

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

# DP-600

Microsoft Fabric Analytics Engineer Associate

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|           |                                                                 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| EDITION   | Free Set 1                                                      |
| QUESTIONS | 10                                                              |
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| EXAM      | Microsoft DP-600, Microsoft Fabric Analytics Engineer Associate |

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10 practice questions for the Microsoft DP-600 exam, Microsoft Fabric Analytics Engineer Associate, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which Spark SQL statement is recommended to upsert changed rows into an existing Delta table on a business key?
- A Full overwrite on every run
  - B Append mode with a new row for each change
  - C Deleting and recreating the lakehouse each night
  - D MERGE INTO on the business key

**Answer: D**

MERGE INTO matches incoming rows to existing rows on the business key, then updates matches and inserts new rows in one atomic operation. Append mode is the tempting distractor, but it adds a second row for a changed record rather than updating the first. Full overwrites work but reprocess every row each time.

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2. The formula language behind Power Query transformations is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: M** (also accepted: Power Query M, M language)

Power Query uses the M formula language, and each applied step is recorded as an M expression that can be inspected in the advanced editor. DAX is the tempting alternative, because it is also a Microsoft formula language, but DAX is used for measures and calculated columns in semantic models. Python and Spark SQL are used in notebooks.

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3. A Dataflow Gen2 query must write its transformed table to a lakehouse. Which setting controls where that output is written?
- A Scheduled refresh owner
  - B Data destination on the query
  - C On-premises data gateway cluster
  - D Refresh preview

**Answer: B**

The data destination setting on each query sends that query's output to a lakehouse or warehouse table. The scheduled refresh owner is the tempting distractor because it appears in the same dataflow settings, but it only determines whose credentials run the refresh. A gateway moves on-premises data and refresh preview only shows sample results.

4. Fabric Eventstream requires a Spark cluster to be provisioned before it can route streaming events.
- A True
  - B False

**Answer: B** (False)

This is false. Eventstream routes and transforms streaming events to destinations such as eventhouses and lakehouses without a Spark cluster. Spark is the tempting association, because notebooks use it for streaming processing, but Eventstream does not depend on it.

5. Which two DAX functions return a table rather than a single scalar value? (Choose two.)
- A FILTER
  - B COUNTROWS
  - C SUMX
  - D VALUES
  - E DIVIDE

**Answer: A, D**

FILTER returns the rows of a table that match a condition, and VALUES returns the distinct values of a column as a table. COUNTROWS is the tempting distractor because it works on tables, but it returns a single number. SUMX and DIVIDE also return scalar results.

6. Which Delta Lake maintenance command compacts many small files into fewer, larger files to improve read performance?
- A VACUUM
  - B OPTIMIZE
  - C ANALYZE TABLE
  - D DESCRIBE HISTORY

**Answer: B**

OPTIMIZE rewrites small files into larger ones, and it can also apply V-Order or Z-order clustering. VACUUM is the tempting distractor, because it is the other common maintenance command, but it deletes files that are no longer referenced and does not compact anything. DESCRIBE HISTORY only lists table versions.

7. A team member needs to query a lakehouse SQL endpoint, but must not be able to edit workspace content. Which access approach fits?
- A Share the item with read access and grant SQL-level read permissions
  - B Make the user an Admin of the workspace
  - C Assign the user the capacity admin role
  - D Share a Power BI API key

**Answer: A**

Sharing the item and granting read permissions gives the user access to query the endpoint without any editing rights in the workspace. Workspace Admin is the tempting shortcut, but it grants full control over every item in the workspace. Capacity admin manages compute and an API key is not a user access model.

8. Fabric compute is measured in capacity \_\_\_\_\_ (CU), which are bought through F SKUs.

**Answer: units**

Capacity units are the unit of compute in Fabric, and an F SKU sets how many are provisioned. Memory and storage are sized separately, which makes them tempting distractors. Workspace seats determine who can use content, not how much compute is available.

9. Which Fabric tool shows capacity utilization and throttling by workload, so an administrator can decide whether the capacity size is right?
- A Power BI Desktop performance analyzer
  - B Git integration history
  - C Capacity Metrics app
  - D OneLake file explorer

**Answer: C**

The Capacity Metrics app reports compute consumption, throttling and smoothing for each item and workload on a capacity. The performance analyzer is the tempting distractor, but it profiles visuals in a single report in Desktop rather than capacity health. Git history and the file explorer do not report capacity use.

10. A semantic model must show each finance user only the rows for their own region. Which feature enforces this?
- A Row-level security roles with DAX filter expressions
  - B Object-level security on a report page
  - C A sensitivity label on the report
  - D The workspace Viewer role

**Answer: A**

Row-level security roles apply DAX filter expressions to tables, so each user sees only the rows that match their role. Object-level security is the tempting distractor, but it hides tables and columns rather than filtering rows. A sensitivity label classifies content and the Viewer role controls workspace access, neither of which filters rows.