

Exam Questions DP-203

Data Engineering on Microsoft Azure

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/DP-203/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to ensure that the Twitter feed data can be analyzed in the dedicated SQL pool. The solution must meet the customer sentiment analytics requirements. Which three Transaction-SQL DDL commands should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Commands

CREATE EXTERNAL DATA SOURCE

CREATE EXTERNAL FILE FORMAT

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE AS SELECT

CREATE DATABASE SCOPED CREDENTIAL

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Scenario: Allow Contoso users to use PolyBase in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool to query the content of the data records that host the Twitter feeds. Data must be protected by using row-level security (RLS). The users must be authenticated by using their own Azure AD credentials.

Box 1: CREATE EXTERNAL DATA SOURCE

External data sources are used to connect to storage accounts. Box 2: CREATE EXTERNAL FILE FORMAT

CREATE EXTERNAL FILE FORMAT creates an external file format object that defines external data stored in Azure Blob Storage or Azure Data Lake Storage. Creating an external file format is a prerequisite for creating an external table.

Box 3: CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE AS SELECT

When used in conjunction with the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement, selecting from an external table imports data into a table within the SQL pool. In addition to the COPY statement, external tables are useful for loading data.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (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 3

- (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.

Answer Area

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:

Answer Area:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which Azure Data Factory components should you recommend using together to import the daily inventory data from the SQL server to Azure Data Lake Storage?

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Integration runtime type:

Azure integration runtime
 Azure-SSIS integration runtime
 Self-hosted integration runtime

Trigger type:

Event-based trigger
 Schedule trigger
 Tumbling window trigger

Activity type:

Copy activity
 Lookup activity
 Stored procedure activity

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Self-hosted integration runtime

A self-hosted IR is capable of running copy activity between a cloud data stores and a data store in private network.

Box 2: Schedule trigger

Schedule every 8 hours Box 3: Copy activity Scenario:

> Customer data, including name, contact information, and loyalty number, comes from Salesforce and can be imported into Azure once every eight hours. Row modified dates are not trusted in the source table.

> Product data, including product ID, name, and category, comes from Salesforce and can be imported into Azure once every eight hours. Row modified dates are not trusted in the source table.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (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 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

You need to ensure that data in the pool is encrypted at rest. The solution must NOT require modifying applications that query the data.

What should you do?

- A. Enable encryption at rest for the Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account.
- B. Enable Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) for the pool.
- C. Use a customer-managed key to enable double encryption for the Azure Synapse workspace.
- D. Create an Azure key vault in the Azure subscription grant access to the pool.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) helps protect against the threat of malicious activity by encrypting and decrypting your data at rest. When you encrypt your database, associated backups and transaction log files are encrypted without requiring any changes to your applications. TDE encrypts the storage of an entire database by using a symmetric key called the database encryption key.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company purchases IoT devices to monitor manufacturing machinery. The company uses an IoT appliance to communicate with the IoT devices.

The company must be able to monitor the devices in real-time. You need to design the solution.

What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Stream Analytics cloud job using Azure PowerShell
- B. Azure Analysis Services using Azure Portal
- C. Azure Data Factory instance using Azure Portal
- D. Azure Analysis Services using Azure PowerShell

Answer: A

Explanation:

Stream Analytics is a cost-effective event processing engine that helps uncover real-time insights from devices, sensors, infrastructure, applications and data quickly and easily.

Monitor and manage Stream Analytics resources with Azure PowerShell cmdlets and powershell scripting that execute basic Stream Analytics tasks.

Reference:

<https://cloudblogs.microsoft.com/sqlserver/2014/10/29/microsoft-adds-iot-streaming-analytics-data-production-a>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a slowly changing dimension (SCD) for supplier data in an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool.

You plan to keep a record of changes to the available fields. The supplier data contains the following columns.

Name	Description
SupplierSystemID	Unique supplier ID in an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system
SupplierName	Name of the supplier company
SupplierAddress1	Address of the supplier company
SupplierAddress2	Second address line of the supplier company
SupplierCity	City of the supplier company
SupplierStateProvince	State or province of the supplier company
SupplierCountry	Country of the supplier company
SupplierPostalCode	Postal code of the supplier company
SupplierDescription	Free-text description of the supplier company
SupplierCategory	Category of goods provided by the supplier company

Which three additional columns should you add to the data to create a Type 2 SCD? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. surrogate primary key
- B. foreign key
- C. effective start date
- D. effective end date
- E. last modified date
- F. business key

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

- (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 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Add the managed identity to the Sales group.

