

➤ **Vendor:** Microsoft

➤ **Exam Code:** DP-900

➤ **Exam Name:** Microsoft Azure Data Fundamentals

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QUESTION 162

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 163

You need to create an Azure resource to store data in Azure Table storage.

Which command should you run?

- A. az scorage share create
- B. az scorage account creace
- C. az cosmosdb creace
- D. az scorage concainer creace

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/storage/container?view=azure-cli-latest>

QUESTION 164

You need to modify a view in a relational database by adding a new column.

Which statement should you use?

- A. MERGE
- B. ALTER
- C. INSERT
- D. UPDATE

Answer: B

QUESTION 165

Which statement is an example of Data Definition Language (DDL)?

- A. SELECT
- B. INSERT
- C. DELETE
- D. DROP

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data Definition Language (DDL) statements defines data structures. Use these statements to create, alter, or drop data structures in a database.

These statements include:

ALTER

Collations

CREATE

DROP

DISABLE TRIGGER

ENABLE TRIGGER

RENAME

UPDATE STATISTICS

TRUNCATE TABLE

Reference:

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

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QUESTION 166

You need to store data by using Azure Table storage.
What should you create first?

- A. an Azure Cosmos DB instance
- B. a storage account
- C. a blob container
- D. a table

Answer: B

Explanation:

First create an Azure storage account, then use Table service in the Azure portal to create a table.

Note: An Azure storage account contains all of your Azure Storage data objects: blobs, files, queues, and tables.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/tables/table-storage-quickstart-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create>

QUESTION 167

You need to recommend a data store service that meets the following requirements:

- Native SQL API access
- Configurable indexes

What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Files
- B. Azure Blob storage
- C. Azure Table storage
- D. Azure Cosmos DB

Answer: D

Explanation:

Azure Cosmos DB comes with native Core (SQL) API support.

In Azure Cosmos DB, data is indexed following indexing policies that are defined for each container. The default indexing policy for newly created containers enforces range indexes for any string or number. This policy can be overridden with your own custom indexing policy.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-manage-indexing-policy>

QUESTION 168

Your company needs to design a database that illustrates the relationships between utilization levels of individual network devices across a local area network.

Which type of data store should you use?

- A. graph
- B. key/value
- C. document
- D. columnar

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data as it appears in the real world is naturally connected. Traditional data modeling focuses on defining entities separately and computing their relationships at runtime. While this model has its advantages, highly connected data can be challenging to manage under its constraints.

A graph database approach relies on persisting relationships in the storage layer instead, which leads to highly efficient graph retrieval operations.

Azure Cosmos DB's Gremlin API supports the property graph model.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/graph-introduction#introduction-to-graph-databases>

QUESTION 169

What is the primary purpose of a data warehouse?

- A. to provide answers to complex queries that rely on data from multiple sources
- B. to provide transformation services between source and target data stores
- C. to provide read-only storage of relational and non-relational historical data
- D. to provide storage for transactional line-of-business (LOB) applications

Answer: C

Explanation:

Consider using a data warehouse when you need to keep historical data separate from the source transaction systems for performance reasons. Data warehouses make it easy to access historical data from multiple locations, by providing a centralized location using common formats, keys, and data models.

Query both relational and nonrelational data.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/relational-data/data-warehousing>

QUESTION 170

Drag and Drop Question

Your company plans to load data from a customer relationship management (CRM) system to a data warehouse by using an extract, load, and transform (ELT) process.

Where does data processing occur for each stage of the ELT process? To answer, drag the appropriate locations to the correct stages. Each location may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Locations

Answer Area

A standalone data analysis tool	Extract:	<input type="text"/>
The CRM system	Load:	<input type="text"/>
The data warehouse	Transform:	<input type="text"/>

Answer:

Locations

Answer Area

<input type="text"/>	Extract:	<input type="text" value="The CRM system"/>
<input type="text"/>	Load:	<input type="text" value="The data warehouse"/>
<input type="text"/>	Transform:	<input type="text" value="A standalone data analysis tool"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: The CRM system

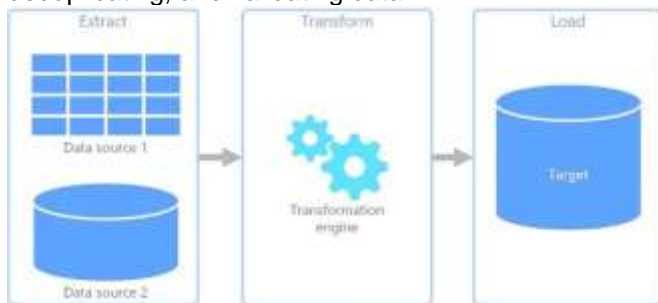
Data is extracted from the CRM system.

Box 2: The data warehouse

Data is loaded to the data warehouse.

