



DP-900^{Q&As}

Microsoft Azure Data Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

Which statement is an example of Data Manipulation Language (DML)?

- A. REVOKE
- B. DISABLE
- C. CREATE
- D. UPDATE

Correct Answer: D

Data Manipulation Language (DML) affect the information stored in the database. Use these statements to insert, update, and change the rows in the database.

BULK INSERT DELETE INSERT SELECT UPDATE MERGE

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/statements>

QUESTION 2

You need to develop a solution to provide data to executives. the solution must provide an interactive graphic interface, depict various key performance indications, and support data exploration by using drill down. What should you use in Microsoft Power BI?

- A. a dashboard
- B. Microsoft Power Apps
- C. a dataflow
- D. a report

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/consumer/end-user-dashboards> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/visuals/power-bi-visualization-kpi> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-bi/consumer/end-user-drill>

QUESTION 3

DRAG DROP

Match the types of workloads to the appropriate scenarios.

To answer, drag the appropriate workload type from the column on the left to its scenario on the right. Each workload type may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

NOTE: Each correct match is worth one point.



Select and Place:

Batch

Streaming

Analyzing web traffic from the post year

Workload Type

Classifying images that were uploaded last month

Workload Type

Tracking how many people are currently using a website

Workload Type

Correct Answer:

Batch

Streaming

Analyzing web traffic from the post year

Batch

Classifying images that were uploaded last month

Batch

Tracking how many people are currently using a website

Streaming



Box 1: Batch

The batch processing model requires a set of data that is collected over time while the stream processing model requires data to be fed into an analytics tool, often in micro-batches, and in real-time.

The batch Processing model handles a large batch of data while the Stream processing model handles individual records or micro-batches of few records.

In Batch Processing, it processes over all or most of the data but in Stream Processing, it processes over data on a rolling window or most recent record.

Box 2: Batch

Box 3: Streaming

Reference:

<https://k21academy.com/microsoft-azure/dp-200/batch-processing-vs-stream-processing>

QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

Select the answer that correctly completes the sentence.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

	are used to compare two numeric measures and identify a relationship or correlation between them.
Bar charts	
Pie charts	
Scatter charts	
Tables	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

	are used to compare two numeric measures and identify a relationship or correlation between them.
Bar charts	
Pie charts	
Scatter charts	
Tables	

Scatter Charts - A scatter chart (or scatter graph) uses dots to represent values for two different numeric variables. The position of each dot on the horizontal and vertical axis indicates values for an individual data point. Scatter plots are used to observe relationships between variables.



QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

Select the answer that correctly completes the sentence.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

In an analytical model designed as a star schema, the entities by which you aggregate or slice measures are called

	▼
cubes.	
dimensions.	
facts.	
schemas.	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

In an analytical model designed as a star schema, the entities by which you aggregate or slice measures are called

	▼
cubes.	
dimensions.	
facts.	
schemas.	

Dimensions:- In a star schema, the entities by which you aggregate or slice measures are called dimensions. Dimensions are the descriptive attributes or perspectives of the data that provide the context for the measures (also known as facts)

in the model.

For example, in a sales data star schema, the dimensions could be time, product, store location, and customer. These dimensions provide context for the sales measures such as total sales, units sold, and revenue. By aggregating or slicing

the measures by different dimensions, you can gain insights into the data from different perspectives.

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