DP-700 Real Exam Q&A

Microsoft Fabric Data Engineering Certification Handbook

Includes Microsoft's Updated Study Guide with Real-World Questions, Answers, and Explanations

290+ Question and Answers with Explanation

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Preface

This book is designed as a focused exam guide for candidates preparing for the **DP-700: Microsoft Fabric Data Engineer Associate certification**. It does not teach the full concepts instead, it helps you assess and reinforce your knowledge through **exam-style questions and detailed explanations**.

The content is organized into **three parts**, covering all the topics outlined in Microsoft's latest official study guide. Each chapter contains:

- Carefully crafted multiple-choice questions based on real exam patterns
- Clear, in-depth explanations for every answer
- Scenario-based Q&A to reflect real-world data engineer-ing in Microsoft Fabric

This guide is ideal for professionals who already understand the concepts and now want to test their readiness, sharpen their exam focus, and boost their confidence.

If you're serious about passing the DP-700 exam, this book is built for you.

~ Abhishek Parmar (Kumar Abhiii)

About the Author

Abhishek Parmar (Kumar Abhiii) holds a B.Tech in Computer Science and brings close to a decade of experience in software engineering at leading multinational companies. He is a experienced author of several technical books and has in-depth knowledge of a wide range of industry certifications, including Microsoft Azure Fundamentals (AZ-900, DP-900, DP-700, AI-900), Microsoft Fabric, AWS Certified Solutions Architect Associate, AWS Certified Developer Associate, CompTIA A+, SnowPro® Core, Cisco CCNA, ITIL® Foundation. He remains committed to expanding his expertise.

Over the years, Abhishek has guided numerous students to certification success by breaking down complex topics into clear, real-world examples they can apply immediately. He creates practical exercises and mock exams that mirror actual test scenarios, helping learners build both confidence and mastery, and he continually updates his materials to reflect the latest industry standards.

Explore his latest content at https://9xcode.com/abhishek

Syllabus and Chapter Outline

Part 1: Implement and Manage an Analytics Solution (30–35%)

Chapter 1: Configure Microsoft Fabric Workspaces

- Configure Fabric workspace settings
- Configure Spark workspace settings
- Configure domain, OneLake, and data workflow workspaces

Chapter 2: Implement Life-cycle Management

- Configure version control
- Implement database projects
- Create and configure deployment pipelines

Chapter 3: Security and Governance

- Workspace- and item-level access controls
- Row-, column-, object-, and folder/file-level ACLs
- Dynamic data masking, sensitivity labels, and item endorsement
- Implement and use workspace logging

Chapter 4: Orchestrate Processes

- Choose between pipelines and notebooks
- Design and implement schedules and event-based triggers
- Implement orchestration patterns with parameters and dynamic expressions

Part 2: Ingest and Transform Data (30–35%)

Chapter 5: Design and Implement Data Loading Patterns

- Full vs. incremental loads

- Prepare data for dimensional models
- Loading patterns for streaming data

Chapter 6: Batch Ingestion and Transformation

- Select appropriate data stores
- Use dataflows, notebooks, KQL, and T-SQL for transformations
- Shortcuts, mirroring, and pipeline ingestion
- Transform with PySpark, SQL, and KQL; denormalize, group, aggregate
- Handle duplicates, missing, and late-arriving data

Chapter 7: Streaming Ingestion and Transformation

- Choose streaming engines and storage options in Real-Time Intelligence
- Process data via Eventstreams, Spark structured streaming, and KQL
- Implement windowing functions (tumbling, hopping, session)

Part 3: Monitor and Optimize an Analytics Solution (30–35%)

Chapter 8: Monitor Fabric Items

- Monitor data ingestion, transformation, and semantic model refresh
- Configure alerts for SLA breaches and anomalies

Chapter 9: Identify and Resolve Errors

- Pipeline, dataflow, notebook, Eventhouse, Eventstream, and T-SQL error handling
- Troubleshooting patterns and root cause analysis

Chapter 10: Performance Optimization

- Optimize lakehouse tables (file sizes, Z-order, compaction)

- Optimize pipelines, data warehouses, eventstreams, and Spark clusters
- Tune query performance for KQL and T-SQL

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Chapter 1: Configure Microsoft Fabric Workspaces

Topics

- Configure Fabric workspace settings
- Configure Spark workspace settings
- Configure domain, OneLake, and data workflow workspaces

Question 1: Which of the following roles is required to modify Spark settings within a Microsoft Fabric workspace?

