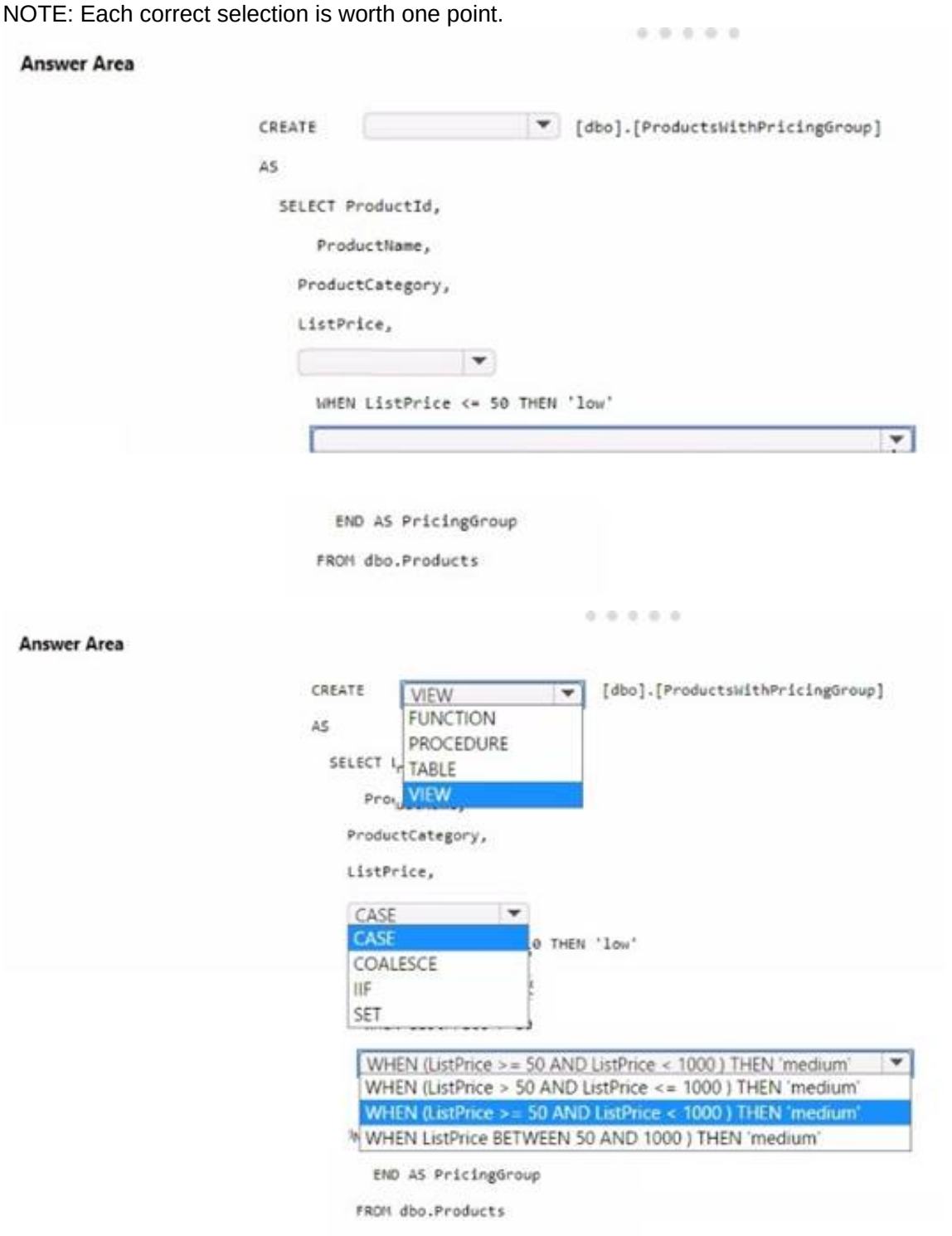
Microsoft

Exam Questions DP-600

Implementing Analytics Solutions Using Microsoft Fabric

NEW QUESTION 1
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You need to resolve the issue with the pricing group classification.
How should you complete the T-SQL statement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
C:\Users\Waqas Shahid\Desktop\Mudassir\Untitled.jpg
? You should use CREATE VIEW to make the pricing group logic available for T- SQL queries.
? The CASE statement should be used to determine the pricing group based on the
list price.
The T-SQL statement should create a view that classifies products into pricing groups based on the list price. The CASE statement is the correct conditional logic to assign each product to the appropriate pricing group. This view will standardize the pricing group logic across different databases and semantic models.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
You need to ensure the data loading activities in the AnalyticsPOC workspace are executed in the appropriate sequence. The solution must meet the technical requirements.
What should you do?

A. Create a pipeline that has dependencies between activities and schedule the pipeline.
B. Create and schedule a Spark job definition.
C. Create a dataflow that has multiple steps and schedule the dataflow.
D. Create and schedule a Spark notebook.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To meet the technical requirement that data loading activities must ensure the raw and cleansed data is updated completely before populating the dimensional model, you would need a mechanism that allows for ordered execution. A pipeline in Microsoft Fabric with dependencies set between activities can ensure that activities are executed in a specific sequence. Once set up, the pipeline can be scheduled to run at the required intervals (hourly or daily depending on the data

source).

