



# Microsoft

## Exam Questions DP-203

Data Engineering on Microsoft Azure

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### NEW QUESTION 1

- (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 2

- (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 dedicated SQL pool or serverless SQL pool.

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 3)

You develop data engineering solutions for a company.

A project requires the deployment of data to Azure Data Lake Storage.

You need to implement role-based access control (RBAC) so that project members can manage the Azure Data Lake Storage resources.

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

- A. Assign Azure AD security groups to Azure Data Lake Storage.
- B. Configure end-user authentication for the Azure Data Lake Storage account.
- C. Configure service-to-service authentication for the Azure Data Lake Storage account.
- D. Create security groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and add project members.
- E. Configure access control lists (ACL) for the Azure Data Lake Storage account.

**Answer:** ADE

#### **Explanation:**

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-lake-store/data-lake-store-secure-data>

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 3)

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Data Factory instance named ADF1 and two Azure Synapse Analytics workspaces named WS1 and WS2.

ADF1 contains the following pipelines:

- P1: Uses a copy activity to copy data from a nonpartitioned table in a dedicated SQL pool of WS1 to an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account
- P2: Uses a copy activity to copy data from text-delimited files in an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account to a nonpartitioned table in a dedicated SQL pool of WS2

You need to configure P1 and P2 to maximize parallelism and performance.

Which dataset settings should you configure for the copy activity if each pipeline? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

P1:

	▼
Set the Copy method to Bulk insert	
Set the Copy method to PolyBase	
Set the Isolation level to Repeatable read	
Set the Partition option to Dynamic range	

P2:

	▼
Set the Copy method to Bulk insert	
Set the Copy method to PolyBase	
Set the Isolation level to Repeatable read	
Set the Partition option to Dynamic range	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Set the Copy method to PolyBase

While SQL pool supports many loading methods including non-Polybase options such as BCP and SQL BulkCopy API, the fastest and most scalable way to load data is through PolyBase. PolyBase is a technology that accesses external data stored in Azure Blob storage or Azure Data Lake Store via the T-SQL language.

Box 2: Set the Copy method to Bulk insert

Polybase not possible for text files. Have to use Bulk insert. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/load-data-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to create an Azure Data Factory pipeline that will include a mapping data flow. You have JSON data containing objects that have nested arrays.

You need to transform the JSON-formatted data into a tabular dataset. The dataset must have one row for each item in the arrays.

Which transformation method should you use in the mapping data flow?

- A. unpivot
- B. flatten
- C. new branch
- D. alter row

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Use the flatten transformation to take array values inside hierarchical structures such as JSON and unroll them into individual rows. This process is known as denormalization.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account named storage1. Storage1 contains a container named container1.

Container1 contains a directory named directory1. Directory1 contains a file named file1.

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named User1 that is assigned the Storage Blob Data Reader role for storage1.

You need to ensure that User1 can append data to file1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege. Which permissions should you grant? To answer, drag the appropriate permissions to the correct resources.

Each permission 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.

**Permissions**

Read
Write
Execute

**Answer Area**

container1:	Permission
directory1:	Permission
file1:	Permission

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Execute

If you are granting permissions by using only ACLs (no Azure RBAC), then to grant a security principal read or write access to a file, you'll need to give the security principal Execute permissions to the root folder of the container, and to each folder in the hierarchy of folders that lead to the file.

Box 2: Execute

On Directory: Execute (X): Required to traverse the child items of a directory Box 3: Write

On file: Write (W): Can write or append to a file. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-access-control>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool that contains a table named Table1. You have files that are ingested and loaded into an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container named container1.

You plan to insert data from the files into Table1 and azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container named container1.

You plan to insert data from the files into Table1 and transform the data. Each row of data in the files will produce one row in the serving layer of Table1.

You need to ensure that when the source data files are loaded to container1, the DateTime is stored as an additional column in Table1.

Solution: In an Azure Synapse Analytics pipeline, you use a Get Metadata activity that retrieves the DateTime of the files.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Instead use a serverless SQL pool to create an external table with the extra column. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are creating an Apache Spark job in Azure Databricks that will ingest JSON-formatted data. You need to convert a nested JSON string into a DataFrame that will contain multiple rows. Which Spark SQL function should you use?

A. explode

B. filter

C. coalesce

D. extract

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Convert nested JSON to a flattened DataFrame

You can to flatten nested JSON, using only \$"column.\*" and explode methods. Note: Extract and flatten

Use \$"column.\*" and explode methods to flatten the struct and array types before displaying the flattened DataFrame.

Scala

```
display(DF.select($"id" as "main_id", $"name", $"batters", $"ppu", explode($"topping"))) // Exploding the topping column using explode as it is an array type
```

```
withColumn("topping_id", $"col.id") // Extracting topping_id from col using DOT form withColumn("topping_type", $"col.type") // Extracting topping_tytpe from col
```

```
using DOT form drop($"col")
```

```
select($"*", $"batters.*") // Flattened the struct type batters tto array type which is batter drop($"batters")
```

```
select($"*", explode($"batter")) drop($"batter")
```

```
withColumn("batter_id", $"col.id") // Extracting batter_id from col using DOT form withColumn("battter_type", $"col.type") // Extracting battter_type from col using
```

```
DOT form drop($"col")
```

```
)
```

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/kb/scala/flatten-nested-columns-dynamically>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure SQL database named Database1 and two Azure event hubs named HubA and HubB. The data consumed from each source is shown in the following table.

Source	Data
Database1	Driver's name Driver's license number
HubA	Ride route Ride distance Ride duration
HubB	Ride fare Ride payment

You need to implement Azure Stream Analytics to calculate the average fare per mile by driver.

How should you configure the Stream Analytics input for each source? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

HubA:	<div><div></div><div>▼</div></div> <div>Stream</div> <div>Reference</div>
HubB:	<div><div></div><div>▼</div></div> <div>Stream</div> <div>Reference</div>
Database1:	<div><div></div><div>▼</div></div> <div>Stream</div> <div>Reference</div>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

HubA: Stream HubB: Stream

Database1: Reference

Reference data (also known as a lookup table) is a finite data set that is static or slowly changing in nature, used to perform a lookup or to augment your data streams. For example, in an IoT scenario, you could store metadata about sensors (which don't change often) in reference data and join it with real time IoT data streams. Azure Stream Analytics loads reference data in memory to achieve low latency stream processing

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-use-reference-data>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a dimension table for a data warehouse. The table will track the value of the dimension attributes over time and preserve the history of the data by adding new rows as the data changes.

Which type of slowly changing dimension (SCD) should use?

- A. Type 0  
B. Type 1  
C. Type 2  
D. Type 3

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Type 2 - Creating a new additional record. In this methodology all history of dimension changes is kept in the database. You capture attribute change by adding a new row with a new surrogate key to the dimension table. Both the prior and new rows contain as attributes the natural key(or other durable identifier). Also 'effective date' and 'current indicator' columns are used in this method. There could be only one record with current indicator set to 'Y'. For 'effective date' columns, i.e. start\_date and end\_date, the end\_date for current record usually is set to value 9999-12-31. Introducing changes to the dimensional model in type 2 could be very expensive database operation so it is not recommended to use it in dimensions where a new attribute could be added in the future.

<https://www.datawarehouse4u.info/SCD-Slowly-Changing-Dimensions.html>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a logical Microsoft SQL server named Server1. Server1 hosts an Azure Synapse Analytics SQL dedicated pool named Pool1.

You need to recommend a Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) solution for Server1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Track the usage of encryption keys.
- Maintain the access of client apps to Pool1 in the event of an Azure datacenter outage that affects the availability of the encryption keys.

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 track encryption key usage:

▼

Always Encrypted
TDE with customer-managed keys
TDE with platform-managed keys

To maintain client app access in the event of a datacenter outage:

▼

Create and configure Azure key vaults in two Azure regions.
Enable Advanced Data Security on Server1.
Implement the client apps by using a Microsoft .NET Framework data provider.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Box 1: TDE with customer-managed keys

Customer-managed keys are stored in the Azure Key Vault. You can monitor how and when your key vaults are accessed, and by whom. You can do this by enabling logging for Azure Key Vault, which saves information in an Azure storage account that you provide.

Box 2: Create and configure Azure key vaults in two Azure regions

The contents of your key vault are replicated within the region and to a secondary region at least 150 miles away, but within the same geography to maintain high durability of your keys and secrets.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/security/workspaces-encryption> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/logging>

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to build a structured streaming solution in Azure Databricks. The solution will count new events in five-minute intervals and report only events that arrive during the interval. The output will be sent to a Delta Lake table.

Which output mode should you use?

- A. complete
- B. update
- C. append

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Append Mode: Only new rows appended in the result table since the last trigger are written to external storage. This is applicable only for the queries where existing rows in the Result Table are not expected to change.

<https://docs.databricks.com/getting-started/spark/streaming.html>

**NEW QUESTION 17**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure data solution that contains an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics named DW1.

Several users execute ad hoc queries to DW1 concurrently. You regularly perform automated data loads to DW1.