- A) Member
- B) Contributor
- C) Admin
- D) Viewer

Answer: C) Admin

Explanation: Only users with the Admin role can modify Spark settings in a Microsoft Fabric workspace. This includes configuring compute settings and managing environments.

Question 2: What is the primary function of OneLake in Microsoft Fabric?

- A) To manage user permissions across workspaces
- B) To provide a unified data lake for the entire organization
- C) To host Power BI reports and dashboards
- D) To orchestrate data pipelines

Answer: B) To provide a unified data lake for the entire organization

Explanation: OneLake serves as a single, unified, logical data lake for the entire organization, allowing for centralized data storage and management.

Question 3: In Microsoft Fabric, what is the purpose of setting a default environment in workspace settings?

- A) To restrict access to specific users
- B) To define default compute and library configurations for notebooks and Spark jobs
- C) To enable real-time data streaming
- D) To create new workspaces automatically

Answer: B) To define default compute and library configurations for notebooks and Spark jobs

Explanation: Setting a default environment allows workspace admins to define default Spark compute configurations and libraries, ensuring consistency across notebooks and Spark job definitions.

Question 4: Which of the following is NOT a component you can include when creating a new Microsoft Fabric workspace?

- A) Lakehouse
- B) Dataflows
- C) Notebooks
- D) Azure Virtual Machines

Answer: D) Azure Virtual Machines

Explanation: Azure Virtual Machines are managed separately in Azure and are not part of Fabric workspaces. Components like Lakehouse, Dataflows, and Notebooks are part of Fabric.

Question 5: How can you enable users to create Microsoft Fabric items within a specific capacity?

- A) By assigning them the Viewer role
- B) By enabling the 'Users can create Fabric items' setting in the capacity settings
- C) By adding them to the workspace as Contributors
- D) By configuring the OneLake settings

Answer: B) By enabling the 'Users can create Fabric items' setting in the capacity settings

Explanation: To allow users to create Microsoft Fabric items within a specific capacity, you must enable this setting in the capacity settings of the admin portal.

Question 6: What is the primary purpose of enabling "Managed Private Endpoints" in a Microsoft Fabric workspace environment?

- A) To allow dataflow connections from external tenants
- B) To connect securely to Azure services without exposing traffic to the public internet
- C) To increase the workspace compute performance
- D) To share notebooks across domains

Answer: B) To connect securely to Azure services without exposing traffic to the public internet

Explanation: Enabling Managed Private Endpoints allows secure, private access to Azure services from within the Fabric workspace environment, keeping traffic within the Microsoft backbone network.

Question 7: What setting in Microsoft Fabric allows workspace admins to prevent users from publishing Power BI content to other workspaces?

- A) Limit external sharing
- B) Publish access control

- C) Workspace content isolation
- D) Report restriction policy

Answer: C) Workspace content isolation

Explanation: The "Workspace content isolation" setting prevents users from accessing or publishing content across different workspaces, enhancing data governance and boundary control.

Question 8: In Microsoft Fabric, what is the function of assigning a default domain to a workspace?

- A) To limit the use of Spark compute to specific users
- B) To ensure data lineage is captured across workspaces
- C) To enforce domain-specific data policies and access controls
- D) To automatically archive datasets

Answer: C) To enforce domain-specific data policies and access controls

Explanation: Assigning a default domain helps in applying specific policies, such as access control and governance rules, that are scoped to that domain across data items in the workspace.

Question 9: Which configuration option allows administrators to enforce the use of a specific Spark runtime version in Microsoft Fabric?

- A) Runtime selector policy
- B) Notebook version lock
- C) Spark environment policy
- D) Environment default settings

Answer: D) Environment default settings

Explanation: Administrators can use the default environment settings in Fabric to specify the Spark runtime version, ensuring consistency across all notebooks and jobs in a workspace.

Question 10: When configuring data workflow workspaces in Microsoft Fabric, which feature allows orchestrating multi-step pipelines with dependencies?

- A) Notebook chaining
- B) Lakehouse triggers
- C) Dataflow automation
- D) Data Pipeline activity scheduling

Answer: D) Data Pipeline activity scheduling

Explanation: Data Pipeline activity scheduling in Fabric enables the creation of complex workflows with dependencies between tasks, making it possible to manage ETL/ELT processes across the workspace.

