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Microsoft DP-203 (Data Engineering on Microsoft Azure) Exam is a certification that validates a professional's knowledge and skills in designing and implementing data solutions on Microsoft Azure. DP-203 exam measures an individual's ability to perform tasks such as data storage, processing, and security using Azure technologies. To pass DP-203 exam, candidates must have a comprehensive understanding of Azure data services, including Azure Data Factory, Azure SQL Database, and Azure Cosmos DB.

Microsoft DP-203 (Data Engineering on Microsoft Azure) Certification Exam is a certification program that has been designed to

validate the skills and knowledge of data engineers who work with data on Azure. Data Engineering on Microsoft Azure certification exam targets individuals who have experience working with Azure data services, including data storage, processing, and analytics. Through the exam, candidates can demonstrate their expertise in designing, building, and maintaining data processing systems on Azure.

Microsoft Data Engineering on Microsoft Azure Sample Questions (Q168-Q173):

NEW QUESTION # 168

You are building an Azure Stream Analytics job to retrieve game data.

You need to ensure that the job returns the highest scoring record for each five-minute time interval of each game.

How should you complete the Stream Analytics query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

SELECT	Microsoft ▼	as HighestScore
	Collect(Score) CollectTop(1) OVER(ORDER BY Score Desc) Game, MAX(Score) TopOne() OVER(PARTITION BY Game ORDER BY Score Desc)	
FROM input	TIMESTAMP BY CreatedAt	
GROUP BY	▼ Game Hopping(minute,5) Tumbling(minute,5) Windows(TumblingWindow(minute,5),Hopping(minute,5))	

Answer:

Explanation:

SELECT	Microsoft ▼	as HighestScore
	Collect(Score) CollectTop(1) OVER(ORDER BY Score Desc) Game, MAX(Score) TopOne() OVER(PARTITION BY Game ORDER BY Score Desc)	
FROM input	TIMESTAMP BY CreatedAt	
GROUP BY	▼ Game Hopping(minute,5) Tumbling(minute,5) Windows(TumblingWindow(minute,5),Hopping(minute,5))	

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/stream-analytics-query/topone-azure-stream-analytics>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-window-functions>

NEW QUESTION # 169

You are developing a solution using a Lambda architecture on Microsoft Azure.

The data at test layer must meet the following requirements:

Data storage:

- *Serve as a repository (or high volumes of large files in various formats.
- *Implement optimized storage for big data analytics workloads.
- *Ensure that data can be organized using a hierarchical structure.

Batch processing:

- *Use a managed solution for in-memory computation processing.
- *Natively support Scala, Python, and R programming languages.
- *Provide the ability to resize and terminate the cluster automatically.

Analytical data store:

- *Support parallel processing.
- *Use columnar storage.
- *Support SQL-based languages.

You need to identify the correct technologies to build the Lambda architecture.

Which technologies should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft exam question interface. It has a header with the Microsoft logo and the text 'Architecture requirement' and 'Technology'. Below this, there are three rows, each with a requirement on the left and a dropdown menu on the right. The first row is 'Data storage' with a dropdown showing 'Azure SQL Database', 'Azure Blob Storage', 'Azure Cosmos DB', and 'Azure Data Lake Store'. The second row is 'Batch processing' with a dropdown showing 'HDInsight Spark', 'HDInsight Hadoop', 'Azure Databricks', and 'HDInsight Interactive Query'. The third row is 'Analytical data store' with a dropdown showing 'HDInsight HBase', 'Azure SQL Data Warehouse', 'Azure Analysis Services', and 'Azure Cosmos DB'. A large 'free4torrent.com' watermark is visible across the center of the interface.

Architecture requirement	Technology
Data storage	Azure SQL Database Azure Blob Storage Azure Cosmos DB Azure Data Lake Store
Batch processing	HDInsight Spark HDInsight Hadoop Azure Databricks HDInsight Interactive Query
Analytical data store	HDInsight HBase Azure SQL Data Warehouse Azure Analysis Services Azure Cosmos DB

Answer:

Explanation:

Architecture requirement

Technology

Data storage

	▼
Azure SQL Database	
Azure Blob Storage	
Azure Cosmos DB	
Azure Data Lake Store	

Batch processing

	▼
HDInsight Spark	
HDInsight Hadoop	
Azure Databricks	
HDInsight Interactive Query	

Analytical data store

	▼
HDInsight HBase	
Azure SQL Data Warehouse	
Azure Analysis Services	
Azure Cosmos DB	

Explanation:

