

# Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer합격보장 가능 덤프 & Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer최신업데이트 시험덤프



PassTIP Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=11gLIYUsXuxpe04YmJyRV\\_QefJsls6Ifzqb](https://drive.google.com/open?id=11gLIYUsXuxpe04YmJyRV_QefJsls6Ifzqb)

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>> [Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer합격보장 가능 덤프](#) <<

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## 최신 Databricks Certification Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer 무료샘플문제 (Q66-Q71):

### 질문 # 66

A data architect has designed a system in which two Structured Streaming jobs will concurrently write to a single bronze Delta table. Each job is subscribing to a different topic from an Apache Kafka source, but they will write data with the same schema. To keep the directory structure simple, a data engineer has decided to nest a checkpoint directory to be shared by both streams.

The proposed directory structure is displayed below:

Which statement describes whether this checkpoint directory structure is valid for the given scenario and why?

- A. Yes; both of the streams can share a single checkpoint directory.
- B. No; only one stream can write to a Delta Lake table.
- C. No; each of the streams needs to have its own checkpoint directory.
- D. Yes; Delta Lake supports infinite concurrent writers.
- E. No; Delta Lake manages streaming checkpoints in the transaction log.

정답: C

설명:

This is the correct answer because checkpointing is a critical feature of Structured Streaming that provides fault tolerance and recovery in case of failures. Checkpointing stores the current state and progress of a streaming query in a reliable storage system, such as DBFS or S3. Each streaming query must have its own checkpoint directory that is unique and exclusive to that query. If two streaming queries share the same checkpoint directory, they will interfere with each other and cause unexpected errors or data loss. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Structured Streaming" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Checkpointing" section.

질문 # 67

Which of the statements is correct when choosing between lakehouse and Datawarehouse?

- A. Traditional Data warehouses can serve low query latency with high reliability for BI workloads
- B. Lakehouse replaces the current dependency on data lakes and data warehouses uses an open standard storage format and supports low latency BI workloads.
- C. SQL support is only available for Traditional Datawarehouse's, Lakehouses support Python and Scala
- D. Traditional Data warehouses are the preferred choice if we need to support ACID, Lakehouse does not support ACID.
- E. Traditional Data warehouses have special indexes which are optimized for Machine learning

정답: B

설명:

Explanation

The lakehouse replaces the current dependency on data lakes and data warehouses for modern data companies that desire:

- \* Open, direct access to data stored in standard data formats.
- \* Indexing protocols optimized for machine learning and data science.
- \* Low query latency and high reliability for BI and advanced analytics.

질문 # 68

The data governance team is reviewing code used for deleting records for compliance with GDPR. They note the following logic is used to delete records from the Delta Lake table named users.

□ Assuming that user\_id is a unique identifying key and that delete\_requests contains all users that have requested deletion, which statement describes whether successfully executing the above logic guarantees that the records to be deleted are no longer accessible and why?

- A. No; the Delta Lake delete command only provides ACID guarantees when combined with the merge into command.
- B. No; the Delta cache may return records from previous versions of the table until the cluster is restarted.
- C. Yes; Delta Lake ACID guarantees provide assurance that the delete command succeeded fully and permanently purged these records.
- D. No; files containing deleted records may still be accessible with time travel until a vacuum command is used to remove invalidated data files.
- E. Yes; the Delta cache immediately updates to reflect the latest data files recorded to disk.

정답: D

설명:

The code uses the DELETE FROM command to delete records from the users table that match a condition based on a join with another table called delete\_requests, which contains all users that have requested deletion. The DELETE FROM command deletes records from a Delta Lake table by creating a new version of the table that does not contain the deleted records. However, this does not guarantee that the records to be deleted are no longer accessible, because Delta Lake supports time travel, which allows querying previous versions of the table using a timestamp or version number. Therefore, files containing deleted records may still be accessible with time travel until a vacuum command is used to remove invalidated data files from physical storage. Verified

Reference: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Delete from a table" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Remove files no longer referenced by a Delta table" section.

### 질문 # 69

Which REST API call can be used to review the notebooks configured to run as tasks in a multi-task job?

- A. /jobs/get
- B. /jobs/runs/get
- C. /jobs/runs/get-output
- D. /jobs/list
- E. /jobs/runs/list

정답: A

#### 설명:

This is the correct answer because it is the REST API call that can be used to review the notebooks configured to run as tasks in a multi-task job. The REST API is an interface that allows programmatically interacting with Databricks resources, such as clusters, jobs, notebooks, or tables. The REST API uses HTTP methods, such as GET, POST, PUT, or DELETE, to perform operations on these resources. The /jobs/get endpoint is a GET method that returns information about a job given its job ID. The information includes the job settings, such as the name, schedule, timeout, retries, email notifications, and tasks. The tasks are the units of work that a job executes. A task can be a notebook task, which runs a notebook with specified parameters; a jar task, which runs a JAR uploaded to DBFS with specified main class and arguments; or a python task, which runs a Python file uploaded to DBFS with specified parameters. A multi-task job is a job that has more than one task configured to run in a specific order or in parallel. By using the /jobs/get endpoint, one can review the notebooks configured to run as tasks in a multi-task job. Verified Reference: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Databricks Jobs" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Get" section; Databricks Documentation, under "JobSettings" section.

### 질문 # 70

A table named user\_ltv is being used to create a view that will be used by data analysis on various teams.

Users in the workspace are configured into groups, which are used for setting up data access using ACLs.

The user\_ltv table has the following schema:

An analyze who is not a member of the auditing group executing the following query:

Which result will be returned by this query?

- A. All records from all columns will be displayed with the values in user\_ltv.
- B. All columns will be displayed normally for those records that have an age greater than 17; records not meeting this condition will be omitted.
- C. All columns will be displayed normally for those records that have an age greater than 18; records not meeting this condition will be omitted.
- D. All age values less than 18 will be returned as null values all other columns will be returned with the values in user\_ltv.

정답: C

#### 설명:

Given the CASE statement in the view definition, the result set for a user not in the auditing group would be constrained by the ELSE condition, which filters out records based on age. Therefore, the view will return all columns normally for records with an age greater than 18, as users who are not in the auditing group will not satisfy the is\_member('auditing') condition. Records not meeting the age > 18 condition will not be displayed.

### 질문 # 71

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