You need to ensure that the automated data loads have enough memory available to complete quickly and successfully when the adhoc queries run. What should you do?

- A. Hash distribute the large fact tables in DW1 before performing the automated data loads.
- B. Assign a smaller resource class to the automated data load queries.
- C. Assign a larger resource class to the automated data load queries.
- D. Create sampled statistics for every column in each table of DW1.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The performance capacity of a query is determined by the user's resource class. Resource classes are pre-determined resource limits in Synapse SQL pool that govern compute resources and concurrency for query execution.

Resource classes can help you configure resources for your queries by setting limits on the number of queries that run concurrently and on the compute-resources assigned to each query. There's a trade-off between memory and concurrency.

Smaller resource classes reduce the maximum memory per query, but increase concurrency. Larger resource classes increase the maximum memory per query, but reduce concurrency. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/resource-classes-for-workload-ma>

**NEW QUESTION 19**

- (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 22**

- (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 26

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Factory instance named DF1 that contains a pipeline named PL1. PL1 includes a tumbling window trigger. You create five clones of PL1. You configure each clone pipeline to use a different data source. You need to ensure that the execution schedules of the clone pipeline match the execution schedule of PL1. What should you do?

- A. Add a new trigger to each cloned pipeline
- B. Associate each cloned pipeline to an existing trigger.
- C. Create a tumbling window trigger dependency for the trigger of PL1.
- D. Modify the Concurrency setting of each pipeline.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 3)

The following code segment is used to create an Azure Databricks cluster.

```
{
  "num_workers": null,
  "autoscale": {
    "min_workers": 2,
    "max_workers": 8
  },
  "cluster_name": "MyCluster",
  "spark_version": "latest-stable-scala2.11",
  "spark_conf": {
    "spark.databricks.cluster.profile": "serverless",
    "spark.databricks.repl.allowedLanguages": "sql,python,r"
  },
  "node_type_id": "Standard_DS13_v2",
  "ssh_public_keys": [],
  "custom_tags": {
    "ResourceClass": "Serverless"
  },
  "spark_env_vars": {
    "PYSPARK_PYTHON": "/databricks/python3/bin/python3"
  },
  "autotermination_minutes": 90,
  "enable_elastic_disk": true,
  "init_scripts": []
}
```

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 Databricks cluster supports multiple concurrent users.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Databricks cluster minimizes costs when running scheduled jobs that execute notebooks.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Databricks cluster supports the creation of a Delta Lake table.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated  
Box 1: Yes  
A cluster mode of 'High Concurrency' is selected, unlike all the others which are 'Standard'. This results in a worker type of Standard\_DS13\_v2.  
Box 2: No  
When you run a job on a new cluster, the job is treated as a data engineering (job) workload subject to the job workload pricing. When you run a job on an existing cluster, the job is treated as a data analytics (all-purpose) workload subject to all-purpose workload pricing.  
Box 3: Yes  
Delta Lake on Databricks allows you to configure Delta Lake based on your workload patterns. Reference:

<https://adatis.co.uk/databricks-cluster-sizing/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/jobs>  
<https://docs.databricks.com/administration-guide/capacity-planning/cmbp.html> <https://docs.databricks.com/delta/index.html>

### NEW QUESTION 32

- (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 36

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a folder structure for the files in an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account. The account has one container that contains three years of data.

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

- Supports partition elimination for queries by Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pool
- Supports fast data retrieval for data from the current month
- Simplifies data security management by department Which folder structure should you recommend?

- A. \YYY\MM\DD\Department\DataSource\DataFile\_YYYYMMDD.parquet
- B. \Department\DataSource\YYY\MM\DataFile\_YYYYMMDD.parquet
- C. \DD\MM\YYY\Department\DataSource\DataFile\_DDMMYY.parquet
- D. \DataSource\Department\YYYYMM\DataFile\_YYYYMMDD.parquet

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Department top level in the hierarchy to simplify security management.

Month (MM) at the leaf/bottom level to support fast data retrieval for data from the current month.

### NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to design a solution that will process streaming data from an Azure Event Hub and output the data to Azure Data Lake Storage. The solution must ensure that analysts can interactively query the streaming data.

What should you use?

- A. event triggers in Azure Data Factory
- B. Azure Stream Analytics and Azure Synapse notebooks
- C. Structured Streaming in Azure Databricks
- D. Azure Queue storage and read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Apache Spark Structured Streaming is a fast, scalable, and fault-tolerant stream processing API. You can use it to perform analytics on your streaming data in near real-time.

With Structured Streaming, you can use SQL queries to process streaming data in the same way that you would process static data.

Azure Event Hubs is a scalable real-time data ingestion service that processes millions of data in a matter of seconds. It can receive large amounts of data from multiple sources and stream the prepared data to Azure Data Lake or Azure Blob storage.

Azure Event Hubs can be integrated with Spark Structured Streaming to perform the processing of messages in near real-time. You can query and analyze the processed data as it comes by using a Structured Streaming query and Spark SQL.

Reference:

<https://k21academy.com/microsoft-azure/data-engineer/structured-streaming-with-azure-event-hubs/>

### NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 3)

DRAG DROP

You need to create a partitioned table in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

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

CLUSTERED INDEX

COLLATE

DISTRIBUTION

PARTITION

PARTITION FUNCTION

PARTITION SCHEME

### Answer Area

```
CREATE TABLE table1
(
    ID INTEGER,
    col1 VARCHAR(10),
    col2 VARCHAR(10)
) WITH
(
     = HASH(ID),
     (ID RANGE LEFT FOR VALUES (1, 1000000, 2000000))
);
```

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

### Explanation:

Box 1: DISTRIBUTION

Table distribution options include DISTRIBUTION = HASH ( distribution\_column\_name ), assigns each row to one distribution by hashing the value stored in distribution\_column\_name. Box 2: PARTITION

Table partition options. Syntax:

PARTITION ( partition\_column\_name RANGE [ LEFT | RIGHT ] FOR VALUES ( [ boundary\_value [...n] ] ) )

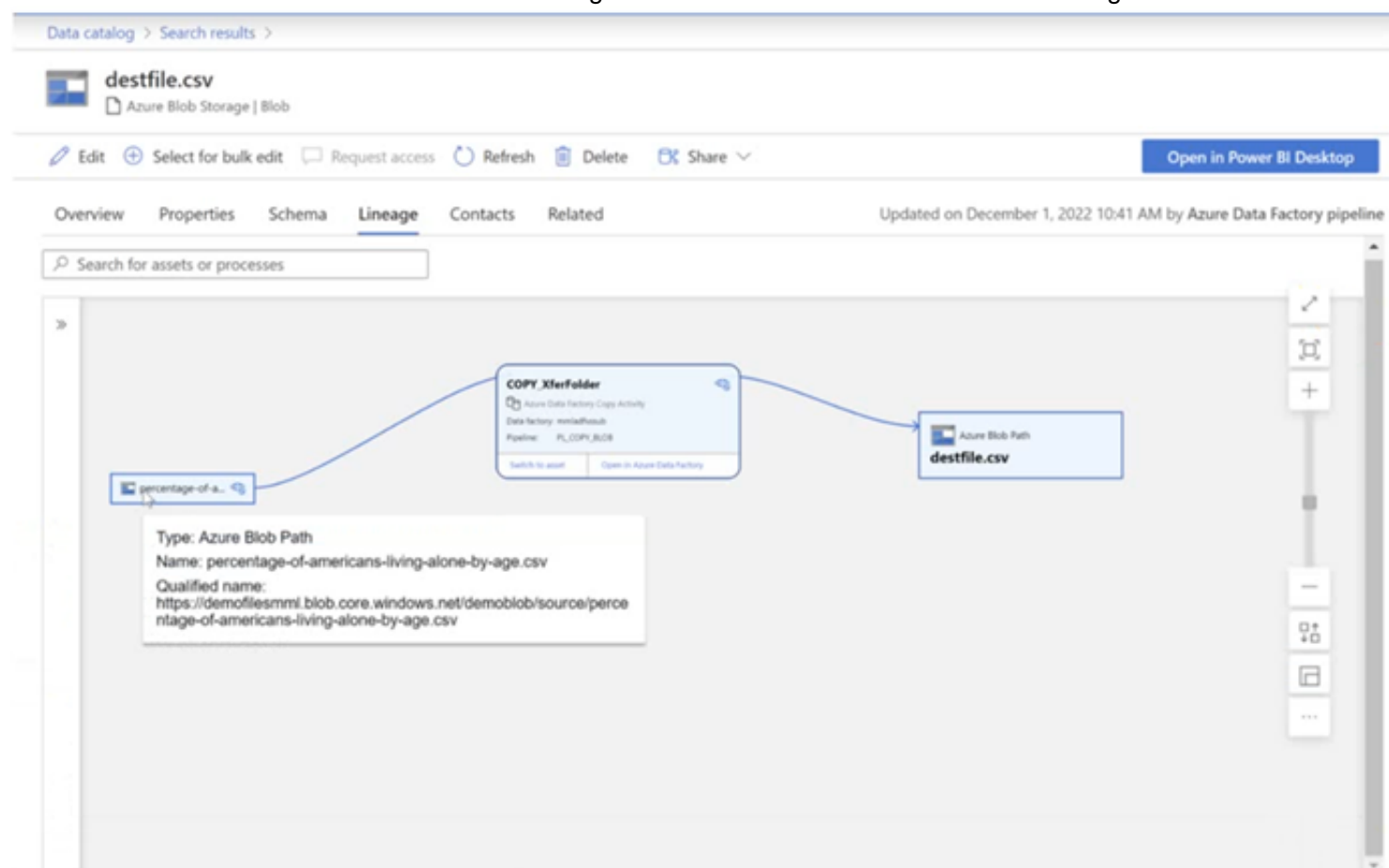
Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-table-azure-sql-data-warehouse?>

### NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a Microsoft Purview account. The Lineage view of a CSV file is shown in the following exhibit.