B. Use the managed identity as the credentials for the data load process.

C. Create a shared access signature (SAS).

D. Add your Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) account to the Sales group.

E. Use the shared access signature (SAS) as the credentials for the data load process.

F. Create a managed identity.

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

Answer Area

df.write

.bucketBy	("*")
.format	("GeographyRegionID")
.partitionBy	("GeographyRegionID", "Year", "Month", "Day")
.sortBy	("Year", "Month", "Day", "GeographyRegionID")

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

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

df.write

.bucketBy	("*")
.format	("GeographyRegionID")
.partitionBy	("GeographyRegionID", "Year", "Month", "Day")
.sortBy	("Year", "Month", "Day", "GeographyRegionID")

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

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

The integration runtime has the following node details:

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

- > Role: Dispatcher/Worker
- > Credential Status: In Sync

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

▼

fail until the node comes back online

switch to another integration runtime

exceed the CPU limit

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

▼

raised

lowered

left as is

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: fail until the node comes back online We see: High Availability Enabled: False

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

Box 2: lowered We see:

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

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing a statistical analysis solution that will use custom proprietary1 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

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Service:

Window:

Analysis type:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Stream Analytics Box 2: Hopping

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

Box 3: Point within polygon Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

The data will be loaded daily to the data lake and will use a folder structure of {Year}/{Month}/{Day}/.

You need to design a daily Azure Data Factory data load to minimize the data transfer between the two accounts.

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 31

- (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 more than 1 MB. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead modify the files to ensure that each row is less than 1 MB. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

- Automatically scale down workers when the cluster is underutilized for three minutes.
- Minimize the time it takes to scale to the maximum number of workers.
- Minimize costs.

What should you do first?

- A. Enable container services for workspace1.
- B. Upgrade workspace1 to the Premium pricing tier.
- C. Set Cluster Mode to High Concurrency.
- D. Create a cluster policy in workspace1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Optimized autoscaling:

Scales up from min to max in 2 steps.

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

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

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

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

Note: Standard autoscaling

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

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

Reference:

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

* An Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains a security group named Group1.

* An Azure Synapse Analytics SQL pool named Pool1.

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

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

Answer Area

To control access to the columns:

CREATE CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROVIDER
CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION
CREATE SECURITY POLICY
GRANT

To control access to the rows:

CREATE CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROVIDER
CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION
CREATE SECURITY POLICY
GRANT

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

To control access to the columns:

CREATE CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROVIDER
CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION
CREATE SECURITY POLICY
GRANT

To control access to the rows:

CREATE CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROVIDER
CREATE PARTITION FUNCTION
CREATE SECURITY POLICY
GRANT

NEW QUESTION 36

- (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_datareader

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.

Answer Area

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:

Answer Area

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

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are developing a solution that will stream to Azure Stream Analytics. The solution will have both streaming data and reference data. Which input type should you use for the reference data?

- A. Azure Cosmos DB
- B. Azure Blob storage
- C. Azure IoT Hub
- D. Azure Event Hubs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Stream Analytics supports Azure Blob storage and Azure SQL Database as the storage layer for Reference Data.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

- (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 40

- (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

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing an Azure Databricks table. The table will ingest an average of 20 million streaming events per day.

You need to persist the events in the table for use in incremental load pipeline jobs in Azure Databricks. The solution must minimize storage costs and incremental load times.

What should you include in the solution?

- A. Partition by DateTime fields.
- B. Sink to Azure Queue storage.
- C. Include a watermark column.
- D. Use a JSON format for physical data storage.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Databricks ABS-AQS connector uses Azure Queue Storage (AQS) to provide an optimized file source that lets you find new files written to an Azure Blob storage (ABS) container without repeatedly listing all of the files.

This provides two major advantages:

➤ Lower costs: no more costly LIST API requests made to ABS.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/spark/latest/structured-streaming/aqs>

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure data factory.

You need to ensure that pipeline-run data is retained for 120 days. The solution must ensure that you can query the data by using the Kusto query language.

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

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Actions

Answer Area

Select the PipelineRuns category.

Create a Log Analytics workspace that has Data Retention set to 120 days.

Stream to an Azure event hub.

Create an Azure Storage account that has a lifecycle policy.

From the Azure portal, add a diagnostic setting.

