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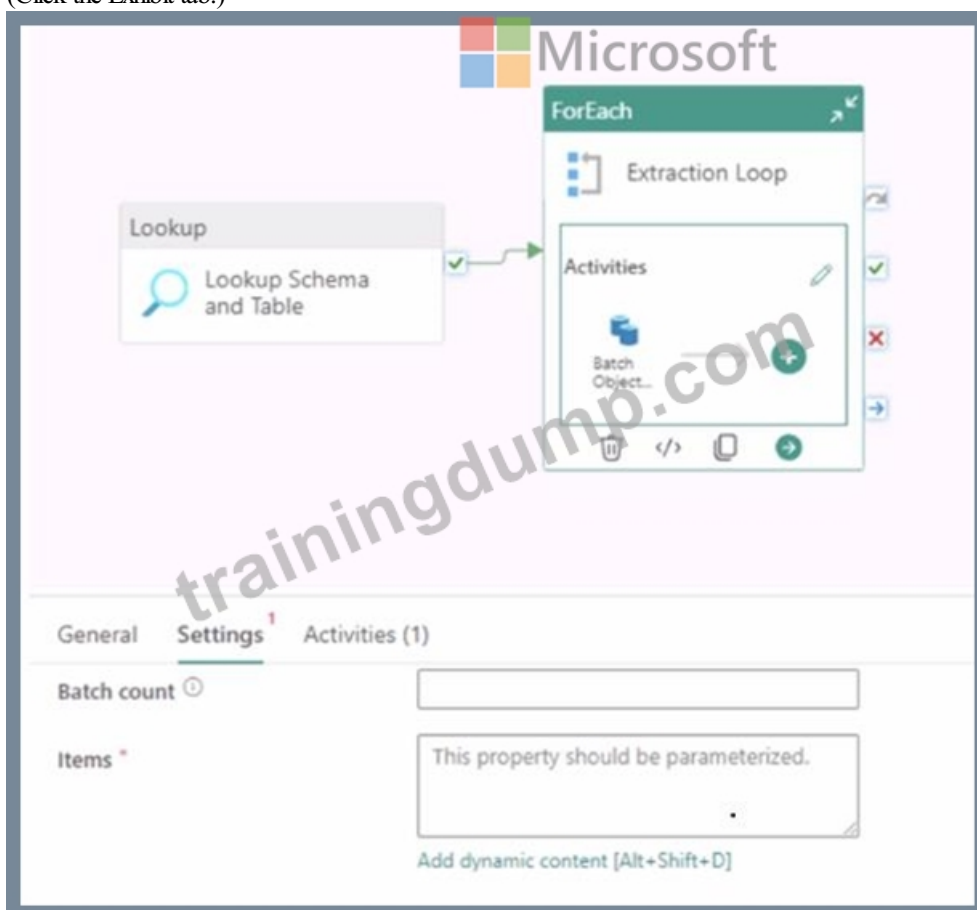## Microsoft DP-700 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

Microsoft Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric Sample Questions (Q103-Q108):

NEW QUESTION # 103
You are building a data orchestration pattern by using a Fabric data pipeline named Dynamic Data Copy as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)
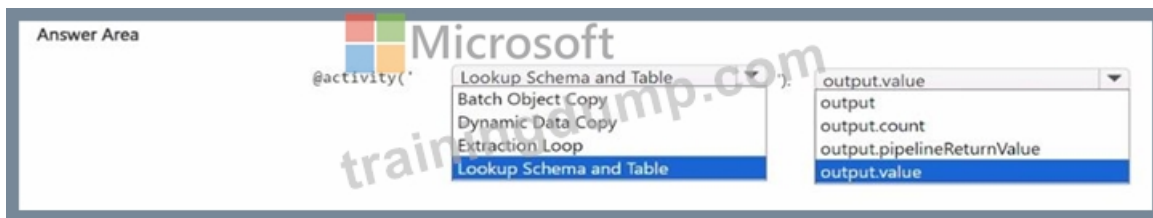

Dynamic Data Copy does NOT use parametrization.

You need to configure the ForEach activity to receive the list of tables to be copied.
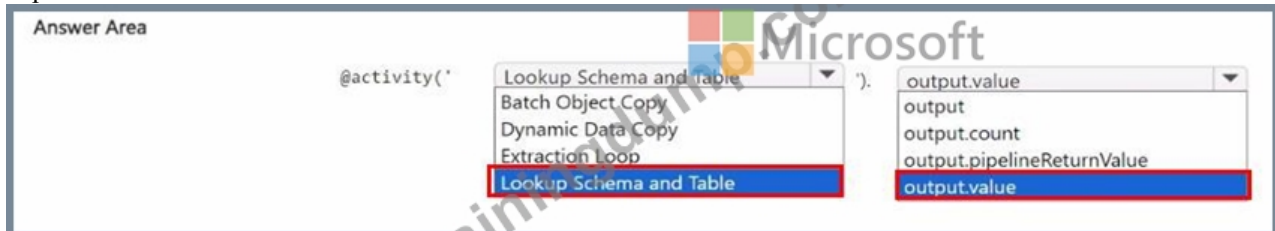
How should you complete the pipeline expression? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 104
You have a Fabric workspace that contains an eventstream named Eventstream1. Eventstream1 processes data from a thermal sensor by using event stream processing, and then stores the data in a lakehouse.
You need to modify Eventstream1 to include the standard deviation of the temperature.
Which transform operator should you include in the Eventstream1 logic?