How is the data for the lineage populated?

- A. manually  
B. by scanning data stores  
C. by executing a Data Factory pipeline

**Answer:** B

### Explanation:

According to Microsoft Purview Data Catalog lineage user guide<sup>1</sup>, data lineage in Microsoft Purview is a core platform capability that populates the Microsoft Purview Data Map with data movement and transformations across systems<sup>2</sup>. Lineage is captured as it flows in the enterprise and stitched without gaps irrespective of its source<sup>2</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are performing exploratory analysis of the bus fare data in an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account by using an Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pool.

You execute the Transact-SQL query shown in the following exhibit.

```
SELECT
    payment_type,
    SUM(fare_amount) AS fare_total
FROM OPENROWSET (
    BULK 'csv/busfare/tripdata_2020*.csv',
    DATA_SOURCE = 'BusData',
    FORMAT = 'CSV', PARSER_VERSION = '2.0',
    FIRSTROW = 2
)
WITH (
    payment_type INT 10,
    fare_amount FLOAT 11
) AS nyc
GROUP BY payment_type
ORDER BY payment_type;
```

What do the query results include?

- A. Only CSV files in the tripdata\_2020 subfolder.
- B. All files that have file names that beginning with "tripdata\_2020".
- C. All CSV files that have file names that contain "tripdata\_2020".
- D. Only CSV that have file names that beginning with "tripdata\_2020".

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53

- (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-namespace> <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 55

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics named DW1 on a server named Server1. You need to determine the size of the transaction log file for each distribution of DW1.

What should you do?

- A. On DW1, execute a query against the sys.database\_files dynamic management view.
- B. From Azure Monitor in the Azure portal, execute a query against the logs of DW1.
- C. Execute a query against the logs of DW1 by using the Get-AzOperationalInsightsSearchResult PowerShell cmdlet.
- D. On the master database, execute a query against the sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_os\_performance\_counters dynamic management view.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

For information about the current log file size, its maximum size, and the autogrow option for the file, you can also use the size, max\_size, and growth columns for that log file in sys.database\_files.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/logs/manage-the-size-of-the-transaction-log-file>

#### NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing an application that will use an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen 2 account to store petabytes of license plate photos from toll booths. The account will use zone-redundant storage (ZRS).

You identify the following usage patterns:

- The data will be accessed several times a day during the first 30 days after the data is created. The data must meet an availability SLA of 99.9%.
- After 90 days, the data will be accessed infrequently but must be available within 30 seconds.
- After 365 days, the data will be accessed infrequently but must be available within five minutes.

First 30 days:

After 90 days:

After 365 days:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Box 1: Hot

The data will be accessed several times a day during the first 30 days after the data is created. The data must meet an availability SLA of 99.9%.

Box 2: Cool

After 90 days, the data will be accessed infrequently but must be available within 30 seconds. Data in the Cool tier should be stored for a minimum of 30 days.

When your data is stored in an online access tier (either Hot or Cool), users can access it immediately. The Hot tier is the best choice for data that is in active use, while the Cool tier is ideal for data that is accessed less frequently, but that still must be available for reading and writing.



Box 3: Cool

After 365 days, the data will be accessed infrequently but must be available within five minutes. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-rehydrate-overview>

#### NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 3)

You use Azure Stream Analytics to receive Twitter data from Azure Event Hubs and to output the data to an Azure Blob storage account. You need to output the count of tweets from the last five minutes every minute. Which windowing function should you use?

- A. Sliding
- B. Session
- C. Tumbling
- D. Hopping

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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.

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
User1	Server admin
User2	db_datereader

User1 executes a query on the database, and the query returns the results shown in the following exhibit.

```
1  SELECT c.name,  
2      tbl.name as table_name,  
3      typ.name as datatype,  
4      c.is_masked,  
5      c.masking_function  
6  FROM sys.masked_columns AS c  
7  INNER JOIN sys.tables AS tbl ON c.[object_id] = tbl.[object_id]  
8  INNER JOIN sys.types typ ON c.user_type_id = typ.user_type_id  
9  WHERE is_masked = 1;  
10
```

#### Results Messages

	name	table_name	datatype	is_masked	masking_function
1	BirthDate	DimCustomer	date	1	default()
2	Gender	DimCustomer	nvarchar	1	default()
3	EmailAddress	DimCustomer	nvarchar	1	email()
4	YearlyIncome	DimCustomer	money	1	default()

User1 is the only user who has access to the unmasked data.

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.

When User2 queries the YearlyIncome column,  
the values returned will be [answer choice].

a random number

the values stored in the database

XXXX

0

When User1 queries the BirthDate column, the  
values returned will be [answer choice].

a random date

the values stored in the database

XXXX

1900-01-01

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Box 1: 0

The YearlyIncome column is of the money data type.

The Default masking function: Full masking according to the data types of the designated fields

➤ Use a zero value for numeric data types (bigint, bit, decimal, int, money, numeric, smallint, smallmoney, tinyint, float, real).

Box 2: the values stored in the database

Users with administrator privileges are always excluded from masking, and see the original data without any mask.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 68**

- (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 71**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a partition strategy for a fact table in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool. The table has the following specifications:

- Contain sales data for 20,000 products.
- Use hash distribution on a column named ProductID,
- Contain 2.4 billion records for the years 2019 and 2020.

Which number of partition ranges provides optimal compression and performance of the clustered columnstore index?

- A. 40
- B. 240
- C. 400
- D. 2,400

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Each partition should have around 1 millions records. Dedicated SQL pools already have 60 partitions. We have the formula:  $\text{Records}/(\text{Partitions} \times 60) = 1 \text{ million}$

Partitions= Records/(1 million \* 60)

Partitions= 2.4 x 1,000,000,000/(1,000,000 \* 60) = 40

Note: Having too many partitions can reduce the effectiveness of clustered columnstore indexes if each partition has fewer than 1 million rows. Dedicated SQL pools automatically partition your data into 60 databases. So, if you create a table with 100 partitions, the result will be 6000 partitions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql/best-practices-dedicated-sql-pool>

#### NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 3)

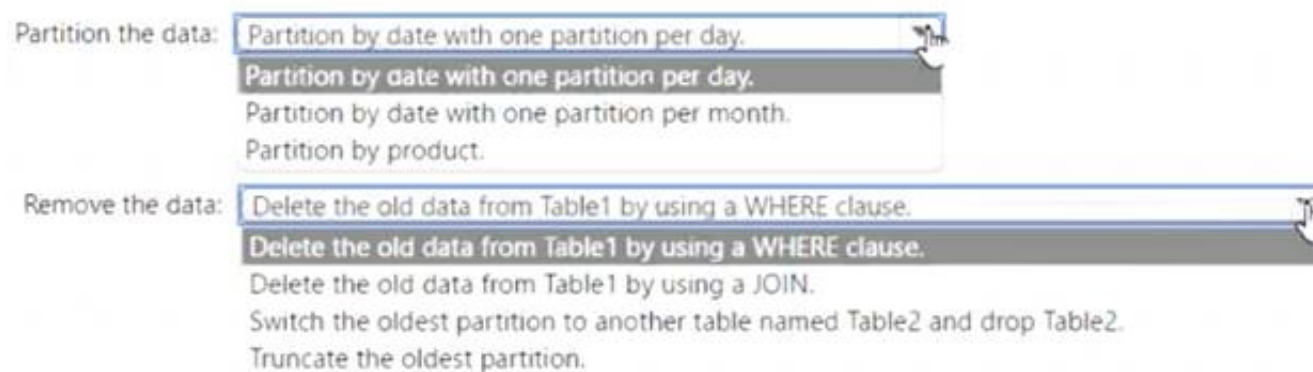
You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named Pool1. Pool1 contains a fact table named Table1. Table1 contains sales data. Sixty-five million rows of data are added to Table1 monthly.

At the end of each month, you need to remove data that is older than 36 months. The solution must minimize how long it takes to remove the data.