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains 30 CSV files in OneLake. The files are updated daily.
You create a Microsoft Power Bl semantic model named Modell that uses the CSV files as a data source. You configure incremental refresh for Model 1 and publish the model to a Premium capacity in the Fabric tenant.
When you initiate a refresh of Model1, the refresh fails after running out of resources. What is a possible cause of the failure?

A. Query folding is occurring.
B. Only refresh complete days is selected.
C. XMLA Endpoint is set to Read Only.
D. Query folding is NOT occurring.
E. The data type of the column used to partition the data has changed.

Answer: E

Explanation:
A possible cause for the failure is that query folding is NOT occurring (D). Query folding helps optimize refresh by pushing down the query logic to the source system, reducing the amount of data processed and transferred, hence conserving resources. References = The Power BI documentation on incremental refresh and query folding provides detailed information on this topic.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 2)
You have source data in a folder on a local computer.
You need to create a solution that will use Fabric to populate a data store. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• Support the use of dataflows to load and append data to the data store.
• Ensure that Delta tables are V-Order optimized and compacted automatically. Which type of data store should you use?

A. a lakehouse
B. an Azure SQL database
C. a warehouse
D. a KQL database

Answer: A

Explanation:
A lakehouse (A) is the type of data store you should use. It supports dataflows to load and append data and ensures that Delta tables are Z-Order optimized and compacted automatically. References = The capabilities of a lakehouse and its support for Delta tables are described in the lakehouse and Delta table documentation.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse. You plan to use a visual query to merge two tables.
You need to ensure that the query returns all the rows that are present in both tables. Which type of join should you use?

A. left outer
B. right anti
C. full outer
D. left anti
E. right outer
F. inner

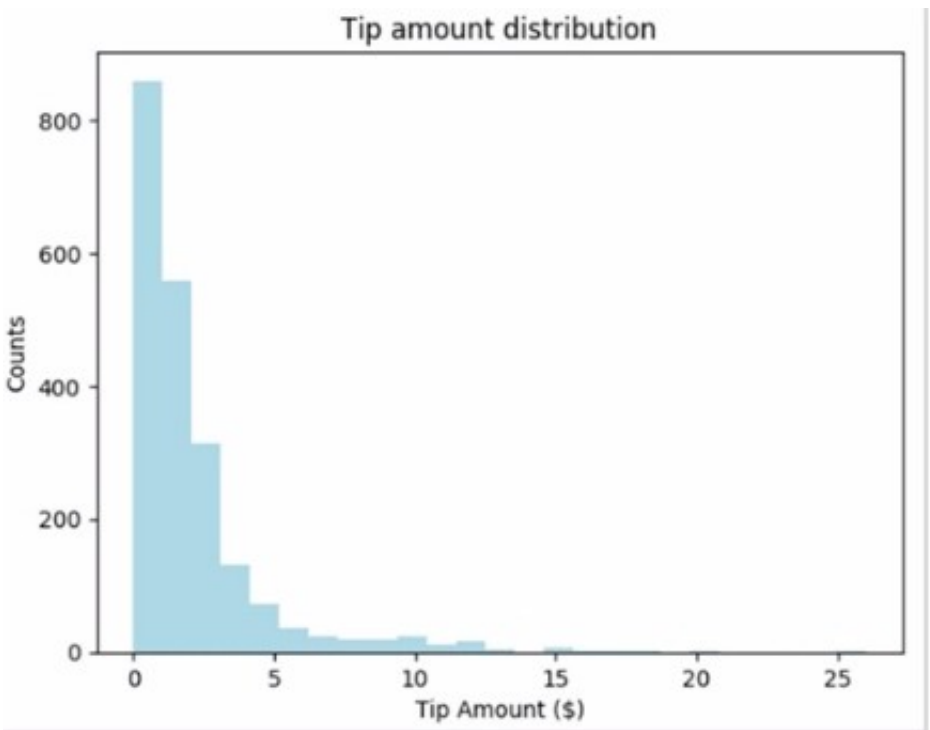
Answer: C

Explanation:
When you need to return all rows that are present in both tables, you use a full outer join. This type of join combines the results of both left and right outer joins and returns all rows from both tables, with matching rows from both sides where available. If there is no match, the result is NULL on the side of the join where there is no match. References: Information about joins and their use in querying data in a lakehouse can be typically found in the SQL and data processing documentation of the Fabric tenant or lakehouse solutions.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric notebook that has the Python code and output shown in the following exhibit.

```
# Look at a histogram of tips by count by using Matplotlib

ax1 = sampled_taxi_pd_df['tipAmount'].plot(kind='hist', bins=25, facecolor='lightblue'
ax1.set_title('Tip amount distribution')
ax1.set_xlabel('Tip Amount ($)')
ax1.set_ylabel('Counts')
plt.suptitle('')
plt.show()
```



