]

- D.

Timestamp (datetime)	DeviceId (guid)	StreamData (dynamic)
2024-05-23	81416f3060a24e759b192a84ea05973532dhdye3	[{ "index": 0, "eventid": "719afca0-be30-4559-bb5e-59feade642f6" }]

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Changes to Table1 Structure:

StreamData column: An additional temperature element was added.

Timestamp column: Data type changed from datetime to date.

DeviceId column: Data type changed from guid to string.

Impact of Changes:

Only records that comply with Table2's structure will load.

Records that deviate from Table2's column data types or structure will be rejected.

Record B:

Timestamp: Matches Table2 (datetime format).

DeviceId: Matches Table2 (guid format).

StreamData: Contains only the index and eventid, which matches Table2.

Accepted because it fully matches Table2's structure and data types.

Record D:

Timestamp: Matches Table2 (datetime format).

DeviceId: Matches Table2 (guid format).

StreamData: Matches Table2's structure.

Accepted because it fully matches Table2's structure and data types.

NEW QUESTION # 49

You have a Fabric warehouse named DW1 that loads data by using a data pipeline named Pipeline1. Pipeline1 uses a Copy data activity with a dynamic SQL source. Pipeline1 is scheduled to run every 15 minutes.

You discover that Pipeline1 keeps failing.

You need to identify which SQL query was executed when the pipeline failed.

What should you do?

- A. From Real-time hub, select Fabric events, and then review the details of Microsoft.Fabric.ItemReadFailed.
- **B. From Monitoring hub, select the latest failed run of Pipeline1, and then view the input JSON.**
- C. From Real-time hub, select Fabric events, and then review the details of Microsoft.Fabric.ItemUpdateFailed.
- D. From Monitoring hub, select the latest failed run of Pipeline1, and then view the output JSON.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The input JSON contains the configuration details and parameters passed to the Copy data activity during execution, including the dynamically generated SQL query.

Viewing the input JSON for the failed pipeline run provides direct insight into what query was executed at the time of failure.

NEW QUESTION # 50

You need to schedule the population of the medallion layers to meet the technical requirements.

What should you do?

- A. Schedule multiple data pipelines.
- B. Schedule a notebook.
- **C. Schedule a data pipeline that calls other data pipelines.**
- D. Schedule an Apache Spark job.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The technical requirements specify that:

Medallion layers must be fully populated sequentially (bronze → silver → gold). Each layer must be populated before the next.

If any step fails, the process must notify the data engineers.

Data imports should run simultaneously when possible.

Why Use a Data Pipeline That Calls Other Data Pipelines?

A data pipeline provides a modular and reusable approach to orchestrating the sequential population of medallion layers.

By calling other pipelines, each pipeline can focus on populating a specific layer (bronze, silver, or gold), simplifying development and maintenance.

A parent pipeline can handle:

- Sequential execution of child pipelines.
- Error handling to send email notifications upon failures.
- Parallel execution of tasks where possible (e.g., simultaneous imports into the bronze layer).

Topic 1, Contoso, Ltd

Overview

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Overview. Company Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is an online retail company that wants to modernize its analytics platform by moving to Fabric. The company plans to begin using Fabric for marketing analytics.

Overview. IT Structure

The company's IT department has a team of data analysts and a team of data engineers that use analytics systems.

The data engineers perform the ingestion, transformation, and loading of data. They prefer to use Python or SQL to transform the data.

The data analysts query data and create semantic models and reports. They are qualified to write queries in Power Query and T-SQL.

Existing Environment. Fabric

Contoso has an F64 capacity named Cap1. All Fabric users are allowed to create items.

Contoso has two workspaces named WorkspaceA and WorkspaceB that currently use Pro license mode.

Existing Environment. Source Systems

Contoso has a point of sale (POS) system named POS1 that uses an instance of SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines in the same Microsoft Entra tenant as Fabric. The host virtual machine is on a private virtual network that has public access blocked. POS1 contains all the sales transactions that were processed on the company's website.

The company has a software as a service (SaaS) online marketing app named MAR1. MAR1 has seven entities. The entities contain data that relates to email open rates and interaction rates, as well as website interactions. The data can be exported from MAR1 by calling REST APIs. Each entity has a different endpoint.

Contoso has been using MAR1 for one year. Data from prior years is stored in Parquet files in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. There are 12 files that range in size from 300 MB to 900 MB and relate to email interactions.

Existing Environment. Product Data

POS1 contains a product list and related data. The data comes from the following three tables:

Products

ProductCategories

ProductSubcategories

In the data, products are related to product subcategories, and subcategories are related to product categories.

Existing Environment. Azure

Contoso has a Microsoft Entra tenant that has the following mail-enabled security groups:

DataAnalysts: Contains the data analysts

DataEngineers: Contains the data engineers

Contoso has an Azure subscription.

The company has an existing Azure DevOps organization and creates a new project for repositories that relate to Fabric.

