Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer試験解答 & Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer日本語資格取得

BONUS！！！ CertShiken Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineerダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1wUGnlufwPS4MXUew6yltEIRZgt3WBFrF

Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer試験に出席するための勉強は、メソッドに注意を払います。良い方法は、多くの場合、半分の労力で結果をもたらすことができます。したがって、私たちは試験の時間であり、また受験スキルを知っている必要があります。 Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineerクイズガイドは過去数年間の要約に基づいており、回答には特定のルールがあり、主観的または客観的な質問のいずれかが見つかります。共通する類似の対応モジュールで見つけることができます。このため、Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer試験のダンプでは、Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer試験に合格するのに役立つ資格試験のいくつかのタイプの質問をまとめています。

Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer試験は、Databricksを使用してビッグデータを処理するデータエンジニアの専門知識を証明したい方にとって、優れた選択肢です。この認定試験は、グローバルに認知され、Databricksをビッグデータ処理に使用する組織にとって高く評価されています。試験に合格することで、データエンジニアは自身の知識とスキルを検証し、キャリアアップのチャンスを増やすことができます。

Databricks認定プロフェッショナルデータエンジニア（Databricks認定プロフェッショナルDATA-Engineer）認定試験は、DataBricksを使用してデータパイプラインを構築および管理する際のデータエンジニアのスキルと専門知識を検証する非常に価値のある業界認定です。 DataBricksは、ビッグデータと機械学習用の統一された分析エンジンを提供するクラウドベースのデータプラットフォームです。この認定試験は、Databricksアーキテクチャ、データエンジニアリングのベストプラクティス、データパイプラインの設計と実装に関する候補者の知識をテストするように設計されています。

>> Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer試験解答 <<

Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer日本語資格取得、Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer復習内容

CertShikenは DatabricksのDatabricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer認定試験の認証に対して特別な教育ツールで、あなたに多くの時間とお金が使わないようにIT技術にも身につけさせるサイトでございます。CertShikenは専門家チームが自分の知識と経験ををを利用してDatabricksのDatabricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer「Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam」認証試験の問題集を研究したものでございます。

Databricks認定プロフェッショナルデータエンジニア認定は、データビリックプラットフォーム上のデータパイプラインとデータ湖の構築と維持を担当するデータエンジニア向けに設計されています。認証試験では、データエンジニアリングの概念、データモデリング、データ摂取、データ変換、データ処理、データウェアハウジングなど、幅広いトピックをカバーしています。この試験は、DataBricksプラットフォームでスケーラブルで信頼性の高いデータパイプラインを設計、構築、および維持する候補者の能力を評価するように設計されていま

す。

Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam 認定 Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer 試験問題 (Q143-Q148):

質問 # 143
Which of the below commands can be used to drop a DELTA table?

- A. DROP table_name
- B. DROP DELTA table_name
- C. DROP TABLE table_name FORMAT DELTA
- D. DROP TABLE table_name

正解：D

質問 # 144
The data governance team has instituted a requirement that all tables containing Personal Identifiable Information (PH) must be clearly annotated. This includes adding column comments, table comments, and setting the custom table property " contains_pii " = true .
The following SQL DDL statement is executed to create a new table:

```
CREATE TABLE dev.pii_test
(id INT, name STRING COMMENT "PII")
COMMENT "Contains PII"
TBLPROPERTIES ('contains_pii' = True)
```

Which command allows manual confirmation that these three requirements have been met?

- A. DESCRIBE HISTORY dev.pii test
- B. SHOW TBLPROPERTIES dev.pii test
- C. DESCRIBE DETAIL dev.pii test
- D. DESCRIBE EXTENDED dev.pii test
- E. SHOW TABLES dev

正解：D

解説：
This is the correct answer because it allows manual confirmation that these three requirements have been met.
The requirements are that all tables containing Personal Identifiable Information (PII) must be clearly annotated, which includes adding column comments, table comments, and setting the custom table property
"contains_pii" = true. The DESCRIBE EXTENDED command is used to display detailed information about a table, such as its schema, location, properties, and comments. By using this command on the dev.pii_test table, one can verify that the table has been created with the correct column comments, table comment, and custom table property as specified in the SQL DDL statement.
Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Lakehouse" section; Databricks Documentation, under "DESCRIBE EXTENDED" section.