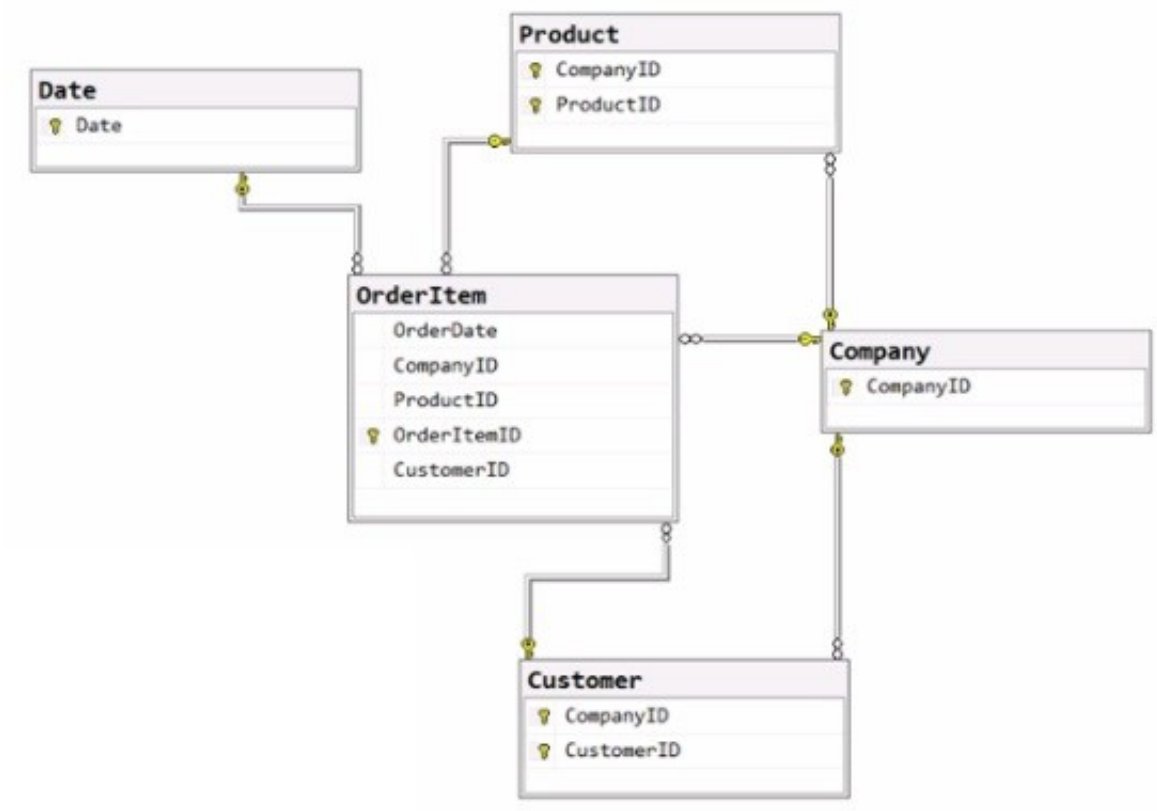
Which type of analytics are you performing?

A. predictive
B. descriptive
C. prescriptive
D. diagnostic

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Python code and output shown in the exhibit display a histogram, which is a representation of the distribution of data. This kind of analysis is descriptive analytics, which is used to describe or summarize the features of a dataset. Descriptive analytics answers the question of "what has happened" by providing insight into past data through tools such as mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and graphical representations like histograms.
References: Descriptive analytics and the use of histograms as a way to visualize data distribution are basic concepts in data analysis, often covered in introductory analytics and Python programming resources.

NEW QUESTION 7
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have the source data model shown in the following exhibit.



The primary keys of the tables are indicated by a key symbol beside the columns involved in each key.
You need to create a dimensional data model that will enable the analysis of order items by date, product, and customer.
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The relationship between OrderItem and Product must be based on: Both the CompanyID and the ProductID columns
? The Company entity must be: Denormalized into the Customer and Product
entities
In a dimensional model, the relationships are typically based on foreign key constraints between the fact table (OrderItem) and dimension tables (Product, Customer, Date). Since CompanyID is present in both the OrderItem and Product tables, it acts as a foreign key in the relationship. Similarly, ProductID is a foreign key that relates these two tables. To enable analysis by date, product, and customer, the Company entity would need to be denormalized into the Customer and Product entities to ensure that the relevant company information is available within those dimensions for querying and reporting purposes. References =
? Dimensional modeling
? Star schema design

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a complex semantic model. The model is based on a star schema and contains many tables, including a fact table named Sales. You need to create a diagram of the model. The diagram must contain only the Sales table and related tables. What should you use from Microsoft Power Bl Desktop?

A. data categories
B. Data view
C. Model view
D. DAX query view

Answer: C

Explanation:
To create a diagram that contains only the Sales table and related tables, you should use the Model view (C) in Microsoft Power BI Desktop. This view allows you to visualize and manage the relationships between tables within your semantic model. References = Microsoft Power BI Desktop documentation outlines the functionalities available in Model view for managing semantic models.

