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>> 新版DP-600題庫上線 <<

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最新的 Microsoft Certified DP-600 免費考試真題 (Q152-Q157):

問題 #152

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse.

Several times a day, the performance of all warehouse queries degrades. You suspect that Fabric is throttling the compute used by the warehouse.

What should you use to identify whether throttling is occurring?

- A. the Microsoft Fabric Capacity Metrics app
- B. dynamic management views (DMVs)
- C. the Monitoring hub
- D. the Capacity settings

答案：C

解題說明：

To identify whether throttling is occurring, you should use the Monitoring hub (B). This provides a centralized place where you can

monitor and manage the health, performance, and reliability of your data estate, and see if the compute resources are being throttled. References = The use of the Monitoring hub for performance management and troubleshooting is detailed in the Azure Synapse Analytics documentation.

問題 #153

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.

□ 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.

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-SOL 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
- AnalyticsEngineers: The analytics engineers on the analytics team

Report Requirements

The data analysts 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.

What should you recommend using to ingest the customer data into the data store in the AnalyticsPOC workspace?

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

答案：A

解題說明：

Even though the text reads "Data will be loaded without transformation in one area of the AnalyticsPOC data store": in general, dataflows are used when data transformations are involved after ingestion. As suggested by user BHARAT, the Copy Activity should be the optimal solution.

問題 #154

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse named lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains a Delta table named Customer.

When you query Customer, you discover that the query is slow to execute. You suspect that maintenance was NOT performed on the table.

You need to identify whether maintenance tasks were performed on Customer.

Solution: You run the following Spark SQL statement:

DESCRIBE HISTORY customer

Does this meet the goal?

- A. No
- B. Yes

答案： B

解題說明：

Yes, the DESCRIBE HISTORY statement does meet the goal. It provides information on the history of operations, including maintenance tasks, performed on a Delta table. Reference = The functionality of the DESCRIBE HISTORY statement can be verified in the Delta Lake documentation.

問題 #155

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a Microsoft Power BI report named Report 1.

Report1 is slow to render. You suspect that an inefficient DAX query is being executed.

You need to identify the slowest DAX query, and then review how long the query spends in the formula engine as compared to the storage engine.

Which five 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.

答案：

解題說明：

Explanation:

To identify the slowest DAX query and analyze the time it spends in the formula engine compared to the storage engine, you should perform the following actions in sequence:

- * From Performance analyzer, capture a recording.
- * View the Server Timings tab.
- * Enable Query Timings and Server Timings. Run the query.
- * View the Query Timings tab.
- * Sort the Duration (ms) column in descending order by DAX query time.

問題 #156

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse named DW1 and a lakehouse named LH1. DW1 contains a table named Sales.Product. LH1 contains a table named Sales.Orders.

You plan to schedule an automated process that will create a new point-in-time (PIT) table named Sales.

ProductOrder in DW1. Sales.ProductOrder will be built by using the results of a query that will join Sales.

Product and Sales.Orders.

You need to ensure that the types of columns in Sales. ProductOrder match the column types in the source tables. The solution must minimize the number of operations required to create the new table.

Which operation should you use?

- A. INSERT INTO
- B. CREATE TABLE AS CLONE OF
- C. CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW AS SELECT
- **D. CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS)**

答案： D

解題說明：

CTAS creates a new table from the results of a query, automatically inheriting the column types of the source tables. It is the simplest and most efficient way to create a point-in-time (PIT) table.

INSERT INTO requires a table to already exist.

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW keeps results up to date but is heavier and not required for PIT.

CLONE creates a shallow copy of an existing table, but we are joining two tables, so clone is not applicable.

Correct: A.

Reference: CTAS in Fabric data warehouse

問題 #157

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