How should you partition Table1, and how should you remove the old data? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



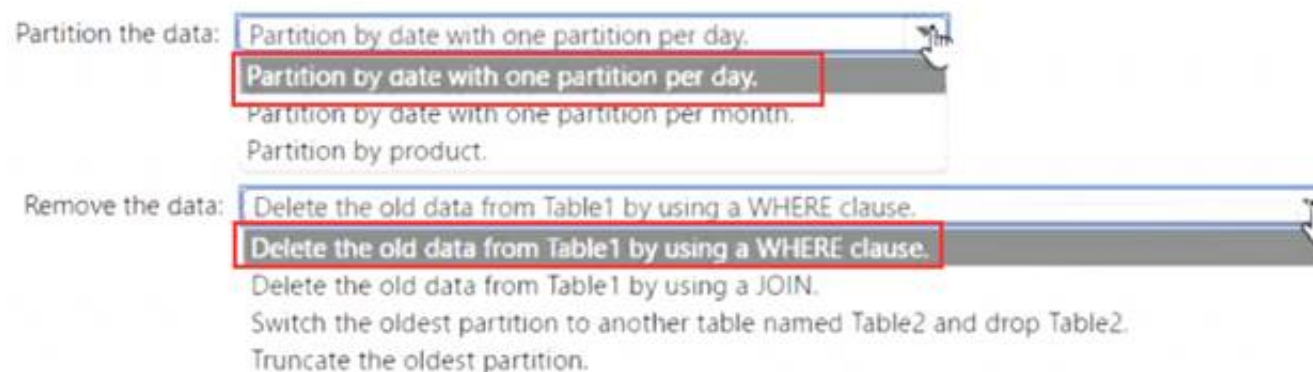
A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area



#### NEW QUESTION 77

- (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.azuredatabricks.net/clusters/configure.html>

## NEW QUESTION 79

- (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.

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- 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 81

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are building an Azure Stream Analytics job to identify how much time a user spends interacting with a feature on a webpage.

The job receives events based on user actions on the webpage. Each row of data represents an event. Each event has a type of either 'start' or 'end'.

You need to calculate the duration between start and end events.

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

SELECT

[user],

feature,

DATEADD(

DATEDIFF(

DATEPART(

second,

(Time) OVER (PARTITION BY [user], feature LIMIT DURATION(hour, 1) WHEN Event = 'start'),

ISFIRST

LAST

TOPONE

Time) as duration

FROM input TIMESTAMP BY Time

WHERE

Event = 'end'

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

Box 1: DATEDIFF

DATEDIFF function returns the count (as a signed integer value) of the specified datepart boundaries crossed between the specified startdate and enddate.

Syntax: DATEDIFF ( datepart , startdate, enddate ) Box 2: LAST

The LAST function can be used to retrieve the last event within a specific condition. In this example, the condition is an event of type Start, partitioning the search by PARTITION BY user and feature. This way, every user and feature is treated independently when searching for the Start event. LIMIT DURATION limits the search back in time to 1 hour between the End and Start events.

Example: SELECT

[user], feature, DATEDIFF(

second,

LAST(Time) OVER (PARTITION BY [user], feature LIMIT DURATION(hour,

1) WHEN Event = 'start'), Time) as duration

FROM input TIMESTAMP BY Time

WHERE

Event = 'end'

Reference:

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



NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQ1 pool.

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage account named aols1 that contains a public container named container1 The container 1 container contains a folder named folder 1.

You need to query the top 100 rows of all the CSV files in folder 1.

How shouk1 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

BULK

DATA\_SOURCE

LOCATION

OPENROWSET

Answer Area

SELECT TOP 100 \*

FROM

{

'https://adls1.dfs.core.windows.net/container1/folder1/\*.csv',

FORMAT = 'CSV') AS rows

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Values

BULK

DATA\_SOURCE

LOCATION

OPENROWSET

Answer Area

SELECT TOP 100 \*

FROM

OPENROWSET

BULK

'https://adls1.dfs.core.windows.net/container1/folder1/\*.csv',

FORMAT = 'CSV') AS rows

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 3)

You build an Azure Data Factory pipeline to move data from an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container to a database in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

Data in the container is stored in the following folder structure.

/in/{YYYY}/{MM}/{DD}/{HH}/{mm}

The earliest folder is /in/2021/01/01/00/00. The latest folder is /in/2021/01/15/01/45. You need to configure a pipeline trigger to meet the following requirements:

- > Existing data must be loaded.
- > Data must be loaded every 30 minutes.
- > Late-arriving data of up to two minutes must he included in the load for the time at which the data should have arrived.

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

Type:

Event

On-demand

Schedule

Tumbling window

Additional properties:

Prefix: /in/, Event: Blob created

Recurrence: 30 minutes, Start time: 2021-01-01T00:00

Recurrence: 30 minutes, Start time: 2021-01-01T00:00, Delay: 2 minutes

Recurrence: 32 minutes, Start time: 2021-01-15T01:45

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A



**Explanation:**

Box 1: Tumbling window

To be able to use the Delay parameter we select Tumbling window. Box 2:

Recurrence: 30 minutes, not 32 minutes

Delay: 2 minutes.

The amount of time to delay the start of data processing for the window. The pipeline run is started after the expected execution time plus the amount of delay. The delay defines how long the trigger waits past the due time before triggering a new run. The delay doesn't alter the window startTime.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/how-to-create-tumbling-window-trigger>

**NEW QUESTION 90**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are creating a new notebook in Azure Databricks that will support R as the primary language but will also support Scala and SQL Which switch should you use to switch between languages?

- A. @<Language>
- B. %<Language>
- C. \(<Language>)
- D. \(<Language>)

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

To change the language in Databricks' cells to either Scala, SQL, Python or R, prefix the cell with '%', followed by the language.

%python //or r, scala, sql Reference:

<https://www.theta.co.nz/news-blogs/tech-blog/enhancing-digital-twins-part-3-predictive-maintenance-with-azur>

**NEW QUESTION 95**

- (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 96**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named Pool1 that contains an external table named Sales. Sales contains sales data. Each row in Sales

contains data on a single sale, including the name of the salesperson.

You need to implement row-level security (RLS). The solution must ensure that the salespeople can access only their respective sales.

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

Create:

A materialized view in Pool1

A security policy for Sales

Database scoped credentials in Pool1

Restrict row access by using:

A masking rule

A table-valued function

The CONTAINS predicate

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Box 1: A security policy for sale

Here are the steps to create a security policy for Sales:

- Create a user-defined function that returns the name of the current user:
- CREATE FUNCTION dbo.GetCurrentUser()
- RETURNS NVARCHAR(128)
- AS
- BEGIN
- RETURN SUSER\_SNAME();
- END;
- Create a security predicate function that filters the Sales table based on the current user:
- CREATE FUNCTION dbo.SalesPredicate(@salesperson NVARCHAR(128))
- RETURNS TABLE
- WITH SCHEMABINDING
- AS
- RETURN SELECT 1 AS access\_result
- WHERE @salesperson = SalespersonName;
- Create a security policy on the Sales table that uses the SalesPredicate function to filter the data:
- CREATE SECURITY POLICY SalesFilter
- ADD FILTER PREDICATE dbo.SalesPredicate(dbo.GetCurrentUser()) ON dbo.Sales
- WITH (STATE = ON);

By creating a security policy for the Sales table, you ensure that each salesperson can only access their own sales data. The security policy uses a user-defined function to get the name of the current user and a security predicate function to filter the Sales table based on the current user.

Box 2: table-value function

to restrict row access by using row-level security, you need to create a table-valued function that returns a table of values that represent the rows that a user can access. You then use this function in a security policy that applies a predicate on the table.

#### NEW QUESTION 100

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are monitoring an Azure Stream Analytics job by using metrics in Azure.

You discover that during the last 12 hours, the average watermark delay is consistently greater than the configured late arrival tolerance.

What is a possible cause of this behavior?

- A. Events whose application timestamp is earlier than their arrival time by more than five minutes arrive as inputs.
- B. There are errors in the input data.
- C. The late arrival policy causes events to be dropped.
- D. The job lacks the resources to process the volume of incoming data.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Watermark Delay indicates the delay of the streaming data processing job.

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. To scale up resources, see Understand and adjust Streaming Units.
- Not enough throughput within the input event brokers, so they are throttled. For possible solutions, see Automatically scale up Azure Event Hubs throughput units.
- 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 103

- (Exam Topic 3)

You use Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2.

You need to ensure that workloads can use filter predicates and column projections to filter data at the time the data is read from disk.

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

- A. Reregister the Microsoft Data Lake Store resource provider.
- B. Reregister the Azure Storage resource provider.
- C. Create a storage policy that is scoped to a container.
- D. Register the query acceleration feature.
- E. Create a storage policy that is scoped to a container prefix filter.

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 106

- (Exam Topic 2)

What should you do to improve high availability of the real-time data processing solution?

- A. Deploy identical Azure Stream Analytics jobs to paired regions in Azure.
- B. Deploy a High Concurrency Databricks cluster.
- C. Deploy an Azure Stream Analytics job and use an Azure Automation runbook to check the status of the job and to start the job if it stops.
- D. Set Data Lake Storage to use geo-redundant storage (GRS).