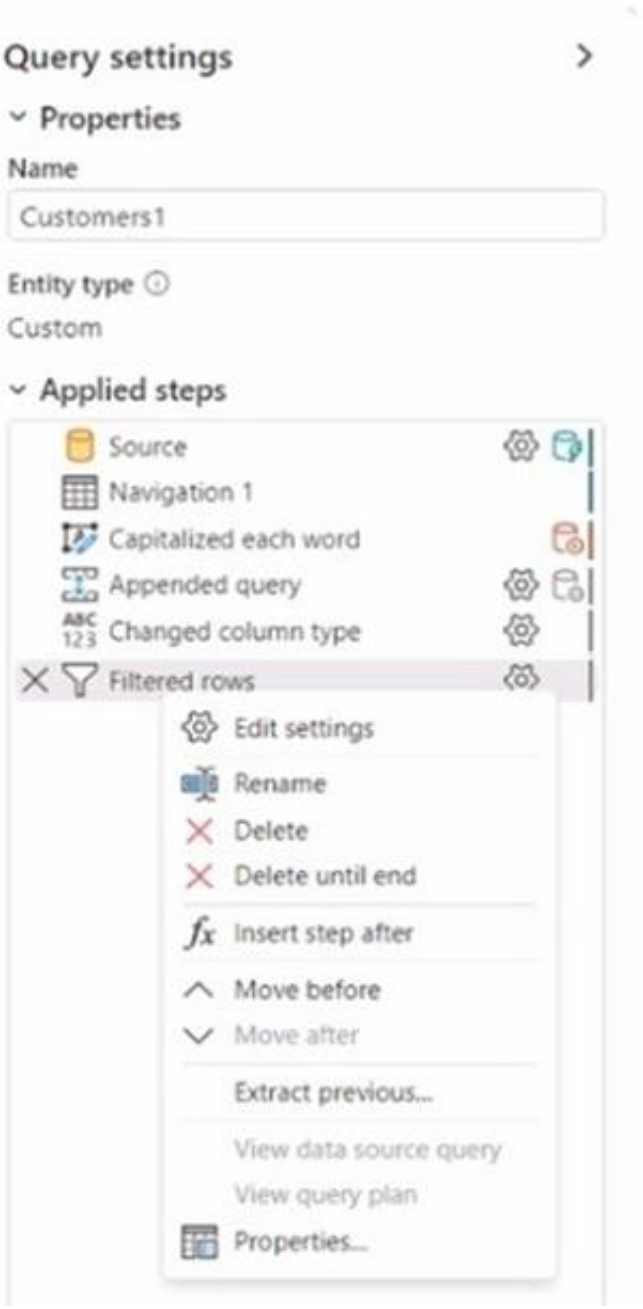
NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant named Tenant1 that contains a workspace named WS1. WS1 uses a capacity named C1 and contains a dawset named DS1. You need to ensure read- write access to DS1 is available by using the XMLA endpoint. What should be modified first?

A. the DS1 settings
B. the WS1 settings
C. the C1 settings
D. the Tenant1 settings

Answer: C

Explanation:
To ensure read-write access to DS1 is available by using the XMLA endpoint, the C1 settings (which refer to the capacity settings) should be modified first. XMLA endpoint configuration is a capacity feature, not specific to individual datasets or workspaces. References = The configuration of XMLA endpoints in Power BI capacities is detailed in the Power BI documentation on dataset management.

NEW QUESTION 10
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains two lakehouses.
You are building a dataflow that will combine data from the lakehouses. The applied steps from one of the queries in the dataflow is shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Folding in Power Query refers to operations that can be translated into source queries. In this case, "some" of the steps can be folded, which means that some transformations will be executed at the data source level. The steps that cannot be folded will be executed within the Power Query engine. Custom steps, especially those that are not standard query operations, are usually executed within Power Query engine rather than being pushed down to the source system.
References =
? Query folding in Power Query
? Power Query M formula language

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a new semantic model in OneLake. You use a Fabric notebook to read the data into a Spark DataFrame.
You need to evaluate the data to calculate the min, max, mean, and standard deviation values for all the string and numeric columns.
Solution: You use the following PySpark expression: df .sumary ()
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Yes, the df.summary() method does meet the goal. This method is used to compute specified statistics for numeric and string columns. By default, it provides statistics such as count, mean, stddev, min, and max. References = The PySpark API documentation details the summary() function and the statistics it provides.

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Topic 2)

You have a Fabric tenant that contains a new semantic model in OneLake. You use a Fabric notebook to read the data into a Spark DataFrame.
You need to evaluate the data to calculate the min, max, mean, and standard deviation values for all the string and numeric columns.
Solution: You use the following PySpark expression: df.show()
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
The df.show() method also does not meet the goal. It is used to show the contents of the DataFrame, not to compute statistical functions. References = The usage of the show() function is documented in the PySpark API documentation.

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a semantic model named Model1. Model1 uses Import mode. Model1 contains a table named Orders. Orders has 100 million rows and the following fields.

Name	Data type	Description
OrderId	Integer	Column imported from the source
OrderDateTime	Date/time	Column imported from the source
Quantity	Integer	Column imported from the source
Price	Decimal	Column imported from the source
TotalSalesAmount	Decimal	Calculated column that multiplies Quantity and Price
TotalQuantity	Integer	Measure

You need to reduce the memory used by Model! and the time it takes to refresh the model. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

A. Split OrderDateTime into separate date and time columns.
B. Replace TotalQuantity with a calculated column.
C. Convert Quantity into the Text data type.
D. Replace TotalSalesAmount with a measure.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
To reduce memory usage and refresh time, splitting the OrderDateTime into separate date and time columns (A) can help optimize the model because date/time data types can be more memory-intensive than separate date and time columns. Moreover, replacing TotalSalesAmount with a measure (D) instead of a calculated column ensures that the calculation is performed at query time, which can reduce the size of the model as the value is not stored but calculated on the fly. References = The best practices for optimizing Power BI models are detailed in the Power BI documentation, which recommends using measures for calculations that don't need to be stored and adjusting data types to improve performance.