Question 11: In Microsoft Fabric, which role is required to assign or modify workspace settings?

- A) Admin
- B) Contributor
- C) Member
- D) Viewer

Answer: A) Admin

Explanation: Only users with the Admin role can modify workspace settings, including configuration of domains, OneLake integration, and other workspace-level settings.

Question 12: What is the primary benefit of using the "Domain-based workspaces" feature in Microsoft Fabric?

- A) It provides access to Azure resources for workspaces
- B) It improves performance by using a local server
- C) It enables specific security policies to be applied based on domain context
- D) It simplifies workspace creation by automating the process

Answer: C) It enables specific security policies to be applied based on domain context

Explanation: Domain-based workspaces allow admins to enforce specific security policies, access controls, and governance rules that apply to the data within that domain.

Question 13: How can Microsoft Fabric admins secure access to OneLake from within a workspace?

- A) By enabling cross-tenant sharing
- B) By assigning the Contributor role to users
- C) By configuring managed private endpoints for the workspace
- D) By using external data gateway configurations

Answer: C) By configuring managed private endpoints for the workspace

Explanation: Managed private endpoints in Microsoft Fabric ensure that data traffic to and from OneLake remains private and secure by routing it through private networks, avoiding exposure to the public internet.

Question 14: Which feature of Microsoft Fabric allows the creation of reusable data transformation workflows across multiple workspaces?

- A) Dataflow templates
- B) Data pipeline orchestration

- C) Workspace migration tool
- D) Reusable library components

Answer: B) Data pipeline orchestration

Explanation: Data pipeline orchestration in Fabric allows you to define multi-step, reusable workflows that can be used across different workspaces, improving consistency and reducing duplication.

Question 15: What is the recommended approach to ensure seamless collaboration in Microsoft Fabric when working with sensitive data?

- A) Enable external sharing across all workspaces
- B) Assign the Contributor role to all users
- C) Use domain-based workspaces with enforced data access policies
- D) Allow unrestricted dataflow access

Answer: C) Use domain-based workspaces with enforced data access policies

Explanation: Domain-based workspaces allow organizations to set up specific data access controls, ensuring that only authorized users within a defined domain can access sensitive data, thus ensuring compliance and security.

Question 16: In Microsoft Fabric, how can you improve the performance of Spark-based workloads in a workspace?

- A) By using dedicated clusters with optimized compute settings
- B) By increasing the number of dataflows
- C) By using Power BI reports within the workspace
- D) By assigning the Viewer role to all users

Answer: A) By using dedicated clusters with optimized compute settings

Explanation: Optimizing the compute settings of Spark clusters within a workspace improves performance by providing better resources, especially for large-scale Spark-based workloads.

Question 17: Which setting in Microsoft Fabric workspace is used to configure the default environment for Spark jobs?

- A) Environment settings
- B) Compute configurations
- C) Default compute settings
- D) Workspace role configuration

Answer: C) Default compute settings

Explanation: Setting the default compute configuration ensures that every new Spark job or notebook inherits the predefined environment, making it easier to maintain consistency in compute resources across the workspace.

Question 18: When configuring a new workspace in Microsoft Fabric, which of the following is required to integrate with OneLake?

- A) A personal Microsoft account
- B) An Azure Active Directory (AAD) tenant
- C) A Dataflow subscription
- D) A Synapse workspace configuration

Answer: B) An Azure Active Directory (AAD) tenant

Explanation: OneLake integration in Microsoft Fabric relies on Azure Active Directory (AAD) for identity and access management. Proper integration requires the workspace to be linked with an AAD tenant.

Question 19: What is the role of the "OneLake dataflow workspace" in Microsoft Fabric?

- A) It stores backup copies of dataflows
- B) It acts as a central hub for managing and transforming dataflows
- C) It is used for storing report artifacts
- D) It manages workspace access permissions

Answer: B) It acts as a central hub for managing and transforming dataflows

Explanation: The OneLake dataflow workspace in Microsoft Fabric centralizes the management and transformation of dataflows, ensuring consistency and easy access for multiple users and teams.

Question 20: Which of the following best describes the purpose of domain-based workspaces in Microsoft Fabric?

- A) To provide scalability for high-traffic workloads
- B) To enforce domain-specific data security and governance rules
- C) To manage external API connections
- D) To automate the creation of new workspaces based on user roles

Answer: B) To enforce domain-specific data security and governance rules

Explanation: Domain-based workspaces allow organizations to apply domain-specific security policies and governance rules, ensuring proper access control and compliance when working with sensitive data.