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Guarantee Stream Analytics job reliability during service updates

Part of being a fully managed service is the capability to introduce new service functionality and improvements at a rapid pace. As a result, Stream Analytics can have a service update deploy on a weekly (or more frequent) basis. No matter how much testing is done there is still a risk that an existing, running job may break due to the introduction of a bug. If you are running mission critical jobs, these risks need to be avoided. You can reduce this risk by following Azure's paired region model.

Scenario: The application development team will create an Azure event hub to receive real-time sales data, including store number, date, time, product ID, customer loyalty number, price, and discount amount, from the point of sale (POS) system and output the data to data storage in Azure

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 111**

- (Exam Topic 2)

What should you recommend to prevent users outside the Litware on-premises network from accessing the analytical data store?

- A. a server-level virtual network rule
- B. a database-level virtual network rule
- C. a database-level firewall IP rule
- D. a server-level firewall IP rule

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Virtual network rules are one firewall security feature that controls whether the database server for your single databases and elastic pool in Azure SQL Database or for your databases in SQL Data Warehouse accepts communications that are sent from particular subnets in virtual networks.

Server-level, not database-level: Each virtual network rule applies to your whole Azure SQL Database server, not just to one particular database on the server. In other words, virtual network rule applies at the serverlevel, not at the database-level.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-vnet-service-endpoint-rule-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 112**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to design the partitions for the product sales transactions. The solution must meet the sales transaction dataset requirements.

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.

Partition product sales  
transactions data by:

	▼
Sales date	
Product ID	
Promotion ID	

Store product sales  
transactions data in:

	▼
An Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool	
An Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pool	
An Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account linked to an Azure Synapse Analytics workspace	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Sales date

Scenario: Contoso requirements for data integration include:

➤ Partition data that contains sales transaction records. Partitions must be designed to provide efficient loads by month. Boundary values must belong to the partition on the right.

Box 2: An Azure Synapse Analytics Dedicated SQL pool Scenario: Contoso requirements for data integration include:

➤ Ensure that data storage costs and performance are predictable.

The size of a dedicated SQL pool (formerly SQL DW) is determined by Data Warehousing Units (DWU). Dedicated SQL pool (formerly SQL DW) stores data in relational tables with columnar storage. This format significantly reduces the data storage costs, and improves query performance.

Synapse analytics dedicated sql pool Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 117**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to implement an Azure Synapse Analytics database object for storing the sales transactions data. The solution must meet the sales transaction dataset requirements.

What solution must meet the sales transaction dataset requirements.

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

Transact-SQL DDL command to use:

	▼
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE	
CREATE TABLE	
CREATE VIEW	

Partitioning option to use in the WITH clause of the DDL statement:

	▼
FORMAT_OPTIONS	
FORMAT_TYPE	
RANGE LEFT FOR VALUES	
RANGE RIGHT FOR VALUES	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Box 1: Create table

Scenario: Load the sales transaction dataset to Azure Synapse Analytics Box 2: RANGE RIGHT FOR VALUES

Scenario: Partition data that contains sales transaction records. Partitions must be designed to provide efficient loads by month. Boundary values must belong to the partition on the right.

RANGE RIGHT: Specifies the boundary value belongs to the partition on the right (higher values). FOR VALUES ( boundary\_value [,...n] ): Specifies the boundary values for the partition.

Scenario: Load the sales transaction dataset to Azure Synapse Analytics. Contoso identifies the following requirements for the sales transaction dataset:

- Partition data that contains sales transaction records. Partitions must be designed to provide efficient loads by month. Boundary values must belong to the partition on the right.
- Ensure that queries joining and filtering sales transaction records based on product ID complete as quickly as possible.
- Implement a surrogate key to account for changes to the retail store addresses.
- Ensure that data storage costs and performance are predictable.
- Minimize how long it takes to remove old records. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-table-azure-sql-data-warehouse>

**NEW QUESTION 119**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to integrate the on-premises data sources and Azure Synapse Analytics. The solution must meet the data integration requirements.

Which type of integration runtime should you use?

- A. Azure-SSIS integration runtime
- B. self-hosted integration runtime
- C. Azure integration runtime

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 124**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to implement the surrogate key for the retail store table. The solution must meet the sales transaction dataset requirements.

What should you create?

- A. a table that has an IDENTITY property
- B. a system-versioned temporal table
- C. a user-defined SEQUENCE object
- D. a table that has a FOREIGN KEY constraint

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Scenario: Implement a surrogate key to account for changes to the retail store addresses.

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

**NEW QUESTION 129**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to design a data retention solution for the Twitter feed data records. The solution must meet the customer sentiment analytics requirements.



Which Azure Storage functionality should you include in the solution?

- A. time-based retention
- B. change feed
- C. soft delete
- D. lifecycle management

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to design an analytical storage solution for the transactional data. The solution must meet the sales transaction dataset requirements.

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.

Table type to store retail store data:

▼

Hash

Replicated

Round-robin

Table type to store promotional data:

▼

Hash

Replicated

Round-robin

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Box 1: Round-robin

Round-robin tables are useful for improving loading speed.

Scenario: Partition data that contains sales transaction records. Partitions must be designed to provide efficient loads by month.

Box 2: Hash

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

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

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure data factory that has the Git repository settings shown in the following exhibit.

Git repository

Git repository information associated with your data factory. [CI/CD best practices](#)

Edit

Overwrite live mode

Disconnect

Import resources

Repository type	Azure DevOps Git
Azure DevOps Account	
Project name	ADFDDeployDemo
Repository name	ADEDeployDemo
Collaboration branch	main
Publish branch	adf_publish
Root folder	/
Last published commit	23b144ac4aa7daf16f2fe7c2ab0eb303a8e4ed65
Publish (from ADF Studio)	Enabled

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

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.



#### Answer Area

Changes to pipelines will be saved in Azure DevOps [answer choice].

▼

every 20 seconds

every 20 seconds

when the pipeline is published

when the pipeline is saved

To publish changes by using Azure Data Factory Studio, the changes must first be saved in the [answer choice].

▼

root folder

adf\_publish branch

main branch

root folder

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

#### Answer Area

Changes to pipelines will be saved in Azure DevOps [answer choice].

▼

every 20 seconds

every 20 seconds

when the pipeline is published

when the pipeline is saved

To publish changes by using Azure Data Factory Studio, the changes must first be saved in the [answer choice].

▼

root folder

adf\_publish branch

main branch

root folder

#### NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container to store data for the human resources (HR) department and the operations department at your company. You have the following data access requirements:

- After initial processing, the HR department data will be retained for seven years.
- The operations department data will be accessed frequently for the first six months, and then accessed once per month.

You need to design a data retention solution to meet the access requirements. The solution must minimize storage costs.

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

#### Answer Area

HR: Archive storage after one day and delete storage after 2,555 days. ▼

Operations: Cool storage after 180 days. ▼

#### NEW QUESTION 142

- (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 property 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 144

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a sales transactions table in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool. The table will contains approximately 60 million rows per month and will be partitioned by month. The table will use a clustered column store index and round-robin distribution. Approximately how many rows will there be for each combination of distribution and partition?

A. 1 million

B. 5 million

C. 20 million

D. 60 million

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named SA1 that contains a table named Table1. You need to identify tables that have a high percentage of deleted rows. What should you run?

A)  
`sys.pdw_nodes_column_store_segments`

B)  
`sys.dm_db_column_store_row_group_operational_stats`

C)  
`sys.pdw_nodes_column_store_row_groups`

D)  
`sys.dm_db_column_store_row_group_physical_stats`

A. Option

B. Option

C. Option


D. Option

Answer: B


NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 3)


You configure version control for an Azure Data Factory instance as shown in the following exhibit.




Connections




Linked services



Integration runtimes



Source control




Git configuration


ARM template

Parameterization template

Author




Triggers




Global parameters

Security





Customer managed key



Managed private endpoints

### Git repository

Git repository information associated with your data factory. [CI/CD best practices](#)

 Setting  Disconnect

Repository type	Azure DevOps Git
Azure DevOps Account	CONTOSO
Project name	Data
Repository name	dwh_batchetl
Collaboration branch	main
Publish branch	adf_publish
Root folder	/

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.

Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates for the pipeline assets are stored in [answer choice]

▼

/

adf\_publish

main

Parameterization template

A Data Factory Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named contososales can be found in [answer choice]

▼

/

/contososales

/dwh\_batchetl/adf\_publish/contososales

/main

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Letter Description automatically generated

Box 1: adf\_publish

The Publish branch is the branch in your repository where publishing related ARM templates are stored and updated. By default, it's adf\_publish.

Box 2: / dwh\_batchetl/adf\_publish/contososales

Note: RepositoryName (here dwh\_batchetl): Your Azure Repos code repository name. Azure Repos projects contain Git repositories to manage your source code as your project grows. You can create a new repository or use an existing repository that's already in your project.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 152**

- (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 are and arrange them in the correct order.

**Actions**

**Answer Area**

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.



