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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer (DCPDE) is a certification program designed to validate the skills and knowledge of data professionals on the Databricks platform. Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam certification is aimed at professionals who design, build, and maintain data processing systems using Apache Spark and Databricks. The DCPDE certification demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the Databricks platform and the ability to design and implement data processing solutions using Spark.

The Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer exam is ideal for data engineers who want to demonstrate their expertise in designing, building, and maintaining big data processing pipelines using Databricks. Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam certification exam is tailored to the specific roles and responsibilities of a data engineer, and it covers a range of topics, including data ingestion, data transformations, data storage, and data analysis. By passing the exam, candidates can demonstrate their proficiency in using Databricks to solve complex big data challenges.

Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer certification exam is a comprehensive test that covers all aspects of data engineering with Databricks. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of Databricks architecture, data engineering concepts, data processing with Databricks, and data storage with Databricks. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer exam also tests the candidate's ability to design, implement, and maintain data engineering solutions using Databricks.

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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions

(Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90
An external object storage container has been mounted to the location/mnt/finance_eda_bucket.
The following logic was executed to create a database for the finance team:
After the database was successfully created and permissions configured, a member of the finance team runs the following code:
If all users on the finance team are members of thefinancegroup, which statement describes how thetx_sales table will be created?

- A. An managed table will be created in the storage container mounted to /mnt/finance eda bucket.
- B. An external table will be created in the storage container mounted to /mnt/finance eda bucket.
- C. A logical table will persist the query plan to the Hive Metastore in the Databricks control plane.
- D. A managed table will be created in the DBFS root storage container.
- E. A logical table will persist the physical plan to the Hive Metastore in the Databricks control plane.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The code uses the CREATE TABLE USING DELTA command to create a Delta Lake table from an existing Parquet file stored in an external object storage container mounted to /mnt/finance_eda_bucket. The code also uses the LOCATION keyword to specify the path to the Parquet file as
/mnt/finance_eda_bucket/tx_sales.parquet. By using the LOCATION keyword, the code creates an external table, which is a table that is stored outside of the default warehouse directory and whose metadata is not managed by Databricks. An external table can be created from an existing directory in a cloud storage system, such as DBFS or S3, that contains data files in a supported format, such as Parquet or CSV. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Create an external table" section.

NEW QUESTION # 91
A data architect has heard about lake's built-in versioning and time travel capabilities. For auditing purposes they have a requirement to maintain a full of all valid street addresses as they appear in the customers table.
The architect is interested in implementing a Type 1 table, overwriting existing records with new values and relying on Delta Lake time travel to support long-term auditing. A data engineer on the project feels that a Type 2 table will provide better performance and scalability.
Which piece of information is critical to this decision?

- A. Data corruption can occur if a query fails in a partially completed state because Type 2 tables requires Setting multiple fields in a single update.
- B. Shallow clones can be combined with Type 1 tables to accelerate historic queries for long-term versioning.
- C. Delta Lake time travel does not scale well in cost or latency to provide a long-term versioning solution.
- D. Delta Lake time travel cannot be used to query previous versions of these tables because Type 1 changes modify data files in place.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Delta Lake's time travel feature allows users to access previous versions of a table, providing a powerful tool for auditing and versioning. However, using time travel as a long-term versioning solution for auditing purposes can be less optimal in terms of cost and performance, especially as the volume of data and the number of versions grow. For maintaining a full history of valid street addresses as they appear in a customers table, using a Type 2 table (where each update creates a new record with versioning) might provide better scalability and performance by avoiding the overhead associated with accessing older versions of a large table. While Type 1 tables, where existing records are overwritten with new values, seem simpler and can leverage time travel for auditing, the critical piece of information is that time travel might not scale well in cost or latency for long-term versioning needs, making a Type 2 approach more viable for performance and scalability.
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Databricks Documentation on Delta Lake's Time Travel: Delta Lake Time Travel Databricks Blog on Managing Slowly Changing Dimensions in Delta Lake: Managing SCDs in Delta Lake

NEW QUESTION # 92

Each configuration below is identical to the extent that each cluster has 400 GB total of RAM, 160 total cores and only one Executor per VM.
Given a job with at least one wide transformation, which of the following cluster configurations will result in maximum performance?