Existing Environment. User Problems

The VP of marketing at Contoso requires analysis on the effectiveness of different types of email content. It typically takes a week to manually compile and analyze the data. Contoso wants to reduce the time to less than one day by using Fabric.

The data engineering team has successfully exported data from MAR1. The team experiences transient connectivity errors, which causes the data exports to fail.

Requirements. Planned Changes

Contoso plans to create the following two lakehouses:

Lakehouse1: Will store both raw and cleansed data from the sources

Lakehouse2: Will serve data in a dimensional model to users for analytical queries. Additional items will be added to facilitate data ingestion and transformation.

Contoso plans to use Azure Repos for source control in Fabric.

Requirements. Technical Requirements

The new lakehouses must follow a medallion architecture by using the following three layers: bronze, silver, and gold. There will be extensive data cleansing required to populate the MAR1 data in the silver layer, including deduplication, the handling of missing values, and the standardizing of capitalization.

Each layer must be fully populated before moving on to the next layer. If any step in populating the lakehouses fails, an email must be sent to the data engineers.

Data imports must run simultaneously, when possible.

The use of email data from the Amazon S3 bucket must meet the following requirements:

Minimize egress costs associated with cross-cloud data access.

Prevent saving a copy of the raw data in the lakehouses.

Items that relate to data ingestion must meet the following requirements:

The items must be source controlled alongside other workspace items.

Ingested data must land in the bronze layer of Lakehouse1 in the Delta format.

No changes other than changes to the file formats must be implemented before the data lands in the bronze layer.

Development effort must be minimized and a built-in connection must be used to import the source data.

In the event of a connectivity error, the ingestion processes must attempt the connection again.

Lakehouses, data pipelines, and notebooks must be stored in WorkspaceA. Semantic models, reports, and dataflows must be stored in WorkspaceB.

Once a week, old files that are no longer referenced by a Delta table log must be removed.

Requirements. Data Transformation

In the POS1 product data, ProductID values are unique. The product dimension in the gold layer must include only active products from product list. Active products are identified by an IsActive value of 1.

Some product categories and subcategories are NOT assigned to any product. They are NOT analytically relevant and must be omitted from the product dimension in the gold layer.

Requirements. Data Security

Security in Fabric must meet the following requirements:

The data engineers must have read and write access to all the lakehouses, including the underlying files.

The data analysts must only have read access to the Delta tables in the gold layer.

The data analysts must NOT have access to the data in the bronze and silver layers.

The data engineers must be able to commit changes to source control in WorkspaceA.

NEW QUESTION # 51

You have an Azure key vault named KeyVault1 that contains secrets.

You have a Fabric workspace named Workspace-!. Workspace! contains a notebook named Notebook1 that performs the following tasks:

- * Loads stage data to the target tables in a lakehouse
- * Triggers the refresh of a semantic model

You plan to add functionality to Notebook1 that will use the Fabric API to monitor the semantic model refreshes. You need to retrieve the registered application ID and secret from KeyVault1 to generate the authentication token.

Solution: You use the following code segment:

Use `notebookutils.credentials.getSecret` and specify the key vault URL and key vault secret. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No


Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 52

You are building a data loading pattern by using a Fabric data pipeline. The source is an Azure SQL database that contains 25 tables. The destination is a lakehouse.


In a warehouse, you create a control table named Control.Object as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.) You need to build a data pipeline that will support the dynamic ingestion of the tables listed in the control table by using a single execution.

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
<div>⋮ Add a Get metadata activity to query Control.Object and generate a list of schemas and tables to copy.</div>	 Microsoft
<div>⋮ Add an Until activity to iterate over the list of tables and copy the source data to the lakehouse Delta tables.</div>	
<div>⋮ Add a Lookup activity to query Control.Object and generate a list of the schemas and tables to copy.</div>	
<div>⋮ Add a ForEach activity to iterate over the list of tables and copy the source data to the lakehouse Delta tables.</div>	
<div>⋮ Add a Copy data activity as an inner activity to the iterator activity.</div>	

Answer:

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
<div>⋮ Add a Get metadata activity to query Control.Object and generate a list of schemas and tables to copy.</div>	 Microsoft
<div>⋮ Add an Until activity to iterate over the list of tables and copy the source data to the lakehouse Delta tables.</div>	
<div>⋮ Add a Lookup activity to query Control.Object and generate a list of the schemas and tables to copy.</div>	
<div>⋮ Add a ForEach activity to iterate over the list of tables and copy the source data to the lakehouse Delta tables.</div>	
<div>⋮ Add a Copy data activity as an inner activity to the iterator activity.</div>	

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
1. Add a Get metadata activity to query Control.Object and generate a list of schemas and tables to copy.	1. Add a Lookup activity to query Control.Object and generate a list of the schemas and tables to copy.
2. Add an Until activity to iterate over the list of tables and copy the source data to the lakehouse Delta tables.	2. Add a ForEach activity to iterate over the list of tables and copy the source data to the lakehouse Delta tables.
	3. Add a Copy data activity as an inner activity to the iterator activity.

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