

# Microsoft

## Exam Questions DP-203

Data Engineering on Microsoft Azure



### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account that contains a JSON file for customers. The file contains two attributes named FirstName and LastName. You need to copy the data from the JSON file to an Azure Synapse Analytics table by using Azure Databricks. A new column must be created that concatenates the FirstName and LastName values.

You create the following components:

- > A destination table in Azure Synapse
- > An Azure Blob storage container
- > A service principal

Which five actions should you perform in sequence next in is Databricks notebook? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

#### Actions

#### Answer Area

Mount the Data Lake Storage onto DBFS.

Write the results to a table in Azure Synapse.

Perform transformations on the file.

Specify a temporary folder to stage the data.

Write the results to Data Lake Storage.

Read the file into a data frame.

Drop the data frame.

Perform transformations on the data frame.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

- 1) mount onto DBFS
- 2) read into data frame
- 3) transform data frame
- 4) specify temporary folder
- 5) write the results to table in in Azure Synapse <https://docs.databricks.com/data/data-sources/azure/azure-datalake-gen2.html>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/scenarios/databricks-extract-load-sql-data-warehouse>

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company plans to use Apache Spark analytics to analyze intrusion detection data.

You need to recommend a solution to analyze network and system activity data for malicious activities and policy violations. The solution must minimize administrative efforts.

What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Data Lake Storage
- B. Azure Databricks
- C. Azure HDInsight
- D. Azure Data Factory

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Three common analytics use cases with Microsoft Azure Databricks

Recommendation engines, churn analysis, and intrusion detection are common scenarios that many organizations are solving across multiple industries. They require machine learning, streaming analytics, and utilize massive amounts of data processing that can be difficult to scale without the right tools.

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Note: Recommendation engines, churn analysis, and intrusion detection are common scenarios that many organizations are solving across multiple industries. They require machine learning, streaming analytics, and utilize massive amounts of data processing that can be difficult to scale without the right tools.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/three-critical-analytics-use-cases-with-microsoft-azure-databricks/>

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a self-hosted integration runtime in Azure Data Factory.

The current status of the integration runtime has the following configurations:

- > Status: Running
- > Type: Self-Hosted
- > Version: 4.4.7292.1
- > Running / Registered Node(s): 1/1
- > High Availability Enabled: False
- > Linked Count: 0
- > Queue Length: 0
- > Average Queue Duration. 0.00s

The integration runtime has the following node details:

- > Name: X-M
- > Status: Running
- > Version: 4.4.7292.1
- > Available Memory: 7697MB
- > CPU Utilization: 6%
- > Network (In/Out): 1.21KBps/0.83KBps
- > Concurrent Jobs (Running/Limit): 2/14
- > Role: Dispatcher/Worker
- > Credential Status: In Sync

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

If the X-M node becomes unavailable, all  
executed pipelines will:

fail until the node comes back online

switch to another integration runtime

exceed the CPU limit

The number of concurrent jobs and the  
CPU usage indicate that the Concurrent  
Jobs (Running/Limit) value should be:

raised

lowered

left as is

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: fail until the node comes back online

We see: High Availability Enabled: False

Note: Higher availability of the self-hosted integration runtime so that it's no longer the single point of failure in your big data solution or cloud data integration with Data Factory.

Box 2: lowered We see:

Concurrent Jobs (Running/Limit): 2/14 CPU Utilization: 6%

Note: When the processor and available RAM aren't well utilized, but the execution of concurrent jobs reaches a node's limits, scale up by increasing the number of concurrent jobs that a node can run

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/create-self-hosted-integration-runtime>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a fact table named FactPurchase in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool. The table contains purchases from suppliers for a retail store. FactPurchase will contain the following columns.

Name	Data type	Nullable
PurchaseKey	Bigint	No
DateKey	Int	No
SupplierKey	Int	No
StockItemKey	Int	No
PurchaseOrderID	Int	Yes
OrderedQuantity	Int	No
OrderedOuters	Int	No
ReceivedOuters	Int	No
Package	Nvarchar(50)	No
IsOrderFinalized	Bit	No
LineageKey	Int	No

FactPurchase will have 1 million rows of data added daily and will contain three years of data. Transact-SQL queries similar to the following query will be executed daily.

```
SELECT
SupplierKey, StockItemKey, COUNT(*) FROM FactPurchase
WHERE DateKey >= 20210101 AND DateKey <= 20210131
GROUP By SupplierKey, StockItemKey
```

Which table distribution will minimize query times?

- A. round-robin
- B. replicated
- C. hash-distributed on DateKey
- D. hash-distributed on PurchaseKey

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Hash-distributed tables improve query performance on large fact tables, and are the focus of this article. Round-robin tables are useful for improving loading speed.

Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-distribu>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
 You use Azure Data Factory to prepare data to be queried by Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pools. Files are initially ingested into an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account as 10 small JSON files. Each file contains the same data attributes and data from a subsidiary of your company. You need to move the files to a different folder and transform the data to meet the following requirements: ➤ Provide the fastest possible query times.

➤ Automatically infer the schema from the underlying files.  
 How should you configure the Data Factory copy activity? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Copy behavior:

Flatten hierarchy

Merge files

Preserve hierarchy

Sink file type:

CSV

JSON

Parquet

TXT

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Preserver herarchy  
 Compared to the flat namespace on Blob storage, the hierarchical namespace greatly improves the performance of directory management operations, which improves overall job performance.  
 Box 2: Parquet  
 Azure Data Factory parquet format is supported for Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2. Parquet supports the schema property.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-introduction> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/format-parquet>

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

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 an Azure Data Lake Storage account that contains a staging zone.

You need to design a daily process to ingest incremental data from the staging zone, transform the data by executing an R script, and then insert the transformed data into a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics.

Solution: You schedule an Azure Databricks job that executes an R notebook, and then inserts the data into the data warehouse.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Must use an Azure Data Factory, not an Azure Databricks job. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-US/azure/data-factory/transform-data>

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Databricks workspace and an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account named storage1. New files are uploaded daily to storage1.

• Incrementally process new files as they are upkorage1 as a structured streaming source. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Minimize implementation and maintenance effort.
- Minimize the cost of processing millions of files.
- Support schema inference and schema drift. Which should you include in the recommendation?

A. Auto Loader

B. Apache Spark FileStreamSource

C. COPY INTO

D. Azure Data Factory

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Databricks workspace named workspace1 in the Standard pricing tier.

You need to configure workspace1 to support autoscaling all-purpose clusters. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Automatically scale down workers when the cluster is underutilized for three minutes.
- Minimize the time it takes to scale to the maximum number of workers.
- Minimize costs. What should you do first?

A. Enable container services for workspace1.

B. Upgrade workspace1 to the Premium pricing tier.

C. Set Cluster Mode to High Concurrency.

D. Create a cluster policy in workspace1.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

For clusters running Databricks Runtime 6.4 and above, optimized autoscaling is used by all-purpose clusters in the Premium plan

Optimized autoscaling:

Scales up from min to max in 2 steps.

Can scale down even if the cluster is not idle by looking at shuffle file state. Scales down based on a percentage of current nodes.

On job clusters, scales down if the cluster is underutilized over the last 40 seconds.

On all-purpose clusters, scales down if the cluster is underutilized over the last 150 seconds.

The spark.databricks.aggressiveWindowDownS Spark configuration property specifies in seconds how often a cluster makes down-scaling decisions. Increasing the value causes a cluster to scale down more slowly. The maximum value is 600.

Note: Standard autoscaling

Starts with adding 8 nodes. Thereafter, scales up exponentially, but can take many steps to reach the max. You can customize the first step by setting the spark.databricks.autoscaling.standardFirstStepUp Spark configuration property.

Scales down only when the cluster is completely idle and it has been underutilized for the last 10 minutes. Scales down exponentially, starting with 1 node.

Reference: <https://docs.databricks.com/clusters/configure.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Databricks workspace that contains a Delta Lake dimension table named Tablet. Table1 is a Type 2 slowly changing dimension (SCD) table.

You need to apply updates from a source table to Table1. Which Apache Spark SQL operation should you use?

A. CREATE

B. UPDATE

C. MERGE

D. ALTER



**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The Delta provides the ability to infer the schema for data input which further reduces the effort required in managing the schema changes. The Slowly Changing Data(SCD) Type 2 records all the changes made to each key in the dimensional table. These operations require updating the existing rows to mark the previous values of the keys as old and then inserting new rows as the latest values. Also, Given a source table with the updates and the target table with dimensional data, SCD Type 2 can be expressed with the merge.

Example:

```
// Implementing SCD Type 2 operation using merge function customersTable
as("customers") merge(
stagedUpdates.as("staged_updates"), "customers.customerId = mergeKey")
whenMatched("customers.current = true AND customers.address <> staged_updates.address") updateExpr(Map(
"current" -> "false",
"endDate" -> "staged_updates.effectiveDate")) whenNotMatched()
insertExpr(Map(
"customerid" -> "staged_updates.customerId", "address" -> "staged_updates.address", "current" -> "true",
"effectiveDate" -> "staged_updates.effectiveDate", "endDate" -> "null"))
execute()
}
```

Reference:

<https://www.projectpro.io/recipes/what-is-slowly-changing-data-scd-type-2-operation-delta-table-databricks>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure event hub named retailhub that has 16 partitions. Transactions are posted to retailhub. Each transaction includes the transaction ID, the individual line items, and the payment details. The transaction ID is used as the partition key.

You are designing an Azure Stream Analytics job to identify potentially fraudulent transactions at a retail store. The job will use retailhub as the input. The job will output the transaction ID, the individual line items, the payment details, a fraud score, and a fraud indicator.

You plan to send the output to an Azure event hub named fraudhub.

You need to ensure that the fraud detection solution is highly scalable and processes transactions as quickly as possible.

How should you structure the output of the Stream Analytics job? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Number of partitions:

	▼
1	
8	
16	
32	

Partition key:

	▼
Fraud indicator	
Fraud score	
Individual line items	
Payment details	
Transaction ID	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: 16

For Event Hubs you need to set the partition key explicitly.

An embarrassingly parallel job is the most scalable scenario in Azure Stream Analytics. It connects one partition of the input to one instance of the query to one partition of the output.

Box 2: Transaction ID Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-features#partitions>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You build a data warehouse in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

Analysts write a complex SELECT query that contains multiple JOIN and CASE statements to transform data for use in inventory reports. The inventory reports will use the data and additional WHERE parameters depending on the report. The reports will be produced once daily.

You need to implement a solution to make the dataset available for the reports. The solution must minimize query times.

What should you implement?

- A. a materialized view
- B. a replicated table
- C. in ordered clustered columnstore index
- D. result set chaching

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Materialized views for dedicated SQL pools in Azure Synapse provide a low maintenance method for complex analytical queries to get fast performance without any query change.

Note: When result set caching is enabled, dedicated SQL pool automatically caches query results in the user database for repetitive use. This allows subsequent query executions to get results directly from the persisted cache so recomputation is not needed. Result set caching improves query performance and reduces compute resource usage. In addition, queries using cached results set do not use any concurrency slots and thus do not count against existing concurrency limits. Reference:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/performance-tuning-materialized-](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/performance-tuning-materialized-views) [https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/performance-tuning-result-set-cac](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/performance-tuning-result-set-caching)

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics that contains a table named FactOnlineSales. The table contains data from the start of 2009 to the end of 2012.

