

Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer資格試験 & Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer問題と解答



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>> Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer資格試験 <<

Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer問題と解答 & Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer日本語資格取得

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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam 認定 Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer 試験問題 (Q203-Q208):

質問 # 203

A data engineer is using Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines Expectations feature to track the data quality of their incoming sensor data. Periodically, sensors send bad readings that are out of range, and they are currently flagging those rows with a warning and writing them to the silver table along with the good data. They've been given a new requirement - the bad rows need to be quarantined in a separate quarantine table and no longer included in the silver table.

This is the existing code for their silver table:

```
@dlt.table
@dlt.expect("valid_sensor_reading", "reading < 120")
def silver_sensor_readings():
return spark.readStream.table("bronze_sensor_readings")
```

What code will satisfy the requirements?

- A. `@dlt.table`
`@dlt.expect("valid_sensor_reading", "reading < 120")`
`def silver_sensor_readings():`
`return spark.readStream.table("bronze_sensor_readings")`
`@dlt.table`
`@dlt.expect("invalid_sensor_reading", "reading >= 120")`
`def quarantine_sensor_readings():`
`return spark.readStream.table("bronze_sensor_readings")`
- B. `@dlt.table`
`@dlt.expect_or_drop("valid_sensor_reading", "reading < 120")`
`def silver_sensor_readings():`
`return spark.readStream.table("bronze_sensor_readings")`
`@dlt.table`
`@dlt.expect_or_drop("invalid_sensor_reading", "reading >= 120")`
`def quarantine_sensor_readings():`
`return spark.readStream.table("bronze_sensor_readings")`
- C. `@dlt.table`
`@dlt.expect_or_drop("valid_sensor_reading", "reading < 120")`
`def silver_sensor_readings():`
`return spark.readStream.table("bronze_sensor_readings")`
`@dlt.table`
`@dlt.expect("invalid_sensor_reading", "reading >= 120")`
`def quarantine_sensor_readings():`
`return spark.readStream.table("bronze_sensor_readings")`
- D. `@dlt.table`
`@dlt.expect_or_drop("valid_sensor_reading", "reading < 120")`
`def silver_sensor_readings():`
`return spark.readStream.table("bronze_sensor_readings")`
`@dlt.table`
`@dlt.expect("invalid_sensor_reading", "reading < 120")`
`def quarantine_sensor_readings():`
`return spark.readStream.table("bronze_sensor_readings")`

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Databricks Documentation:

Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines (DLT) supports data quality enforcement using `@dlt.expect`, `@dlt.expect_or_drop`, and `@dlt.expect_all`.

`@dlt.expect` applies a rule and records whether rows pass or fail the condition but does not drop failing rows. Instead, failing rows can be written to a quarantine table.

`@dlt.expect_or_drop` enforces that only rows passing the condition flow downstream, dropping bad records automatically.

In this case, the requirement is:

Good rows (`reading < 120`) go to the silver table.

Bad rows (`reading >= 120`) go to a quarantine table.

Bad rows should not be included in silver.

The correct implementation is Option A, where:

The silver table uses `@dlt.expect` to validate `reading < 120`. These rows flow normally.

The quarantine table applies an expectation for `reading >= 120`, ensuring bad records are captured separately.

Other options are incorrect:

Option B/D: These either use `expect_or_drop` incorrectly or apply wrong conditions, leading to dropped rows without quarantining properly.
Option C: Uses `expect_or_drop` for both tables, which would discard bad rows instead of persisting them into a quarantine table.
Thus, Option A meets the business requirement to split good and bad data streams while ensuring both are captured for auditing and processing.

質問 # 204

Which statement characterizes the general programming model used by Spark Structured Streaming?

- A. Structured Streaming relies on a distributed network of nodes that hold incremental state values for cached stages.
- B. Structured Streaming leverages the parallel processing of GPUs to achieve highly parallel data throughput.
- C. Structured Streaming uses specialized hardware and I/O streams to achieve sub-second latency for data transfer.
- **D. Structured Streaming models new data arriving in a data stream as new rows appended to an unbounded table.**
- E. Structured Streaming is implemented as a messaging bus and is derived from Apache Kafka.

正解: D

質問 # 205

Which of the statements are incorrect when choosing between lakehouse and Datawarehouse?

- A. Traditional Data warehouses have storage and compute are coupled.
- B. Lakehouse uses standard data formats like Parquet.
- **C. Lakehouse cannot serve low query latency with high reliability for BI workloads, only suitable for batch workloads.**
- D. Lakehouse can be accessed through various API's including but not limited to Py-thon/R/SQL
- E. Lakehouse can have special indexes and caching which are optimized for Machine learning

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

The answer is Lakehouse cannot serve low query latency with high reliability for BI workloads, only suitable for batch workloads. Lakehouse can replace traditional warehouses by leveraging storage and compute optimizations like caching to serve them with low query latency with high reliability.