Send the data to a Log Analytics workspace.

Select the TriggerRuns category.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create an Azure Storage account that has a lifecycle policy

To automate common data management tasks, Microsoft created a solution based on Azure Data Factory. The service, Data Lifecycle Management, makes frequently accessed data available and archives or purges other data according to retention policies. Teams across the company use the service to reduce storage costs, improve app performance, and comply with data retention policies.

Step 2: Create a Log Analytics workspace that has Data Retention set to 120 days.

Data Factory stores pipeline-run data for only 45 days. Use Azure Monitor if you want to keep that data for a longer time. With Monitor, you can route diagnostic logs for analysis to multiple different targets, such as a Storage Account: Save your diagnostic logs to a storage account for auditing or manual inspection. You can use the diagnostic settings to specify the retention time in days.

Step 3: From Azure Portal, add a diagnostic setting. Step 4: Send the data to a log Analytics workspace,

Event Hub: A pipeline that transfers events from services to Azure Data Explorer. Keeping Azure Data Factory metrics and pipeline-run data.

Configure diagnostic settings and workspace.

Create or add diagnostic settings for your data factory.

- In the portal, go to Monitor. Select Settings > Diagnostic settings.
- Select the data factory for which you want to set a diagnostic setting.
- If no settings exist on the selected data factory, you're prompted to create a setting. Select Turn on diagnostics.
- Give your setting a name, select Send to Log Analytics, and then select a workspace from Log Analytics Workspace.
- Select Save. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 49

- (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 50

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

```
SELECT
SupplierKey, StockItemKey, COUNT(*)
FROM FactPurchase
WHERE DateKey >= 20210101
```

AND DateKey <= 20210131
 GROUP By SupplierKey, StockItemKey
 Which table distribution will minimize query times?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a SQL pool in Azure Synapse.

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

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

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

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are planning a streaming data solution that will use Azure Databricks. The solution will stream sales transaction data from an online store. The solution has the following specifications:

* The output data will contain items purchased, quantity, line total sales amount, and line total tax amount.

* Line total sales amount and line total tax amount will be aggregated in Databricks.

* Sales transactions will never be updated. Instead, new rows will be added to adjust a sale.

You need to recommend an output mode for the dataset that will be processed by using Structured Streaming. The solution must minimize duplicate data.

What should you recommend?

- A. Append
- B. Update
- C. Complete

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have the following table named Employees.

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

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

How should you complete the Transact-SQL statement? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Values

Answer Area

CASE
 ELSE
 OVER
 PARTITION
 ROW_NUMBER

```
SELECT
    *,
    Value
    WHEN hire_date >= '2019-01-01' THEN
    'New' Value 'Standard'
    END AS employee_type
FROM
    employees;
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Values

Answer Area

CASE
 ELSE
 OVER
 PARTITION
 ROW_NUMBER

