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Our key priority is to provide such authentic Microsoft DP-700 Exam Material which helps the candidate qualify for Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric DP-700 exam on the very first attempt. This means that you can download the product right after purchasing and start your journey toward your big career.

Microsoft DP-700 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

Microsoft Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76
You have a Fabric F32 capacity that contains a workspace. The workspace contains a warehouse named DW1 that is modelled by using MD5 hash surrogate keys.
DW1 contains a single fact table that has grown from 200 million rows to 500 million rows during the past year.
You have Microsoft Power BI reports that are based on Direct Lake. The reports show year-over-year values.
Users report that the performance of some of the reports has degraded over time and some visuals show errors.
You need to resolve the performance issues. The solution must meet the following requirements:
Provide the best query performance.
Minimize operational costs.
Which should you do?

- A. Increase the capacity.C Enable V-Order
- B. Create views.
- C. Change the MD5 hash to SHA256.
- D. Modify the surrogate keys to use a different data type.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this case, the key issue causing performance degradation likely stems from the use of MD5 hash surrogate keys. MD5 hashes are 128-bit values, which can be inefficient for large datasets like the 500 million rows in your fact table. Using a more efficient data type for surrogate keys (such as integer or bigint) would reduce the storage and processing overhead, leading to better query performance. This approach will improve performance while minimizing operational costs because it reduces the complexity of querying and indexing, as smaller data types are generally faster and more efficient to process.

NEW QUESTION # 77
HOTSPOT
You have a Fabric workspace that contains two lakehouses named Lakehouse1 and Lakehouse2. Lakehouse1 contains staging data in a Delta table named Orderlines. Lakehouse2 contains a Type 2 slowly changing dimension (SCD) dimension table named Dim_Customer.
You need to build a query that will combine data from Orderlines and Dim_Customer to create a new fact table named
Fact_Orders. The new table must meet the following requirements:
Enable the analysis of customer orders based on historical attributes.
Enable the analysis of customer orders based on the current attributes.
How should you complete the statement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
SELECT
  OrderLineID order_line_id
  ,OrderDate order_date
  ,c.customer key
  ,c.customer_id
  ,Quantity order_quantity
  ,UnitPrice unit_price
  ,TaxRate tax_rate
FROM
  Lakehouse1.orderlines o
INNER JOIN
  Lakehouse2.dim_customer c
    ON o.customerid = c.customer_id

    AND [                    ▼]
        c.is_current = 1
        o.OrderDate > c.valid_to_datetime
        o.OrderDate >= c.valid_from_datetime

    AND [                    ▼]
        c.is_current = 1
        o.OrderDate < c.valid_to_datetime
        o.OrderDate <= c.valid_from_datetime
```

Answer:

Explanation:

```
SELECT
  OrderLineID order_line_id
  ,OrderDate order_date
  ,c.customer key
  ,c.customer_id
  ,Quantity order_quantity
  ,UnitPrice unit_price
  ,TaxRate tax_rate
FROM
  Lakehouse1.orderlines o
INNER JOIN
  Lakehouse2.dim_customer c
    ON o.customerid = c.customer_id

    AND [                    ▼]
        c.is_current = 1
        o.OrderDate > c.valid_to datetime
        o.OrderDate >= c.valid_from_datetime

    AND [                    ▼]
        c.is_current = 1
        o.OrderDate < c.valid_to_datetime
        o.OrderDate <= c.valid_from_datetime
```

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
SELECT
  OrderLineID order_line_id
  ,OrderDate order_date
  ,c.customer_key
  ,c.customer_id
  ,Quantity order_quantity
  ,UnitPrice unit_price
  ,TaxRate tax_rate
FROM
  Lakehouse1.orderlines o
INNER JOIN
  Lakehouse2.dim_customer c
  ON o.customerid = c.customer_id
  AND [                                    ▼]
       c.is_current = 1
       o.OrderDate > c.valid_to_datetime
       o.OrderDate >= c.valid_from_datetime t
  AND [                                    ▼]
       c.is_current = 1
       o.OrderDate < c.valid_to_datetime
       o.OrderDate <= c.valid_from_datetime
```

NEW QUESTION # 78
You have a Fabric workspace that contains a lakehouse named Lakehouse1.
In an external data source, you have data files that are 500 GB each. A new file is added every day.
You need to ingest the data into Lakehouse1 without applying any transformations. The solution must meet the following requirements Trigger the process when a new file is added.
Provide the highest throughput.
Which type of item should you use to ingest the data?

- A. Dataflow Gen2
- B. KQL queryset
- C. Environment
- D. Data pipeline

Answer: D

Explanation:
To efficiently ingest large data files (500 GB each) into Lakehouse1 with high throughput and trigger the process when a new file is added, a Data pipeline is the most suitable solution. Data pipelines in Fabric are ideal for orchestrating data movement and can be configured to automatically trigger based on file arrivals or other events. This solution meets both requirements: ingesting the data without transformations (since you just need to copy the data) and triggering the process when new files are added.