- A. * Total VMs: 4
  * 100 GB per Executor
  * 40 Cores/Executor
- B. * Total VMs:2
  * 200 GB per Executor
  * 80 Cores / Executor
- C. * Total VMs: 8
  * 50 GB per Executor
  * 20 Cores / Executor
- D. * Total VMs; 1
  * 400 GB per Executor
  * 160 Cores / Executor

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
This is the correct answer because it is the cluster configuration that will result in maximum performance for a job with at least one wide transformation. A wide transformation is a type of transformation that requires shuffling data across partitions, such as join, groupBy, or orderBy. Shuffling can be expensive and time-consuming, especially if there are too many or too few partitions. Therefore, it is important to choose a cluster configuration that can balance the trade-off between parallelism and network overhead. In this case, having 8 VMs with 50 GB per executor and 20 cores per executor will create 8 partitions, each with enough memory and CPU resources to handle the shuffling efficiently. Having fewer VMs with more memory and cores per executor will create fewer partitions, which will reduce parallelism and increase the size of each shuffle block. Having more VMs with less memory and cores per executor will create more partitions, which will increase parallelism but also increase the network overhead and the number of shuffle files. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Performance Tuning" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Cluster configurations" section.

NEW QUESTION # 93
A junior data engineer is working to implement logic for a Lakehouse table named silver_device_recordings.
The source data contains 100 unique fields in a highly nested JSON structure.
The silver_device_recordings table will be used downstream for highly selective joins on a number of fields, and will also be leveraged by the machine learning team to filter on a handful of relevant fields, in total, 15 fields have been identified that will often be used for filter and join logic.
The data engineer is trying to determine the best approach for dealing with these nested fields before declaring the table schema.
Which of the following accurately presents information about Delta Lake and Databricks that may Impact their decision-making process?

- A. Tungsten encoding used by Databricks is optimized for storing string data: newly-added native support for querying JSON strings means that string types are always most efficient.
- B. Schema inference and evolution on Databricks ensure that inferred types will always accurately match the data types used by downstream systems.
- C. Because Delta Lake uses Parquet for data storage, Dremel encoding information for nesting can be directly referenced by the Delta transaction log.
- D. By default Delta Lake collects statistics on the first 32 columns in a table; these statistics are leveraged for data skipping when executing selective queries.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Delta Lake, built on top of Parquet, enhances query performance through data skipping, which is based on the statistics collected for each file in a table. For tables with a large number of columns, Delta Lake by default collects and stores statistics only for the first 32 columns. Thesestatistics include min/max values and null counts, which are used to optimize query execution by skipping irrelevant data files. When dealing with highly nested JSON structures, understanding this behavior is crucial for schema design, especially when determining which fields should be flattened or prioritized in the table structure to leverage data skipping efficiently for performance optimization.References: Databricks documentation on Delta Lake optimization techniques, including data skipping and

statistics collection (https://docs.databricks.com/delta/optimizations
/index.html).

NEW QUESTION # 94
A platform team lead is responsible for automating SQL Warehouse usage attribution across business units. They need to identify warehouse usage at the individual user level and share a daily usage report with an executive team that includes business leaders from multiple departments.
How should the platform lead generate an automated report that can be shared daily?

- A. Use system tables to capture audit and billing usage data and create a dashboard with a daily refresh schedule shared with the executive team.
- B. Use system tables to capture audit and billing usage data and share the queries with the executive team for manual execution.
- C. Let users run queries normally and have individual teams manually report usage to the executive team.
- D. Restrict users from running SQL queries unless they provide query details for attribution tracking.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Databricks Data Engineer Documents:
Databricks provides system tables under the system.billing and system.access schemas for auditing and cost attribution across SQL Warehouses. The best practice is to build a dashboard in Databricks SQL using these system tables and configure it with a daily refresh schedule. This ensures automated, up-to-date reporting of compute consumption, user activity, and cost distribution. Sharing this dashboard with executives provides transparency without requiring them to run queries manually. This approach aligns with Databricks' operational guidance on workspace observability and cost governance, making B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 95
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