You need to improve the performance of queries against FactOnlineSales by using table partitions. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- > Create four partitions based on the order date.
  - > Ensure that each partition contains all the orders places during a given calendar year.
- How should you complete the T-SQL command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[FactOnlineSales]
([OnlineSalesKey] [int] NOT NULL,
[OrderDateKey] [datetime] NOT NULL,
[StoreKey] [int] NOT NULL,
[ProductKey] [int] NOT NULL,
[CustomerKey] [int] NOT NULL,
[SalesOrderNumber] [varchar](20) NOT NULL,
[SalesQuantity] [int] NOT NULL,
[SalesAmount] [money] NOT NULL,
[UnitPrice] [money] NULL)
WITH (CLUSTERED COLUMNSTORE INDEX)
PARTITION ([OrderDateKey] RANGE  FOR VALUES
```

▼

RIGHT

LEFT

```
(  )
```

▼

20090101,20121231

20100101,20110101,20120101

20090101,20100101,20110101,20120101

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Text Description automatically generated

Range Left or Right, both are creating similar partition but there is difference in comparison For example: in this scenario, when you use LEFT and 20100101,20110101,20120101

Partition will be, datecol<=20100101, datecol>20100101 and datecol<=20110101, datecol>20110101 and datecol<=20120101, datecol>20120101 But if you use range RIGHT and 20100101,20110101,20120101

Partition will be, datecol<20100101, datecol>=20100101 and datecol<20110101, datecol>=20110101 and datecol<20120101, datecol>=20120101 In this example, Range RIGHT will be suitable for calendar comparison Jan 1st to Dec 31st Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-partition-function-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver1>

**NEW QUESTION 18**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing the folder structure for an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account. You identify the following usage patterns:

- Users will query data by using Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pools and Azure Synapse Analytics serverless Apache Spark pods.
- Most queries will include a filter on the current year or week.
- Data will be secured by data source.

You need to recommend a folder structure that meets the following requirements:

- Supports the usage patterns
- Simplifies folder security
- Minimizes query times

Which folder structure should you recommend?

A)

`\\YYYYY\\MW\\DataSource\\SubjectArea\\FileData_YYYY_MM_DD.parquet`

B)

DataSource\SubjectArea\WW\YYYY\FileData\_YYYY\_MM\_DD.parquet

C) \DataSource\SubjectArea\YYYY\WW\FileData\_YYYY\_MM\_DD.parquet

D) \DataSource\SubjectArea\YYYY-MM\FileData\_YYYY\_MM\_DD.parquet

E) WW\YYYY\SubjectArea\DataSource\FileData\_YYYY\_MM\_DD.parquet

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Data will be secured by data source. -> Use DataSource as top folder.

Most queries will include a filter on the current year or week -> Use \YYYY\WW\ as subfolders. Common Use Cases

A common use case is to filter data stored in a date (and possibly time) folder structure such as

/YYYY/MM/DD/ or /YYYY/MM/YYYY-MM-DD/. As new data is generated/sent/copied/moved to the storage account, a new folder is created for each specific time period. This strategy organises data into a maintainable folder structure.

Reference: <https://www.serverlesssql.com/optimisation/azurestoragefilteringusingfilepath/>

**NEW QUESTION 20**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to create a dimension table in Azure Synapse Analytics that will be less than 1 GB. You need to create the table to meet the following requirements:

- Provide the fastest Query time.
- Minimize data movement during queries. Which type of table should you use?

- A. hash distributed
- B. heap
- C. replicated
- D. round-robin

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A replicated table has a full copy of the table accessible on each Compute node. Replicating a table removes the need to transfer data among Compute nodes before a join or aggregation. Since the table has multiple copies, replicated tables work best when the table size is less than 2 GB compressed. 2 GB is not a hard limit.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/design-guidance-for-replicated-tab>

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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 plan to create an Azure Databricks workspace that has a tiered structure. The workspace will contain the following three workloads:

- > A workload for data engineers who will use Python and SQL.
- > A workload for jobs that will run notebooks that use Python, Scala, and SQL.
- > A workload that data scientists will use to perform ad hoc analysis in Scala and R.

The enterprise architecture team at your company identifies the following standards for Databricks environments:

- > The data engineers must share a cluster.
  - > The job cluster will be managed by using a request process whereby data scientists and data engineers provide packaged notebooks for deployment to the cluster.
  - > All the data scientists must be assigned their own cluster that terminates automatically after 120 minutes of inactivity. Currently, there are three data scientists.
- You need to create the Databricks clusters for the workloads.

Solution: You create a Standard cluster for each data scientist, a Standard cluster for the data engineers, and a High Concurrency cluster for the jobs.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

We need a High Concurrency cluster for the data engineers and the jobs.

Note: Standard clusters are recommended for a single user. Standard can run workloads developed in any language: Python, R, Scala, and SQL.

A high concurrency cluster is a managed cloud resource. The key benefits of high concurrency clusters are that they provide Apache Spark-native fine-grained sharing for maximum resource utilization and minimum query latencies.

Reference: <https://docs.databricks.net/clusters/configure.html>



#### NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool that contains a table named dbo.Users.

You need to prevent a group of users from reading user email addresses from dbo.Users. What should you use?

- A. row-level security
- B. column-level security
- C. Dynamic data masking
- D. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are implementing a batch dataset in the Parquet format.

Data tiles will be produced by using Azure Data Factory and stored in Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2. The files will be consumed by an Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pool.

You need to minimize storage costs for the solution. What should you do?

- A. Store all the data as strings in the Parquet tiles.
- B. Use OPENROWSET to query the Parquet files.
- C. Create an external table that contains a subset of columns from the Parquet files.
- D. Use Snappy compression for the files.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

An external table points to data located in Hadoop, Azure Storage blob, or Azure Data Lake Storage. External tables are used to read data from files or write data to files in Azure Storage. With Synapse SQL, you can use external tables to read external data using a dedicated SQL pool or serverless SQL pool.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/develop-tables-external-tables>

#### NEW QUESTION 29

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a database for an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool to support workloads for detecting e-commerce transaction fraud.

Data will be combined from multiple e-commerce sites and can include sensitive financial information such as credit card numbers.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:

- Users must be able to identify potentially fraudulent transactions.
- Users must be able to use credit cards as a potential feature in models.
- Users must NOT be able to access the actual credit card numbers.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)
- B. row-level security (RLS)
- C. column-level encryption
- D. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) pass-through authentication

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Use Always Encrypted to secure the required columns. You can configure Always Encrypted for individual database columns containing your sensitive data.

Always Encrypted is a feature designed to protect sensitive data, such as credit card numbers or national identification numbers (for example, U.S. social security numbers), stored in Azure SQL Database or SQL Server databases.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted-database-engine>

#### NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics workspace named WS1.

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container that contains JSON-formatted files in the following format.

```
{
  "id": "66532691-ab20-11ea-8b1d-936b3ec64e54",
  "context": {
    "data": {
      "eventTime": "2020-06-10T13:43:34.553Z",
      "samplingRate": "100.0",
      "isSynthetic": "false"
    },
    "session": {
      "isFirst": "false",
      "id": "38619c14-7a23-4687-8268-95862c5326b1"
    },
    "custom": {
      "dimensions": [
        {
          "customerInfo": {
            "ProfileType": "ExpertUser",
            "RoomName": "",
            "CustomerName": "diamond",
            "UserName": "XXXX@yahoo.com"
          }
        },
        {
          "customerInfo": {
            "ProfileType": "Novice",
            "RoomName": "",
            "CustomerName": "topaz",
            "UserName": "XXXX@outlook.com"
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

You need to use the serverless SQL pool in WS1 to read the files.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? 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

#### Answer Area

select\*

FROM

(

BULK 'https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/contosodw',  
FORMAT= 'CSV',  
fieldterminator = '0x0b',  
fieldquote = '0x0b',  
rowterminator = '0x0b'

opendatasource

openjson

openquery

openrowset

)  
with (id varchar(50),  
contextdateeventTime varchar(50) '\$.context.data.eventTime',  
contextdatasamplingRate varchar(50) '\$.context.data.samplingRate',  
contextdataisSynthetic varchar(50) '\$.context.data.isSynthetic',  
contextsessionisFirst varchar(50) '\$.context.session.isFirst',  
contextsession varchar(50) '\$.context.session.id',  
contextcustomdimensions varchar(max) '\$.context.custom.dimensions'

) as q

cross apply  (contextcustomdimensions)

with ( ProfileType varchar(50) '\$.customerInfo.ProfileType',  
RoomName varchar(50) '\$.customerInfo.RoomName',  
CustomerName varchar(50) '\$.customerInfo.CustomerName',  
UserName varchar(50) '\$.customerInfo.UserName'

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

Box 1: openrowset

The easiest way to see to the content of your CSV file is to provide file URL to OPENROWSET function, specify csv FORMAT.

Example: SELECT \*

visit - <https://www.surepassexam.com>

**NEW QUESTION 43**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to create an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account

You need to recommend a storage solution that meets the following requirements:

- Provides the highest degree of data resiliency
- Ensures that content remains available for writes if a primary data center fails

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

**Answer Area**

Replication mechanism:	<div><div></div><div>Change feed</div><div>Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)</div><div>Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)</div><div>Read-access geo-zone-redundant storage (RA-GRS)</div></div>
Failover process:	<div><div></div><div>Failover initiated by Microsoft</div><div>Failover manually initiated by the customer</div><div>Failover automatically initiated by an Azure Automation job</div></div>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

Availability : "Microsoft recommends RA-GZRS for maximum availability and durability for your applications."

Failover: "The customer initiates the account failover to the secondary endpoint. " <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-disaster-recovery-guidance?toc=/azure/storage/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/32583/azure-data-lake-gen2-disaster-recoverystorage-acco.h>

**NEW QUESTION 48**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are implementing Azure Stream Analytics windowing functions.

Which windowing function should you use for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Segment the data stream into distinct time segments that repeat but do not overlap:	<div><div></div><div>Hopping</div><div>Sliding</div><div>Tumbling</div></div>
Segment the data stream into distinct time segments that repeat and can overlap:	<div><div></div><div>Hopping</div><div>Sliding</div><div>Tumbling</div></div>
Segment the data stream to produce an output only when an event occurs:	<div><div></div><div>Hopping</div><div>Sliding</div><div>Tumbling</div></div>

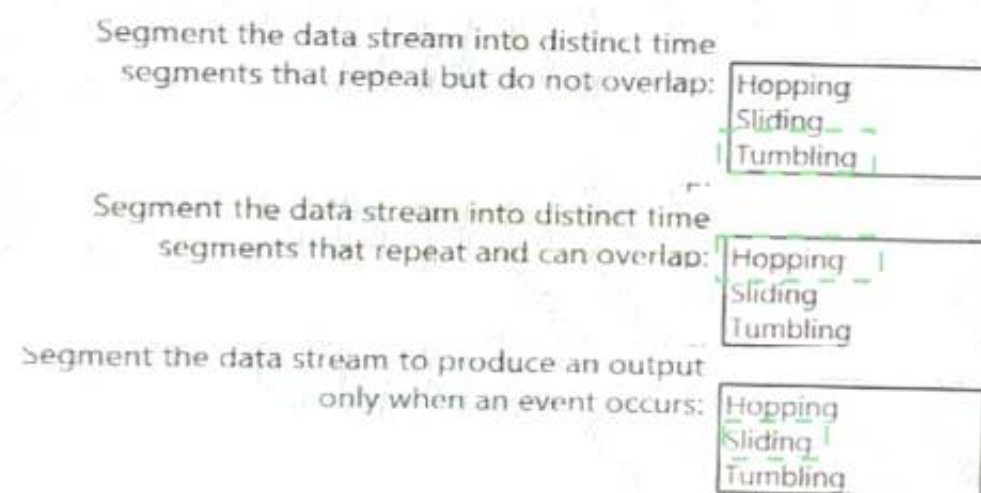
- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



## Answer Area



### NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a SQL pool in Azure Synapse.

You discover that some queries fail or take a long time to complete. You need to monitor for transactions that have rolled back.

Which dynamic management view should you query?

- A. sys.dm\_pdw\_request\_steps
- B. sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_tran\_database\_transactions
- C. sys.dm\_pdw\_waits
- D. sys.dm\_pdw\_exec\_sessions

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

You can use Dynamic Management Views (DMVs) to monitor your workload including investigating query execution in SQL pool.

If your queries are failing or taking a long time to proceed, you can check and monitor if you have any transactions rolling back.

Example:

-- Monitor rollback SELECT

SUM(CASE WHEN t.database\_transaction\_next\_undo\_lsn IS NOT NULL THEN 1 ELSE 0 END), t.pdw\_node\_id, nod.[type]

FROM sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_tran\_database\_transactions t

JOIN sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes nod ON t.pdw\_node\_id = nod.pdw\_node\_id GROUP BY t.pdw\_node\_id, nod.[type]

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-manage-monit>

### NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have the following table named Employees.

first_name	last_name	hire_date	employee_type
Jane	Doe	2019-08-23	new
Ben	Smith	2017-12-15	Standard

You need to calculate the employee\_type value based on the hire\_date value.