Architecture requirement Technology

Data storage

	▼
Azure SQL Database	
Azure Blob Storage	
Azure Cosmos DB	
Azure Data Lake Store	

Batch processing

	▼
HDInsight Spark	
HDInsight Hadoop	
Azure Databricks	
HDInsight Interactive Query	

Analytical data store

	▼
HDInsight HBase	
Azure SQL Data Warehouse	
Azure Analysis Services	
Azure Cosmos DB	

Data storage: Azure Data Lake Store

A key mechanism that allows Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 to provide file system performance at object storage scale and prices is the addition of a hierarchical namespace. This allows the collection of objects/files within an account to be organized into a hierarchy of directories and nested subdirectories in the same way that the file system on your computer is organized. With the hierarchical namespace enabled, a storage account becomes capable of providing the scalability and cost-effectiveness of object storage, with file system semantics that are familiar to analytics engines and frameworks.

Batch processing: HD Insight Spark

Apache Spark is an open-source, parallel-processing framework that supports in-memory processing to boost the performance of big-data analysis applications.

HDInsight is a managed Hadoop service. Use it to deploy and manage Hadoop clusters in Azure. For batch processing, you can use Spark, Hive, Hive LLAP, MapReduce.

Languages: R, Python, Java, Scala, SQL

Analytic data store: SQL Data Warehouse

SQL Data Warehouse is a cloud-based Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) that uses Massively Parallel Processing (MPP).

SQL Data Warehouse stores data into relational tables with columnar storage.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-namespaces>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/technology-choices/batch-processing>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-overview-what-is>

NEW QUESTION # 170

You are creating dimensions for a data warehouse in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

You create a table by using the Transact-SQL statement shown in the following exhibit.

```
CREATE TABLE [DBO].[DimProduct] (  
    [ProductKey] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,  
    [ProductSourceID] [int] NOT NULL,  
    [ProductName] [nvarchar](100) NOT NULL,  
    [ProductNumber] [nvarchar](25) NOT NULL,  
    [Color] [nvarchar](15) NULL,  
    [Size] [nvarchar](5) NULL,  
    [Weight] [decimal](8, 2) NULL,  
    [ProductCategory] [nvarchar](100) NULL,  
    [SellStartDate] [date] NOT NULL,  
    [SellEndDate] [date] NULL,  
    [RowInsertedDateTime] [datetime] NOT NULL,  
    [RowUpdatedDateTime] [datetime] NOT NULL,  
    [ETLAuditID] [int] NOT NULL  
)
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

DimProduct is a **[answer choice]** slowly changing dimension (SCD).



The ProductKey column is **[answer choice]**.

Type 0
Type 1
Type 2

a surrogate key
a business key
an audit column

Answer:

Explanation:

DimProduct is a [answer choice] slowly changing dimension (SCD).

Type 0
Type 1
Type 2

The ProductKey column is [answer choice].

a surrogate key
a business key
an audit column

Explanation

DimProduct is a [answer choice] slowly changing dimension (SCD).

Type 0
Type 1
Type 2

The ProductKey column is [answer choice].

a surrogate key
a business key
an audit column

Box 1: Type 2

A Type 2 SCD supports versioning of dimension members. Often the source system doesn't store versions, so the data warehouse load process detects and manages changes in a dimension table. In this case, the dimension table must use a surrogate key to provide a unique reference to a version of the dimension member. It also includes columns that define the date range validity of the version (for example, StartDate and EndDate) and possibly a flag column (for example, IsCurrent) to easily filter by current dimension members.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/populate-slowly-changing-dimensions-azure-synapse-analytics-p>

NEW QUESTION # 171

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named Pool1 and an Azure Data Lake Storage account named storage1. Storage1 requires secure transfers.

You need to create an external data source in Pool1 that will be used to read .orc files in storage1.

How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
CREATE EXTERNAL DATA SOURCE AzureDataLakeStore
```

```
WITH
```

```
( Location1 ' ://data@newyorktaxidataset.dfs.core.windows.net' ,
```

```
abfs  
abfss  
wasb  
wasbs
```

```
credential = ADLS_credential ,
```

```
TYPE -
```

```
);
```

```
BLOB_STORAGE  
HADOOP  
RDBMS  
SHARP MAP MANAGER
```

Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
CREATE EXTERNAL DATA SOURCE AzureDataLakeStore
```

