

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

DP-700

Microsoft Certified: Fabric Data Engineer Associate

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Microsoft DP-700, Microsoft Certified: Fabric Data Engineer Associate

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10 practice questions for the Microsoft DP-700 exam, Microsoft Certified: Fabric Data Engineer Associate, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/microsoft/dp-700. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code DP-700 and the question number.

1. Which Fabric Spark feature applies a write-time optimization that improves read performance of Parquet files produced by Spark engines?
- A Partition pruning only
 - B In-memory workspace caching
 - C V-Order
 - D VACUUM retention

Answer: C

V-Order is a Fabric write optimization that sorts and encodes Parquet files so that Fabric engines read them faster. Partition pruning is a query-time technique that depends on how the table is partitioned, so it is not the Fabric write feature. VACUUM removes unreferenced files and does not improve read layout.

2. Microsoft Purview _____ labels classify the sensitivity of Fabric items and the data they contain.

Answer: sensitivity

Sensitivity labels are part of Microsoft Purview information protection and are applied to Fabric items as well as Microsoft 365 content. They describe how confidential the data is, which then drives access and export policies. Endorsement is a separate feature that describes trust in an item.

3. Which Fabric item provides a reusable definition of a Spark batch job that can be submitted repeatedly?
- A Eventhouse
 - B Warehouse
 - C Shortcut
 - D Spark job definition

Answer: D

A Spark job definition stores the main file, arguments, and environment for a batch Spark job so it can be run on demand or from a pipeline. An eventhouse holds real-time data, and a warehouse serves T-SQL workloads. A shortcut is only a reference to data.

4. Deleting a shortcut in a lakehouse also deletes the data in the external storage account that the shortcut points to.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

A shortcut is only a link, so deleting it removes the reference and leaves the source data untouched. Deleting the source data, on the other hand, breaks the shortcut. Mixing up these two actions is a frequent exam trap.

5. Which two statements about row-level security in a Fabric warehouse are correct? (Choose two.)
- A It is configured only in the Power BI service.
 - B It filters rows for each user through a predicate defined in the warehouse.
 - C It permanently removes rows from the table.
 - D It applies only to Spark notebooks.
 - E The warehouse engine enforces it for queries from any client that reads the warehouse.

Answer: B, E

Row-level security uses a predicate function and a security policy inside the warehouse, so the engine filters rows for each user. Because enforcement happens in the engine, the filter applies regardless of the client. It does not delete rows, and it is not limited to Spark or to the Power BI service.

6. Which language is the most common choice for Spark DataFrame code in a Fabric notebook?
- A PySpark
 - B Pig Latin
 - C MDX
 - D DAX

Answer: A

PySpark is the Python API for Spark and is the usual choice for DataFrame transformations in Fabric notebooks. Pig Latin is a legacy Hadoop scripting language, which is not used in Fabric notebooks. MDX and DAX are query languages for analytical models, not for Spark transformations.

7. Which Fabric app shows how much capacity each workload used and where throttling occurred?
- A OneLake shortcut
 - B Capacity Metrics app
 - C Deployment pipeline stage
 - D Git branch

Answer: B

The Capacity Metrics app reports capacity utilization, throttling, and the workloads that consumed units over time. A shortcut, a deployment stage, and a Git branch do not report consumption. Monitoring capacity is the first step before resizing or scheduling workloads.

8. Pipeline and Spark job runs across workspaces are listed in the Fabric _____ hub, which shows status, start time, and errors.

Answer: Monitor (also accepted: Monitor hub)

The Monitor hub is the central place to review activity runs for items you can access, and you can open a run for its details. It complements the Capacity Metrics app, which focuses on consumption rather than run status. Teams often start troubleshooting here before opening a notebook's Spark details.

9. Which Fabric item copies data from many sources into a destination using a visual pipeline with activities such as Copy data?
- A Eventhouse
 - B Shortcut
 - C Data pipeline
 - D Semantic model

Answer: C

Data pipelines orchestrate activities such as Copy data, Notebook, and Dataflow, with control flow for dependencies and retries. An eventhouse stores event data, and a shortcut does not move data. A semantic model is a modeled layer for reports rather than a data movement tool.

10. Which Fabric feature marks an item as Promoted or Certified so users can recognize trusted content?
- A Sensitivity label
 - B Deployment rule
 - C Capacity pause
 - D Endorsement

Answer: D

Endorsement lets owners and approved certifiers mark items as Promoted or Certified, which signals quality to consumers. A sensitivity label describes confidentiality rather than trust, which makes it the tempting wrong answer. Deployment rules and capacity pausing do not affect how users judge an item.