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? 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

#### Answer Area

SELECT

\*,

CASE

WHEN hire\_date >= '2019-01-01' THEN 'New'

'Standard'

END AS employee\_type

FROM

employees

VALUES

CASE

ELSE

OVER

PARTITION BY

ROW\_NUMBER

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

Box 1: CASE

CASE evaluates a list of conditions and returns one of multiple possible result expressions.

CASE can be used in any statement or clause that allows a valid expression. For example, you can use CASE in statements such as SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE and SET, and in clauses such as select\_list, IN, WHERE, ORDER BY, and HAVING.

Syntax: Simple CASE expression: CASE input\_expression

WHEN when\_expression THEN result\_expression [ ...n ] [ ELSE else\_result\_expression ]

END

Box 2: ELSE

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/language-elements/case-transact-sql>

**NEW QUESTION 60**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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 scenario, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure Storage account that contains 100 GB of files. The files contain text and numerical values. 75% of the rows contain description data that has an average length of 1.1 MB.

You plan to copy the data from the storage account to an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics.

You need to prepare the files to ensure that the data copies quickly. Solution: You convert the files to compressed delimited text files. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

All file formats have different performance characteristics. For the fastest load, use compressed delimited text files.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/guidance-for-loading-data>

**NEW QUESTION 65**

- (Exam Topic 3)

From a website analytics system, you receive data extracts about user interactions such as downloads, link clicks, form submissions, and video plays.

The data contains the following columns.

Name	Sample value
Date	15 Jan 2021
EventCategory	Videos
EventAction	Play
EventLabel	Contoso Promotional
ChannelGrouping	Social
TotalEvents	150
UniqueEvents	120
SessionWithEvents	99

You need to design a star schema to support analytical queries of the data. The star schema will contain four tables including a date dimension.

To which table should you add each column? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

EventCategory: 

	▼
DimChannel	
DimDate	
DimEvent	
FactEvents	

ChannelGrouping: 

	▼
DimChannel	
DimDate	
DimEvent	
FactEvents	

TotalEvents: 

	▼
DimChannel	
DimDate	
DimEvent	
FactEvents	

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Table Description automatically generate

Box 1: DimEvent

Box 2: DimChannel

Box 3: FactEvents

Fact tables store observations or events, and can be sales orders, stock balances, exchange rates, temperatures, etc

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/guidance/star-schema>

**NEW QUESTION 67**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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 are designing an Azure Stream Analytics solution that will analyze Twitter data.

You need to count the tweets in each 10-second window. The solution must ensure that each tweet is counted only once.

Solution: You use a tumbling window, and you set the window size to 10 seconds. Does this meet the goal?

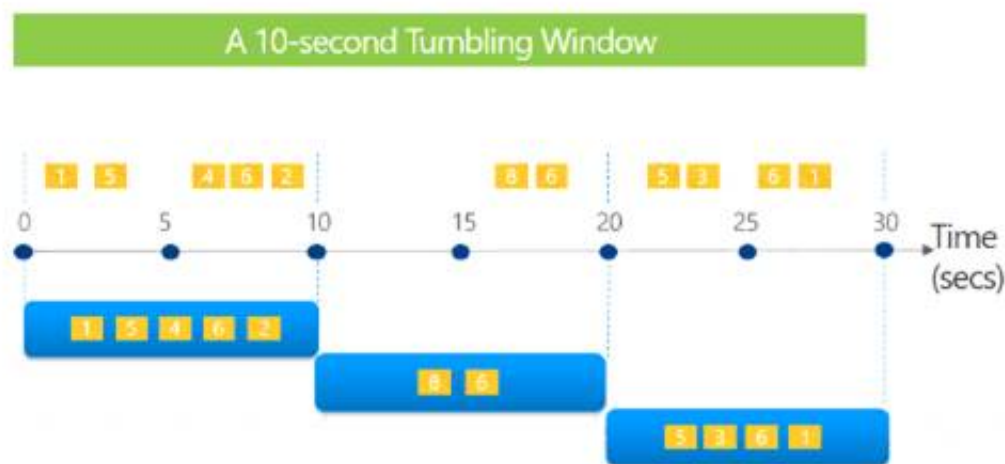
- A. Yes  
B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Tumbling windows are a series of fixed-sized, non-overlapping and contiguous time intervals. The following diagram illustrates a stream with a series of events and how they are mapped into 10-second tumbling windows.

Tell me the count of tweets per time zone every 10 seconds



```
SELECT TimeZone, COUNT(*) AS Count
FROM TwitterStream TIMESTAMP BY CreatedAt
GROUP BY TimeZone, TumblingWindow(second,10)
```

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

#### NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics workspace named WS1 that contains an Apache Spark pool named Pool1.

You plan to create a database named D61 in Pool1.

You need to ensure that when tables are created in DB1, the tables are available automatically as external tables to the built-in serverless SQL pod.

Which format should you use for the tables in DB1?

- A. Parquet
- B. CSV
- C. ORC
- D. JSON

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Serverless SQL pool can automatically synchronize metadata from Apache Spark. A serverless SQL pool database will be created for each database existing in serverless Apache Spark pools.

For each Spark external table based on Parquet or CSV and located in Azure Storage, an external table is created in a serverless SQL pool database.

Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/develop-storage-files-spark-tables>

#### NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure data factory named ADF1.

You currently publish all pipeline authoring changes directly to ADF1.

You need to implement version control for the changes made to pipeline artifacts. The solution must ensure that you can apply version control to the resources currently defined in the UX Authoring canvas for ADF1.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create an Azure Data Factory trigger
- B. From the UX Authoring canvas, select Set up code repository
- C. Create a GitHub action
- D. From the UX Authoring canvas, run Publish All.
- E. Create a Git repository
- F. From the UX Authoring canvas, select Publish

**Answer:** DE

#### Explanation:

Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/source-control>

#### NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to trigger an Azure Data Factory pipeline when a file arrives in an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container.

Which resource provider should you enable?

- A. Microsoft.Sql
- B. Microsoft-Automation
- C. Microsoft.EventGrid
- D. Microsoft.EventHub



**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Event-driven architecture (EDA) is a common data integration pattern that involves production, detection, consumption, and reaction to events. Data integration scenarios often require Data Factory customers to trigger pipelines based on events happening in storage account, such as the arrival or deletion of a file in Azure Blob Storage account. Data Factory natively integrates with Azure Event Grid, which lets you trigger pipelines on such events.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/how-to-create-event-trigger> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-pipeline-execution-triggers>

**NEW QUESTION 75**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a SQL pool in Azure Synapse that contains a table named dbo.Customers. The table contains a column name Email.

You need to prevent nonadministrative users from seeing the full email addresses in the Email column. The users must see values in a format of aXXX@XXXX.com instead.

What should you do?

- A. From Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, set an email mask on the Email column.
- B. From the Azure portal, set a mask on the Email column.
- C. From Microsoft SQL Server Management studio, grant the SELECT permission to the users for all the columns in the dbo.Customers table except Email.
- D. From the Azure portal, set a sensitivity classification of Confidential for the Email column.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

From Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, set an email mask on the Email column. This is because "This feature cannot be set using portal for Azure Synapse (use PowerShell or REST API) or SQL Managed Instance." So use Create table statement with Masking e.g. CREATE TABLE Membership (MemberID int IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY, FirstName varchar(100) MASKED WITH (FUNCTION = 'partial(1,"XXXXXXX",0)') NULL, . .

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/dynamic-data-masking-overview>

upvoted 24 times

**NEW QUESTION 79**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account that contains two folders named Folder and Folder2. You use Azure Data Factory to copy multiple files from Folder1 to Folder2.

```
Operation on target Copy_sks failed: Failure happened on 'Sink' side.
ErrorCode=DelimitedTextMoreColumnsThanDefined,
'Type=Microsoft.DataTransfer.Common.Shared.HybridDeliveryException,
Message=Error found when processing 'Csv/Tsv Format Text' source
'0_2020_11_09_11_43_32.avro' with row number 53: found more columns
than expected column count 27., Source=Microsoft.DataTransfer.Common,'
```

You receive the following error.

What should you do to resolve the error.

- A. Add an explicit mapping.
- B. Enable fault tolerance to skip incompatible rows.
- C. Lower the degree of copy parallelism
- D. Change the Copy activity setting to Binary Copy

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://knowledge.informatica.com/s/article/Microsoft-Azure-Data-Lake-Store-Gen2-target-file-names-not-gene>

**NEW QUESTION 84**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account that contains a JSON file for customers. The file contains two attributes named FirstName and LastName.

You need to copy the data from the JSON file to an Azure Synapse Analytics table by using Azure Databricks. A new column must be created that concatenates the FirstName and LastName values.

You create the following components:

- A destination table in Azure Synapse
- An Azure Blob storage container
- A service principal

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Actions**

- Mount the Data Lake Storage onto DBFS.
- Write the results to a table in Azure Synapse.
- Specify a temporary folder to stage the data.
- Read the file into a data frame.
- Perform transformations on the data frame.

**Answer Area**

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

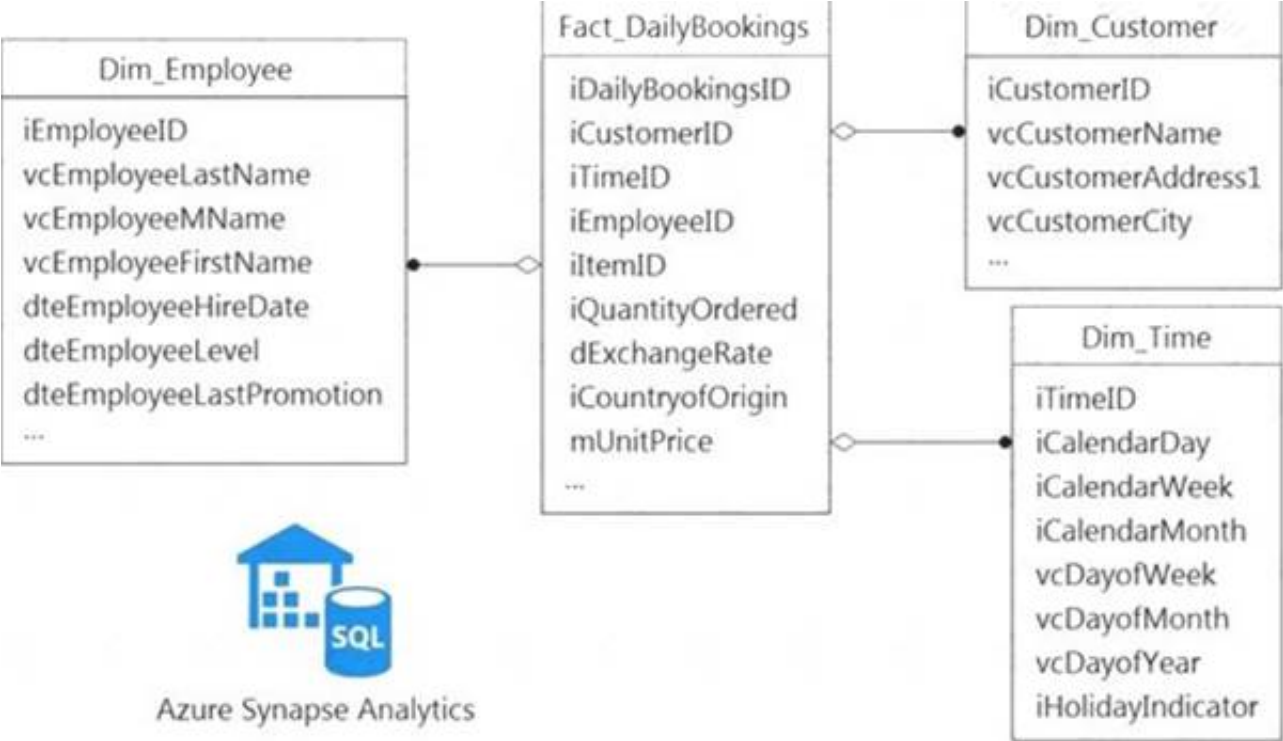
**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Table Description automatically generated  
 Step 1: Mount the Data Lake Storage onto DBFS  
 Begin with creating a file system in the Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account. Step 2: Read the file into a data frame.  
 You can load the json files as a data frame in Azure Databricks. Step 3: Perform transformations on the data frame.  
 Step 4: Specify a temporary folder to stage the data  
 Specify a temporary folder to use while moving data between Azure Databricks and Azure Synapse. Step 5: Write the results to a table in Azure Synapse.  
 You upload the transformed data frame into Azure Synapse. You use the Azure Synapse connector for Azure Databricks to directly upload a dataframe as a table in a Azure Synapse.  
 Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-databricks/databricks-extract-load-sql-data-warehouse>

**NEW QUESTION 87**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
 You have a data model that you plan to implement in a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics as shown in the following exhibit.