```
SELECT
    *,
    CASE
    WHEN hire_date >= '2019-01-01' THEN
    'New' PARTITION 'Standard'
    END AS employee_type
FROM
    employees;
```

NEW QUESTION 57

- (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 58

- (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 62

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains a security group named Group1. You have an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool named dw1 that contains a schema named schema1.

You need to grant Group1 read-only permissions to all the tables and views in schema1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

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

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Actions

Answer Area

Create a database role named Role1 and grant Role1 SELECT permissions to schema1.

Create a database role named Role1 and grant Role1 SELECT permissions to dw1.

Assign the Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) Reader role for dw1 to Group1.

Create a database user in dw1 that represents Group1 and uses the FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER clause.

Assign Role1 to the Group1 database user.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a database role named Role1 and grant Role1 SELECT permissions to schema You need to grant Group1 read-only permissions to all the tables and views in schema1.

Place one or more database users into a database role and then assign permissions to the database role. Step 2: Assign Rol1 to the Group database user

Step 3: Assign the Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) Reader role for dw1 to Group1 Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-share/how-to-share-from-sql>

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 3)

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	Answer Area
CLUSTERED INDEX	CREATE TABLE table1
COLLATE	(
DISTRIBUTION	ID INTEGER,
PARTITION	col1 VARCHAR(10),
PARTITION FUNCTION	col2 VARCHAR(10)
PARTITION SCHEME) 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 68

- (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

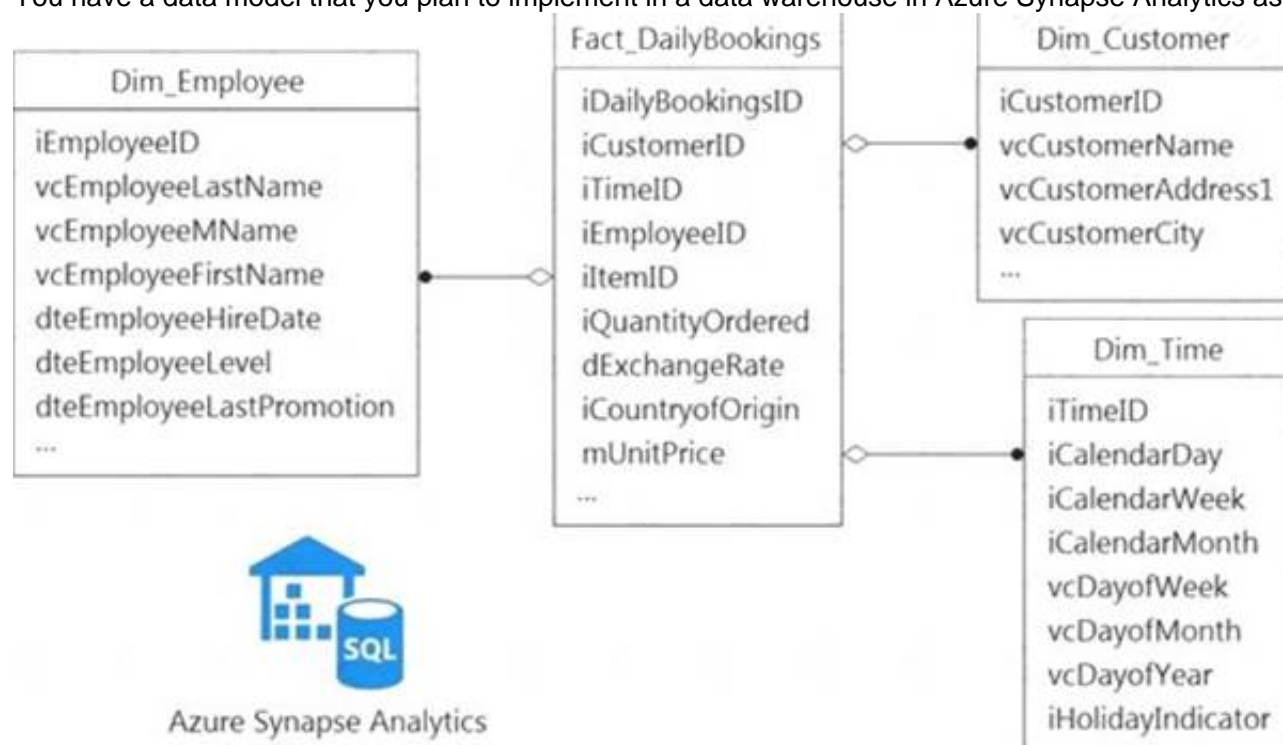
Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a data model that you plan to implement in a data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics as shown in the following exhibit.



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

Answer Area

Dim_Customer:

Dim_Employee:

Dim_Time:

Fact_DailyBookings:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Dim_Customer:

Dim_Employee:

Dim_Time:

Fact_DailyBookings:

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an enterprise data warehouse in Azure Synapse Analytics named DW1 on a server named Server1. You need to verify whether the size of the transaction log file for each distribution of DW1 is smaller than 160 GB. What should you do?

- A. On the master database, execute a query against the sys.dm_pdw_nodes_os_performance_counters dynamic management view.
- B. From Azure Monitor in the Azure portal, execute a query against the logs of DW1.
- C. On DW1, execute a query against the sys.database_files dynamic management view.
- D. Execute a query against the logs of DW1 by using the Get-AzOperationalInsightSearchResult PowerShell cmdlet.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The following query returns the transaction log size on each distribution. If one of the log files is reaching 160 GB, you should consider scaling up your instance or limiting your transaction size.

-- Transaction log size SELECT

instance_name as distribution_db, cntr_value*1.0/1048576 as log_file_size_used_GB, pdw_node_id

FROM sys.dm_pdw_nodes_os_performance_counters WHERE

instance_name like 'Distribution_%'

AND counter_name = 'Log File(s) Used Size (KB)' References:

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

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to implement an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container that will contain CSV files. The size of the files will vary based on the number of events that occur per hour.

File sizes range from 4.KB to 5 GB.

You need to ensure that the files stored in the container are optimized for batch processing. What should you do?

- A. Compress the files.
- B. Merge the files.
- C. Convert the files to JSON
- D. Convert the files to Avro.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to design an Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pool that meets the following requirements:

> Can return an employee record from a given point in time.

> Maintains the latest employee information.

>

Minimizes query complexity.
How should you model the employee data?

- A. as a temporal table
- B. as a SQL graph table
- C. as a degenerate dimension table
- D. as a Type 2 slowly changing dimension (SCD) table

