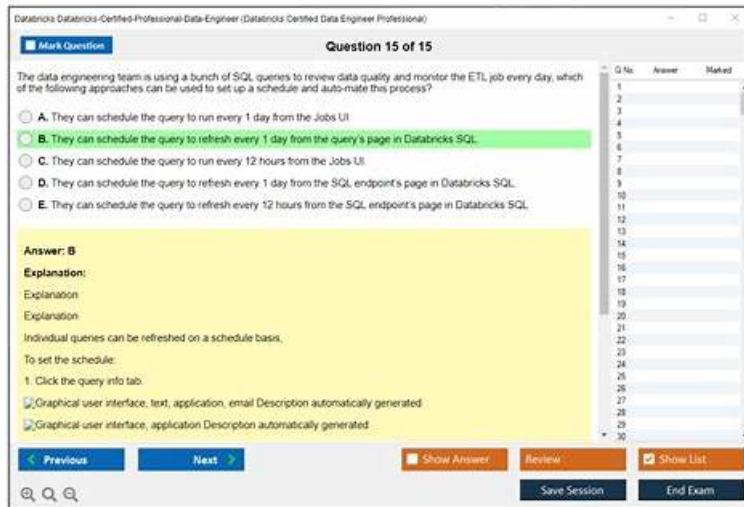


Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam Cram Pdf, Test Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Study Guide



From the time our company was just established until now, we have conducted multiple surveys of users. We also take every feedback from users very seriously. This is a very tedious job, but to better develop our Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer learning materials, our professional experts have been insisting on it! We hope to be responsible for every user of our Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam Braindumps. Your praise is the driving force of our Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer practice questions!

Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer exam is a comprehensive assessment that evaluates a candidate's ability to design, implement, and manage data pipelines, as well as leverage advanced analytics and machine learning techniques on the Databricks platform. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam consists of multiple-choice questions and requires candidates to complete a hands-on project that demonstrates their ability to build a data solution on the Databricks platform.

>> Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam Cram Pdf <<

Test Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Study Guide & Vce Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Torrent

Our company is a professional certificate exam materials provider, we have occupied in this field for years, and we have rich experiences. In addition, Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer exam materials contain both questions and answers, and you can have a quickly check after payment. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer training materials cover most of knowledge points for the exam, and you can master the major knowledge points for the exam as well as improve your professional ability in the process of learning. We have online and offline chat service staff for Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Training Materials, and they possess the professional knowledge, if you have any questions, you can consult us.

Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam is an online exam that can be taken from anywhere in the world. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer exam is timed and consists of multiple-choice questions and hands-on tasks that require the candidate to demonstrate their ability to perform specific tasks using Databricks. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam is designed to be challenging and requires a thorough understanding of Databricks data engineering concepts and techniques.

Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

A data engineer has created a new cluster using shared access mode with default configurations. The data engineer needs to allow the development team access to view the driver logs if needed.

What are the minimal cluster permissions that allow the development team to accomplish this?

- A. CAN RESTART
- B. CAN ATTACH TO
- C. CAN MANAGE
- D. CAN VIEW

Answer: D

Explanation:

Databricks provides different permission levels to control access to clusters. The correct minimal permission required for viewing driver logs is CAN VIEW.

Databricks Cluster Permission Levels:

* CAN ATTACH TO:

* Allows users to attach notebooks to a cluster but does not allow them to view logs.

* Not sufficient for viewing driver logs.

* CAN MANAGE:

* Grants full control over the cluster, including starting, stopping, and editing configurations.

* Too broad for this requirement.

* CAN VIEW (Correct Answer):

* Allows users to view cluster details, logs, and status but not modify any configurations.

* Minimal required permission for viewing logs.

* CAN RESTART:

* Grants permission to restart the cluster, but does not include log access.

* Not sufficient for viewing logs.

Conclusion:

The minimal permission needed to allow the development team to view driver logs is CAN VIEW.

References:

[Databricks Cluster Permissions Documentation](#)

NEW QUESTION # 28

What is the output of the below function when executed with input parameters 1, 3 :

1. def check_input(x,y):

2. if x < y:

3. x = x+1

4. if x < y:

5. x = x+1

6. if x < y:

7. x = x+1

8. return x

check_input(1,3)

- A. 3
(Correct)
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2
- E. 3

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 29

The Databricks CLI is used to trigger a run of an existing job by passing the job_id parameter. The response indicating the job run request was submitted successfully includes a field run_id. Which statement describes what the number alongside this field represents?

- A. The globally unique ID of the newly triggered run
- B. The job_id and number of times the job has been run are concatenated and returned.
- C. The number of times the job definition has been run in this workspace.

- D. The job_id is returned in this field.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Exact extract: "run_id: The canonical identifier of a run."

Exact extract: "Each job run has a unique run_id."

When a run is created via the Jobs API/CLI, Databricks returns a unique run_id for that specific run instance, distinct from the job's job_id.

Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 30

You have noticed the Data scientist team is using the notebook versioning feature with git integration, you have recommended them to switch to using Databricks Repos, which of the below reasons could be the reason the why the team needs to switch to Databricks Repos.

- A. Databricks Repos allows multiple users to make changes
- B. Databricks Repos allow you to add comments and select the changes you want to commit.
- C. Databricks Repos has a built-in version control system
- D. Databricks Repos allows merge and conflict resolution
- E. Databricks Repos automatically saves changes

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The answer is Databricks Repos allow you to add comments and select the changes you want to commit.

NEW QUESTION # 31

The view updates represents an incremental batch of all newly ingested data to be inserted or updated in the customers table.

The following logic is used to process these records.

MERGE INTO customers

USING (

SELECT updates.customer_id as merge_ey, updates.*

FROM updates

UNION ALL

SELECT NULL as merge_key, updates.*

FROM updates JOIN customers

ON updates.customer_id = customers.customer_id

WHERE customers.current = true AND updates.address <> customers.address) staged_updates ON customers.customer_id =

mergekey WHEN MATCHED AND customers. current = true AND customers.address <> staged_updates.

address THEN

UPDATE SET current = false, end_date = staged_updates.effective_date

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT (customer_id, address, current, effective_date, end_date)

VALUES (staged_updates.customer_id, staged_updates.address, true, staged_updates.effective_date, null) Which statement describes this implementation?

* The customers table is implemented as a Type 2 table; old values are overwritten and new customers are appended.

- A. The customers table is implemented as a Type 2 table; old values are maintained but marked as no longer current and new values are inserted.
- B. The customers table is implemented as a Type 1 table; old values are overwritten by new values and no history is maintained.
- C. The customers table is implemented as a Type 0 table; all writes are append only with no changes to existing values.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The provided MERGE statement is a classic implementation of a Type 2 SCD in a data warehousing context. In this approach, historical data is preserved by keeping old records (marking them as not current) and adding new records for changes. Specifically, when a match is found and there's a change in the address, the existing record in the customers table is updated to mark it as no longer current (current = false), and an end date is assigned (end_date = staged_updates.effective_date). A new record for the customer is then inserted with the updated information, marked as current. This method ensures that the full history of changes to customer information is maintained in the table, allowing for time-based analysis of customer data. Databricks documentation on implementing SCDs using Delta Lake and the MERGE statement (<https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-update.html#upsert-into-a-table-using-merge>).

NEW QUESTION # 32

Test Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Study Guide: <https://www.fast2test.com/Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer-premium-file.html>