NEW QUESTION # 79
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 eventstream that loads data into a table named Bike_Location in a KQL database. The table contains the following columns:

You need to apply transformation and filter logic to prepare the data for consumption. The solution must return data for a neighbourhood named Sands End when No_Bikes is at least 15. The results must be ordered by No_Bikes in ascending order.

Solution: You use the following code segment:

```
bike_location
| filter Neighbourhood == "Sands End" and No_Bikes >= 15
| sort by No_Bikes asc
| project BikepointID, Street, Neighbourhood, No_Bikes, No_Empty_Docks, Timestamp
```

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. no

Answer: A

Explanation:

Filter Condition: It correctly filters rows where Neighbourhood is "Sands End" and No_Bikes is greater than or equal to 15.

Sorting: The sorting is explicitly done by No_Bikes in ascending order using sort by No_Bikes asc.

Projection: It projects the required columns (BikepointID, Street, Neighbourhood, No_Bikes, No_Empty_Docks, Timestamp), which minimizes the data returned for consumption.

NEW QUESTION # 80

HOTSPOT

You have a Fabric workspace that contains a warehouse named DW1. DW1 contains the following tables and columns.

Table name	Column name	Description
SalesOrderDetail	ProductID	Contains the product ID of the ordered product
SalesOrderDetail	ModifiedDate	Contains the date of an order
SalesOrderDetail	OrderQty	Contains the order quantity
Product	ProductID	Contains the unique ID of a product
Product	Name	Contains a product name

You need to create an output that presents the summarized values of all the order quantities by year and product. The results must include a summary of the order quantities at the year level for all the products.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
                          ▼  (SO.ModifiedDate) AS OrderDate
SELECT CAST
SELECT CONVERT
SELECT YEAR

    ,P.Name AS ProductName

    ,SUM(SO.OrderQty) AS OrderQty

FROM [dbo].[SalesOrderDetail] SO

INNER JOIN [dbo].[Product] P

  ON P.ProductID = SO.ProductID

GROUP BY
                                                         ▼
CUBE(YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name)
GROUPING SETS ((YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name), (YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate)))
ROLLUP(YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name)
YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name

ORDER BY OrderDate
```
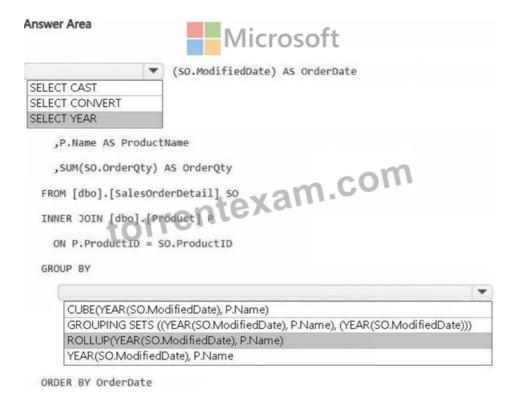
Answer:

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
                          ▼  (SO.ModifiedDate) AS OrderDate
SELECT CAST
SELECT CONVERT
SELECT YEAR

    ,P.Name AS ProductName

    ,SUM(SO.OrderQty) AS OrderQty

FROM [dbo].[SalesOrderDetail] SO

INNER JOIN [dbo].[Product] P

  ON P.ProductID = SO.ProductID

GROUP BY
                                                         ▼
CUBE(YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name)
GROUPING SETS ((YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name), (YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate)))
ROLLUP(YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name)
YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name

ORDER BY OrderDate
```

Explanation:

Answer Area

Microsoft

| SELECT CAST ▼ | (SO.ModifiedDate) AS OrderDate |
| SELECT CAST |
| SELECT CONVERT |
| SELECT YEAR |

,P.Name AS ProductName

,SUM(SO.OrderQty) AS OrderQty

FROM [dbo].[SalesOrderDetail] SO

INNER JOIN [dbo].[Product] P

ON P.ProductID = SO.ProductID

GROUP BY

| ▼ |
| CUBE(YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name) |
| GROUPING SETS ((YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name), (YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate))) |
| ROLLUP(YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name) |
| YEAR(SO.ModifiedDate), P.Name |

ORDER BY OrderDate

NEW QUESTION # 81

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Microsoft DP-700 learning materials are new but increasingly popular choices these days which incorporate the newest information and the most professional knowledge of the practice exam. All points of questions required are compiled into our Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric DP-700 Preparation quiz by experts. By the way, the DP-700certificate is of great importance for your future and education.

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