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a takehouse named lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains a Delta table named Customer.
When you query Customer, you discover that the query is slow to execute. You suspect that maintenance was NOT performed on the table.
You need to identify whether maintenance tasks were performed on Customer. Solution: You run the following Spark SQL statement:
DESCRIBE HISTORY customer Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Yes, the DESCRIBE HISTORY statement does meet the goal. It provides information on the history of operations, including maintenance tasks, performed on a Delta table. References = The functionality of the DESCRIBE HISTORY statement can be verified in the Delta Lake documentation.

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Topic 2)
You have a Microsoft Power Bl semantic model that contains measures. The measures use multiple calculate functions and a filter function.
You are evaluating the performance of the measures.
In which use case will replacing the filter function with the keepfilters function reduce execution time?

A. when the filter function uses a nested calculate function
B. when the filter function references a column from a single table that uses Import mode
C. when the filter function references columns from multiple tables
D. when the filter function references a measure

Answer: A

Explanation:
The KEEPFILTERS function modifies the way filters are applied in calculations done through the CALCULATE function. It can be particularly beneficial to replace the FILTER function with KEEPFILTERS when the filter context is being overridden by nested CALCULATE functions, which may remove filters that are being applied on a column. This can potentially reduce execution time because KEEPFILTERS maintains the existing filter context and allows the nested CALCULATE functions to be evaluated more efficiently. References: This information is based on the DAX reference and performance optimization guidelines in the Microsoft Power BI documentation.

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a workspace named Workspace^ Workspacel is assigned to a Fabric capacity.
You need to recommend a solution to provide users with the ability to create and publish custom Direct Lake semantic models by using external tools. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.
Which three actions in the Fabric Admin portal should you include in the recommendation? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

A. From the Tenant settings, set Allow XMLA Endpoints and Analyze in Excel with on- premises datasets to Enabled
B. From the Tenant settings, set Allow Azure Active Directory guest users to access Microsoft Fabric to Enabled
C. From the Tenant settings, select Users can edit data models in the Power BI service.
D. From the Capacity settings, set XMLA Endpoint to Read Write
E. From the Tenant settings, set Users can create Fabric items to Enabled
F. From the Tenant settings, enable Publish to Web

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
For users to create and publish custom Direct Lake semantic models using external tools, following the principle of least privilege, the actions to be included are enabling XMLA Endpoints (A), editing data models in Power BI service (C), and setting XMLA Endpoint to Read-Write in the capacity settings (D). References = More information can be found in the Admin portal of the Power BI service documentation, detailing tenant and capacity settings.

NEW QUESTION 27
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
You are implementing two dimension tables named Customers and Products in a Fabric warehouse.
You need to use slowly changing dimension (SCO) to manage the versioning of data. The solution must meet the requirements shown in the following table.

Table	Change action
Customers	Create a new version of the row.
Products	Overwrite the existing value in the latest row.

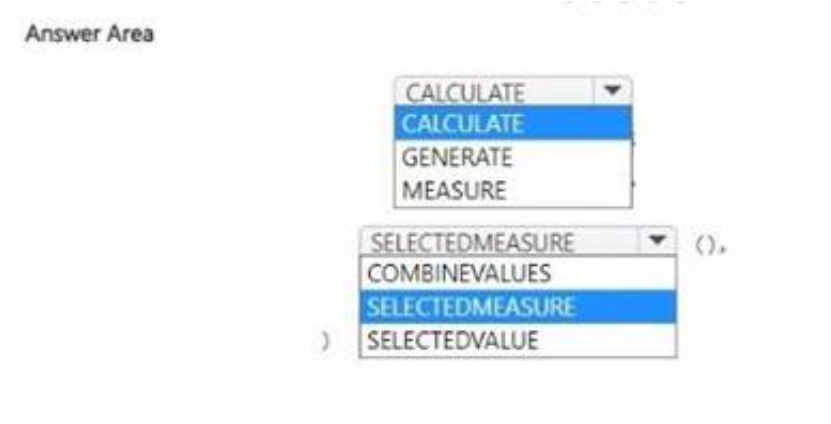
Which type of SCD should you use for each table? To answer, drag the appropriate SCD types to the correct tables. Each SCD type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
For the Customers table, where the requirement is to create a new version of the row, you would use:
? Type 2 SCD: This type allows for the creation of a new record each time a change occurs, preserving the history of changes over time.
For the Products table, where the requirement is to overwrite the existing value in the latest row, you would use:
? Type 1 SCD: This type updates the record directly, without preserving historical data.