- 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 154**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to create an Azure Data Factory pipeline to process data for the following three departments at your company: Ecommerce, retail, and wholesale. The solution must ensure that data can also be processed for the entire company.

How should you complete the Data Factory data flow script? 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

all, ecommerce, retail, wholesale
dept=='ecommerce', dept=='retail', dept=='wholesale'
dept=='ecommerce', dept=='wholesale', dept=='retail'
disjoint: false
disjoint: true
ecommerce, retail, wholesale, all

#### Answer Area

```
CleanData
split(
    [ ]
    [ ]
    [ ]
) ~> SplitByDept@([ ])
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The conditional split transformation routes data rows to different streams based on matching conditions. The conditional split transformation is similar to a CASE decision structure in a programming language. The transformation evaluates expressions, and based on the results, directs the data row to the specified stream.

Box 1: dept=='ecommerce', dept=='retail', dept=='wholesale'

First we put the condition. The order must match the stream labeling we define in Box 3. Syntax:

```
<incomingStream> split(
<conditionalExpression1>
<conditionalExpression2> disjoint: {true | false}
) ~> <splitTx>@(stream1, stream2, ..., <defaultStream>)
```

Box 2: discount : false

disjoint is false because the data goes to the first matching condition. All remaining rows matching the third condition go to output stream all.

Box 3: ecommerce, retail, wholesale, all Label the streams

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/data-flow-conditional-split>

#### NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Data Factory pipeline named Pipeline1!. Pipeline1 contains a copy activity that sends data to an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account.

Pipeline 1 is executed by a schedule trigger.

You change the copy activity sink to a new storage account and merge the changes into the collaboration branch.

After Pipeline1 executes, you discover that data is NOT copied to the new storage account. You need to ensure that the data is copied to the new storage account. What should you do?

- A. Publish from the collaboration branch.
- B. Configure the change feed of the new storage account.
- C. Create a pull request.
- D. Modify the schedule trigger.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

CI/CD lifecycle

> A development data factory is created and configured with Azure Repos Git. All developers should have permission to author Data Factory resources like pipelines and datasets.

> A developer creates a feature branch to make a change. They debug their pipeline runs with their most recent changes

> After a developer is satisfied with their changes, they create a pull request from their feature branch to the main or collaboration branch to get their changes reviewed by peers.

> After a pull request is approved and changes are merged in the main branch, the changes get published to the development factory.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

You need to ensure that you can audit access to Personally Identifiable information (PII). What should you include in the solution?

- A. dynamic data masking
- B. row-level security (RLS)
- C. sensitivity classifications
- D. column-level security



**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Data Discovery & Classification is built into Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Managed Instance, and Azure Synapse Analytics. It provides basic capabilities for discovering, classifying, labeling, and reporting the sensitive data in your databases.

Your most sensitive data might include business, financial, healthcare, or personal information. Discovering and classifying this data can play a pivotal role in your organization's information-protection approach. It can serve as infrastructure for:

- Helping to meet standards for data privacy and requirements for regulatory compliance.
- Various security scenarios, such as monitoring (auditing) access to sensitive data.
- Controlling access to and hardening the security of databases that contain highly sensitive data.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/data-discovery-and-classification-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 161**

- (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 Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool that contains a table named Table1. You have files that are ingested and loaded into an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container named container1.

You plan to insert data from the files in container1 into Table1 and transform the data. Each row of data in the files will produce one row in the serving layer of Table1.

You need to ensure that when the source data files are loaded to container1, the DateTime is stored as an additional column in Table1.

Solution: You use a dedicated SQL pool to create an external table that has an additional DateTime column. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Instead use the derived column transformation to generate new columns in your data flow or to modify existing fields.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/data-flow-derived-column>


**NEW QUESTION 165**


- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to collect application metrics, streaming query events, and application log messages for an Azure Databrick cluster.

Which type of library and workspace should you implement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Library: 

Workspace: 

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can send application logs and metrics from Azure Databricks to a Log Analytics workspace. It uses the Azure Databricks Monitoring Library, which is available on GitHub.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/databricks-monitoring/application-logs>

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have two Azure Storage accounts named Storage1 and Storage2. Each account holds one container and has the hierarchical namespace enabled. The system has files that contain data stored in the Apache Parquet format.

You need to copy folders and files from Storage1 to Storage2 by using a Data Factory copy activity. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- No transformations must be performed.



- The original folder structure must be retained.
- Minimize time required to perform the copy activity.

How should you configure the copy activity? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Source dataset type:

	▼
Binary	
Parquet	
Delimited text	

Copy activity copy behavior:

	▼
FlattenHierarchy	
MergeFiles	
PreserveHierarchy	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message Description automatically generated

Box 1: Parquet

For Parquet datasets, the type property of the copy activity source must be set to ParquetSource. Box 2: PreserveHierarchy

PreserveHierarchy (default): Preserves the file hierarchy in the target folder. The relative path of the source file to the source folder is identical to the relative path of the target file to the target folder.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 170**

- (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,
    [Postalcode] [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 172**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool that contains a table named Contacts. Contacts contains a column named Phone.

You need to ensure that users in a specific role only see the last four digits of a phone number when querying the Phone column.

What should you include in the solution?

- A. a default value

- B. dynamic data masking
- C. row-level security (RLS)
- D. column encryption
- E. table partitions

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Dynamic data masking helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data by enabling customers to designate how much of the sensitive data to reveal with minimal impact on the application layer. It's a policy-based security feature that hides the sensitive data in the result set of a query over designated database fields, while the data in the database is not changed.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 174**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a highly available Azure Data Lake Storage solution that will induce 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. Last Sync Time
- B. Average Success Latency
- C. Error errors
- D. availability

**Answer:** A

**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 177**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are deploying a lake database by using an Azure Synapse database template.

You need to add additional tables to the database. The solution must use the same grouping method as the template tables.

Which grouping method should you use?

- A. business area
- B. size
- C. facts and dimensions
- D. partition style

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

➤ Business area: This is how the Azure Synapse database templates group tables by default. Each template consists of one or more enterprise templates that contain tables grouped by business areas. For example, the Retail template has business areas such as Customer, Product, Sales, and Store123. Using the same grouping method as the template tables can help you maintain consistency and compatibility with the industry-specific data model.

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-synapse-analytics-blog/database-templates-in-azure-synapse-anal>

**NEW QUESTION 182**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing an Azure Databricks interactive cluster. The cluster will be used infrequently and will be configured for auto-termination.

You need to ensure that the cluster configuration is retained indefinitely after the cluster is terminated. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you do?

- A. Clone the cluster after it is terminated.
- B. Terminate the cluster manually when processing completes.
- C. Create an Azure runbook that starts the cluster every 90 days.
- D. Pin the cluster.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

To keep an interactive cluster configuration even after it has been terminated for more than 30 days, an administrator can pin a cluster to the cluster list.

References:

<https://docs.azuredatabricks.net/clusters/clusters-manage.html#automatic-termination>

**NEW QUESTION 186**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a financial transactions table in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool. The table will have a clustered columnstore index and will include the following columns:

- TransactionType: 40 million rows per transaction type
- CustomerSegment: 4 million per customer segment

- TransactionMonth: 65 million rows per month
- AccountType: 500 million per account type

You have the following query requirements:

- Analysts will most commonly analyze transactions for a given month.
- Transactions analysis will typically summarize transactions by transaction type, customer segment, and/or account type

You need to recommend a partition strategy for the table to minimize query times. On which column should you recommend partitioning the table?

- A. CustomerSegment
- B. AccountType
- C. TransactionType
- D. TransactionMonth

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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 distributed databases.

Example: 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.

**NEW QUESTION 188**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a statistical analysis solution that will use custom proprietary Python functions on near real-time data from Azure Event Hubs.

You need to recommend which Azure service to use to perform the statistical analysis. The solution must minimize latency.

What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Stream Analytics
- B. Azure SQL Database
- C. Azure Databricks
- D. Azure Synapse Analytics

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/process-data-azure-stream-analytics>

**NEW QUESTION 190**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to implement a Type 3 slowly changing dimension (SCD) for product category data in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

You have a table that was created by using the following Transact-SQL statement.