All the dimension tables will be less than 2 GB after compression, and the fact table will be approximately 6 TB.  
 Which type of table should you use for each table? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Dim\_Customer:

Hash distributed

Round-robin

Replicated

Dim\_Employee:

Hash distributed

Round-robin

Replicated

Dim\_Time:

Hash distributed

Round-robin

Replicated

Fact\_DailyBookings:

Hash distributed

Round-robin

Replicated

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:  
Answer Area

Dim\_Customer:

Hash distributed

Round-robin

Replicated

Dim\_Employee:

Hash distributed

Round-robin

Replicated

Dim\_Time:

Hash distributed

Round-robin

Replicated

Fact\_DailyBookings:

Hash distributed

Round-robin

Replicated

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Stream Analytics job.

You need to ensure that the job has enough streaming units provisioned. You configure monitoring of the SU % Utilization metric.

Which two additional metrics should you monitor? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Backlogged Input Events
- B. Watermark Delay
- C. Function Events
- D. Out of order Events
- E. Late Input Events

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

To react to increased workloads and increase streaming units, consider setting an alert of 80% on the SU Utilization metric. Also, you can use watermark delay and backlogged events metrics to see if there is an impact.

Note: Backlogged Input Events: Number of input events that are backlogged. A non-zero value for this metric implies that your job isn't able to keep up with the number of incoming events. If this value is slowly increasing or consistently non-zero, you should scale out your job, by increasing the SUs.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 93**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a streaming data solution that will ingest variable volumes of data. You need to ensure that you can change the partition count after creation. Which service should you use to ingest the data?

- A. Azure Event Hubs Dedicated
- B. Azure Stream Analytics
- C. Azure Data Factory
- D. Azure Synapse Analytics

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You can't change the partition count for an event hub after its creation except for the event hub in a dedicated cluster.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-features>

**NEW QUESTION 97**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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 100

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are planning the deployment of Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2. You have the following two reports that will access the data lake:

- > Report1: Reads three columns from a file that contains 50 columns.
- > Report2: Queries a single record based on a timestamp.

You need to recommend in which format to store the data in the data lake to support the reports. The solution must minimize read times.

What should you recommend for each report? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Report1:  ▼

Avro
CSV
Parquet
TSV

Report2:  ▼

Avro
CSV
Parquet
TSV

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Report1: CSV

CSV: The destination writes records as delimited data. Report2: AVRO

AVRO supports timestamps.

Not Parquet, TSV: Not options for Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2. Reference:

<https://streamsets.com/documentation/datacollector/latest/help/datacollector/UserGuide/Destinations/ADLS-G2>

#### NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an enterprise-wide Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account. The data lake is accessible only through an Azure virtual network named VNET1.

You are building a SQL pool in Azure Synapse that will use data from the data lake.

Your company has a sales team. All the members of the sales team are in an Azure Active Directory group named Sales. POSIX controls are used to assign the Sales group access to the files in the data lake.

You plan to load data to the SQL pool every hour.

You need to ensure that the SQL pool can load the sales data from the data lake.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each area selection is worth one point.

- A. Add the managed identity to the Sales group.
- B. Use the managed identity as the credentials for the data load process.
- C. Create a shared access signature (SAS).
- D. Add your Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) account to the Sales group.
- E. Use the shared access signature (SAS) as the credentials for the data load process.
- F. Create a managed identity.

**Answer:** ADF

#### Explanation:

The managed identity grants permissions to the dedicated SQL pools in the workspace.

Note: Managed identity for Azure resources is a feature of Azure Active Directory. The feature provides Azure services with an automatically managed identity in Azure AD Reference:

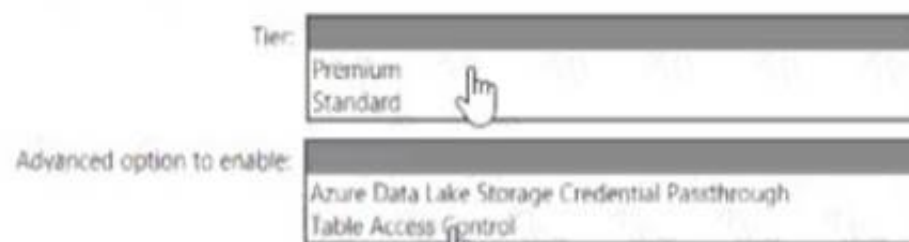
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/security/synapse-workspace-managed-identity>

### NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to implement an Azure Databricks cluster that automatically connects to Azure Data lake Storage Gen2 by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) integration. How should you configure the new clutter? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answers area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/spark/latest/data-sources/azure/adls-passthrough.html>

### NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Apache Spark DataFrame named temperatures. A sample of the data is shown in the following table.

Date	Temp
...	...
18-01-2021	3
19-01-2021	4
20-01-2021	2
21-01-2021	2
...	...

You need to produce the following table by using a Spark SQL query.

Year	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
2019	2.3	4.1	5.2	7.6	9.2
2020	2.4	4.2	4.9	7.8	9.1
2021	2.6	5.3	3.4	7.9	9.5

How should you complete the query? 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

Answer Area

```
SELECT * FROM (
  SELECT YEAR(Date) Year, MONTH(Date) Month, Temp
  FROM temperatures
  WHERE date BETWEEN DATE '2019-01-01' AND DATE '2021-08-31'
)
[ ] (
  AVG ( [ ] (Temp AS DECIMAL(4, 1)))
  FOR Month in (
    1 JAN, 2 FEB, 3 MAR, 4 APR, 5 MAY, 6 JUN,
    7 JUL, 8 AUG, 9 SEP, 10 OCT, 11 NOV, 12 DEC
  )
)
ORDER BY Year ASC
```

- CAST
- COLLATE
- CONVERT
- FLATTEN
- PIVOT
- UNPIVOT

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Text Description automatically generated  
Box 1: PIVOT

PIVOT rotates a table-valued expression by turning the unique values from one column in the expression into multiple columns in the output. And PIVOT runs aggregations where they're required on any remaining column values that are wanted in the final output.

Reference:

<https://learnsql.com/cookbook/how-to-convert-an-integer-to-a-decimal-in-sql-server/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/queries/from-using-pivot-and-unpivot>

#### NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool that contains a table named Table1. Table1 contains the following:

- One billion rows
- A clustered columnstore index
- A hash-distributed column named Product Key
- A column named Sales Date that is of the date data type and cannot be null Thirty million rows will be added to Table1 each month.

You need to partition Table1 based on the Sales Date column. The solution must optimize query performance and data loading.

How often should you create a partition?

- A. once per month
- B. once per year
- C. once per day
- D. once per week

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Need a minimum 1 million rows per distribution. Each table is 60 distributions. 30 millions rows is added each month. Need 2 months to get a minimum of 1 million rows per distribution in a new partition.

Note: When creating partitions on clustered columnstore tables, it is important to consider how many rows belong to each partition. For optimal compression and performance of clustered columnstore tables, a minimum of 1 million rows per distribution and partition is needed. Before partitions are created, dedicated SQL pool already divides each table into 60 distributions.

Any partitioning added to a table is in addition to the distributions created behind the scenes. Using this example, if the sales fact table contained 36 monthly partitions, and given that a dedicated SQL pool has 60 distributions, then the sales fact table should contain 60 million rows per month, or 2.1 billion rows when all months are populated. If a table contains fewer than the recommended minimum number of rows per partition, consider using fewer partitions in order to increase the number of rows per partition.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-partitio>

