

DP-900^{Q&As}

Microsoft Azure Data Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Yes **No**

Batch processing can output data to a file store.

Batch processing can output data to a relational database.

Batch processing can output data to a NoSQL database.

Correct Answer:

Yes No

Batch processing can output data to a file store.

Batch processing can output data to a relational database.

Batch processing can output data to a NoSQL database.

Box 1: Yes Big data solutions often use long-running batch jobs to filter, aggregate, and otherwise prepare the data for analysis. Usually these jobs involve reading source files from scalable storage (like HDFS, Azure Data Lake Store, and Azure Storage), processing them, and writing the output to new files in scalable storage.

Box 2: No

Box 3: No

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/big-data/batch-processing>

QUESTION 2

What are two benefits of platform as a service (PaaS) relational database offerings in Azure, such as Azure SQL Database? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. access to the latest features
- B. complete control over backup and restore processes
- C. in-database machine learning services
- D. reduced administrative effort for managing the server infrastructure

Correct Answer: AD

A: Azure SQL Database is a fully managed platform as a service (PaaS) database engine that handles most of the database management functions such as upgrading, patching, backups, and monitoring without user involvement.

D: SQL Database delivers predictable performance with multiple resource types, service tiers, and compute sizes. It provides dynamic scalability with no downtime, built-in intelligent optimization, global scalability and availability, and advanced security options. These capabilities allow you to focus on rapid app development and accelerating your time-

to-market, rather than on managing virtual machines and infrastructure.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/sql-database-paas-overview>

QUESTION 3

You have a transactional application that stem data in an Azure SQL managed instance. When should you implement a read-only database replica?

- A. You need to generate reports without affecting the transactional workload.
- B. You need to audit the transactional application.
- C. You need to implement high availability in the event of a regional outage
- D. You need to improve the recovery point objective (RPO).

Correct Answer: A

Use read-only replicas to offload read-only query workloads.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/read-scale-out>

QUESTION 4**DRAG DROP**

Match the types of analytics that can be used to answer the business questions.

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

NOTE: Each correct match is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Cognitive	Why did sales increase last month? Analytics Type
Descriptive	How do I allocate my budget to buy different inventory terms? Analytics Type
Diagnostic	Which people are mentioned in a company's business documents? Analytics Type
Predictive	
Prescriptive	

Correct Answer:

Cognitive	Why did sales increase last month? Diagnostic
	How do I allocate my budget to buy different inventory terms? Predictive
	Which people are mentioned in a company's business documents? Descriptive
Prescriptive	

Box 1: Diagnostic

Diagnostic Analytics: At this stage you can begin to answer some of those why questions. Historical data can begin to

be measured against other data to answer the question of why something happened in the past. This is the process of gathering and interpreting different data sets to identify anomalies, detect patterns, and determine relationships.

Box 2: Prescriptive

Prescriptive analytics is a combination of data, mathematical models, and various business rules to infer actions to influence future desired outcomes.

Incorrect Answer:

Predictive analytics, broadly speaking, is a category of business intelligence that uses descriptive and predictive variables from the past to analyze and identify the likelihood of an unknown future outcome

Box 3: Descriptive

Generally speaking, data analytics comes in four types:

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

Diagnostic, to answer the question: Why's happening?

Predictive, to answer the question: What will happen?

Prescriptive, to answer the question: What actions should we take?



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/>

QUESTION 5

A bank has a system that manages financial transactions.

When transferring money between accounts, the system must never retrieve a value for the source account that reflects the balance before the transfer and a value for the destination account that reflects the balance after the transfer.

Of which ACID semantic is this an example?

- A. atomicity
- B. isolation
- C. durability
- D. consistency

Correct Answer: B

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