```
CREATE TABLE [DBO].[DimProduct] (  
    [ProductKey] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,  
    [ProductSourceID] [int] NOT NULL,  
    [ProductName] [nvarchar] (100) NULL,  
    [Color] [nvarchar] (15) NULL,  
    [SellStartDate] [date] NOT NULL,  
    [SellEndDate] [date] NULL,  
    [RowInsertedDateTime] [datetime] NOT NULL,  
    [RowUpdatedDateTime] [datetime] NOT NULL,  
    [ETLAuditID] [int] NOT NULL  
)
```

Which two columns should you add to the table? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. [EffectiveScarcDate] [datetime] NOT NULL,
- B. [CurrentProduccCacegory] [nvarchar] (100) NOT NULL,
- C. [EffectiveEndDace] [dacecime] NULL,
- D. [ProductCategory] [nvarchar] (100) NOT NULL,
- E. [OriginalProduccCacegory] [nvarchar] (100) NOT NULL,

**Answer: BE**

**Explanation:**

A Type 3 SCD supports storing two versions of a dimension member as separate columns. The table includes a column for the current value of a member plus either the original or previous value of the member. So Type 3 uses additional columns to track one key instance of history, rather than storing additional rows to track each change like in a Type 2 SCD.

This type of tracking may be used for one or two columns in a dimension table. It is not common to use it for many members of the same table. It is often used in combination with Type 1 or Type 2 members.

Graphical user interface, application, email Description automatically generated

CustomerID	FirstName	LastName	CurrentEmail	OriginalEmail	CompanyName	InsertedDate	ModifiedDate
2	Keith	Harris	keith0@aw.com	keith0@aw.com	Progressive Sports	2021-03-20	2021-03-20
3	Donna	Carreras	donna0@aw.com	donna0@aw.com	A Bike Store	2021-03-20	2021-03-20

CustomerID	FirstName	LastName	CurrentEmail	OriginalEmail	CompanyName	InsertedDate	ModifiedDate
2	Keith	Harris	keith0@aw.com	keith0@aw.com	Progressive Sports	2021-03-20	2021-03-20
3	Donna	Carreras	dc3@aw.com	donna0@aw.com	A Bike Store	2021-03-20	2021-03-22

Reference:

<https://k21academy.com/microsoft-azure/azure-data-engineer-dp203-q-a-day-2-live-session-review/>

### NEW QUESTION 191

- (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 session window that uses a timeout size of 10 seconds. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Instead use a tumbling window. Tumbling windows are a series of fixed-sized, non-overlapping and contiguous time intervals. Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a partitioned table in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool. You need to design queries to maximize the benefits of partition elimination. What should you include in the Transact-SQL queries?

- A. JOIN
- B. WHERE
- C. DISTINCT
- D. GROUP BY

**Answer:** B

### NEW QUESTION 198

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen 2 account named storage1.

You need to recommend a solution for accessing the content in storage1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- > List and read permissions must be granted at the storage account level.
- > Additional permissions can be applied to individual objects in storage1.
- > Security principals from Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), part of Microsoft Entra, must be used for authentication.

What should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate components to the correct requirements. Each component 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.

Components	Answer Area
Access control lists (ACLs)	To grant permissions at the storage account level: <input type="text"/>
Role-based access control (RBAC) roles	To grant permissions at the object level: <input type="text"/>
Shared access signatures (SAS)	
Shared account keys	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: Role-based access control (RBAC) roles

List and read permissions must be granted at the storage account level.

Security principals from Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), part of Microsoft Entra, must be used for authentication.

Role-based access control (Azure RBAC)

Azure RBAC uses role assignments to apply sets of permissions to security principals. A security principal is an object that represents a user, group, service



principal, or managed identity that is defined in Azure Active Directory (AD). A permission set can give a security principal a "coarse-grain" level of access such as read or write access to all of the data in a storage account or all of the data in a container.

Box 2: Access control lists (ACLs)

Additional permissions can be applied to individual objects in storage1. Access control lists (ACLs)

ACLs give you the ability to apply "finer grain" level of access to directories and files. An ACL is a permission construct that contains a series of ACL entries. Each ACL entry associates security principal with an access level.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-access-control-model>

### NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to build a data warehouse in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named pool1 that will contain staging tables and a dimensional model.

Pool1 will contain the following tables.

Name	Number of rows	Update frequency	Description
Common. Date	7,300	New rows inserted yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Contains one row per date for the last 20 years</li><li>Contains columns named Year, Month, Quarter, and IsWeekend</li></ul>
Marketing.WebSessions	1,500,500,000	Hourly inserts and updates	Fact table that contains counts of and updates sessions and page views, including foreign key values for date, channel, device, and medium
Staging.WebSessions	300,000	Hourly truncation and inserts	Staging table for web session data, truncation and including descriptive fields for inserts channel, device, and medium

You need to design the table storage for pool1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Maximize the performance of data loading operations to Staging.WebSessions.
- Minimize query times for reporting queries against the dimensional model.

Which type of table distribution should you use for each table? To answer, drag the appropriate table distribution types to the correct tables. Each table distribution type 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.

Table distribution types	Answer Area
<div>Hash</div>	Common.Data: <div></div>
<div>Replicated</div>	Marketing.Web.Sessions: <div></div>
<div>Round-robin</div>	Staging. Web.Sessions: <div></div>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: Replicated

The best table storage option for a small table is to replicate it across all the Compute nodes. Box 2: Hash

Hash-distribution improves query performance on large fact tables. Box 3: Round-robin

Round-robin distribution is 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 201

- (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.

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "contosorule",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "version": {
            "delete": {
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThan": 60
            }
          },
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": {
              "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 30
            }
          }
        }
      },
      "filters": {
        "blobTypes": [
          "blockBlob"
        ],
        "prefixMatch": [
          "container1/contoso"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

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-senstive 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 204

- (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 hopping window that uses a hop size of 5 seconds and a window size 10 seconds. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

**Explanation:**  
Instead use a tumbling window. Tumbling windows are a series of fixed-sized, non-overlapping and contiguous time intervals.  
Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/stream-analytics-query/tumbling-window-azure-stream-analytics>

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are developing an application that uses Azure Data Lake Storage Gen 2.

You need to recommend a solution to grant permissions to a specific application for a limited time period. What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) identities
- B. shared access signatures (SAS)
- C. account keys
- D. role assignments

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account. With a SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. For example:

What resources the client may access.

What permissions they have to those resources. How long the SAS is valid.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 212**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to ingest streaming social media data by using Azure Stream Analytics. The data will be stored in files in Azure Data Lake Storage, and then consumed by using Azure Databricks and PolyBase in Azure Synapse Analytics.

You need to recommend a Stream Analytics data output format to ensure that the queries from Databricks and PolyBase against the files encounter the fewest possible errors. The solution must ensure that the tiles can be queried quickly and that the data type information is retained.

What should you recommend?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 217**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are building an Azure Analytics query that will receive input data from Azure IoT Hub and write the results to Azure Blob storage.

You need to calculate the difference in readings per sensor per hour.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

SELECT sensorId,  
growth = reading -

	▼
LAG	
LAST	
LEAD	

(reading) OVER (PARTITION BY sensorId

	▼
LIMIT DURATION	
OFFSET	
WHEN	

(hour, 1))

FROM input

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: LAG

The LAG analytic operator allows one to look up a “previous” event in an event stream, within certain constraints. It is very useful for computing the rate of growth of a variable, detecting when a variable crosses a threshold, or when a condition starts or stops being true.

Box 2: LIMIT DURATION

Example: Compute the rate of growth, per sensor: SELECT sensorId,

growth = reading

LAG(reading) OVER (PARTITION BY sensorId LIMIT DURATION(hour, 1)) FROM input

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 218**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named Pool1 and a database named DB1. DB1 contains a fact table named Table1.

You need to identify the extent of the data skew in Table1. What should you do in Synapse Studio?

- A. Connect to the built-in pool and query sysdm\_pdw\_sys\_info.
- B. Connect to Pool1 and run DBCC CHECKALLOC.

- C. Connect to the built-in pool and run DBCC CHECKALLOC.  
D. Connect to Pool! and query sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_db\_partition\_stats.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Microsoft recommends use of sys.dm\_pdw\_nodes\_db\_partition\_stats to analyze any skewness in the data. Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/cheat-sheet>

**NEW QUESTION 220**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse serverless SQL pool.

You need to read JSON documents from a file by using the OPENROWSET function.

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

**Answer Area**

```
SELECT *
FROM OPENROWSET
(
    BULK
    'https://sourcedatalake.blob.core.windows.net/public/docs.json',
    FORMAT = 'JSON',
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '0x0b',
    FIELDQUOTE = '0x0b',
    ROWTERMINATOR = '0x0a'
)
WITH (jsondoc nvarchar(1024) onDocuments)
```

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