NEW QUESTION 31
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a Microsoft Power Bl semantic model. You plan to implement calculation groups.
You need to create a calculation item that will change the context from the selected date to month-to-date (MTD).
How should you complete the DAX expression? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
To create a calculation item that changes the context from the selected date to month-to- date (MTD), the appropriate DAX expression involves using the CALCULATE function to alter the filter context and the DATESMTD function to specify the month-to-date context. The correct completion for the DAX expression would be:
? In the first dropdown, select CALCULATE.
? In the second dropdown, select SELECTEDMEASURE. This would create a DAX expression in the form:
CALCULATE(SELECTEDMEASURE(),
DATESMTD('Date'[DateColumn])
)

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Topic 2)
You have an Azure Repos Git repository named Repo1 and a Fabric-enabled Microsoft Power Bl Premium capacity. The capacity contains two workspaces named Workspace! and Workspace2. Git integration is enabled at the workspace level.
You plan to use Microsoft Power Bl Desktop and Workspace! to make version-controlled changes to a semantic model stored in Repo1. The changes will be built and deployed lo Workspace2 by using Azure Pipelines.
You need to ensure that report and semantic model definitions are saved as individual text files in a folder hierarchy. The solution must minimize development and maintenance effort.
In which file format should you save the changes?

A. PBIP
B. PBIT
C. PBIX
D. PBIDS

Answer: C

Explanation:
When working with Power BI Desktop and Git integration for version control, report and semantic model definitions should be saved in the PBIX format. PBIX is the Power BI Desktop file format that contains definitions for reports, data models, and queries, and it can be easily saved and tracked in a version-controlled environment. The solution should minimize development and maintenance effort, and saving in PBIX format allows for the easiest transition from development to deployment, especially when using Azure Pipelines for CI/CD (continuous integration/continuous deployment) practices.
References: The use of PBIX files with Power BI Desktop and Azure Repos for version control is discussed in Microsoft's official Power BI documentation, particularly in the sections covering Power BI Desktop files and Azure DevOps integration.

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Topic 2)
You are creating a semantic model in Microsoft Power Bl Desktop.
You plan to make bulk changes to the model by using the Tabular Model Definition Language (TMDL) extension for Microsoft Visual Studio Code.
You need to save the semantic model to a file. Which file format should you use?

A. PBIP
B. PBIX
C. PBIT
D. PBIDS

Answer: B

Explanation:
When saving a semantic model to a file that can be edited using the Tabular Model Scripting Language (TMSL) extension for Visual Studio Code, the PBIX (Power BI Desktop) file format is the correct choice. The PBIX format contains the report, data model, and queries, and is the primary file format for editing in Power BI Desktop. References = Microsoft's documentation on Power BI file formats and Visual Studio Code provides further clarification on the usage of PBIX files.

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a data pipeline.
You need to ensure that the pipeline runs every four hours on Mondays and Fridays. To what should you set Repeat for the schedule?

A. Daily
B. By the minute
C. Weekly
D. Hourly

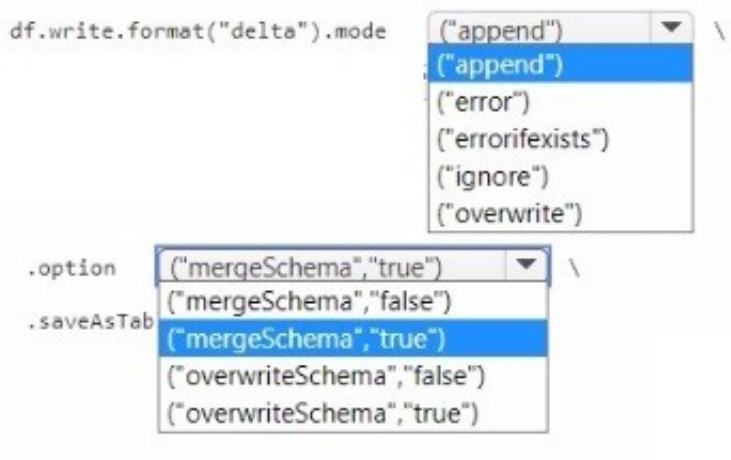
Answer: C

Explanation:
You should set Repeat for the schedule to Weekly (C). This allows you to specify the pipeline to run on specific days of the week, in this case, every four hours on Mondays and Fridays. References = Scheduling options for data pipelines are available in the Azure Data Factory documentation, which includes details on configuring recurring triggers.

NEW QUESTION 39
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains lakehouse named Lakehousel. Lakehousel contains a Delta table with eight columns. You receive new data that contains the same eight columns and two additional columns.
You create a Spark DataFrame and assign the DataFrame to a variable named df. The DataFrame contains the new data. You need to add the new data to the Delta table to meet the following requirements:
• Keep all the existing rows.
• Ensure that all the new data is added to the table.

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

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
o add new data to the Delta table while meeting the specified requirements:
? You should use the append mode to ensure that all new data is added to the table without affecting the existing rows.
? You should set the mergeSchema option to true to allow the schema of the Delta table to be updated with the new columns found in the DataFrame.
The completed code would look like this:
df.write.format("delta").mode("append") option("mergeSchema", "true") saveAsTable("Lakehouse1.TableName")

NEW QUESTION 40
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse.
You are using a Fabric notebook to save a large DataFrame by using the following code.

```
df.write.partitionBy("year","month","day").mode("overwrite").parquet("Files/SalesOrder")
```

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

Statements	Yes	No
The results will form a hierarchy of folders for each partition key.	○	○
The resulting file partitions can be read in parallel across multiple nodes.	○	○
The resulting file partitions will use file compression.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The results will form a hierarchy of folders for each partition key. - Yes
? The resulting file partitions can be read in parallel across multiple nodes. - Yes
? The resulting file partitions will use file compression. - No
Partitioning data by columns such as year, month, and day, as shown in the DataFrame write operation, organizes the output into a directory hierarchy that reflects the partitioning structure. This organization can improve the performance of read operations, as queries that filter by the partitioned columns can scan only the relevant directories. Moreover, partitioning facilitates parallelism because each partition can be processed independently across different nodes in a distributed system like Spark. However, the code snippet provided does not explicitly specify that file compression should be used, so we cannot assume that the output will be compressed without additional context.
References =
? DataFrame write partitionBy
? Apache Spark optimization with partitioning

NEW QUESTION 45
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse.
You use a dataflow to load a new dataset from OneLake to the warehouse.
You need to add a Power Query step to identify the maximum values for the numeric columns.
Which function should you include in the step?

