

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

DP-700

Microsoft Certified: Fabric Data Engineer Associate

SHARED BY [u/Keen-Heron-8417](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 2
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:

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1. Which loading pattern reads only the rows that changed since the previous run, using a stored watermark such as a last-modified timestamp?

- A Incremental load
- B Full overwrite
- C Shortcut creation
- D Schema-on-read

Answer: A

An incremental load filters the source on a high-water mark, so each run moves only new or changed rows and the watermark is advanced afterward. A full overwrite reloads everything, which is simpler but costlier. Shortcut creation and schema-on-read do not describe a loading pattern.

2. The lineage view in Fabric shows the upstream and downstream dependencies of items in a workspace.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

Lineage view draws how data flows between items, such as a pipeline feeding a lakehouse that feeds a semantic model. It is useful for impact analysis before changing an item. It does not show run failures, which the Monitor hub covers.

3. Which warehouse feature shows the queries that ran, how long they took, and their resource use?

- A OneLake file explorer
- B Query insights
- C Eventstream designer
- D Git log

Answer: B

Query insights exposes historical query information for a warehouse, which helps you find slow or frequent statements. The OneLake file explorer shows files, and the Eventstream designer builds streaming flows. A Git log tracks item definition changes, not query runs.

4. Delta Lake's _____ command merges many small Parquet files into fewer, larger files to improve read performance.

Answer: OPTIMIZE

OPTIMIZE rewrites small files into larger ones and can apply Z-ORDER clustering, which reduces the number of files a query must open. VACUUM is the command that removes files no longer referenced by the log. Running OPTIMIZE does not delete history by itself.

5. Which two statements about Fabric item-level permissions are correct? (Choose two.)

- A The Viewer workspace role lets users edit items.
- B Users need the Admin role to see data in every item.
- C Sharing an item grants access to that item without giving workspace access.
- D Workspace permissions are ignored by the items inside the workspace.
- E Access can be granted on a single warehouse or lakehouse separately from workspace roles.

Answer: C, E

Sharing an item or granting permissions on it lets a user reach that item without a workspace role. Item-level grants can be narrower than workspace roles, which is what least privilege needs. Viewers cannot edit items, Admin is not required to see items, and workspace roles still apply to the items they contain.

6. Which Fabric item stores real-time event data and is queried with Kusto Query Language (KQL)?

- A Warehouse
- B Lakehouse, storing Delta tables and files for Spark
- C Eventhouse with a KQL database
- D Dataflow Gen2

Answer: C

An eventhouse hosts KQL databases optimized for high-volume, time-stamped event data, and it is queried with KQL. A warehouse uses T-SQL, which makes it the tempting wrong answer for analytics. A lakehouse stores Delta tables queried with Spark or SQL endpoints, and a Dataflow Gen2 transforms data rather than storing events.

7. Which Delta command removes data files that are no longer referenced by the transaction log and are older than the retention threshold?

- A OPTIMIZE
- B MERGE
- C ALTER TABLE
- D VACUUM

Answer: D

VACUUM deletes unreferenced files that are older than the retention period, which also limits how far back time travel can go. OPTIMIZE compacts files and does not remove them for retention. MERGE applies upserts, and ALTER TABLE changes table properties or schema.

8. Fabric capacity throttling affects only new workspaces and never slows existing workloads.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Throttling applies to the capacity as a whole, so when usage exceeds what the capacity can absorb, existing and new workloads on it can both be delayed or rejected. Smoothing spreads the usage over time to reduce its effect. Checking the Capacity Metrics app shows where the pressure comes from.

9. Which mechanism lets a lakehouse read Delta tables that already exist in another Fabric workspace without copying them?
- A Shortcut
 - B Dataflow copy
 - C Mirroring snapshot
 - D Exported file

Answer: A

A shortcut lets the lakehouse reference the table in place, so there is one copy of the data in OneLake. A dataflow copy creates a second copy, and a mirroring snapshot replicates a source database rather than a Delta table in another workspace. An exported file is a manual copy.

10. Which Fabric item is best for T-SQL transformations that need full read and write access, including stored procedures and DDL?
- A Lakehouse SQL analytics endpoint
 - B Warehouse
 - C Eventstream
 - D Semantic model

Answer: B

A Fabric warehouse supports full T-SQL read and write, including stored procedures, DDL, and DML. The SQL analytics endpoint of a lakehouse is read-only, which makes it the tempting wrong answer. An eventstream routes events, and a semantic model serves report queries.