

Associate-Developer-Apache-Spark-3.5日本語、 Associate-Developer-Apache-Spark-3.5問題集



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>> Associate-Developer-Apache-Spark-3.5日本語 <<

Associate-Developer-Apache-Spark-3.5問題集 & Associate-Developer-Apache-Spark-3.5日本語独学書籍

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Databricks Certified Associate Developer for Apache Spark 3.5 - Python 認定 Associate-Developer-Apache-Spark-3.5 試験問題 (Q84-Q89):

質問 #84

What is the relationship between jobs, stages, and tasks during execution in Apache Spark?

Options:

- A. A stage contains multiple tasks, and each task contains multiple jobs.
- B. A stage contains multiple jobs, and each job contains multiple tasks.
- C. A job contains multiple tasks, and each task contains multiple stages.
- D. A job contains multiple stages, and each stage contains multiple tasks.

正解: D

解説:

A Spark job is triggered by an action (e.g., count, show).

The job is broken into stages, typically one per shuffle boundary.

Each stage is divided into multiple tasks, which are distributed across worker nodes.

質問 # 85

An engineer wants to join two DataFrames `df1` and `df2` on the respective `employee_id` and `emp_id` columns:

`df1:employee_id INT,name STRING`

`df2:emp_id INT,department STRING`

The engineer uses:

```
result = df1.join(df2, df1.employee_id == df2.emp_id, how='inner')
```

What is the behaviour of the code snippet?

- A. The code fails to execute because the column names `employee_id` and `emp_id` do not match automatically
- B. The code fails to execute because it must use `on='employee_id'` to specify the join column explicitly
- C. The code works as expected because the join condition explicitly matches `employee_id` from `df1` with `emp_id` from `df2`
- D. The code fails to execute because PySpark does not support joining DataFrames with a different structure

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In PySpark, when performing a join between two DataFrames, the columns do not have to share the same name. You can explicitly provide a join condition by comparing specific columns from each DataFrame.

This syntax is correct and fully supported:

```
df1.join(df2, df1.employee_id == df2.emp_id, how='inner')
```

This will perform an inner join between `df1` and `df2` using the `employee_id` from `df1` and `emp_id` from `df2`.

Reference: Databricks Spark 3.5 Documentation # DataFrame API # join()

質問 # 86

A data engineer has been asked to produce a Parquet table which is overwritten every day with the latest data.

The downstream consumer of this Parquet table has a hard requirement that the data in this table is produced with all records sorted by the `market_time` field.

Which line of Spark code will produce a Parquet table that meets these requirements?

- A. `final_df \`
`.sortWithinPartitions("market_time") \`
`.write \`
`.format("parquet") \`
`.mode("overwrite") \`
`.saveAsTable("output.market_events")`
- B. `final_df \`
`.sort("market_time") \`
`.write \`
`.format("parquet") \`
`.mode("overwrite") \`
`.saveAsTable("output.market_events")`
- C. `final_df \`
`.orderBy("market_time") \`
`.write \`
`.format("parquet") \`
`.mode("overwrite") \`
`.saveAsTable("output.market_events")`
- D. `final_df \`
`.sort("market_time") \`
`.coalesce(1) \`
`.write \`

```
.format("parquet") \
.mode("overwrite") \
.saveAsTable("output.market_events")
```

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To ensure that data written out to disk is sorted, it is important to consider how Spark writes data when saving to Parquet tables. The methods `sort()` or `orderBy()` apply a global sort but do not guarantee that the sorting will persist in the final output files unless certain conditions are met (e.g. a single partition via `coalesce(1)` - which is not scalable).

Instead, the proper method in distributed Spark processing to ensure rows are sorted within their respective partitions when written out is:

```
sortWithinPartitions("column_name")
```

According to Apache Spark documentation:

"`sortWithinPartitions()` ensures each partition is sorted by the specified columns. This is useful for downstream systems that require sorted files." This method works efficiently in distributed settings, avoids the performance bottleneck of global sorting (as in `orderBy()` or `sort()`), and guarantees each output partition has sorted records - which meets the requirement of consistently sorted data.

