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Microsoft Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Azure Databricks Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which feature helps reduce data scan during query execution in Delta Lake?

- A. Cluster restart
- B. VACUUM retention override
- C. VACUUM
- D. Data skipping using statistics

Answer: D

Explanation:

Delta Lake uses data skipping based on file-level statistics (min/max values). This reduces unnecessary file scans and improves query performance. VACUUM removes old files but does not improve query speed. Cluster restart has no impact on query optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 25

You have an Azure Databricks workspace that uses Unity Catalog.

You have a Lakeflow Spark Declarative Pipelines (SDP) pipeline that ingests data into a managed Delta table named Table1. Table1 is used for analytics.

New columns are added to the source data, causing pipeline failures during writes to Table1.

You need to prevent the pipeline failures. The solution must ensure that schema changes are detected and handled.

What should you do?

- **A. Enable schema evolution.**
- B. Disable schema enforcement for Table1.
- C. Use row filters to exclude records that have new columns.
- D. Create a separate table for each schema version.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C - Enable schema evolution.

When new columns are added to the source data, a pipeline without schema evolution treats the unexpected columns as a schema mismatch and fails the write. Schema evolution, when enabled in an SDP pipeline, automatically adds those new columns to the target Delta table on the next pipeline run. The pipeline continues without intervention, and no historical data is lost.

Option A (disable schema enforcement) is the wrong lever - it removes all schema validation, which could allow corrupt or mistyped data into Table1. Schema evolution is a targeted, safer response.

Option B (row filters to exclude records with new columns) would silently discard valid records just because they carry extra fields - that's data loss. Option D (separate table per schema version) creates an explosion of tables as schemas evolve and makes downstream analytics significantly more complex. Schema evolution is the clean, built-in solution.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/delta-live-tables/schema-evolution>

NEW QUESTION # 26

You have an Azure Databricks workspace that contains multiple all-purpose clusters. You discover that some clusters remain idle for long periods after users finish their work. You need to reduce compute costs without affecting active workloads. What should you do?

- A. Convert the clusters into job clusters
- **B. Configure automatic termination.**
- C. Use spot instances.
- D. Enable autoscaling.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is D - configure automatic termination.

The problem is specific: clusters sit idle after users finish working but nobody manually shuts them down.

Automatic termination solves this directly - once a cluster has been idle for the configured period (no running commands, no attached notebooks with active execution), it shuts itself down. You eliminate the idle cost without any manual intervention and without affecting any workload that is actually running.

Option A (convert to job clusters) would force users off interactive all-purpose clusters, disrupting their development workflow.

Option B (spot instances) reduces the hourly rate while a cluster is running but does nothing about the idle-time problem - a cheaper idle cluster is still waste. Option C (enable autoscaling) reduces the number of workers during light load but keeps the cluster alive at the minimum node count. It saves some cost but doesn't fully eliminate idle spend the way auto-termination does.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/compute/configure#auto-termination>

NEW QUESTION # 27

You have an Azure Databricks workspace named Workspace1. You create a compute cluster named Cluster1 that will be used to ingest data.

You need to install the required libraries on Cluster 1. The solution must use Unity Catalog for access control. What should you do?

- A. Install the libraries on Cluster1 and manually restart the cluster.
- B. Upload the libraries to Workspace1 and install the libraries on Cluster1.
- C. Create a custom dependency management script and run the script from a Databricks notebook.
- **D. Install the libraries by using pip3.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. The %pip install command (or pip3 in a terminal context) creates an isolated, per-session library environment in notebooks, which is the Unity Catalog-compatible approach. Unity Catalog workspaces require cluster access mode set to 'Shared' or 'Single User,' and %pip installs work seamlessly within those modes without requiring cluster restarts.

Option A (custom dependency script) introduces extra maintenance work for every environment change - exactly what the question says to avoid. Option C installs libraries at the cluster level and requires a manual restart, which disrupts other users sharing the cluster and bypasses the per-notebook isolation model that Unity Catalog recommends. Option D uploads libraries to the Workspace file system (legacy DBFS approach), which is being deprecated in favour of Unity Catalog Volumes for library storage. Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/libraries/notebooks-python-libraries>

NEW QUESTION # 28

You have an Azure Databricks workspace that is enabled for Unity Catalog and contains a managed Delta table named Table1. Table1 stores customer data.

You need to implement a data retention solution that meets the following requirements:

- Deleted data must be retained for 30 days to support audits.
- Deleted data that is older than 30 days must be removed permanently.
- The solution must minimize administrative effort

Which two properties should you configure? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. delta.timeUntilArchived
- **B. delta.enableDeletionVectors**
- C. delta.deletedFileRetentionDuration
- **D. delta.logRetentionDuration**
- E. delta.autoOptimize.autoCompact

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

To configure an Azure Databricks managed Delta table to retain deleted data for 30 days and minimize administrative overhead, you must set the following table properties:

delta.logRetentionDuration: Set this to interval 30 days. This property controls how long the transaction log history is kept, which is essential for audit trails and time travel.

deletedFileRetentionDuration: Set this to interval 30 days. This property determines the threshold for when deleted data files become eligible for permanent removal by the VACUUM command.

Reference:

<https://docs.databricks.com/aws/en/delta/history>

NEW QUESTION # 29

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