Focus on comparisons between Spark Cache vs Delta Cache.

<https://docs.databricks.com/delta/optimizations/delta-cache.html>

What Is a Lakehouse? - The Databricks Blog

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

A lakehouse has the following key features:

- **Transaction support:** In an enterprise lakehouse many data pipelines will often be reading and writing data concurrently. Support for ACID transactions ensures consistency as multiple parties concurrently read or write data, typically using SQL.
- **Schema enforcement and governance:** The Lakehouse should have a way to support schema enforcement and evolution, supporting DW schema architectures such as star/snowflake-schemas. The system should be able to reason about data integrity, and it should have robust governance and auditing mechanisms.
- **BI support:** Lakehouses enable using BI tools directly on the source data. This reduces staleness and improves recency, reduces latency, and lowers the cost of having to operationalize two copies of the data in both a data lake and a warehouse.
- **Storage is decoupled from compute:** In practice this means storage and compute use separate clusters, thus these systems are able to scale to many more concurrent users and larger data sizes. Some modern data warehouses also have this property.
- **Openness:** The storage formats they use are open and standardized, such as Parquet, and they provide an API so a variety of tools and engines, including machine learning and Python/R libraries, can efficiently access the data directly.
- **Support for diverse data types ranging from unstructured to structured data:** The lakehouse can be used to store, refine, analyze, and access data types needed for many new data applications, including images, video, audio, semi-structured data, and text.
- **Support for diverse workloads:** including data science, machine learning, and SQL and analytics. Multiple tools might be needed to support all these workloads but they all rely on the same data repository.
- **End-to-end streaming:** Real-time reports are the norm in many enterprises. Support for streaming eliminates the need for separate systems dedicated to serving real-time data applications.

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質問 # 206

The team has decided to take advantage of table properties to identify a business owner for each table, which of the following table DDL syntax allows you to populate a table property identifying the business owner of a table CREATE TABLE inventory (id INT, units FLOAT)

- A. SET TBLPROPERTIES business_owner = 'supply chain'
CREATE TABLE inventory (id INT, units FLOAT)
- B. CREATE TABLE inventory (id INT, units FLOAT)
SET TAG (business_owner = 'supply chain')
- C. CREATE TABLE inventory (id INT, units FLOAT)
SET (business_owner = 'supply chain')
- D. CREATE TABLE inventory (id INT, units FLOAT)
SET PROPERTY (business_owner = 'supply chain')
- E. TBLPROPERTIES (business_owner = 'supply chain')

正解: E

解説:

Explanation

CREATE TABLE inventory (id INT, units FLOAT) TBLPROPERTIES (business_owner = 'supply chain') Table properties and table options (Databricks SQL) | Databricks on AWS Alter table command can used to update the TBLPROPERTIES ALTER

TABLE inventory SET TBLPROPERTIES(business_owner , 'operations')

質問 # 207

Which statement describes Delta Lake Auto Compaction?

- A. Before a Jobs cluster terminates, optimize is executed on all tables modified during the most recent job.
- **B. An asynchronous job runs after the write completes to detect if files could be further compacted; if yes, an optimize job is executed toward a default of 128 MB.**
- C. Data is queued in a messaging bus instead of committing data directly to memory; all data is committed from the messaging bus in one batch once the job is complete.
- D. Optimized writes use logical partitions instead of directory partitions; because partition boundaries are only represented in metadata, fewer small files are written.
- E. An asynchronous job runs after the write completes to detect if files could be further compacted; if yes, an optimize job is executed toward a default of 1 GB.

正解: B

解説:

This is the correct answer because it describes the behavior of Delta Lake Auto Compaction, which is a feature that automatically optimizes the layout of Delta Lake tables by coalescing small files into larger ones. Auto Compaction runs as an asynchronous job after a write to a table has succeeded and checks if files within a partition can be further compacted. If yes, it runs an optimize job with a default target file size of 128 MB.

Auto Compaction only compacts files that have not been compacted previously. Verified References:

[Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Auto Compaction for Delta Lake on Databricks" section.

"Auto compaction occurs after a write to a table has succeeded and runs synchronously on the cluster that has performed the write. Auto compaction only compacts files that haven't been compacted previously."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/delta/tune-file-size>

質問 # 208

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Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer問題と解答: <https://www.jpctestking.com/Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer-exam.html>

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