```
SELECT *
FROM OPENROWSET
(
    BULK
    'https://sourcedatalake.blob.core.windows.net/public/docs.json',
    FORMAT = 'JSON',
    FIELDTERMINATOR = '0x0b',
    FIELDQUOTE = '0x0b',
    ROWTERMINATOR = '0x0a'
)
WITH (jsondoc nvarchar(1024) onDocuments)
```

**NEW QUESTION 225**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Storage account and a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics in the UK South region. You need to copy blob data from the storage account to the data warehouse by using Azure Data Factory. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the data remains in the UK South region at all times.
- Minimize administrative effort.

Which type of integration runtime should you use?



- A. Azure integration runtime
- B. Azure-SSIS integration runtime
- C. Self-hosted integration runtime

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

IR type	Public network	Private network
Azure	Data Flow Data movement Activity dispatch	
Self-hosted	Data movement Activity dispatch	Data movement Activity dispatch
Azure-SSIS	SSIS package execution	SSIS package execution

Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-integration-runtime>

**NEW QUESTION 227**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL Pool1. Pool1 contains a partitioned fact table named dbo.Sales and a staging table named stg.Sales that has the matching table and partition definitions.  
You need to overwrite the content of the first partition in dbo.Sales with the content of the same partition in stg.Sales. The solution must minimize load times.  
What should you do?

- A. Switch the first partition from dbo.Sales to stg.Sales.
- B. Switch the first partition from stg.Sales to db
- C. Sales.
- D. Update dbo.Sales from stg.Sales.
- E. Insert the data from stg.Sales into dbo.Sales.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 229**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are planning a solution to aggregate streaming data that originates in Apache Kafka and is output to Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2. The developers who will implement the stream processing solution use Java, Which service should you recommend using to process the streaming data?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/technology-choices/stream-processing>

**NEW QUESTION 233**

- (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 235**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure subscription linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains a service principal named ServicePrincipal1. The subscription contains an Azure Data Lake Storage account named adls1. Adls1 contains a folder named Folder2 that has a URI of <https://adls1.dfs.core.windows.net/container1/Folder1/Folder2/>.

ServicePrincipal1 has the access control list (ACL) permissions shown in the following table.

Resource	Permission
container1	Access – Execute
Folder1	Access – Execute
Folder2	Access – Read

You need to ensure that ServicePrincipal1 can perform the following actions:

- Traverse child items that are created in Folder2.
- Read files that are created in Folder2.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which two permissions should you grant to ServicePrincipal1 for Folder2? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Access - Read
- B. Access - Write
- C. Access - Execute
- D. Default-Read
- E. Default - Write
- F. Default - Execute

**Answer:** DF

**Explanation:**

Execute (X) permission is required to traverse the child items of a folder.

There are two kinds of access control lists (ACLs), Access ACLs and Default ACLs. Access ACLs: These control access to an object. Files and folders both have Access ACLs.

Default ACLs: A "template" of ACLs associated with a folder that determine the Access ACLs for any child items that are created under that folder. Files do not have Default ACLs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-lake-store/data-lake-store-access-control>

**NEW QUESTION 240**

- (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	Answer Area
a database scoped credential	a database scoped credential
an asymmetric key	an external data source
an external data source	an external file format
a database encryption key	
an external file format	

#### NEW QUESTION 244

- (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 247

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Databricks workspace that contains a Delta Lake dimension table named Table1. 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 250

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are incrementally loading data into fact tables in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool. Each batch of incoming data is staged before being loaded into the fact tables. |

You need to ensure that the incoming data is staged as quickly as possible. |

How should you configure the staging tables? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Round-robin distribution is recommended for staging tables because it distributes data evenly across all the distributions without requiring a hash column. This can improve the speed of data loading and avoid data skew. Heap tables are recommended for staging tables because they do not have any indexes or partitions that can slow down the data loading process. Heap tables are also easier to truncate and reload than clustered index or columnstore index tables.

**NEW QUESTION 252**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a security model for an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool that will support multiple companies. You need to ensure that users from each company can view only the data of their respective company. Which two objects should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution

NOTE: Each correct selection it worth one point.

- A. a custom role-based access control (RBAC) role.
- B. asymmetric keys
- C. a predicate function
- D. a column encryption key
- E. a security policy

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/row-level-security> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/security/synapse-workspace-access-control-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 256**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have the following Azure Data Factory pipelines

- ingest Data from System 1
- Ingest Data from System2
- Populate Dimensions
- Populate facts

ingest Data from System1 and Ingest Data from System1 have no dependencies. Populate Dimensions must execute after Ingest Data from System1 and Ingest Data from System\* Populate Facts must execute after the Populate Dimensions pipeline. All the pipelines must execute every eight hours.

What should you do to schedule the pipelines for execution?

- A. Add an event trigger to all four pipelines.
- B. Create a parent pipeline that contains the four pipelines and use an event trigger.
- C. Create a parent pipeline that contains the four pipelines and use a schedule trigger.
- D. Add a schedule trigger to all four pipelines.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Schedule trigger: A trigger that invokes a pipeline on a wall-clock schedule. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-pipeline-execution-triggers>

**NEW QUESTION 261**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to create a real-time monitoring app that alerts users when a device travels more than 200 meters away from a designated location.

You need to design an Azure Stream Analytics job to process the data for the planned app. The solution must minimize the amount of code developed and the number of technologies used.

What should you include in the Stream Analytics job? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Input type:  ▼

Stream

Reference

Function:  ▼

Aggregate

Geospatial

Windowing

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Diagram, table Description automatically generated

Input type: Stream

You can process real-time IoT data streams with Azure Stream Analytics. Function: Geospatial

With built-in geospatial functions, you can use Azure Stream Analytics to build applications for scenarios such as fleet management, ride sharing, connected cars, and asset tracking.

Note: In a real-world scenario, you could have hundreds of these sensors generating events as a stream. Ideally, a gateway device would run code to push these events to Azure Event Hubs or Azure IoT Hubs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-get-started-with-azure-stream-analytic> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/geospatial-scenarios>

**NEW QUESTION 264**

- (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 269

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing an Azure Synapse Analytics workspace.

You need to recommend a solution to provide double encryption of all the data at rest.

Which two components should you include in the recommendation? Each coned answer presents part of the solution

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an X509 certificate
- B. an RSA key
- C. an Azure key vault that has purge protection enabled
- D. an Azure virtual network that has a network security group (NSG)
- E. an Azure Policy initiative

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

Synapse workspaces encryption uses existing keys or new keys generated in Azure Key Vault. A single key is used to encrypt all the data in a workspace.

Synapse workspaces support RSA 2048 and 3072 byte-sized keys, and RSA-HSM keys.

The Key Vault itself needs to have purge protection enabled. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/security/workspaces-encryption>

#### NEW QUESTION 270

- (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 272

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure data factory.

You need to examine the pipeline failures from the last 180 flays. What should you use?

- A. the Activity tog blade for the Data Factory resource
- B. Azure Data Factory activity runs in Azure Monitor
- C. Pipeline runs in the Azure Data Factory user experience
- D. the Resource health blade for the Data Factory resource

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Data Factory stores pipeline-run data for only 45 days. Use Azure Monitor if you want to keep that data for a longer time.

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 277

- (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:

Hopping

Sliding

Tumbling

Segment the data stream into distinct time segments that repeat and can overlap:

Hopping

Sliding

Tumbling

Segment the data stream to produce an output only when an event occurs:

Hopping

Sliding

Tumbling

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:  
Answer Area

Segment the data stream into distinct time segments that repeat but do not overlap:

Hopping

Sliding

Tumbling

Segment the data stream into distinct time segments that repeat and can overlap:

Hopping

Sliding

Tumbling

Segment the data stream to produce an output only when an event occurs:

Hopping

Sliding

Tumbling

NEW QUESTION 282

- (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 Azure Data Factory Studio, 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 283

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

You run `PDW_SHOWSPACEUSED(dbo,FactInternetSales)`; and get the results shown in the following table.

ROWS	RESERVED_SPACE	DATA_SPACE	INDEX_SPACE	UNUSED_SPACE	POH_NODE_ID	DISTRIBUTION_ID
694	2776	616	48	2112	1	1
407	2704	576	48	2080	1	2
53	2376	512	16	1848	1	3
58	2376	512	16	1848	1	4
168	2632	528	32	2072	1	5
195	2696	536	32	2128	1	6
5995	3464	1424	32	2008	1	7
0	2232	496	0	1736	1	8
264	2576	544	40	1992	1	9
3008	3016	960	32	2024	1	10
--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1550	2832	752	48	2032	1	50
1238	2832	696	40	2096	1	51
192	2632	528	32	2072	1	52
1127	2760	680	48	2040	1	53
1244	3032	704	64	2264	1	54
409	2632	568	32	2032	1	55
0	2232	496	0	1736	1	56
1417	2832	728	40	2064	1	57
0	2232	496	0	1736	1	58
384	2632	560	32	2040	1	59
225	2760	544	40	2184	1	60

Which statement accurately describes the dbo,FactInternetSales table?

- A. The table contains less than 1,000 rows.
- B. All distributions contain data.
- C. The table is skewed.
- D. The table uses round-robin distribution.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Data skew means the data is not distributed evenly across the distributions. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 288**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create an Azure Databricks cluster and specify an additional library to install. When you attempt to load the library to a notebook, the library is not found. You need to identify the cause of the issue. What should you review?

- A. notebook logs
- B. cluster event logs
- C. global init scripts logs
- D. workspace logs

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Cluster-scoped Init Scripts: Init scripts are shell scripts that run during the startup of each cluster node before the Spark driver or worker JVM starts. Databricks customers use init scripts for various purposes such as installing custom libraries, launching background processes, or applying enterprise security policies. Logs for Cluster-scoped init scripts are now more consistent with Cluster Log Delivery and can be found in the same root folder as driver and executor logs for the cluster.

Reference:

<https://databricks.com/blog/2018/08/30/introducing-cluster-scoped-init-scripts.html>

**NEW QUESTION 289**

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