質問 # 145
A data engineer is creating a daily reporting job. There are two reporting notebooks-one for weekdays and one for weekends. An "if/else condition" task is configured as {{job.start_time.is_weekday}} == true to route the job to either the weekday or weekend notebook tasks. The same job would be used across multiple time zones.
Which action should a senior data engineer take upon reviewing the job to merge or reject the pull request?

- A. Merge, as the job configuration looks good.
- B. Reject, as the {{job.start_time.is_weekday}} is for the UTC timezone .
- C. Reject, as the {{job.start_time.is_weekday}} is not a valid value reference.
- D. Reject, as they should use {{job.trigger_time.is_weekday}} instead.

正解：B

解説：
Databricks parameter templates like {{job.start_time.is_weekday}} evaluate in UTC time by default, not in local workspace or regional time zones. Therefore, when jobs are configured to run across different time zones, relying on is_weekday using UTC may cause scheduling and task routing mismatches (for example, triggering the weekday notebook in one region while it's still the weekend locally).
Databricks recommends adjusting conditional logic or pipeline parameters explicitly to handle time zone conversions if business requirements depend on local times. Because the engineer's configuration does not account for this behavior, a senior data engineer should reject the pull request and suggest time-zone-aware logic before merging.

質問 # 146
A Delta Lake table representing metadata about content from user has the following schema:
user_id LONG, post_text STRING, post_id STRING, longitude FLOAT, latitude FLOAT, post_time TIMESTAMP, date DATE
Based on the above schema, which column is a good candidate for partitioning the Delta Table?

- A. Post_time
- B. Date
- C. Post_id
- D. User_id

正解： B

解説：
Partitioning a Delta Lake table improves query performance by organizing data into partitions based on the values of a column. In the given schema, the date column is a good candidate for partitioning for several reasons:
Time-Based Queries: If queries frequently filter or group by date, partitioning by the date column can significantly improve performance by limiting the amount of data scanned.
Granularity: The date column likely has a granularity that leads to a reasonable number of partitions (not too many and not too few). This balance is important for optimizing both read and write performance.
Data Skew: Other columns like post_id or user_id might lead to uneven partition sizes (data skew), which can negatively impact performance.
Partitioning by post_time could also be considered, but typically date is preferred due to its more manageable granularity.
Reference:
Delta Lake Documentation on Table Partitioning: Optimizing Layout with Partitioning

質問 # 147
A junior data engineer on your team has implemented the following code block.

```
MERGE INTO events
USING new_events
ON events.event_id = new_events.event_id
WHEN NOT MATCHED
  INSERT *
```


The view new_events contains a batch of records with the same schema as the events Delta table. The event_id field serves as a unique key for this table.
When this query is executed, what will happen with new records that have the same event_id as an existing record?

- A. They are ignored.
- B. They are updated.
- C. They are deleted.
- D. They are merged.
- E. They are inserted.

正解： A

解説：
This is the correct answer because it describes what will happen with new records that have the same event_id as an existing record

when the query is executed. The query uses the INSERT INTO command to append new records from the view new_events to the table events. However, the INSERT INTO command does not check for duplicate values in the primary key column (event_id) and does not perform any update or delete operations on existing records. Therefore, if there are new records that have the same event_id as an existing record, they will be ignored and not inserted into the table events. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Append data using INSERT INTO" section.
"If none of the WHEN MATCHED conditions evaluate to true for a source and target row pair that matches the merge_condition, then the target row is left unchanged."
https://docs.databricks.com/en/sql/language-manual/delta-merge-into.html#:~:text=If%20none%20of%20the%20

質問 # 148
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レーニング資料

- socialmediastore.net, wavesocialmedia.com, jimafzn356406.blog5star.com, lorigsmw049692.nizarblog.com, exactlybookmarks.com, kallumhiuu256094.goabroadblog.com, tutors.a-one.ng, emiliaxmpt383596.blogrenanda.com, nikolasdxil019835.bloggactivo.com, rajanblqa185753.wikiap.com, Disposable vapes

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