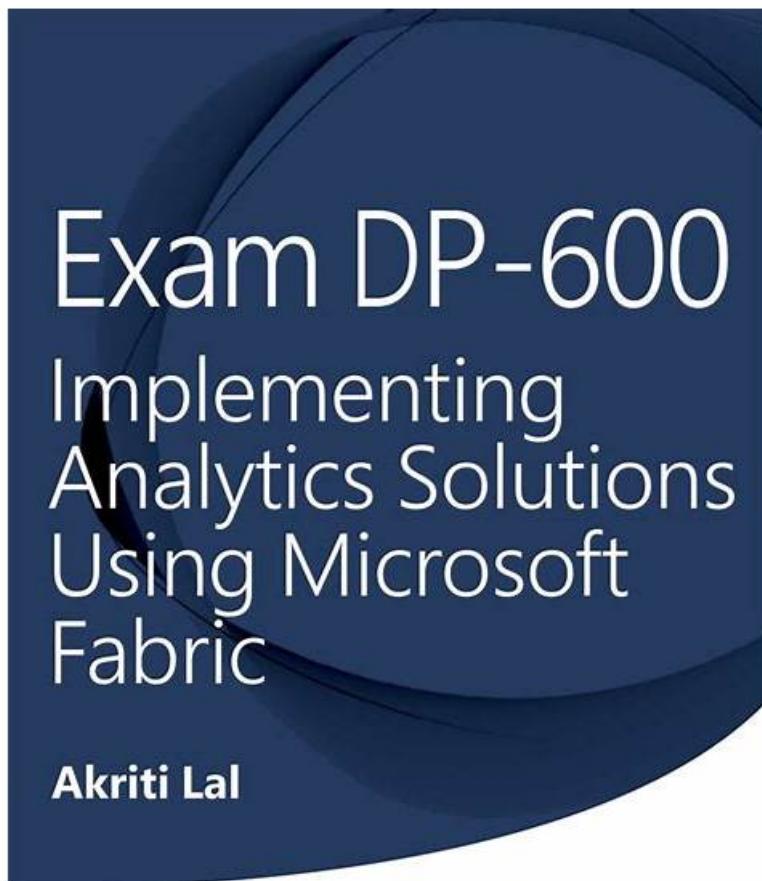


# DP-600 Learning materials: Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric & DP-600 Exam Preparation



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## Microsoft DP-600 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

## Microsoft Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

### NEW QUESTION # 63

You have a Fabric warehouse named Warehouse1 that contains a table named Table1. Table1 contains customer data.

You need to implement row-level security (RLS) for Table1. The solution must ensure that users can see only their respective data. Which two objects should you create? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. STORED PROCEDURE
- B. DATABASE ROLE
- C. SECURITY POLICY**
- D. CONSTRAINT
- E. FUNCTION**

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

To implement RLS for Table1 in Fabric, create a FUNCTION to define row-filtering logic and a SECURITY POLICY to enforce it. This ensures users only see the rows they are permitted to access.

## NEW QUESTION # 64

You have a Fabric tenant.

You plan to create a Fabric notebook that will use Spark DataFrames to generate Microsoft Power BI visuals.

You run the following code.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

\* The code embeds an existing Power BI report. - No

\* The code creates a Power BI report. - No

\* The code displays a summary of the DataFrame. - Yes

The code provided seems to be a snippet from a SQL query or script which is neither creating nor embedding a Power BI report directly. It appears to be setting up a DataFrame for use within a larger context, potentially for visualization in Power BI, but the code itself does not perform the creation or embedding of a report. Instead, it's likely part of a data processing step that summarizes data.

References =

\* Introduction to DataFrames - Spark SQL

\* Power BI and Azure Databricks

## NEW QUESTION # 65

Which workspace role assignments should you recommend for ResearchReviewersGroup1 and ResearchReviewersGroupZ? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

□

### Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

□

## NEW QUESTION # 66

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a workspace named Workspace1. Workspace1 contains a lakehouse named Lakehouse1 and a warehouse named Warehouse1.

You need to create a new table in Warehouse1 named POSCustomers by querying the customer table in Lakehouse1.

How should you complete the T-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

□

### Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

Step 1 - Creating the new table from a query

To create a table in a SQL warehouse using a query, the correct syntax is:

CREATE TABLE <table\_name> AS SELECT ...

So we must select:

CREATE TABLE dbo.POSCustomers AS SELECT

Step 2 - Selecting the source table

Since the data source is the Lakehouse1 table Customer, the fully qualified name is:

lakehouse1.dbo.Customer

Final Answer:

CREATE TABLE dbo.POSCustomers AS SELECT

postalcode,

category

FROM lakehouse1.dbo.Customer;

References:

## CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) in Fabric Warehouse Fabric Lakehouse and Warehouse interoperability

### NEW QUESTION # 67

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse.

You are designing a star schema model that will contain a customer dimension. The customer dimension table will be a Type 2 slowly changing dimension (SCD).

You need to recommend which columns to add to the table. The columns must NOT already exist in the source.

Which three types of columns should you recommend? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. an effective start date and time
- B. a surrogate key
- C. an effective end date and time
- D. a foreign key
- E. a natural key

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

For a Type 2 slowly changing dimension (SCD), you typically need to add the following types of columns that do not exist in the source system:

\* An effective start date and time (E): This column records the date and time from which the data in the row is effective.

\* An effective end date and time (A): This column indicates until when the data in the row was effective.

It allows you to keep historical records for changes over time.

\* A surrogate key (C): A surrogate key is a unique identifier for each row in a table, which is necessary for Type 2 SCDs to differentiate between historical and current records.

References: Best practices for designing slowly changing dimensions in data warehousing solutions, which include Type 2 SCDs, are commonly discussed in data warehousing and business intelligence literature and would be part of the modeling guidance in a Fabric tenant's documentation.

Topic 1, Litware, Inc. Case Study

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

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

Fabric Environment

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

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

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.

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, dataflows, 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
- \* Data Engineers: The data engineers on the analytics team
- \* Analytics Engineers: The analytics engineers on the analytics team

## Report Requirements

The data analysis must create a customer satisfaction report that meets the following 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

## NEW QUESTION # 68

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