#### NEW QUESTION 118

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a table in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool. The table was created by using the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[DimEmployee] (
    [EmployeeKey] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [EmployeeID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [FirstName] [varchar](100) NOT NULL,
    [LastName] [varchar](100) NOT NULL,
    [JobTitle] [varchar](100) NULL,
    [LastHireDate] [date] NULL,
    [StreetAddress] [varchar](500) NOT NULL,
    [City] [varchar](200) NOT NULL,
    [StateProvince] [varchar](50) NOT NULL,
    [Portalcode] [varchar](10) NOT NULL
)
```

You need to alter the table to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that users can identify the current manager of employees.
- Support creating an employee reporting hierarchy for your entire company.
- Provide fast lookup of the managers' attributes such as name and job title.

Which column should you add to the table?

- A. [ManagerEmployeeID] [int] NULL
- B. [ManagerEmployeeID] [smallint] NULL
- C. [ManagerEmployeeKey] [int] NULL
- D. [ManagerName] [varchar](200) NULL

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Use the same definition as the EmployeeID column. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/analysis-services/tabular-models/hierarchies-ssas-tabular>

#### NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Data lake Storage account that contains a staging zone.

You need to design a daily process to ingest incremental data from the staging zone, transform the data by executing an R script, and then insert the transformed data into a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics.

Solution: You use an Azure Data Factory schedule trigger to execute a pipeline that executes an Azure Databricks notebook, and then inserts the data into the data warehouse.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

If you need to transform data in a way that is not supported by Data Factory, you can create a custom activity, not an Azure Databricks notebook, with your own data processing logic and use the activity in the pipeline. You can create a custom activity to run R scripts on your HDInsight cluster with R installed.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-US/azure/data-factory/transform-data>

**NEW QUESTION 126**

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company has a real-time data analysis solution that is hosted on Microsoft Azure. The solution uses Azure Event Hub to ingest data and an Azure Stream Analytics cloud job to analyze the data. The cloud job is configured to use 120 Streaming Units (SU).

You need to optimize performance for the Azure Stream Analytics job.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Implement event ordering.
- B. Implement Azure Stream Analytics user-defined functions (UDF).
- C. Implement query parallelization by partitioning the data output.
- D. Scale the SU count for the job up.
- E. Scale the SU count for the job down.
- F. Implement query parallelization by partitioning the data input.

**Answer:** DF

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 128**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a solution that will copy Parquet files stored in an Azure Blob storage account to an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account.

The data will be loaded daily to the data lake and will use a folder structure of {Year}/{Month}/{Day}/. You need to design a daily Azure Data Factory data load to minimize the data transfer between the two accounts.

Which two configurations should you include in the design? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Delete the files in the destination before loading new data.
- B. Filter by the last modified date of the source files.
- C. Delete the source files after they are copied.
- D. Specify a file naming pattern for the destination.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

Copy data from one place to another. The requirements are : 1- need to minimize transfer and 2- need to adapt data to the destination folder structure. Filter on LastModifiedDate will copy everything that has changed since the latest load while minimizing the data transfer. Specifying the file naming pattern allows to copy data at the right place to the destination Data Lake.

**NEW QUESTION 131**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have several Azure Data Factory pipelines that contain a mix of the following types of activities.

- \* Wrangling data flow
- \* Notebook
- \* Copy
- \* jar

Which two Azure services should you use to debug the activities? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure HDInsight
- B. Azure Databricks
- C. Azure Machine Learning
- D. Azure Data Factory
- E. Azure Synapse Analytics

**Answer:** CE

**NEW QUESTION 133**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an activity in an Azure Data Factory pipeline. The activity calls a stored procedure in a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics and runs daily.

You need to verify the duration of the activity when it ran last. What should you use?



- A. activity runs in Azure Monitor
- B. Activity log in Azure Synapse Analytics
- C. the sys.dm\_pdw\_wait\_stats data management view in Azure Synapse Analytics
- D. an Azure Resource Manager template

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/monitor-visually>

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named Pool1. Pool1 contains a table named table1. You load 5 TB of data into table1. You need to ensure that columnstore compression is maximized for table1. Which statement should you execute?

- A. ALTER INDEX ALL on table1 REORGANIZE
- B. ALTER INDEX ALL on table1 REBUILD
- C. DBCC DBREINDEX (table1)
- D. DBCC INDEXDEFRAG (pool1,table1)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Columnstore and columnstore archive compression

Columnstore tables and indexes are always stored with columnstore compression. You can further reduce the size of columnstore data by configuring an additional compression called archival compression. To perform archival compression, SQL Server runs the Microsoft XPRESS compression algorithm on the data. Add or remove archival compression by using the following data compression types:

Use COLUMNSTORE\_ARCHIVE data compression to compress columnstore data with archival compression.

Use COLUMNSTORE data compression to decompress archival compression. The resulting data continue to be compressed with columnstore compression. To add archival compression, use ALTER TABLE (Transact-SQL) or ALTER INDEX (Transact-SQL) with the REBUILD option and DATA COMPRESSION = COLUMNSTORE\_ARCHIVE.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/data-compression/data-compression>

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account named account1 that stores logs as shown in the following table.

Type	Designated retention period
Application	360 days
Infrastructure	60 days

You do not expect that the logs will be accessed during the retention periods.

You need to recommend a solution for account1 that meets the following requirements:

- > Automatically deletes the logs at the end of each retention period
- > Minimizes storage costs

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

To minimize storage costs:

Store the infrastructure logs and the application logs in the Archive access tier

Store the infrastructure logs and the application logs in the Cool access tier

Store the infrastructure logs in the Cool access tier and the application logs in the Archive access tier

To delete logs automatically:

Azure Data Factory pipelines

Azure Blob storage lifecycle management rules

Immutable Azure Blob storage time-based retention policies

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Table Description automatically generated

Box 1: Store the infrastructure logs in the Cool access tier and the application logs in the Archive access tier For infrastructure logs: Cool tier - An online tier optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed or

modified. Data in the cool tier should be stored for a minimum of 30 days. The cool tier has lower storage costs and higher access costs compared to the hot tier.

For application logs: Archive tier - An offline tier optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed, and that has flexible latency requirements, on the order of hours.

Data in the archive tier should be stored for a minimum of 180 days.

Box 2: Azure Blob storage lifecycle management rules

Blob storage lifecycle management offers a rule-based policy that you can use to transition your data to the desired access tier when your specified conditions are met. You can also use lifecycle management to expire data at the end of its life.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

#### NEW QUESTION 142

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage account that has a virtual network service endpoint configured.

You plan to use Azure Data Factory to extract data from the Data Lake Storage account. The data will then be loaded to a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics by using PolyBase.

Which authentication method should you use to access Data Lake Storage?

- A. shared access key authentication
- B. managed identity authentication
- C. account key authentication
- D. service principal authentication

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/connector-azure-sql-data-warehouse#use-polybase-to-load-d>

#### NEW QUESTION 147

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- An Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains a security group named Group1
- An Azure Synapse Analytics SQL pool named Pool1

You need to control the access of Group1 to specific columns and rows in a table in Pool1.

Which Transact-SQL commands should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

To control access to the columns:

	▼
CREATE CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROVIDER	
CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION	
CREATE SECURITY POLICY	
GRANT	

To control access to the rows:

	▼
CREATE CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROVIDER	
CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION	
CREATE SECURITY POLICY	
GRANT	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Text Description automatically generated

Box 1: GRANT

You can implement column-level security with the GRANT T-SQL statement. Box 2: CREATE SECURITY POLICY

Implement Row Level Security by using the CREATE SECURITY POLICY Transact-SQL statement Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/column-level-security>

#### NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Databricks workspace. The workspace contains a notebook named Notebook1. In Notebook1, you create an Apache Spark DataFrame named df\_sales that contains the following columns:

- Customer
- Salesperson
- Region
- Amount

You need to identify the three top performing salespersons by amount for a region named HQ.

How should you complete the query? 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.

Values

agg(col('SalesPerson'))

filter(col('SalesPerson'))

groupBy(col('SalesPerson'))

groupBy(col('TotalAmount'))

orderBy(col('TotalAmount'))

orderBy(desc('TotalAmount'))

Answer Area

df\_sales.filter(col('Region')== 'HQ').

.agg(sum('Amount').alias('TotalAmount')).

.limit(3)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Values

agg(col('SalesPerson'))

filter(col('SalesPerson'))

groupBy(col('SalesPerson'))

groupBy(col('TotalAmount'))

orderBy(col('TotalAmount'))

orderBy(desc('TotalAmount'))

Answer Area

df\_sales.filter(col('Region')== 'HQ').

filter(col('SalesPerson'))

.agg(sum('Amount').alias('TotalAmount')).

orderBy(desc('TotalAmount'))

.limit(3)

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 3)

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 plan to create an Azure Databricks workspace that has a tiered structure. The workspace will contain the following three workloads:

- > A workload for data engineers who will use Python and SQL.
- > A workload for jobs that will run notebooks that use Python, Scala, and SOL.
- > A workload that data scientists will use to perform ad hoc analysis in Scala and R.

The enterprise architecture team at your company identifies the following standards for Databricks environments:

- > The data engineers must share a cluster.
- > The job cluster will be managed by using a request process whereby data scientists and data engineers provide packaged notebooks for deployment to the cluster.
- > All the data scientists must be assigned their own cluster that terminates automatically after 120 minutes of inactivity. Currently, there are three data scientists.

You need to create the Databricks clusters for the workloads.

Solution: You create a Standard cluster for each data scientist, a High Concurrency cluster for the data engineers, and a Standard cluster for the jobs.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

We would need a High Concurrency cluster for the jobs. Note:

Standard clusters are recommended for a single user. Standard can run workloads developed in any language: Python, R, Scala, and SQL.

A high concurrency cluster is a managed cloud resource. The key benefits of high concurrency clusters are that they provide Apache Spark-native fine-grained sharing for maximum resource utilization and minimum query latencies.

Reference: <https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/clusters/configure.html>

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a monitoring solution for a fleet of 500 vehicles. Each vehicle has a GPS tracking device that sends data to an Azure event hub once per minute.

You have a CSV file in an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container. The file maintains the expected geographical area in which each vehicle should be.

You need to ensure that when a GPS position is outside the expected area, a message is added to another event hub for processing within 30 seconds. The solution must minimize cost.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Service:   
An Azure Synapse Analytics Apache Spark pool  
An Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pool  
Azure Data Factory  
Azure Stream Analytics

Window:   
Hopping  
No window  
Session  
Tumbling

Analysis type:   
Event pattern matching  
Lagged record comparison  
Point within polygon  
Polygon overlap

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Azure Stream Analytics Box 2: Hopping

Hopping window functions hop forward in time by a fixed period. It may be easy to think of them as Tumbling windows that can overlap and be emitted more often than the window size. Events can belong to more than one Hopping window result set. To make a Hopping window the same as a Tumbling window, specify the hop size to be the same as the window size.

Box 3: Point within polygon Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 156**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a highly available Azure Data Lake Storage solution that will include geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS).

You need to monitor for replication delays that can affect the recovery point objective (RPO). What should you include in the monitoring solution?

- A. availability  
B. Average Success E2E Latency  
C. 5xx: Server Error errors  
D. Last Sync Time

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Because geo-replication is asynchronous, it is possible that data written to the primary region has not yet been written to the secondary region at the time an outage occurs. The Last Sync Time property indicates the last time that data from the primary region was written successfully to the secondary region. All writes made to the primary region before the last sync time are available to be read from the secondary location. Writes made to the primary region after the last sync time property may or may not be available for reads yet.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/last-sync-time-get>

**NEW QUESTION 157**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a Microsoft SQL Server database that uses a third normal form schema.

You plan to migrate the data in the database to a star schema in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

You need to design the dimension tables. The solution must optimize read operations.

What should you include in the solution? to answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Transform data for the dimension tables by:   
Maintaining to a third normal form  
Normalizing to a fourth normal form  
Denormalizing to a second normal form

For the primary key columns in the dimension tables, use:   
New IDENTITY columns  
A new computed column  
The business key column from the source sys



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Text, table Description automatically generated

Box 1: Denormalize to a second normal form

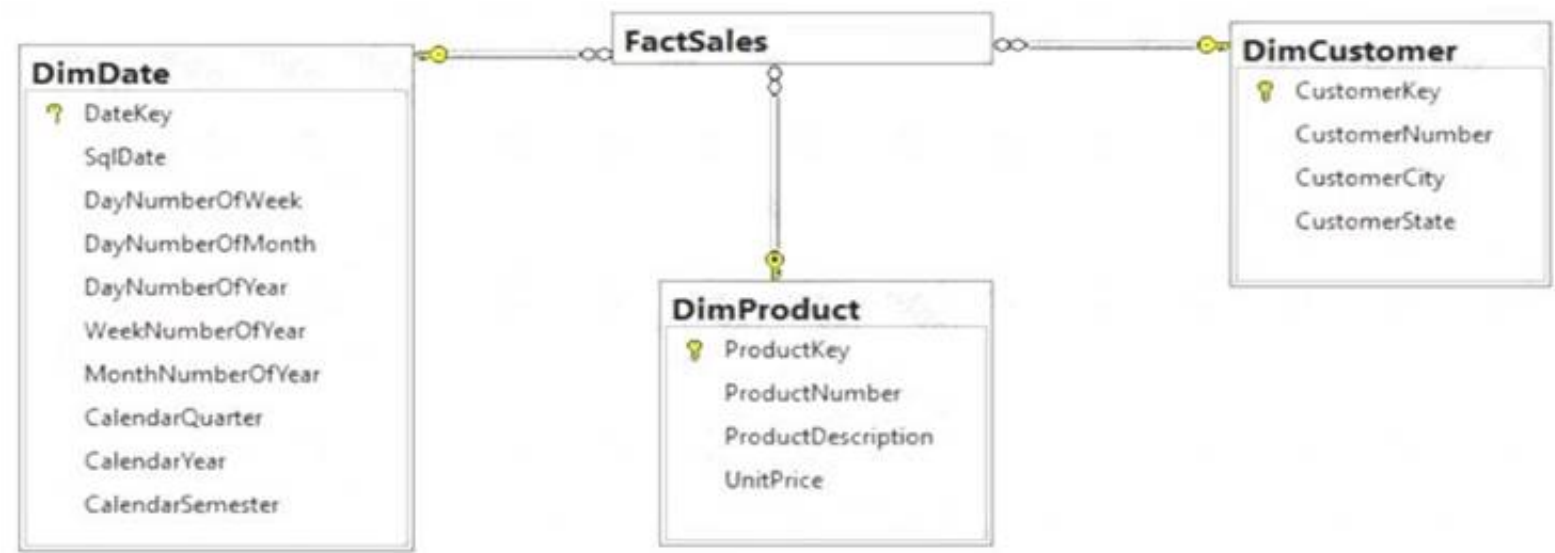
Denormalization is the process of transforming higher normal forms to lower normal forms via storing the join of higher normal form relations as a base relation. Denormalization increases the performance in data retrieval at cost of bringing update anomalies to a database.

Box 2: New identity columns

The collapsing relations strategy can be used in this step to collapse classification entities into component entities to obtain at dimension tables with single-part keys that connect directly to the fact table. The single-part key is a surrogate key generated to ensure it remains unique over time.

Example:

Diagram Description automatically generated



Note: A surrogate key on a table is a column with a unique identifier for each row. The key is not generated from the table data. Data modelers like to create surrogate keys on their tables when they design data warehouse models. You can use the IDENTITY property to achieve this goal simply and effectively without affecting load performance.

Reference:

<https://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/5614/explore-the-role-of-normal-forms-in-dimensional-modeling/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-identity>

**NEW QUESTION 159**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an on-premises data warehouse that includes the following fact tables. Both tables have the following columns: DateKey, ProductKey, RegionKey. There are 120 unique product keys and 65 unique region keys.

Table	Comments
Sales	The table is 600 GB in size. DateKey is used extensively in the WHERE clause in queries. ProductKey is used extensively in join operations. RegionKey is used for grouping. Severity-five percent of records relate to one of 40 regions.
Invoice	The table is 6 GB in size. DateKey and ProductKey are used extensively in the WHERE clause in queries. RegionKey is used for grouping.

Queries that use the data warehouse take a long time to complete.

You plan to migrate the solution to use Azure Synapse Analytics. You need to ensure that the Azure-based solution optimizes query performance and minimizes processing skew.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

Table	Distribution type	Distribution column
Sales:	<div> <div></div> <div>Hash-distributed</div> <div>Round-robin</div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>DateKey</div> <div>ProductKey</div> <div>RegionKey</div> </div>
Invoices:	<div> <div></div> <div>Hash-distributed</div> <div>Round-robin</div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>DateKey</div> <div>ProductKey</div> <div>RegionKey</div> </div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Hash-distributed

Box 2: ProductKey

ProductKey is used extensively in joins.

Hash-distributed tables improve query performance on large fact tables.

Box 3: Round-robin

Box 4: RegionKey

Round-robin tables are useful for improving loading speed.

Consider using the round-robin distribution for your table in the following scenarios:

- > When getting started as a simple starting point since it is the default
- > If there is no obvious joining key
- > If there is not good candidate column for hash distributing the table
- > If the table does not share a common join key with other tables
- > If the join is less significant than other joins in the query
- > When the table is a temporary staging table

Note: A distributed table appears as a single table, but the rows are actually stored across 60 distributions. The rows are distributed with a hash or round-robin algorithm.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-distribute>

**NEW QUESTION 160**

- (Exam Topic 3)

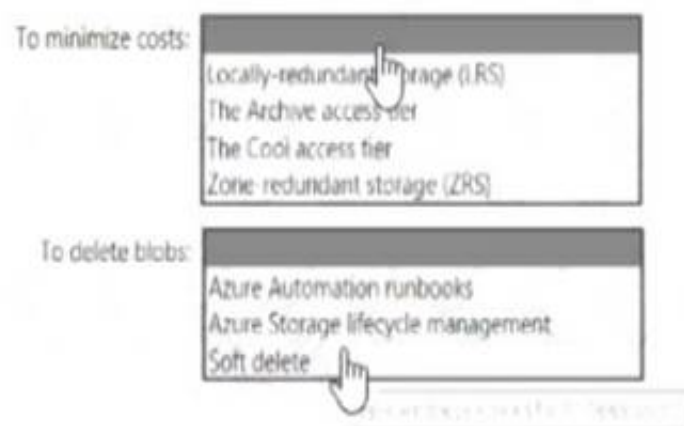
You have an Azure subscription.

You need to deploy an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 Premium account. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Blobs that are older than 365 days must be deleted.
- Administrator efforts must be minimized.
- Costs must be minimized

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

**Answer Area**



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/premium-tier-for-data-lake-storage>

**NEW QUESTION 164**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named SQLPool1.

SQLPool1 is currently paused.

You need to restore the current state of SQLPool1 to a new SQL pool. What should you do first?

- A. Create a workspace.
- B. Create a user-defined restore point.
- C. Resume SQLPool1.
- D. Create a new SQL pool.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-restore-active>

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to monitor an Azure data factory by using the Monitor & Manage app.

You need to identify the status and duration of activities that reference a table in a source database.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

From the Data Factory monitoring app, add the Source user property to the Activity Runs table.

From the Data Factory monitoring app, add the Source user property to the Pipeline Runs table.

From the Data Factory authoring UI, publish the pipelines.

From the Data Factory monitoring app, add a linked service to the Pipeline Runs table.

From the Data Factory authoring UI, generate a user property for Source on all activities.

From the Data Factory authoring UI, generate a user property for Source on all datasets.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**  
Step 1: From the Data Factory authoring UI, generate a user property for Source on all activities. Step 2: From the Data Factory monitoring app, add the Source user property to Activity Runs table.  
You can promote any pipeline activity property as a user property so that it becomes an entity that you can monitor. For example, you can promote the Source and Destination properties of the copy activity in your pipeline as user properties. You can also select Auto Generate to generate the Source and Destination user properties for a copy activity.  
Step 3: From the Data Factory authoring UI, publish the pipelines  
Publish output data to data stores such as Azure SQL Data Warehouse for business intelligence (BI) applications to consume.  
References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/monitor-visually>

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 3)  
You are designing a date dimension table in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool. The date dimension table will be used by all the fact tables. Which distribution type should you recommend to minimize data movement?

- A. HASH
- B. REPLICATE
- C. ROUND ROBIN

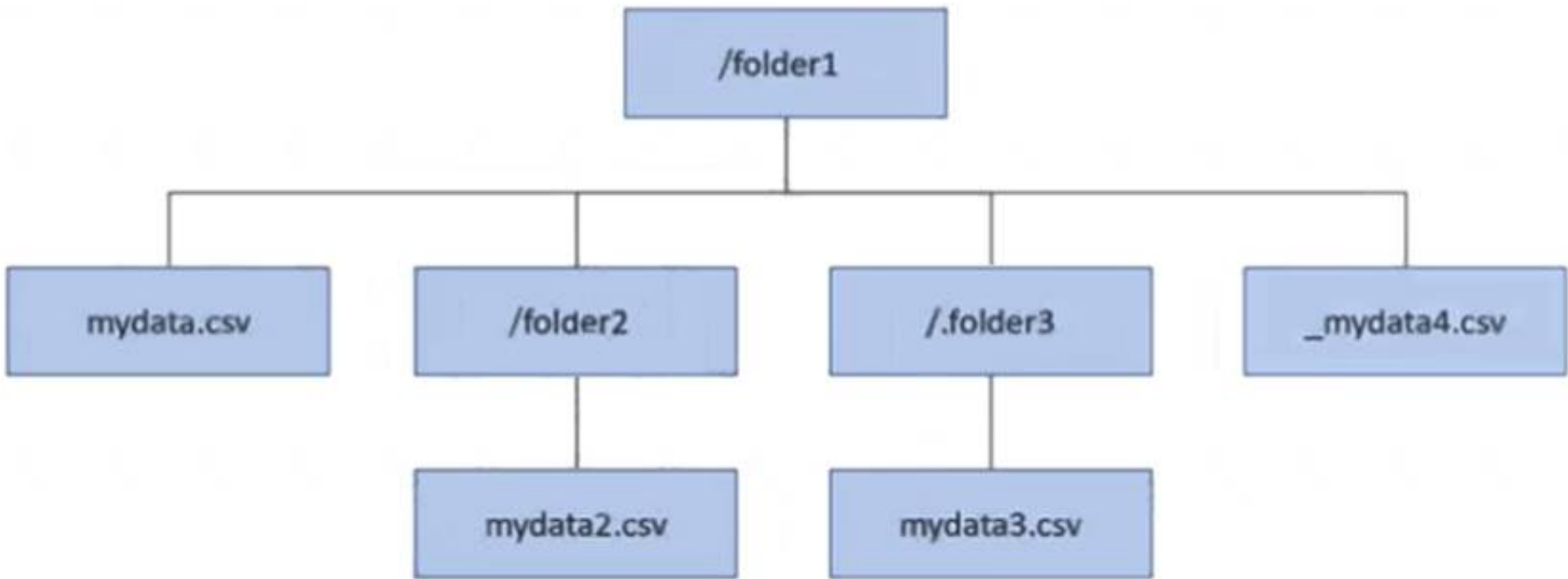
Answer: B

**Explanation:**  
A replicated table has a full copy of the table available on every Compute node. Queries run fast on replicated tables since joins on replicated tables don't require data movement. Replication requires extra storage, though, and isn't practical for large tables.  
Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-overvie>

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 3)  
You have an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account that contains a container named container1. You have an Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pool that contains a native external table named dbo.Table1. The source data for dbo.Table1 is stored in container1. The folder structure of container1 is shown in the following exhibit.





The external data source is defined by using the following statement.