A. Tabl
B. MaxN
C. Table.Max
D. Table.Range
E. Table.Profile

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Table.Max function should be used in a Power Query step to identify the maximum values for the numeric columns. This function is designed to calculate the maximum value across each column in a table, which suits the requirement of finding maximum values for numeric columns. References = For detailed information on Power Query functions, including Table.Max, please refer to Power Query M function reference.

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a warehouse.
A user discovers that a report that usually takes two minutes to render has been running for 45 minutes and has still not rendered.
You need to identify what is preventing the report query from completing. Which dynamic management view (DMV) should you use?

A. sys.dm-exec_requests
B. sys.dn_.exec._sessions
C. sys.dm._exec._connections
D. sys.dm_pdw_exec_requests

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct DMV to identify what is preventing the report query from completing is sys.dm_pdw_exec_requests (D). This DMV is specific to Microsoft Analytics Platform System (previously known as SQL Data Warehouse), which is the environment assumed to be used here. It provides information about all queries and load commands currently running or that have recently run. References = You can find more about DMVs in the Microsoft documentation for Analytics Platform System.

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a lakehouse named lakehouse1. Lakehouse1 contains a table named Table1.
You are creating a new data pipeline.
You plan to copy external data to Table1. The schema of the external data changes regularly.
You need the copy operation to meet the following requirements:
• Replace Table1 with the schema of the external data.
• Replace all the data in Table1 with the rows in the external data.
You add a Copy data activity to the pipeline. What should you do for the Copy data activity?

A. From the Source tab, add additional columns.
B. From the Destination tab, set Table action to Overwrite.
C. From the Settings tab, select Enable staging
D. From the Source tab, select Enable partition discovery
E. From the Source tab, select Recursively

Answer: B

Explanation:
For the Copy data activity, from the Destination tab, setting Table action to Overwrite (B) will ensure that Table1 is replaced with the schema and rows of the external data, meeting the requirements of replacing both the schema and data of the destination table. References = Information about Copy data activity and table actions in Azure Data Factory, which can be applied to data pipelines in Fabric, is available in the Azure Data Factory documentation.

NEW QUESTION 50
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant that contains a Microsoft Power Bl report named Report 1. Report1 includes a Python visual. Data displayed by the visual is grouped automatically and duplicate rows are NOT displayed. You need all rows to appear in the visual. What should you do?

A. Reference the columns in the Python code by index.
B. Modify the Sort Column By property for all columns.
C. Add a unique field to each row.
D. Modify the Summarize By property for all columns.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To ensure all rows appear in the Python visual within a Power BI report, option C, adding a unique field to each row, is the correct solution. This will prevent automatic grouping by unique values and allow for all instances of data to be represented in the visual. References = For more on Power BI Python visuals and how they handle data, please refer to the Power BI documentation.

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric warehouse that contains a table named Staging.Sales. Staging.Sales contains the following columns.

Name	Data type	Nullable
ProductID	Integer	No
ProductName	Varchar(30)	No
SalesDate	Datetime2(6)	No
WholesalePrice	Decimal(18, 2)	Yes
Amount	Decimal(18, 2)	Yes

You need to write a T-SQL query that will return data for the year 2023 that displays ProductID and ProductName arxl has a summarized Amount that is higher than 10,000. Which query should you use?
A)

```
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, SUM(Amount) AS TotalAmount
FROM Staging.Sales
WHERE DATEPART(YEAR,SaleDate) = '2023'
GROUP BY ProductID, ProductName
HAVING SUM(Amount) > 10000
```

B)

```
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, SUM(Amount) AS TotalAmount
FROM Staging.Sales
GROUP BY ProductID, ProductName
HAVING DATEPART(YEAR,SaleDate) = '2023' AND SUM(Amount) > 10000
```

C)

```
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, SUM(Amount) AS TotalAmount
FROM Staging.Sales
WHERE DATEPART(YEAR,SaleDate) = '2023' AND SUM(Amount) > 10000
```

D)

```
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, SUM(Amount) AS TotalAmount
FROM Staging.Sales
WHERE DATEPART(YEAR,SaleDate) = '2023'
GROUP BY ProductID, ProductName
HAVING TotalAmount > 10000
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct query to use in order to return data for the year 2023 that displays ProductID, ProductName, and has a summarized Amount greater than 10,000 is Option B. The reason is that it uses the GROUP BY clause to organize the data by ProductID and ProductName and then filters the result using the HAVING clause to only include groups where the sum of Amount is greater than 10,000. Additionally, the DATEPART(YEAR, SaleDate) = '2023' part of the HAVING clause ensures that only records from the year 2023 are included. References = For more information, please visit the official documentation on T-SQL queries and the GROUP BY clause at T-SQL GROUP BY.

NEW QUESTION 57
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a Fabric tenant.
You plan to create a Fabric notebook that will use Spark DataFrames to generate Microsoft Power Bl visuals.
You run the following code.