Question 21: Which role is required to configure the OneLake dataflow workspace in Microsoft Fabric?

- A) Contributor

- B) Admin
- C) Viewer
- D) Member

Answer: B) Admin

Explanation: Only users with the Admin role have the permissions to configure the OneLake dataflow workspace in Microsoft Fabric, including setting up data transformation pipelines and workflows.

Question 22: What is the primary purpose of configuring Spark workspace settings in Microsoft Fabric?

- A) To control access to workspace resources
- B) To define the compute resources for Spark jobs
- C) To set security policies for notebooks
- D) To manage the integration with OneLake

Answer: B) To define the compute resources for Spark jobs

Explanation: Configuring Spark workspace settings in Microsoft Fabric is crucial for defining the resources, such as memory and CPU, allocated to Spark jobs, which directly impact job performance and efficiency.

Question 23: In Microsoft Fabric, how do you ensure that data stored in OneLake is securely managed across workspaces?

- A) By enabling data encryption at rest
- B) By assigning specific users to the Admin role
- C) By using Azure Key Vault for storage management
- D) By limiting user access to Power BI reports

Answer: A) By enabling data encryption at rest

Explanation: Data encryption at rest ensures that all data stored in OneLake is securely encrypted, safeguarding against unauthorized access and ensuring compliance with data protection regulations.

Question 24: What feature of Microsoft Fabric helps streamline dataflow orchestration within a workspace?

- A) Real-time streaming
- B) Automated dataflow scheduling
- C) Dataflow transformation rules
- D) Dataflow version control

Answer: B) Automated dataflow scheduling

Explanation: Automated dataflow scheduling in Microsoft Fabric allows users to automate data transformations and orchestrate dataflow execution at specific times, improving efficiency and reducing manual intervention.

Question 25: Which of the following is required to enable Spark-based analytics in a Microsoft Fabric workspace?

- A) A premium subscription to Power BI
- B) A Spark pool configured with appropriate compute resources
- C) A domain-based workspace integration
- D) A data lake storage account

Answer: B) A Spark pool configured with appropriate compute **resources**

Explanation: Enabling Spark-based analytics requires setting up a Spark pool in Microsoft Fabric with appropriate compute resources. This pool ensures the environment is ready for running Spark jobs and notebooks.

Question 26: When configuring a Microsoft Fabric workspace, which setting is crucial for ensuring proper integration with Azure Active Directory for workspace access control?

- A) Enabling resource-level authentication

- B) Configuring multi-factor authentication for all users
- C) Associating the workspace with a domain in Azure AD
- D) Setting up the default compute environment

Answer: C) Associating the workspace with a domain in Azure AD

Explanation: To ensure proper access control, the workspace must be associated with an Azure Active Directory domain. This integration allows for seamless user authentication and role-based access control for all workspace components.

Question 27: In a Microsoft Fabric workspace, which configuration is essential for managing the computational capacity of Spark jobs running on the cluster?

- A) Defining the number of Spark executors
- B) Setting up automatic scaling based on job workload
- C) Configuring Spark runtime parameters via a YAML file
- D) Assigning the appropriate workspace role to the Spark job executor

Answer: B) Setting up automatic scaling based on job workload

Explanation: To manage computational capacity effectively, automatic scaling allows Spark clusters to dynamically adjust resources based on job demands. This ensures optimal performance without manual intervention or over-provisioning.

Question 28: In Microsoft Fabric, which of the following settings needs to be configured to enable cross-workspace dataflows, allowing for the transfer of data from OneLake to other workspaces?

- A) Setting up a data gateway within the workspace
- B) Configuring dataflow access policies
- C) Enabling cross-workspace API access within OneLake settings

- D) Assigning a Contributor role to external users in the destination workspace

Answer: C) Enabling cross-workspace API access within OneLake settings

Explanation: To facilitate dataflows across workspaces, cross-workspace API access must be enabled in OneLake settings. This ensures that data can be transferred securely between multiple workspaces without manual data export or import.

Question 29: What is the primary impact of selecting the "Allow Dataflow Overwrite" option in a Microsoft Fabric workspace's dataflow configuration?