Box 3: A standalone data analysis tool

The data transformation that takes place usually involves various operations, such as filtering, sorting, aggregating, joining data, cleaning data, deduplicating, and validating data.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/relational-data/etl>

QUESTION 171

Hotspot Question

To complete the sentence, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

Creating closed caption text for audio files
is an example of

<input type="text"/>	▼
cognitive	
descriptive	
predictive	
prescriptive	

analytics.

Answer:

Creating closed caption text for audio files
is an example of

<input type="text"/>	▼
cognitive	
descriptive	
predictive	
prescriptive	

analytics.

Explanation:

Descriptive, to answer the question: What's happening?



Note: Azure Media Indexer enables you to make content of your media files searchable and to generate a full-text transcript for closed captioning and keywords. You can process one media file or multiple media files in a batch.

Reference:

<https://demand-planning.com/2020/01/20/the-differences-between-descriptive-diagnostic-predictive-cognitive-analytics/>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/answering-whats-happening-whys-happening-and-what-will-happen-with-iot-analytics/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/media-services/previous/media-services-index-content>

QUESTION 172

Hotspot Question

To complete the sentence, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

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	▼	presents content defined by a query.
A heap		
A stored procedure		
A view		
An index		

Answer:

	▼	presents content defined by a query.
A heap		
A stored procedure		
A view		
An index		

QUESTION 173

Hotspot Question

To complete the sentence, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

An extract, load, and transform (ELT) process
requires

	▼
a separate transformation engine.	
a target data store powerful enough to transform data.	
data that is fully processed before being loaded to the target data store.	
a data pipeline that includes a transformation engine.	

Answer:

An extract, load, and transform (ELT) process
requires

	▼
a separate transformation engine.	
a target data store powerful enough to transform data.	
data that is fully processed before being loaded to the target data store.	
a data pipeline that includes a transformation engine.	

Explanation:

With ELT, the data store used to perform the transformation is the same data store where the data is ultimately consumed.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/relational-data/etl>

QUESTION 174

Hotspot Question

To complete the sentence, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

The Azure Cosmos DB

	▼
--	---

 API enables the use of SELECT statements to

Core (SQL)
Gremlin
MongoDB
Table

retrieve documents from Azure Cosmos DB.

Answer:

The Azure Cosmos DB

	▼
--	---

 API enables the use of SELECT statements to

Core (SQL)
Gremlin
MongoDB
Table

retrieve documents from Azure Cosmos DB.

Explanation:

Azure Cosmos DB SQL API accounts provide support for querying items using the Structured Query Language (SQL) syntax.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/choose-api>

QUESTION 175

Hotspot Question

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Extract, transform, and load (ETL) can reduce the transfer of sensitive data to destination systems.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Extract, load, and transform (ELT) transforms data by using a compute resource independent of the source system and destination system.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Extract, load, and transform (ELT) minimizes the time it takes to copy large volumes of data to destination systems.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Extract, transform, and load (ETL) can reduce the transfer of sensitive data to destination systems.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Extract, load, and transform (ELT) transforms data by using a compute resource independent of the source system and destination system.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Extract, load, and transform (ELT) minimizes the time it takes to copy large volumes of data to destination systems.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/relational-data/etl>

QUESTION 176

Hotspot Question

You plan to deploy a PostgreSQL database to Azure.

Which hosting model corresponds to the available deployment options? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

PostgreSQL on Azure VMs:

- Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
- Platform as a service (PaaS)
- Software as a service (SaaS)

Azure Database for PostgreSQL:

- Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
- Platform as a service (PaaS)
- Software as a service (SaaS)

Answer:

PostgreSQL on Azure VMs:

- Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
- Platform as a service (PaaS)
- Software as a service (SaaS)

Azure Database for PostgreSQL:

- Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
- Platform as a service (PaaS)
- Software as a service (SaaS)

Explanation:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/what-is-saas/>

QUESTION 177

Hotspot Question

To complete the sentence, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

natively support the analysis of relationships between entities.

- Column family databases
- Document databases
- Graph databases
- Key-value stores

Answer:

	natively support the analysis of relationships between entities.
Column family databases	
Document databases	
Graph databases	
Key-value stores	

QUESTION 178

Hotspot Question

To complete the sentence, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

Relational data is stored in	
	a file system as unstructured data.
	a hierarchal folder structure.
	a tabular form of rows and columns.
	comma-separated value (CSV) files.

Answer:

Relational data is stored in	
	a file system as unstructured data.
	a hierarchal folder structure.
	a tabular form of rows and columns.
	comma-separated value (CSV) files.

QUESTION 179

Hotspot Question

To complete the sentence, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

	physically sorts the data in a table based on the values in a specified column.
A view	
A clustered index	
A stored procedure	
A nonclustered index	

Answer:

	physically sorts the data in a table based on the values in a specified column.
A view	
A clustered index	
A stored procedure	
A nonclustered index	

Explanation:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/clustered-and-nonclustered-indexes-described?view=sql-server-ver15>