

Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer試験の準備方法 | 最高のDatabricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer科目対策試験 | 効率的なDatabricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam模擬試験サンプル



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>> Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer科目対策 <<

Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer模擬試験サンプル & Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer資格専門知識

我々はDatabricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer問題集の英語版と日本語版を開発しています。英語版と日本語版の内容が同じですが、言葉だけ違います。Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer問題集に英語試験と日本語試験を準備する受験者たちは気楽に試験に合格することができます。それに、我々のDatabricksのDatabricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer日本語版問題集を購入するなら、英語版をおまけにさし上げます。

Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam 認定 Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer 試験問題 (Q175-Q180):

質問 # 175

What steps need to be taken to set up a DELTA LIVE PIPELINE as a job using the workspace UI?

- A. Select Workflows UI and Delta live tables tab, under task type select Delta live tables pipeline and select the pipeline JSON file
- B. DELTA LIVE TABLES do not support job cluster
- C. Select Workflows UI and Delta live tables tab, under task type select Delta live tables pipeline and select the notebook

- D. Use Pipeline creation UI, select a new pipeline and job cluster

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

The answer is,

Select Workflows UI and Delta live tables tab, under task type select Delta live tables pipeline and select the notebook.

Create a pipeline

To create a new pipeline using the Delta Live Tables notebook:

1. Click Workflows in the sidebar, click the Delta Live Tables tab, and click Create Pipeline.

2. Give the pipeline a name and click to select a notebook.

3. Optionally enter a storage location for output data from the pipeline. The system uses a de-fault location if you leave Storage Location empty.

4. Select Triggered for Pipeline Mode.

5. Click Create.

The system displays the Pipeline Details page after you click Create. You can also access your pipeline by clicking the pipeline name in the Delta Live Tables tab.

質問 # 176

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. 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.
- B. Because Delta Lake uses Parquet for data storage, Dremel encoding information for nesting can be directly referenced by the Delta transaction log.
- C. 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.
- D. Schema inference and evolution on Databricks ensure that inferred types will always accurately match the data types used by downstream systems.

正解: A

解説:

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. These statistics 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>).

質問 # 177

A Structured Streaming job deployed to production has been experiencing delays during peak hours of the day.

At present, during normal execution, each microbatch of data is processed in less than 3 seconds. During peak hours of the day, execution time for each microbatch becomes very inconsistent, sometimes exceeding 30 seconds. The streaming write is currently configured with a trigger interval of 10 seconds.

Holding all other variables constant and assuming records need to be processed in less than 10 seconds, which adjustment will meet the requirement?

- A. Decrease the trigger interval to 5 seconds; triggering batches more frequently allows idle executors to begin processing the next batch while longer running tasks from previous batches finish.

- B. Decrease the trigger interval to 5 seconds; triggering batches more frequently may prevent records from backing up and large batches from causing spill.
- C. The trigger interval cannot be modified without modifying the checkpoint directory; to maintain the current stream state, increase the number of shuffle partitions to maximize parallelism.
- D. Increase the trigger interval to 30 seconds; setting the trigger interval near the maximum execution time observed for each batch is always best practice to ensure no records are dropped.
- E. Use the trigger once option and configure a Databricks job to execute the query every 10 seconds; this ensures all backlogged records are processed with each batch.

正解: B

解説:

Explanation

The adjustment that will meet the requirement of processing records in less than 10 seconds is to decrease the trigger interval to 5 seconds. This is because triggering batches more frequently may prevent records from backing up and large batches from causing spill. Spill is a phenomenon where the data in memory exceeds the available capacity and has to be written to disk, which can slow down the processing and increase the execution time¹. By reducing the trigger interval, the streaming query can process smaller batches of data more quickly and avoid spill. This can also improve the latency and throughput of the streaming job².

The other options are not correct, because:

Option A is incorrect because triggering batches more frequently does not allow idle executors to begin processing the next batch while longer running tasks from previous batches finish. In fact, the opposite is true. Triggering batches more frequently may cause concurrent batches to compete for the same resources and cause contention and backpressure². This can degrade the performance and stability of the streaming job.

Option B is incorrect because increasing the trigger interval to 30 seconds is not a good practice to ensure no records are dropped. Increasing the trigger interval means that the streaming query will process larger batches of data less frequently, which can increase the risk of spill, memory pressure, and timeouts¹². This can also increase the latency and reduce the throughput of the streaming job. Option C is incorrect because the trigger interval can be modified without modifying the checkpoint directory. The checkpoint directory stores the metadata and state of the streaming query, such as the offsets, schema, and configuration³. Changing the trigger interval does not affect the state of the streaming query, and does not require a new checkpoint directory. However, changing the number of shuffle partitions may affect the state of the streaming query, and may require a new checkpoint directory⁴.

Option D is incorrect because using the trigger once option and configuring a Databricks job to execute the query every 10 seconds does not ensure that all backlogged records are processed with each batch. The trigger once option means that the streaming query will process all the available data in the source and then stop⁵. However, this does not guarantee that the query will finish processing within 10 seconds, especially if there are a lot of records in the source. Moreover, configuring a Databricks job to execute the query every 10 seconds may cause overlapping or missed batches, depending on the execution time of the query.

References: Memory Management Overview, Structured Streaming Performance Tuning Guide, Checkpointing, Recovery Semantics after Changes in a Streaming Query, Triggers

質問 # 178

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 # 179

A table named user_ltv is being used to create a view that will be used by data analysts 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:

email STRING, age INT, ltv INT

The following view definition is executed:

□ An analyst who is not a member of the marketing group executes the following query:

SELECT * FROM email_ltv

Which statement describes the results returned by this query?

- A. Three columns will be returned, but one column will be named "redacted" and contain only null values.
- B. The email, age, and ltv columns will be returned with the values in user_ltv.
- C. The email and ltv columns will be returned with the values in user_ltv.
- D. Only the email and ltv columns will be returned; the email column will contain all null values.
- E. Only the email and ltv columns will be returned; the email column will contain the string "REDACTED" in each row.

正解: E

解説:

The code creates a view called email_ltv that selects the email and ltv columns from a table called user_ltv, which has the following schema: email STRING, age INT, ltv INT. The code also uses the CASE WHEN expression to replace the email values with the string "REDACTED" if the user is not a member of the marketing group. The user who executes the query is not a member of the marketing group, so they will only see the email and ltv columns, and the email column will contain the string "REDACTED" in each row. Verified Reference: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Lakehouse" section; Databricks Documentation, under "CASE expression" section.

質問 # 180

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