- A) It automatically triggers dataflow execution after every data update
- B) It allows users to overwrite existing dataflow configurations during updates
- C) It prevents any data overwriting in the dataflows
- D) It increases the execution speed of the dataflow

Answer: B) It allows users to overwrite existing dataflow configurations during updates

Explanation: Selecting "Allow Dataflow Overwrite" permits users to modify or update existing dataflows without having to create new ones from scratch. This setting ensures flexibility in managing data transformation processes.

Question 30: When configuring a Spark workspace in Microsoft Fabric, which of the following settings directly influences the performance of Spark jobs in terms of memory allocation and execution speed?

- A) Setting the default environment type to 'High Performance'

- B) Allocating a Spark pool with sufficient memory and CPU capacity
- C) Configuring Spark SQL and batch job settings in the metadata
- D) Limiting the number of concurrent users in the workspace

Answer: B) Allocating a Spark pool with sufficient memory and CPU capacity

Explanation: The performance of Spark jobs is directly influenced by the available memory and CPU capacity in the Spark pool. Configuring a Spark pool with adequate resources ensures optimal performance for resource-intensive jobs.

Chapter 2: Implement Life cycle Management

Topics

- Configure version control
- Implement database projects
- Create and configure deployment pipelines

Question 1: Which of the following is a prerequisite for enabling Git integration in Microsoft Fabric notebooks?

- A) The workspace must be in Premium capacity
- B) The user must have the Admin role in the workspace
- C) Git integration must be enabled in the Admin portal settings
- D) The notebook must be published to Power BI

Answer: C) Git integration must be enabled in the Admin portal settings

Explanation: Git integration in Microsoft Fabric notebooks requires the feature to be enabled in the Admin portal under the tenant settings. Without this, users will not see Git integration options.

Question 2: In Microsoft Fabric, what is the primary benefit of using deployment pipelines with multiple stages?

- A) It ensures that changes are automatically approved by all workspace members
- B) It enables developers to write Spark code directly in production
- C) It allows movement of content between development, test, and production environments with governance

- D) It reduces the need for version control by duplicating content

Answer: C) It allows movement of content between development, test, and production environments with governance

Explanation: Deployment pipelines in Fabric help manage and promote content through Dev, Test, and Prod stages, ensuring control, consistency, and version alignment across environments.

Question 3: What is the correct method to deploy a Lakehouse from a development workspace to production using deployment pipelines?

- A) Export the Lakehouse as a JSON and import it into production
- B) Use the Publish button in the Lakehouse interface
- C) Add the workspace to a deployment pipeline and promote to the next stage
- D) Use Azure Data Factory to move the Lakehouse

Answer: C) Add the workspace to a deployment pipeline and promote to the next stage

Explanation: In Microsoft Fabric, Lakehouses and other artifacts can be deployed to higher environments (e.g., Test or Prod) using deployment pipelines with promotion actions.

Question 4: Which version control approach is recommended for managing Fabric data pipeline definitions in enterprise environments?

- A) Store pipeline settings in Excel files
- B) Export pipelines as PDFs for documentation
- C) Use Git repositories to track pipeline JSON definitions
- D) Keep pipelines in local file systems for privacy

Answer: C) Use Git repositories to track pipeline JSON definitions

Explanation: Using Git enables collaborative version tracking, rollback capabilities, and integration with CI/CD workflows, which is essential for managing data pipeline definitions.

Question 5: When implementing database projects in Fabric, which feature allows parameterizing schema-level differences across environments?

- A) Data gateway
- B) Deployment rules
- C) Environment variables
- D) Stage filters

Answer: C) Environment variables

Explanation: Environment variables help parameterize values such as connection strings or schema names, allowing the same database project to work seamlessly across dev, test, and prod.

Question 6: How does Microsoft Fabric ensure traceability of changes when notebooks are connected to Git repositories?

- A) By locking notebooks after every change
- B) By auto-generating changelogs on SharePoint
- C) By storing notebook versions as commits with user metadata
- D) By exporting notebook versions to Excel

Answer: C) By storing notebook versions as commits with user metadata

Explanation: Git integration tracks changes to notebooks as commits, capturing author, timestamp, and change descriptions, which ensures full traceability and version management.

Question 7: What happens when content is promoted from development to test stage in a Fabric deployment pipeline?

- A) Only dashboards are copied, not datasets
- B) Metadata is replaced but the data remains in the same environment
- C) All workspace artifacts are duplicated to the test stage
- D) Users must manually reconfigure all data sources

Answer: C) All workspace artifacts are duplicated to the test stage

Explanation: Deployment pipelines duplicate the entire set of workspace artifacts (reports, datasets, etc.) when promoted between stages to maintain consistency and enable validation.