```
CREATE EXTERNAL DATA SOURCE DataLake
WITH
(
    LOCATION          = 'https://mydatalake.dfs.core.windows.net/container1/folder1/**'
    , CREDENTIAL = DataLakeCred
);
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
When selecting all the rows in dbo.Table1, data from the mydata2.csv file will be returned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When selecting all the rows in dbo.Table1, data from the mydata3.csv file will be returned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When selecting all the rows in dbo.Table1, data from the _mydata4.csv file will be returned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes  
In the serverless SQL pool you can also use recursive wildcards /logs/\*\* to reference Parquet or CSV files in any sub-folder beneath the referenced folder.  
Box 2: Yes  
Box 3: No  
Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/develop-tables-external-tables>

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 3)  
You have two Azure Data Factory instances named ADFdev and ADFprod. ADFdev connects to an Azure DevOps Git repository. You publish changes from the main branch of the Git repository to ADFdev. You need to deploy the artifacts from ADFdev to ADFprod. What should you do first?

- A. From ADFdev, modify the Git configuration.
- B. From ADFdev, create a linked service.
- C. From Azure DevOps, create a release pipeline.
- D. From Azure DevOps, update the main branch.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Azure Data Factory, continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) means moving Data Factory pipelines from one environment (development, test, production) to another.  
Note:  
The following is a guide for setting up an Azure Pipelines release that automates the deployment of a data factory to multiple environments.  
> In Azure DevOps, open the project that's configured with your data factory.  
> On the left side of the page, select Pipelines, and then select Releases.  
> Select New pipeline, or, if you have existing pipelines, select New and then New release pipeline.  
> In the Stage name box, enter the name of your environment.  
> Select Add artifact, and then select the git repository configured with your development data factory.  
Select the publish branch of the repository for the Default branch. By default, this publish branch is adf\_publish.



➤ Select the Empty job template.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/continuous-integration-deployment>

#### NEW QUESTION 177

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage account that contains a staging zone.

You need to design a dairy process to ingest incremental data from the staging zone, transform the data by executing an R script, and then insert the transformed data into a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics.

Solution: You use an Azure Data Factory schedule trigger to execute a pipeline that copies the data to a staging table in the data warehouse, and then uses a stored procedure to execute the R script.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

If you need to transform data in a way that is not supported by Data Factory, you can create a custom activity with your own data processing logic and use the activity in the pipeline.

Note: You can use data transformation activities in Azure Data Factory and Synapse pipelines to transform and process your raw data into predictions and insights at scale.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/transform-data>

#### NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Databricks resource.

You need to log actions that relate to changes in compute for the Databricks resource. Which Databricks services should you log?

A. clusters

B. workspace

C. DBFS

D. SSHE lobs

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Cloud Provider Infrastructure Logs.Databricks logging allows security and admin teams to demonstrate conformance to data governance standards within or from a Databricks workspace. Customers, especially in the regulated industries, also need records on activities like:– User access control to cloud data storage– Cloud Identity and Access Management roles– User access to cloud network and compute

Azure Databricks offers three distinct workloads on several VM Instances tailored for your data analytics workflow—the Jobs Compute and Jobs Light Compute workloads make it easy for data engineers to build and execute jobs, and the All-Purpose Compute workload makes it easy for data scientists to explore, visualize, manipulate, and share data and insights interactively.

#### NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pool named Pool1 and an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account named storage1. The AllowedBlobpublicAccess porperty is disabled for storage1.

You need to create an external data source that can be used by Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) users to access storage1 from Pool1.

What should you create first?

A. an external resource pool

B. a remote service binding

C. database scoped credentials

D. an external library

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Security

User must have SELECT permission on an external table to read the data. External tables access underlying Azure storage using the database scoped credential defined in data source.