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Type 2 SCD supports versioning of dimension members. Often the source system doesn't store versions, so the data warehouse load process detects and manages changes in a dimension table. In this case, the dimension table must use a surrogate key to provide a unique reference to a version of the dimension member. It also includes columns that define the date range validity of the version (for example, StartDate and EndDate) and possibly a flag column (for example, IsCurrent) to easily filter by current dimension members.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/populate-slowly-changing-dimensions-azure-synapse-analytics>

NEW QUESTION 83

- (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: D

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are designing the folder structure for an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 container.

Users will query data by using a variety of services including Azure Databricks and Azure Synapse Analytics serverless SQL pools. The data will be secured by subject area. Most queries will include data from the current year or current month.

Which folder structure should you recommend to support fast queries and simplified folder security?

- A. /{SubjectArea}/{DataSource}/{DD}/{MM}/{YYYY}/{FileData}_{YYYY}_{MM}_{DD}.csv
- B. /{DD}/{MM}/{YYYY}/{SubjectArea}/{DataSource}/{FileData}_{YYYY}_{MM}_{DD}.csv
- C. /{YYYY}/{MM}/{DD}/{SubjectArea}/{DataSource}/{FileData}_{YYYY}_{MM}_{DD}.csv
- D. /{SubjectArea}/{DataSource}/{YYYY}/{MM}/{DD}/{FileData}_{YYYY}_{MM}_{DD}.csv

Answer: D

Explanation:

There's an important reason to put the date at the end of the directory structure. If you want to lock down certain regions or subject matters to users/groups, then you can easily do so with the POSIX permissions. Otherwise, if there was a need to restrict a certain security group to viewing just the UK data or certain planes, with the date structure in front a separate permission would be required for numerous directories under every hour directory. Additionally, having the date structure in front would exponentially increase the number of directories as time went on.

Note: In IoT workloads, there can be a great deal of data being landed in the data store that spans across numerous products, devices, organizations, and customers. It's important to pre-plan the directory layout for organization, security, and efficient processing of the data for down-stream consumers. A general template to consider might be the following layout:

{Region}/{SubjectMatter(s)}/{yyyy}/{mm}/{dd}/{hh}/

NEW QUESTION 89

- (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: 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 93

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse workspace named MyWorkspace that contains an Apache Spark database named mytestdb.

You run the following command in an Azure Synapse Analytics Spark pool in MyWorkspace. CREATE TABLE mytestdb.myParquetTable(EmployeeID int, EmployeeName string, EmployeeStartDate date) USING Parquet
 You then use Spark to insert a row into mytestdb.myParquetTable. The row contains the following data.

EmployeeName	EmployeeID	EmployeeStartDate
Alice	24	2020-01-25

One minute later, you execute the following query from a serverless SQL pool in MyWorkspace. SELECT EmployeeID FROM mytestdb.dbo.myParquetTable WHERE name = 'Alice';
 What will be returned by the query?

- A. 24
- B. an error
- C. a null value

Answer: A

Explanation:

Once a database has been created by a Spark job, you can create tables in it with Spark that use Parquet as the storage format. Table names will be converted to lower case and need to be queried using the lower case name. These tables will immediately become available for querying by any of the Azure Synapse workspace Spark pools. They can also be used from any of the Spark jobs subject to permissions.

Note: For external tables, since they are synchronized to serverless SQL pool asynchronously, there will be a delay until they appear.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/metadata/table>

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Synapse Analytics job that uses Scala. You need to view the status of the job.
 What should you do?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 100

- (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 105

- (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 107

- (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

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

Which column should you add to the table?

A. [ManagerEmployeeID] [int] NULL

B. [ManagerEmployeeID] [smallint] NULL

C. [ManagerEmployeeKey] [int] NULL

D. [ManagerName] [varchar](200) NULL

Answer: A

Explanation:

Use the same definition as the EmployeeID column. Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 111

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