Question 8: In database project management, what is the primary advantage of using DACPAC-based deployment in Fabric-compatible systems?

- A) It allows deployment through the Power BI Service
- B) It supports automatic rollback on failure
- C) It provides schema validation and drift detection before deployment
- D) It encrypts data before deployment

Answer: C) It provides schema validation and drift detection before deployment

Explanation: DACPAC (Data-tier application package) deployments allow schema comparison, pre-deployment validation, and prevent unintended schema changes through drift detection.

Question 9: Which scenario best demonstrates an anti-pattern in implementing Fabric deployment pipelines?

- A) Including only reports in the deployment pipeline
- B) Using separate pipelines for Lakehouses and Power BI reports
- C) Modifying content directly in the Test or Production stage

- D) Automating promotions using REST APIs

Answer: C) Modifying content directly in the Test or Production stage

Explanation: Making direct edits in non-development stages breaks the CI/CD model, causing inconsistencies between environments and undermining the purpose of deployment pipelines.

Question 10: When configuring version control for a Fabric workspace, which constraint should you be aware of?

- A) Only Lakehouses can be version controlled
- B) Notebooks cannot be committed unless they're published
- C) Git integration is only available for Power BI artifacts
- D) Each user must authenticate their Git account individually

Answer: D) Each user must authenticate their Git account individually

Explanation: Git integration in Fabric requires individual user authentication, ensuring that commits are properly attributed and access is secure per user session.

Question 11: What is a key limitation of using deployment pipelines for Lakehouses in Microsoft Fabric?

- A) Lakehouses cannot be included in deployment pipelines
- B) Only one stage can include a Lakehouse at a time
- C) Data within the Lakehouse is not automatically migrated between stages
- D) Lakehouses must be converted to Power BI datasets before deployment

Answer: C) Data within the Lakehouse is not automatically migrated between stages

Explanation: Deployment pipelines handle metadata and structure but do not transfer the underlying data, requiring separate data migration strategies for Lakehouses.

Question 12: Which deployment pipeline behavior ensures artifact consistency when moving between Dev, Test, and Prod stages?

- A) Git snapshotting
- B) Artifact binding
- C) Workspace mirroring
- D) Stage comparison and overwrite

Answer: D) Stage comparison and overwrite

Explanation: Deployment pipelines use comparisons between stages to identify differences and overwrite artifacts to maintain consistency across environments.

Question 13: What must be true to publish a database project to an environment in Microsoft Fabric?

- A) The database project must be in XML format
- B) The project must include a linked Power BI report
- C) The deployment target must be a Lakehouse
- D) The deployment must be directed to a supported SQL endpoint

Answer: D) The deployment must be directed to a supported SQL endpoint

Explanation: Database projects require a compatible SQL endpoint (such as Synapse Data Warehouse or SQL analytics endpoint) as a target for successful deployment.

Question 14: In Fabric, what is the role of YAML configuration when integrating version control for pipelines and datasets?

- A) YAML is used to store authentication credentials
- B) YAML defines workspace metadata used during deployment
- C) YAML provides structured, version-controlled definitions for deployment artifacts
- D) YAML is used only for UI configuration in Fabric notebooks

Answer: C) YAML provides structured, version-controlled definitions for deployment artifacts

Explanation: YAML files are often used in CI/CD systems to declare the structure and steps of deployments, allowing Fabric components to be tracked and automated through version control.

Page 30 to 132 are not include in this sample.

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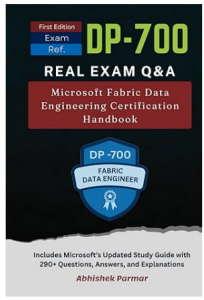

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by Abhishek Parmar (Author)

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DP-700 Real Exam *Q&A:* ***Microsoft Fabric Data Engineering Certification Handbook*** is the most complete and up-to-date resource for mastering data engineering on Microsoft Fabric. This book is aligned with **Microsoft's latest official study guide (2025 update)** and designed around real-world, scenario-based questions to help you learn by solving practical problems

Chapters Outline

Part 1: Implement and Manage an Analytics Solution (30–35%)

- Chapter 1: Configure Microsoft Fabric Workspaces
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