Note: A database scoped credential is a record that contains the authentication information that is required to connect to a resource outside SQL Server. Most credentials include a Windows user and password.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/develop-tables-external-tables> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-database-scoped-credential-transact-sql>

#### NEW QUESTION 183

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

Collect(Score)

CollectTop(1) OVER(ORDER BY Score Desc)

Game, MAX(Score)

TopOne() OVER(PARTITION BY Game ORDER BY Score Desc)

as HighestScore

FROM input

Timestamp BY CreatedAt

GROUP BY

Game

Hopping(minute,5)

Tumbling(minute,5)

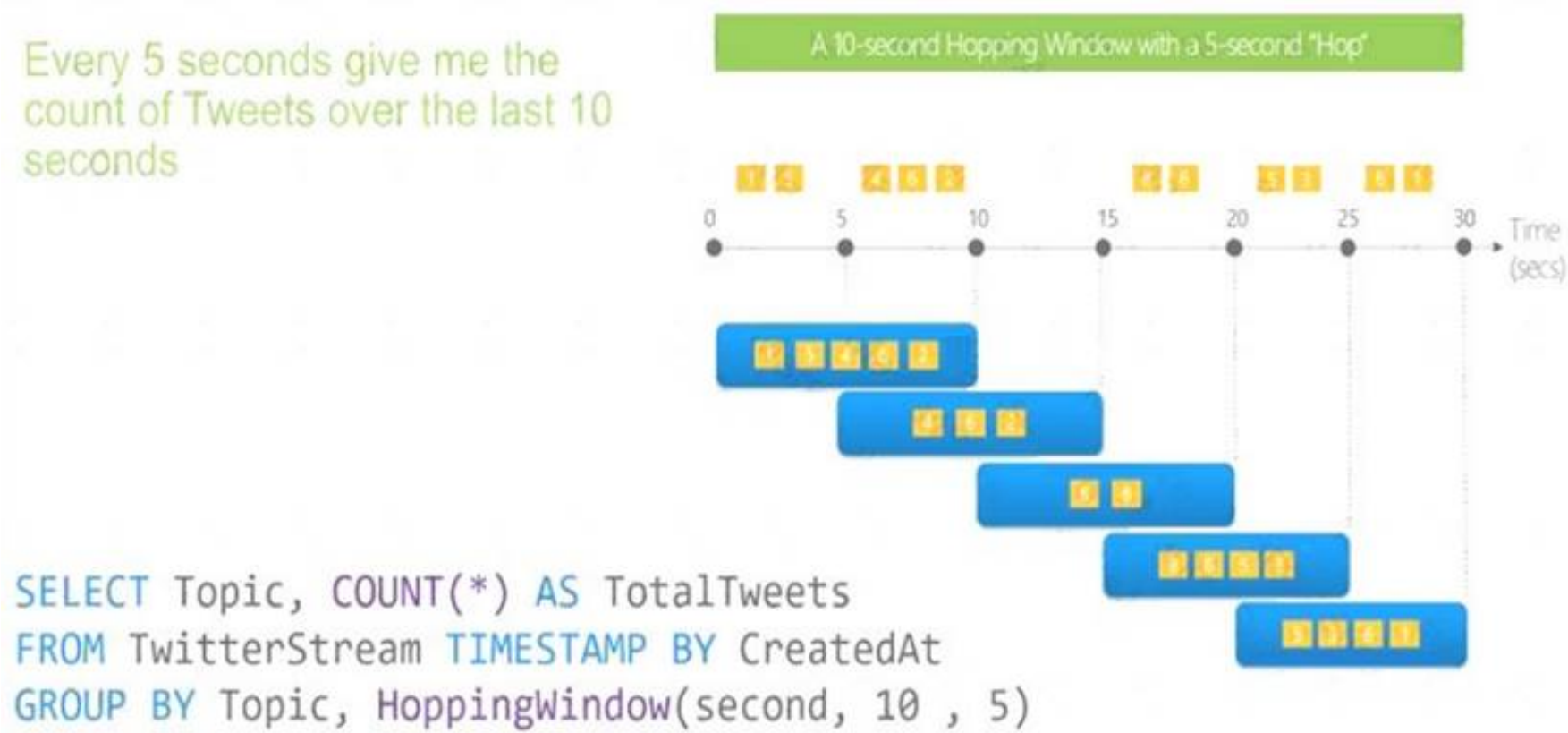
Windows(TumblingWindow(minute,5),Hopping(minute,5))

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: TopOne OVER(PARTITION BY Game ORDER BY Score Desc)  
TopOne returns the top-rank record, where rank defines the ranking position of the event in the window according to the specified ordering. Ordering/ranking is based on event columns and can be specified in ORDER BY clause.  
Box 2: Hopping(minute,5)  
Hopping window functions hop forward in time by a fixed period. It may be easy to think of them as Tumbling windows that can overlap and be emitted more often than the window size. Events can belong to more than one Hopping window result set. To make a Hopping window the same as a Tumbling window, specify the hop size to be the same as the window size.  
A picture containing timeline Description automatically generated



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 188

- (Exam Topic 3)  
You store files in an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container. The container has the storage policy shown in the following exhibit.



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.

The files are [answer choice] after 30 days:

deleted from the container

moved to archive storage

moved to cool storage

moved to hot storage

The storage policy applies to [answer choice]:

container1/contoso.csv

container1/docs/contoso.json

container1/mycontoso/contoso.csv

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated  
Box 1: moved to cool storage  
The ManagementPolicyBaseBlob.TierToCool property gets or sets the function to tier blobs to cool storage. Support blobs currently at Hot tier.  
Box 2: container1/contoso.csv As defined by prefixMatch.  
prefixMatch: An array of strings for prefixes to be matched. Each rule can define up to 10 case-sensitve prefixes. A prefix string must start with a container name.  
Reference:  
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.management.storage.fluent.models.managementpoli

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Exam Topic 3)  
You have an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics.  
You need to monitor the data warehouse to identify whether you must scale up to a higher service level to accommodate the current workloads  
Which is the best metric to monitor?  
More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. Data 10 percentage
- B. CPU percentage
- C. DWU used
- D. DWU percentage

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Exam Topic 3)  
You have an Azure Data Lake Storage account that contains a staging zone.  
You need to design a daily process to ingest incremental data from the staging zone, transform the data by executing an R script, and then insert the transformed

data into a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics.

Solution: You use an Azure Data Factory schedule trigger to execute a pipeline that executes mapping data Flow, and then inserts the data into the data warehouse.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

If you need to transform data in a way that is not supported by Data Factory, you can create a custom activity, not a mapping flow, with your own data processing logic and use the activity in the pipeline. You can create a custom activity to run R scripts on your HDInsight cluster with R installed.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-US/azure/data-factory/transform-data>

**NEW QUESTION 197**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a star schema for a dataset that contains records of online orders. Each record includes an order date, an order due date, and an order ship date.

You need to ensure that the design provides the fastest query times of the records when querying for arbitrary date ranges and aggregating by fiscal calendar attributes.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a date dimension table that has a DateTime key.
- B. Use built-in SQL functions to extract date attributes.
- C. Create a date dimension table that has an integer key in the format of yyyyymmdd.
- D. In the fact table, use integer columns for the date fields.
- E. Use DateTime columns for the date fields.

**Answer: BD**

**NEW QUESTION 200**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics that will contain a table named Customers. Customers will contain credit card information.

You need to recommend a solution to provide salespeople with the ability to view all the entries in Customers. The solution must prevent all the salespeople from viewing or inferring the credit card information.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. data masking
- B. Always Encrypted
- C. column-level security
- D. row-level security

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

SQL Database dynamic data masking limits sensitive data exposure by masking it to non-privileged users. The Credit card masking method exposes the last four digits of the designated fields and adds a constant string as a prefix in the form of a credit card.

Example: XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-1234

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-dynamic-data-masking-get-started>

**NEW QUESTION 202**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics job that uses Scala. You need to view the status of the job.

What should you do?

- A. From Azure Monitor, run a Kusto query against the AzureDiagnostics table.
- B. From Azure Monitor, run a Kusto query against the SparkLogging1 Event.CL table.
- C. From Synapse Studio, select the workspace
- D. From Monitor, select Apache Sparks applications.
- E. From Synapse Studio, select the workspace
- F. From Monitor, select SQL requests.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Use Synapse Studio to monitor your Apache Spark applications. To monitor running Apache Spark application Open Monitor, then select Apache Spark applications. To view the details about the Apache Spark applications that are running, select the submitting Apache Spark application and view the details. If the Apache Spark application is still running, you can monitor the progress.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/monitoring/apache-spark-applications>

**NEW QUESTION 205**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You implement an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics. You have a large fact table that is 10 terabytes (TB) in size.



Incoming queries use the primary key SaleKey column to retrieve data as displayed in the following table:

SaleKey	CityKey	CustomerKey	StockItemKey	InvoiceDateKey	Quantity	UnitPrice	TotalExcludingTax
49309	90858	70	69	10/22/13	8	16	128
49313	55710	126	69	10/22/13	2	16	32
49343	44710	234	68	10/22/13	10	16	160
49352	66109	163	70	10/22/13	4	16	64
49488	65312	230	70	10/22/13	8	16	128
49646	85877	271	70	10/24/13	1	16	16
49798	41238	288	69	10/24/13	1	16	16

You need to distribute the large fact table across multiple nodes to optimize performance of the table. Which technology should you use?

- A. hash distributed table with clustered index
- B. hash distributed table with clustered Columnstore index
- C. round robin distributed table with clustered index
- D. round robin distributed table with clustered Columnstore index
- E. heap table with distribution replicate

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Hash-distributed tables improve query performance on large fact tables.

Columnstore indexes can achieve up to 100x better performance on analytics and data warehousing workloads and up to 10x better data compression than traditional rowstore indexes.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-distribute> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/columnstore-indexes-query-performance>

**NEW QUESTION 208**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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 plan to create an Azure Databricks workspace that has a tiered structure. The workspace will contain the following three workloads:

- > A workload for data engineers who will use Python and SQL.
- > A workload for jobs that will run notebooks that use Python, Scala, and SQL.
- > A workload that data scientists will use to perform ad hoc analysis in Scala and R.

The enterprise architecture team at your company identifies the following standards for Databricks environments:

- > The data engineers must share a cluster.
- > The job cluster will be managed by using a request process whereby data scientists and data engineers provide packaged notebooks for deployment to the cluster.
- > All the data scientists must be assigned their own cluster that terminates automatically after 120 minutes of inactivity. Currently, there are three data scientists.

You need to create the Databricks clusters for the workloads.

Solution: You create a Standard cluster for each data scientist, a High Concurrency cluster for the data engineers, and a High Concurrency cluster for the jobs. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

We need a High Concurrency cluster for the data engineers and the jobs. Note:

Standard clusters are recommended for a single user. Standard can run workloads developed in any language: Python, R, Scala, and SQL.

A high concurrency cluster is a managed cloud resource. The key benefits of high concurrency clusters are that they provide Apache Spark-native fine-grained sharing for maximum resource utilization and minimum query latencies.

Reference:

<https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/clusters/configure.html>

**NEW QUESTION 209**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You configure monitoring for a Microsoft Azure SQL Data Warehouse implementation. The implementation uses PolyBase to load data from comma-separated value (CSV) files stored in Azure Data Lake Gen 2 using an external table.

Files with an invalid schema cause errors to occur. You need to monitor for an invalid schema error. For which error should you monitor?

- A. EXTERNAL TABLE access failed due to internal error: 'Java exception raised on call to HdfsBridge\_Connect: Error[com.microsoft.polybase.client.KerberosSecureLogin] occurred while accessing external files.'
- B. EXTERNAL TABLE access failed due to internal error: 'Java exception raised on call to HdfsBridge\_Connect: Error [No FileSystem for scheme: wasbs] occurred while accessing external file.'
- C. Cannot execute the query "Remote Query" against OLE DB provider "SQLNCLI11": for linked server "(null)", Query aborted- the maximum reject threshold (orows) was reached while regarding from an external source: 1 rows rejected out of total 1 rows processed.
- D. EXTERNAL TABLE access failed due to internal error: 'Java exception raised on call to HdfsBridge\_Connect: Error [Unable to instantiate LoginClass] occurredwhile accessing external files.'

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Customer Scenario:  
SQL Server 2016 or SQL DW connected to Azure blob storage. The CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE DDL points to a directory (and not a specific file) and the directory contains files with different schemas.  
SSMS Error:  
Select query on the external table gives the following error: Msg 7320, Level 16, State 110, Line 14  
Cannot execute the query "Remote Query" against OLE DB provider "SQLNCLI11" for linked server "(null)". Query aborted-- the maximum reject threshold (0 rows) was reached while reading from an external source: 1 rows rejected out of total 1 rows processed.  
Possible Reason:  
The reason this error happens is because each file has different schema. The PolyBase external table DDL when pointed to a directory recursively reads all the files in that directory. When a column or data type mismatch happens, this error could be seen in SSMS.  
Possible Solution:  
If the data for each table consists of one file, then use the filename in the LOCATION section prepended by the directory of the external files. If there are multiple files per table, put each set of files into different directories in Azure Blob Storage and then you can point LOCATION to the directory instead of a particular file. The latter suggestion is the best practices recommended by SQLCAT even if you have one file per table.