Thus:

Option A and B do not guarantee the persisted file contents are sorted.

Option C introduces a bottleneck via `coalesce(1)` (single partition).

Option D correctly applies sorting within partitions and is scalable.

Reference: Databricks & Apache Spark 3.5 Documentation # DataFrame API # `sortWithinPartitions()`

質問 #87

A developer needs to produce a Python dictionary using data stored in a small Parquet table, which looks like this:

```
+-----+-----+
|region_id|region  |
+-----+-----+
|1        |AMERICA |
|3        |EUROPE  |
|0        |AFRICA  |
|4        |MIDDLE EAST|
|2        |ASIA    |
+-----+-----+
```

The resulting Python dictionary must contain a mapping of region -> region id containing the smallest 3 region_id values.

Which code fragment meets the requirements?

A)

```
regions = dict(
    regions_df \
        .select('region', 'region_id') \
        .sort('region_id') \
        .take(3)
)
```

B)

```

)
regions = dict(
    regions_df \
        .select('region_id', 'region') \
        .sort('region_id') \
        .take(3)
)

```

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C)

```

regions = dict(
    regions_df \
        .select('region_id', 'region') \
        .limit(3) \
        .collect()
)

```

databricks

D)

```

regions = dict(
    regions_df \
        .select('region', 'region_id') \
        .sort(desc('region_id')) \
        .take(3)
)

```

databricks

The resulting Python dictionary must contain a mapping of region -> region_id for the smallest 3 region_id values. Which code fragment meets the requirements?

- A. regions = dict(
regions_df
.select('region', 'region_id')
.sort('region_id')
.take(3)
)
- B. regions = dict(
regions_df
.select('region_id', 'region')
.sort('region_id')
.take(3)
)
- C. regions = dict(
regions_df
.select('region', 'region_id')
.sort(desc('region_id'))
.take(3)
)
- D. regions = dict(
regions_df
.select('region_id', 'region')
.limit(3)
.collect()
)

正解: A

解説:

The question requires creating a dictionary where keys are region values and values are the corresponding region_id integers. Furthermore, it asks to retrieve only the smallest 3 region_id values.

Key observations:

`.select('region', 'region_id')` puts the column order as expected by `dict()` - where the first column becomes the key and the second the value.

`.sort('region_id')` ensures sorting in ascending order so the smallest IDs are first.

`.take(3)` retrieves exactly 3 rows.

Wrapping the result in `dict(...)` correctly builds the required Python dictionary: `{ 'AFRICA': 0, 'AMERICA': 1, 'ASIA': 2 }`.

Incorrect options:

Option B flips the order to `region_id` first, resulting in a dictionary with integer keys - not what's asked.

Option C uses `.limit(3)` without sorting, which leads to non-deterministic rows based on partition layout.

Option D sorts in descending order, giving the largest rather than smallest `region_ids`.

Hence, Option A meets all the requirements precisely.

質問 # 88

A data engineer noticed improved performance after upgrading from Spark 3.0 to Spark 3.5. The engineer found that Adaptive Query Execution (AQE) was enabled.

Which operation is AQE implementing to improve performance?

- A. Optimizing the layout of Delta files on disk
- B. Collecting persistent table statistics and storing them in the metastore for future use
- C. Improving the performance of single-stage Spark jobs
- D. Dynamically switching join strategies

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Adaptive Query Execution (AQE) is a Spark 3.x feature that dynamically optimizes query plans at runtime.

One of its core features is:

Dynamically switching join strategies (e.g., from sort-merge to broadcast) based on runtime statistics.

Other AQE capabilities include:

Coalescing shuffle partitions

Skew join handling

Option A is correct.

Option B refers to statistics collection, which is not AQE's primary function.

Option C is too broad and not AQE-specific.

Option D refers to Delta Lake optimizations, unrelated to AQE.

Final Answer: A

質問 # 89

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Associate-Developer-Apache-Spark-3.5問題集: <https://www.it-passports.com/Associate-Developer-Apache-Spark-3.5.html>

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