

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

DP-900

Microsoft Azure Data Fundamentals

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

SHARED October 15, 2026

EXAM Microsoft DP-900, Microsoft Azure Data Fundamentals

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10 practice questions for the Microsoft DP-900 exam, Microsoft Azure Data Fundamentals, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/microsoft/dp-900. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code DP-900 and the question number.

1. Which Azure Cosmos DB API should a team choose when an existing application uses MongoDB drivers and needs minimal code changes?
- A Azure Cosmos DB for Gremlin
 - B Azure Cosmos DB for Table
 - C Azure Cosmos DB for MongoDB
 - D Azure Cosmos DB for Apache Cassandra

Answer: C

The MongoDB API in Azure Cosmos DB lets applications keep their MongoDB drivers and most queries. The Gremlin API is built for graph data with vertices and edges, so it would require rewriting the data access layer. The Cassandra API serves applications that use the Cassandra wire protocol.

2. In a star schema, the central table that stores measurable numeric values such as sales amount and quantity sold is called the _____ table.

Answer: fact (also accepted: fact table)

The fact table holds measures and foreign keys to surrounding dimension tables such as date, product, and customer. Dimension tables hold descriptive attributes used to slice the measures. Staging tables are temporary landing areas and are not part of the star shape.

3. Which category describes a JPEG image stored as raw bytes in a blob container?
- A Tabular data
 - B Semi-structured data
 - C Structured data
 - D Unstructured data

Answer: D

Unstructured data has no predefined schema, and image files are the classic example because their content is a binary stream. Tabular data and structured data both have a fixed set of columns, so they do not fit. Semi-structured data includes tags or keys, as JSON or XML does, and an image file has neither.

4. Azure Blob Storage has the hierarchical namespace enabled by default for every storage account.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

The hierarchical namespace is an option you enable when you create a storage account with Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 capabilities. Without it, blob storage uses a flat namespace of containers and blobs. Enabling it is a deliberate choice that changes how directory operations behave.

5. Which two statements about Azure Blob Storage are correct? (Choose two.)
- A It is a relational engine that supports joins and multi-table transactions.
 - B It stores unstructured data such as images, video, and backups as blobs.
 - C It requires a schema to be defined before any object is uploaded.
 - D It is available in only one Azure region and cannot be replicated.
 - E Its access tiers include Hot, Cool, and Archive.

Answer: B, E

Blob Storage holds unstructured objects such as images, video, and backup files, and it offers Hot, Cool, and Archive access tiers for different access frequencies. It has no schema and no join engine, which rules out the first and third statements. Blob Storage also supports replication options such as geo-redundant storage, so the fourth statement is false.

6. Which SQL command removes all rows from a table while keeping the table definition, and is usually faster than DELETE for clearing a whole table?
- A TRUNCATE TABLE
 - B DROP TABLE
 - C ALTER TABLE
 - D SELECT INTO

Answer: A

TRUNCATE TABLE deallocates the data pages and keeps the table structure, which makes it fast for emptying a table. DROP TABLE is tempting because it also clears the data, but it deletes the table definition as well. ALTER TABLE changes structure, and SELECT INTO creates a new table from a query.

7. Which Azure service ingests very large volumes of event and telemetry data in real time, designed for high-throughput streaming?
- A Azure SQL Database
 - B Azure Event Hubs
 - C Azure Files
 - D Azure Backup

Answer: B

Azure Event Hubs is a big data streaming platform built to receive millions of events per second from devices and applications. Azure SQL Database stores and queries transactional data but is not an event ingestion front door. Azure Files and Azure Backup handle file shares and backups respectively.

8. Azure Blob Storage uses a flat namespace, while Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 adds a _____ namespace that supports directory-style operations.

Answer: hierarchical (also accepted: hierarchical namespace)

The hierarchical namespace organizes objects into real directories, so renaming or deleting a folder becomes a single metadata operation. This is what makes Data Lake Storage Gen2 suitable for big data engines. A flat namespace treats folder-like names as plain text prefixes, which makes folder operations slower.

9. Which Azure relational option offers near-complete SQL Server compatibility, so on-premises SQL Server workloads can move with minimal changes?
- A Azure Database for MySQL flexible server
 - B Azure SQL Database single database
 - C Azure SQL Managed Instance
 - D Azure Table storage

Answer: C

SQL Managed Instance is the PaaS option with the broadest SQL Server compatibility, including SQL Server Agent and cross-database queries. Azure SQL Database is also SQL Server based, but it has some feature gaps that a single database may not cover. MySQL flexible server uses a different engine, and Table storage is not relational.

10. Which Azure service orchestrates extract, transform, and load (ETL) pipelines that move data from many sources into a target?
- A Azure Stream Analytics
 - B Azure Event Hubs
 - C Azure Cosmos DB
 - D Azure Data Factory

Answer: D

Azure Data Factory is a managed data integration service with pipelines, activities, and more than a hundred connectors for ETL and ELT. Azure Stream Analytics runs continuous queries on live streams rather than scheduled data movement. Azure Event Hubs ingests events, and Azure Cosmos DB is a database rather than an orchestration tool.