**NEW QUESTION 210**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
You are responsible for providing access to an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account.  
Your user account has contributor access to the storage account, and you have the application ID and access key.  
You plan to use PolyBase to load data into an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics. You need to configure PolyBase to connect the data warehouse to storage account.  
Which three components should you create in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate components from the list of components to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Components

a database scoped credential

an asymmetric key

an external data source

a database encryption key

an external file format

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Components

a database scoped credential

an asymmetric key

an external data source

a database encryption key

an external file format

Answer Area

a database scoped credential

an external data source

an external file format

**NEW QUESTION 215**

- (Exam Topic 3)  
You have an Azure Synapse Analytics pipeline named Pipeline1 that contains a data flow activity named Dataflow1.  
Pipeline1 retrieves files from an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen 2 account named storage1.  
Dataflow1 uses the AutoResolveIntegrationRuntime integration runtime configured with a core count of 128. You need to optimize the number of cores used by Dataflow1 to accommodate the size of the files in storage1. What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

To Pipeline1, add:

A custom activity
A Get Metadata activity
An If Condition activity

For Dataflow1, set the core count by using:

Dynamic content
Parameters
User properties

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: A Get Metadata activity

Dynamically size data flow compute at runtime

The Core Count and Compute Type properties can be set dynamically to adjust to the size of your incoming source data at runtime. Use pipeline activities like Lookup or Get Metadata in order to find the size of the source dataset data. Then, use Add Dynamic Content in the Data Flow activity properties.

Box 2: Dynamic content

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/control-flow-execute-data-flow-activity>

**NEW QUESTION 216**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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.

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You plan to create an Azure Databricks workspace that has a tiered structure. The workspace will contain the following three workloads:

- A workload for data engineers who will use Python and SQL.
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- A workload that data scientists will use to perform ad hoc analysis in Scala and R.

The enterprise architecture team at your company identifies the following standards for Databricks environments:

- The data engineers must share a cluster.
- The job cluster will be managed by using a request process whereby data scientists and data engineers provide packaged notebooks for deployment to the cluster.
- All the data scientists must be assigned their own cluster that terminates automatically after 120 minutes of inactivity. Currently, there are three data scientists.

You need to create the Databricks clusters for the workloads.

Solution: You create a High Concurrency cluster for each data scientist, a High Concurrency cluster for the data engineers, and a Standard cluster for the jobs.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Need a High Concurrency cluster for the jobs.

Standard clusters are recommended for a single user. Standard can run workloads developed in any language: Python, R, Scala, and SQL.

A high concurrency cluster is a managed cloud resource. The key benefits of high concurrency clusters are that they provide Apache Spark-native fine-grained sharing for maximum resource utilization and minimum query latencies.

Reference: <https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/clusters/configure.html>

**NEW QUESTION 218**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Blob Storage account named storage1 and an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named Pool1.

You need to store data in storage1. The data will be read by Pool1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Enable Pool1 to skip columns and rows that are unnecessary in a query.
- Automatically create column statistics.
- Minimize the size of files.

Which type of file should you use?

- A. JSON
- B. Parquet
- C. Avro
- D. CSV

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Automatic creation of statistics is turned on for Parquet files. For CSV files, you need to create statistics manually until automatic creation of CSV files statistics is supported.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/develop-tables-statistics>

### NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named pool1.

You plan to implement a star schema in pool1 and create a new table named DimCustomer by using the following code.

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.[DimCustomer](
    [CustomerKey] int NOT NULL,
    [CustomerSourceID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [Title] [nvarchar](8) NULL,
    [FirstName] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
    [MiddleName] [nvarchar](50) NULL,
    [LastName] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
    [Suffix] [nvarchar](10) NULL,
    [CompanyName] [nvarchar](128) NULL,
    [SalesPerson] [nvarchar](256) NULL,
    [EmailAddress] [nvarchar](50) NULL,
    [Phone] [nvarchar](25) NULL,
    [InsertedDate] [datetime] NOT NULL,
    [ModifiedDate] [datetime] NOT NULL,
    [HashKey] [varchar](100) NOT NULL,
    [IsCurrentRow] [bit] NOT NULL
)
WITH
(
    DISTRIBUTION = REPLICATE,
    CLUSTERED COLUMNSTORE INDEX
);
GO
```

You need to ensure that DimCustomer has the necessary columns to support a Type 2 slowly changing dimension (SCD). Which two columns should you add? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. [HistoricalSalesPerson] [nvarchar] (256) NOT NULL
- B. [EffectiveEndDate] [datetime] NOT NULL
- C. [PreviousModifiedDate] [datetime] NOT NULL
- D. [RowID] [bigint] NOT NULL
- E. [EffectiveStartDate] [datetime] NOT NULL

**Answer:** AB

### NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop a dataset named DBTBL1 by using Azure Databricks. DBTBL1 contains the following columns:

- SensorTypeID
- GeographyRegionID
- Year
- Month
- Day
- Hour
- Minute
- Temperature
- WindSpeed
- Other

You need to store the data to support daily incremental load pipelines that vary for each GeographyRegionID. The solution must minimize storage costs.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



```
df.write
```

	▼
.bucketBy	( <b>"*</b> ")
.format	("GeographyRegionID")
.partitionBy	("GeographyRegionID", "Year", "Month", "Day")
.sortBy	("Year", "Month", "Day", "GeographyRegionID")

```
.mode ("append")
```

	▼
.csv("/DBTBL1")	
.json("/DBTBL1")	
.parquet("/DBTBL1")	
.saveAsTable("/DBTBL1")	

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

**NEW QUESTION 225**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a SQL pool in Azure Synapse.

A user reports that queries against the pool take longer than expected to complete. You need to add monitoring to the underlying storage to help diagnose the issue.

Which two metrics should you monitor? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Cache used percentage  
B. DWU Limit  
C. Snapshot Storage Size  
D. Active queries  
E. Cache hit percentage

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

A: Cache used is the sum of all bytes in the local SSD cache across all nodes and cache capacity is the sum of the storage capacity of the local SSD cache across all nodes.

E: Cache hits is the sum of all columnstore segments hits in the local SSD cache and cache miss is the columnstore segments misses in the local SSD cache summed across all nodes

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-concept-resou>

**NEW QUESTION 230**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics.

You need to ensure that the data in the data warehouse is encrypted at rest. What should you enable?

- A. Advanced Data Security for this database  
B. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)  
C. Secure transfer required  
D. Dynamic Data Masking

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure SQL Database currently supports encryption at rest for Microsoft-managed service side and client-side encryption scenarios.

➤ Support for server encryption is currently provided through the SQL feature called Transparent Data Encryption.

➤ Client-side encryption of Azure SQL Database data is supported through the Always Encrypted feature. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/encryption-atrest>

**NEW QUESTION 233**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics that will store website traffic analytics in a star schema.

You plan to have a fact table for website visits. The table will be approximately 5 GB.

You need to recommend which distribution type and index type to use for the table. The solution must provide the fastest query performance.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Distribution: 

Hash

Round robin

Replicated

Index: 

Clustered columnstore

Clustered

Nonclustered

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**  
Box 1: Hash  
Consider using a hash-distributed table when: The table size on disk is more than 2 GB.  
The table has frequent insert, update, and delete operations. Box 2: Clustered columnstore  
Clustered columnstore tables offer both the highest level of data compression and the best overall query performance.  
Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-distribu> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-tables-index>

**NEW QUESTION 236**  
- (Exam Topic 3)  
You have the following Azure Stream Analytics query.

```
WITH

step1 AS (SELECT *
FROM input1
PARTITION BY StateID
INTO 10),
step2 AS (SELECT *
FROM input2
PARTITION BY StateID
INTO 10)

SELECT *
INTO output
FROM step1
PARTITION BY StateID
UNION step2
BY StateID
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
The query joins two streams of partitioned data.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The stream scheme key and count must match the output scheme.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing 60 streaming units will optimize the performance of the query.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Yes

You can now use a new extension of Azure Stream Analytics SQL to specify the number of partitions of a stream when reshuffling the data.

The outcome is a stream that has the same partition scheme. Please see below for an example: WITH step1 AS (SELECT \* FROM [input1] PARTITION BY DeviceID INTO 10),

step2 AS (SELECT \* FROM [input2] PARTITION BY DeviceID INTO 10)

SELECT \* INTO [output] FROM step1 PARTITION BY DeviceID UNION step2 PARTITION BY DeviceID Note: The new extension of Azure Stream Analytics SQL includes a keyword INTO that allows you to specify

the number of partitions for a stream when performing reshuffling using a PARTITION BY statement.

Box 2: Yes

When joining two streams of data explicitly repartitioned, these streams must have the same partition key and partition count.

Box 3: Yes

10 partitions x six SUs = 60 SUs is fine.

Note: Remember, Streaming Unit (SU) count, which is the unit of scale for Azure Stream Analytics, must be adjusted so the number of physical resources available to the job can fit the partitioned flow. In general, six SUs is a good number to assign to each partition. In case there are insufficient resources assigned to the job, the system will only apply the repartition if it benefits the job.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/blog/maximize-throughput-with-repartitioning-in-azure-stream-analytics/>

**NEW QUESTION 239**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container.

Data is ingested into the container, and then transformed by a data integration application. The data is NOT modified after that. Users can read files in the container but cannot modify the files.

You need to design a data archiving solution that meets the following requirements:

- New data is accessed frequently and must be available as quickly as possible.
- Data that is older than five years is accessed infrequently but must be available within one second when requested.
- Data that is older than seven years is NOT accessed. After seven years, the data must be persisted at the lowest cost possible.
- Costs must be minimized while maintaining the required availability.

How should you manage the data? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

Five-year-old data:

Delete the blob.

Move to archive storage.

Move to cool storage.

Move to hot storage.

Seven-year-old data:

Delete the blob.

Move to archive storage.

Move to cool storage.

Move to hot storage.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Move to cool storage Box 2: Move to archive storage

Archive - Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements, on the order of hours.

The following table shows a comparison of premium performance block blob storage, and the hot, cool, and archive access tiers.

	Premium performance	Hot tier	Cool tier	Archive tier
Availability	99.9%	99.9%	99%	Offline
Availability (RA-GRS reads)	N/A	99.99%	99.9%	Offline
Usage charges	Higher storage costs, lower access, and transaction cost	Higher storage costs, lower access, and transaction costs	Lower storage costs, higher access, and transaction costs	Lowest storage costs, highest access, and transaction costs
Minimum storage duration	N/A	N/A	30 days <sup>1</sup>	180 days
Latency (Time to first byte)	Single-digit milliseconds	milliseconds	milliseconds	hours <sup>2</sup>

Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

#### NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 3)

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 scenario, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure Storage account that contains 100 GB of files. The files contain text and numerical values. 75% of the rows contain description data that has an average length of 1.1 MB.

You plan to copy the data from the storage account to an Azure SQL data warehouse. You need to prepare the files to ensure that the data copies quickly.

Solution: You modify the files to ensure that each row is less than 1 MB.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

When exporting data into an ORC File Format, you might get Java out-of-memory errors when there are large text columns. To work around this limitation, export only a subset of the columns.

References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-data-warehouse/guidance-for-loading-data>

#### NEW QUESTION 249

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a C# application that process data from an Azure IoT hub and performs complex transformations. You need to replace the application with a real-time solution. The solution must reuse as much code as possible from the existing application.

- A. Azure Databricks
- B. Azure Event Grid
- C. Azure Stream Analytics
- D. Azure Data Factory

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Azure Stream Analytics on IoT Edge empowers developers to deploy near-real-time analytical intelligence closer to IoT devices so that they can unlock the full value of device-generated data. UDF are available in C# for IoT Edge jobs

Azure Stream Analytics on IoT Edge runs within the Azure IoT Edge framework. Once the job is created in Stream Analytics, you can deploy and manage it using IoT Hub.

References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-edge>

#### NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company uses Azure Stream Analytics to monitor devices.

The company plans to double the number of devices that are monitored.

You need to monitor a Stream Analytics job to ensure that there are enough processing resources to handle the additional load.

Which metric should you monitor?

- A. Early Input Events



- B. Late Input Events
- C. Watermark delay
- D. Input Deserialization Errors

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

There are a number of resource constraints that can cause the streaming pipeline to slow down. The watermark delay metric can rise due to:

- Not enough processing resources in Stream Analytics to handle the volume of input events.
- Not enough throughput within the input event brokers, so they are throttled.
- Output sinks are not provisioned with enough capacity, so they are throttled. The possible solutions vary widely based on the flavor of output service being used.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-time-handling>

**NEW QUESTION 255**

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