```
from powerbiclient import QuickVisualize, get_dataset_config, Report

PBI_visualize = QuickVisualize(get_dataset_config(df))
PBI_visualize
```

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

Answer Area

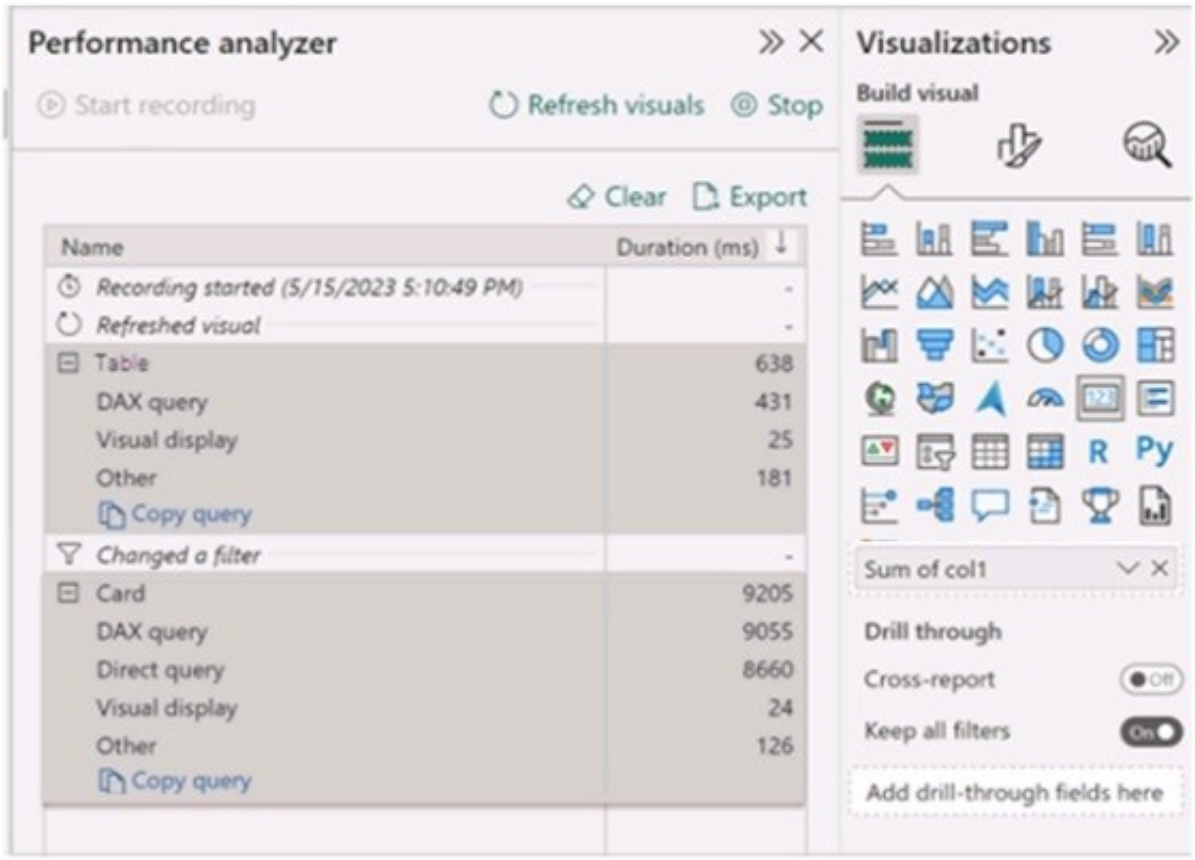
Statements	Yes	No
The code embeds an existing Power BI report.	○	○
The code creates a Power BI report.	○	○
The code displays a summary of the DataFrame.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The code embeds an existing Power BI report. - No
? The code creates a Power BI report. - No
? The code displays a summary of the DataFrame. - Yes
The code provided seems to be a snippet from a SQL query or script which is neither creating nor embedding a Power BI report directly. It appears to be setting up a DataFrame for use within a larger context, potentially for visualization in Power BI, but the code itself does not perform the creation or embedding of a report. Instead, it's likely part of a data processing step that summarizes data.
References =
? Introduction to DataFrames - Spark SQL
? Power BI and Azure Databricks

NEW QUESTION 58
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You have a Microsoft Power B1 report and a semantic model that uses Direct Lake mode. From Power Si Desktop, you open Performance analyzer as shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The Direct Lake fallback behavior is set to: DirectQueryOnly
? The query for the table visual is executed by using: DirectQuery
In the context of Microsoft Power BI, when using DirectQuery in Direct Lake mode, there is no caching of data and all queries are sent directly to the underlying data source. The Performance Analyzer tool shows the time taken for different operations, and from the options provided, it indicates that DirectQuery mode is being used for the visuals, which is consistent with the Direct Lake setting. DirectQueryOnly as the fallback behavior ensures that only DirectQuery will be used without reverting to import mode.

NEW QUESTION 60
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