- A. Union
- B. Expand
- C. Aggregate
- D. Group by

Answer: D

Explanation:
To compute the standard deviation of the temperature from the thermal sensor data, you would use the Aggregate transform operator in Eventstream1. The Aggregate operator allows you to apply functions like sum, average, count, and statistical functions like standard deviation across a group of rows or events. This operator is ideal for operations that require summarizing or computing statistics over a dataset, such as calculating the standard deviation.

NEW QUESTION # 105
You have a Fabric workspace that contains a warehouse named Warehouse1.
You have an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database named Database1 that is accessed by using an on- premises data gateway.
You need to copy data from Database1 to Warehouse1.
Which item should you use?

- A. a data pipeline
- B. a Dataflow Gen1 dataflow
- C. a KQL queryset
- D. a notebook

Answer: A

Explanation:
To copy data from an on-premises Microsoft SQL Server database (Database1) to a warehouse (Warehouse1) in Microsoft Fabric, the best option is to use a data pipeline. A data pipeline in Fabric allows for the orchestration of data movement, from source to destination, using connectors, transformations, and scheduled workflows. Since the data is being transferred from an on-premises database and requires the use of a data gateway, a data pipeline provides the appropriate framework to facilitate this data movement efficiently and reliably.

NEW QUESTION # 106
HOTSPOT
You need to troubleshoot the ad-hoc query issue.
How should you complete the statement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
SELECT last_run_start_time, last_run_command
```

FROM [▼]

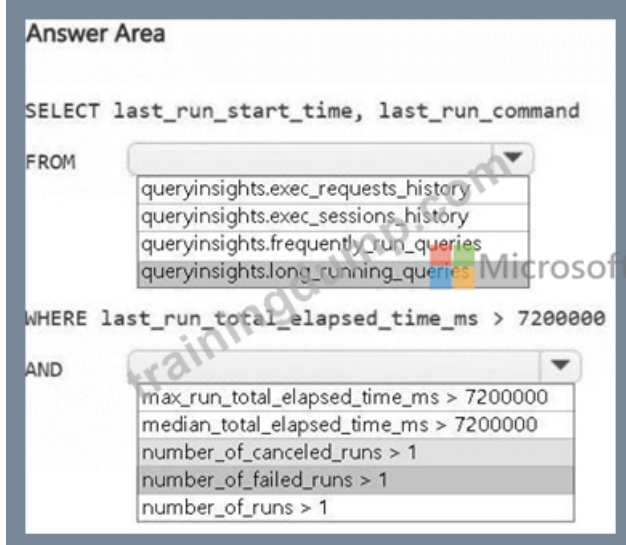| queryinsights.exec_requests_history |
| queryinsights.exec_sessions_history |
| queryinsights.frequently_run_queries |
| queryinsights.long_running_queries |

```
WHERE last_run_total_elapsed_time_ms > 7200000
```

AND [▼]

| max_run_total_elapsed_time_ms > 7200000 |
| median_total_elapsed_time_ms > 7200000 |
| number_of_canceled_runs > 1 |
| number_of_failed_runs > 1 |
| number_of_runs > 1 |

Answer:

Explanation:

```
SELECT last_run_start_time, last_run_command
```

FROM [▼]

| queryinsights.exec_requests_history |
| queryinsights.exec_sessions_history |
| queryinsights.frequently_run_queries |
| **queryinsights.long_running_queries** |

```
WHERE last_run_total_elapsed_time_ms > 7200000
```

AND [▼]

| max_run_total_elapsed_time_ms > 7200000 |
| median_total_elapsed_time_ms > 7200000 |
| number_of_canceled_runs > 1 |
| **number_of_failed_runs > 1** |
| number_of_runs > 1 |

Explanation:

A screenshot of a computer Description automatically generated

Answer Area

SELECT last_run_start_time, last_run_command
FROM [▼]
   queryinsights.exec_requests_history
   queryinsights.exec_sessions_history
   queryinsights.frequently_run_queries
   queryinsights.long_running_queries
WHERE last_run_total_elapsed_time_ms > 7200000
AND [▼]
   max_run_total_elapsed_time_ms > 7200000
   median_total_elapsed_time_ms > 7200000
   number_of_canceled_runs > 1
   number_of_failed_runs > 1
   number_of_runs > 1

SELECT last_run_start_time, last_run_command: These fields will help identify the execution details of the long-running queries.
FROM queryinsights.long_running_queries: The correct solution is to check the long-running queries using the queryinsights.long_running_queries view, which provides insights into queries that take longer than expected to execute.
WHERE last_run_total_elapsed_time_ms > 7200000: This condition filters queries that took more than 2 hours to complete (7200000 milliseconds), which is relevant to the issue described.
AND number_of_failed_runs > 1: This condition is key for identifying queries that have failed more than once, helping to isolate the problematic queries that cause failures and need attention.

NEW QUESTION # 107

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 KQL database that contains two tables named Stream and Reference. Stream contains streaming data in the following format.

Column name	Data type
Timestamp	Datetime
GeoLocation	Dynamic
Temperature	Decimal
DeviceId	Int

Reference contains reference data in the following format.

Column name	Data type
DeviceId	Int
DeviceName	String

Both tables contain millions of rows.

You have the following KQL queryset.

```
01 Stream
02 | extend lat = todecimal(GeoLocation.Latitude), long = todecimal(GeoLocation.Longitude)
03 | join kind=inner Reference on DeviceId
04 | project Timestamp, lat, long, Temperature, DeviceName
05 | filter Temperature >= 10
06 | render scatterchart with (kind = map)
```

You need to reduce how long it takes to run the KQL queryset.
Solution: You change the join type to kind=outer.
Does this meet the goal?

- A. No

- B. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation:
An outer join will include unmatched rows from both tables, increasing the dataset size and processing time. It does not improve query performance.

NEW QUESTION # 108

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