

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

# DP-900

Microsoft Azure Data Fundamentals

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EDITION Free Set 2

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QUESTIONS 10

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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](http://www.aiexamcerts.com/microsoft/dp-900). Spotted a mistake? Email [support@aiexamcerts.com](mailto:support@aiexamcerts.com) with the exam code DP-900 and the question number.

1. Which join type returns only the rows that have matching values in both joined tables?

- A INNER JOIN
- B LEFT OUTER JOIN
- C FULL OUTER JOIN
- D CROSS JOIN

**Answer: A**

An INNER JOIN keeps only the pairs of rows where the join condition matches in both tables. A LEFT OUTER JOIN keeps every row from the left table even without a match, which is the most tempting wrong answer. FULL OUTER JOIN keeps unmatched rows from both sides, and CROSS JOIN pairs every row with every row.

2. A data warehouse is typically optimized for analytical queries that scan and aggregate large volumes of historical data.

- A True
- B False

**Answer: A (True)**

Data warehouses store curated, historical data in structures such as star schemas so that aggregations across millions of rows run efficiently. Transactional systems are optimized for the opposite pattern, many small reads and writes. Dedicated SQL pools in Azure Synapse Analytics are built for this workload.

3. Which type of NoSQL database stores each item as a key and a value, so the value is retrieved directly by its key?

- A Graph database
- B Key-value store
- C Column-family store
- D Relational database

**Answer: B**

A key-value store maps each unique key to a value, which makes lookups by key very fast. A column-family store groups related columns for wide, sparse rows, which is a common mix-up. A graph database models vertices and edges, and a relational database uses tables with enforced schemas.

4. In Azure SQL Database, the \_\_\_\_\_ purchasing model bundles compute, memory, and I/O into a single unit of measure.

**Answer: DTU** (also accepted: DTU-based, DTU model)

The DTU model packages compute, memory, and input/output into one blended measure, which keeps pricing simple for smaller workloads. The vCore model instead lets you choose compute and memory separately from storage. Elastic pools can use either model.

5. Which two items are native components of Microsoft Fabric? (Choose two.)

- A Azure Cache for Redis
- B Azure Key Vault
- C OneLake
- D Azure Batch
- E Warehouse

**Answer: C, E**

OneLake is the single logical data lake that every Fabric workload uses, and Warehouse is a Fabric item for SQL-based analytics. Azure Cache for Redis, Azure Key Vault, and Azure Batch are standalone Azure services that Fabric does not include. Key Vault in particular is a secrets store, so it is a tempting but unrelated answer.

6. Which processing approach handles records as they arrive, so results are available within seconds rather than after a scheduled run?

- A Batch processing
- B Archival processing
- C Stream processing
- D Batch replication

**Answer: C**

Stream processing evaluates each event or small window of events as it arrives, which gives near real-time results. Batch processing waits until a set of data has accumulated and runs on a schedule, so it is the common wrong answer. Archival processing and batch replication are not ways of computing results from live data.

7. Which Azure Cosmos DB consistency level guarantees that reads return the most recent committed write in every region, at the cost of higher write latency?

- A Eventual
- B Consistent prefix
- C Session
- D Strong

**Answer: D**

Strong consistency guarantees linearizable reads, so every read sees the latest committed write, and it pays for that with added latency across regions. Session consistency is the default and is tempting, but it only guarantees order within a single client session. Eventual and consistent prefix relax guarantees to reduce latency.

8. Azure Table storage supports complex joins and multi-table foreign key constraints between tables.

- A True
- B False

**Answer: B (False)**

Table storage is a key-value NoSQL service with no join operator and no foreign key enforcement, so relationships have to be handled by the application. Queries are efficient when they use the partition key and row key. Azure SQL Database is the Azure service that supports joins and foreign keys.

9. Which statement best describes a database index?

- A A structure that speeds up lookups on one or more columns, at the cost of extra storage and slower writes
- B A full copy of the database kept only for disaster recovery
- C A stored program that runs automatically on a schedule
- D A rule that restricts which values a column may hold

**Answer: A**

An index is an auxiliary structure, such as a B-tree, that lets the engine locate rows without scanning the whole table, and every insert or update must also maintain it. A rule that restricts values describes a CHECK constraint, which is the tempting wrong answer. A stored program describes a scheduled job or procedure, and a full copy describes a backup or replica.

10. Which Azure service provides a fully managed open-source PostgreSQL database with built-in high availability options?
- A Azure Table storage
  - B Azure Database for PostgreSQL flexible server
  - C Azure Files
  - D Azure Cache for Redis

**Answer: B**

Azure Database for PostgreSQL flexible server is the managed PostgreSQL service and offers zone-redundant high availability and automated backups. Azure Table storage is a key-value store that does not run PostgreSQL. Azure Files and Azure Cache for Redis serve file shares and in-memory caching respectively.