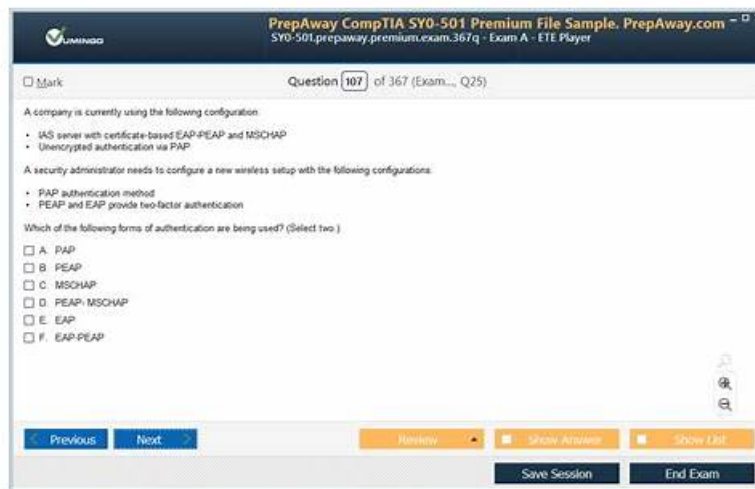


# DP-600 Real Question & DP-600 Latest Real Test



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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>• 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>
Topic 3	<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>

## 2025 DP-600 Real Question | The Best DP-600 100% Free Latest Real Test

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### Microsoft Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

#### NEW QUESTION # 66

Which workspace role assignments should you recommend for ResearchReviewersGroup1 and ResearchReviewersGroup2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

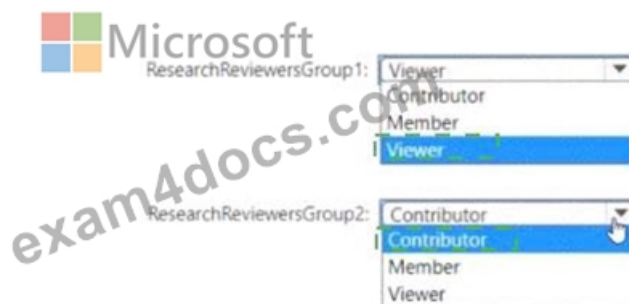
Answer Area



Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area



Explanation:



In Azure DevOps workspace (project) security settings, role assignments determine access levels for groups:

Viewer (equivalent to the Readers security group): Grants read-only access to work items, code, pipelines, and other artifacts. Ideal for review-only scenarios where users need to view but not edit content.

Contributor (equivalent to the Contributors security group): Allows full edit and contribute privileges, such as updating work items,

code reviews, and pipeline runs. Suitable for active participation in reviews that may involve feedback or changes. Based on the group names implying review-focused access, Viewer fits Group1 for passive observation, while Contributor fits Group2 for interactive review tasks. These align with default Azure DevOps permissions for secure, least-privilege access.

### NEW QUESTION # 67

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a semantic model named Modell.

You discover that the following query performs slowly against Modell.

```
1 EVALUATE
2   FILTER (
3     VALUES ( Customer[Customer Name] ),
4     CALCULATE ( COUNTROWS ( 'Order Item' ) ) > 0
5   )
6   ORDER BY Customer[Customer Name]
```



You need to reduce the execution time of the query.

Solution: You replace line 4 by using the following code:

```
NOT ( CALCULATE ( COUNTROWS ( 'Order Item' ) ) < 0 )
```

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No**

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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.

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.

#### 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

You are creating a dataflow in Fabric to ingest data from an Azure SQL database by using a T-SQL statement.

You need to ensure that any foldable Power Query transformation steps are processed by the Microsoft SQL Server engine.

How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Values**

- EnableFolding
- NativeQuery
- Optimize
- Record
- StopFolding
- Table
- Value

**Answer Area**

```

let
    Source = Sql.Databases(
        "server.database.windows.net"
    ),
    Database = Source[[Name = "db"]][Data],
    Query = [ ] . [ ] (
        Database,
        " SELECT * FROM customer WHERE country IN ('USA', 'UK')",
        null,
        [ [ ] = true]
    )
in
    Query
        
```

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

**Values**

- EnableFolding
- NativeQuery
- Optimize
- Record
- StopFolding
- Table
- Value

**Answer Area**

```

let
    Source = Sql.Databases(
        "server.database.windows.net"
    ),
    Database = Source[[Name = "db"]][Data],
    Query = [ Table ] . [ NativeQuery ] (
        Database,
        " SELECT * FROM customer WHERE country IN ('USA', 'UK')",
        null,
        [ [ EnableFolding ] = true]
    )
in
    Query
        
```

**Explanation:**

You should complete the code as follows:

- \* Table
- \* NativeQuery
- \* EnableFolding

In Power Query, using Table before the SQL statement ensures that the result of the SQL query is treated as a table. NativeQuery allows a native database query to be passed through from Power Query to the source database. The EnableFolding option ensures that any subsequent transformations that can be folded will be sent back and executed at the source database (Microsoft SQL Server engine in this case).

#### NEW QUESTION # 69

You have a Fabric workspace that contains a complex semantic model for a Microsoft Power BI report. You need to optimize the semantic model for analytical queries and use denormalization to reduce the model complexity and the number of joins between tables.

Which tables should you denormalize?

- A. fact tables on the same level of granularity
- B. role-playing dimension tables
- C. dimension tables on the same level of granularity
- D. Snowflaked dimension tables

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 70

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a semantic model. The model contains 15 tables.

You need to programmatically change each column that ends in the word Key to meet the following requirements:

- \* Hide the column.
- \* Set Nullable to False.
- \* Set Summarize By to None
- \* Set Available in MDX to False.
- \* Mark the column as a key column.

What should you use?

- A. DAX Studio
- B. Microsoft Power BI Desktop
- C. Tabular Editor
- D. ALM Toolkit

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Tabular Editor is an advanced tool for editing Tabular models outside of Power BI Desktop that allows you to script out changes and apply them across multiple columns or tables. To accomplish the task programmatically, you would:

- \* Open the model in Tabular Editor.
- \* Create an Advanced Script using C# to iterate over all tables and their respective columns.
- \* Within the script, check if the column name ends with 'Key'.
- \* For columns that meet the condition, set the properties accordingly: IsHidden = true, IsNullable = false, SummarizeBy = None, IsAvailableInMDX = false.
- \* Additionally, mark the column as a key column.
- \* Save the changes and deploy them back to the Fabric tenant.

References: The ability to batch-edit properties using scripts in Tabular Editor is well-documented in the tool's official documentation and user community resources.

#### NEW QUESTION # 71

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