```
WITH
```

```
( Location1 ' ://data@newyorktaxidataset.dfs.core.windows.net' ,
```

```
abfs  
abfss  
wasb  
wasbs
```

```
credential = ADLS_credential ,
```

```
TYPE -
```

```
);
```

```
BLOB_STORAGE  
HADOOP  
RDBMS  
SHARP MAP MANAGER
```



Explanation:

```
CREATE EXTERNAL DATA SOURCE AzureDataLakeStore
```

```
WITH
```

```
( Location1 ' ://data@newyorktaxidataset.dfs.core.windows.net' ,
```

abfs
abfss
wasb
wasbs



```
credential = ADLS_credential
```

```
TYPE -
```

```
);
```

BLOB_STORAGE
HADOOP
RDBMS
SHARP MAP MANAGER

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-external-data-source-transact-sql?view=azure-sqldw-latest&preserve-view=true&tabs=dedicated>

NEW QUESTION # 172

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named Pool1 that contains an external table named Sales. Sales contains sales data. Each row in Sales contains data on a single sale, including the name of the salesperson.

You need to implement row-level security (RLS). The solution must ensure that the salespeople can access only their respective sales.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Create:

A materialized view in Pool1
A security policy for Sales
Database scoped credentials in Pool1

Restrict row access by using:

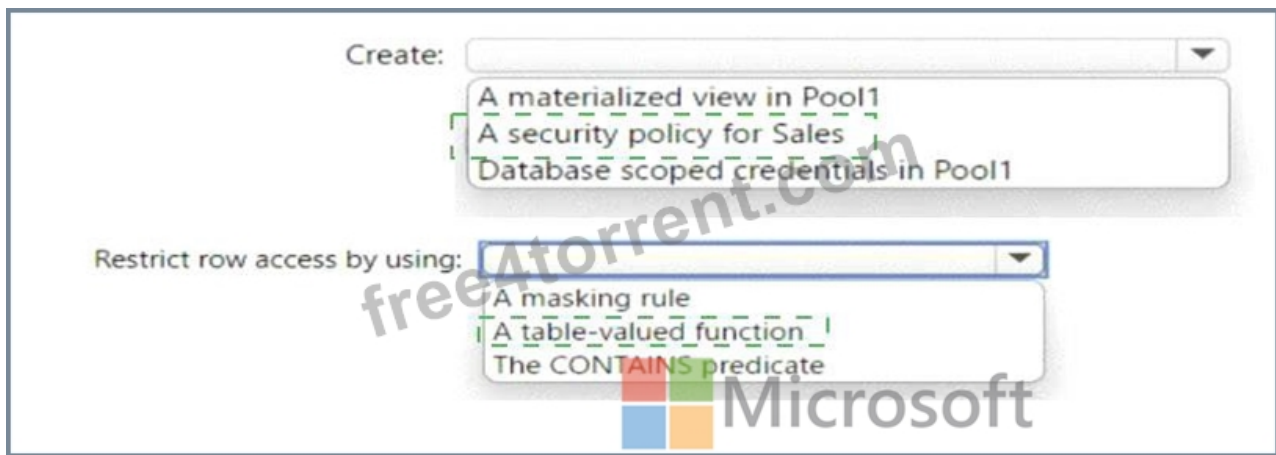
A masking rule
A table-valued function
The CONTAINS predicate



Microsoft

Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

Box 1: A security policy for sale

Here are the steps to create a security policy for Sales:

Create a user-defined function that returns the name of the current user:

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.GetCurrentUser()
```

```
RETURNS NVARCHAR(128)
```

```
AS
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
RETURN SUSER_SNAME();
```

```
END;
```

Create a security predicate function that filters the Sales table based on the current user:

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.SalesPredicate(@salesperson NVARCHAR(128))
```

```
RETURNS TABLE
```

```
WITH SCHEMABINDING
```

```
AS
```

```
RETURN SELECT 1 AS access_result
```

```
WHERE @salesperson = SalespersonName;
```

Create a security policy on the Sales table that uses the SalesPredicate function to filter the data:

```
CREATE SECURITY POLICY SalesFilter
```

```
ADD FILTER PREDICATE dbo.SalesPredicate(dbo.GetCurrentUser()) ON dbo.Sales WITH (STATE = ON);
```

By creating a security policy for the Sales table, you ensure that each salesperson can only access their own sales data. The security policy uses a user-defined function to get the name of the current user and a security predicate function to filter the Sales table based on the current user.

Box 2: table-value function

to restrict row access by using row-level security, you need to create a table-valued function that returns a table of values that represent the rows that a user can access. You then use this function in a security policy that applies a predicate on the table.

NEW QUESTION # 173

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