










100% Pass 2026 Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate: Useful Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam Trustworthy Pdf

Databricks		Certification Details
Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate		
 Prior Certification Not Required	 Exam Validity 2 Years	 Exam Fee \$200 USD
 Exam Duration 90 Minutes	 No. of Questions 45 Questions	 Passing Marks 70%
 Recommended Experience Basic coding knowledge in SQL and Python		 Exam Format Multiple choice
 Languages English		

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The prominent benefits of Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam certification exam are validation of skills, updated knowledge, more career opportunities, instant rise in salary, and advancement of the career. Obviously, every serious professional wants to gain all these advantages. With the Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate Certification Exam, you can achieve this goal nicely and quickly.

Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam is ideal for data engineers, data analysts, data scientists, and other professionals who are interested in building and maintaining data pipelines using Databricks. By achieving this certification, candidates can demonstrate their expertise in working with Databricks and their ability to build and maintain scalable data pipelines. Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam certification can also help professionals advance their careers and open up new job opportunities in the field of data engineering.

The GAQM Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate certification exam is a popular certification program for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise and knowledge in data engineering. Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam certification is designed to validate the skills and experience of data engineers who work with Databricks, a cloud-based big data processing and analytics platform. Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate Exam covers a wide range of topics related to data engineering, including data ingestion, processing, storage, and analysis.

The GAQM Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate exam is a rigorous and challenging certification that requires candidates to have a strong foundation in data engineering principles and practices. It is recommended that candidates have at least 2-3 years of experience working with big data technologies before attempting the exam. However, there are training courses and study materials available to help candidates prepare for the exam and gain the necessary skills and knowledge.

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Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate Trustworthy Pdf Help You Pass the Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate Exam Easily

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Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q131-Q136):

NEW QUESTION # 131

Which of the following benefits of using the Databricks Lakehouse Platform is provided by Delta Lake?

- A. The ability to manipulate the same data using a variety of languages
- B. The ability to collaborate in real time on a single notebook
- C. The ability to set up alerts for query failures
- D. The ability to distribute complex data operations
- **E. The ability to support batch and streaming workloads**

Answer: E

Explanation:

Delta Lake is the optimized storage layer that provides the foundation for storing data and tables in the Databricks lakehouse. Delta Lake is fully compatible with Apache Spark APIs, and was developed for tight integration with Structured Streaming, allowing you to easily use a single copy of data for both batch and streaming operations and providing incremental processing at scale¹. Delta Lake supports upserts using the merge operation, which enables you to efficiently update existing data or insert new data into your Delta tables². Delta Lake also provides time travel capabilities, which allow you to query previous versions of your data or roll back to a specific point in time³. Reference: 1: What is Delta Lake? | Databricks on AWS 2: Upsert into a table using merge | Databricks on AWS 3: [Query an older snapshot of a table (time travel) | Databricks on AWS] Learn more [1learn.microsoft.com](https://learn.microsoft.com) [2medium.com](https://medium.com) [3slideshare.net](https://slideshare.net) [4docs.databricks.com](https://docs.databricks.com) [5github.com](https://github.com) [6key2consulting.com](https://key2consulting.com)

NEW QUESTION # 132

A data engineer has created a new database using the following command:

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS customer360;
```

In which of the following locations will the customer360 database be located?

- A. More information is needed to determine the correct response
- **B. dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse**
- C. dbfs:/user/hive/database/customer360
- D. dbfs:/user/hive/customer360

Answer: B

Explanation:

dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse Thereby showing "dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse/customer360.db" The location of the customer360 database depends on the value of the spark.sql.warehouse.dir configuration property, which specifies the default location for managed databases and tables. If the property is not set, the default value is dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse. Therefore, the customer360 database will be located in dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse/customer360.db. However, if the property is set to a different value, such as dbfs:/user/hive/database, then the customer360 database will be located in dbfs:/user/hive/database/customer360.db. Thus, more information is needed to determine the correct response.

Option A is not correct, as dbfs:/user/hive/database/customer360 is not the default location for managed databases and tables, unless the spark.sql.warehouse.dir property is explicitly set to dbfs:/user/hive/database.

Option B is not correct, as dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse is the default location for the root directory of managed databases and tables, not for a specific database. The database name should be appended with .db to the directory path, such as dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse/customer360.db.

Option C is not correct, as dbfs:/user/hive/customer360 is not a valid location for a managed database, as it does not follow the directory structure specified by the spark.sql.warehouse.dir property.

References:

* Databases and Tables

* [Databricks Data Engineer Professional Exam Guide]

NEW QUESTION # 133

A data engineer needs to determine whether to use the built-in Databricks Notebooks versioning or version their project using Databricks Repos.

Which of the following is an advantage of using Databricks Repos over the Databricks Notebooks versioning?

- A. Databricks Repos is wholly housed within the Databricks Lakehouse Platform
- **B. Databricks Repos supports the use of multiple branches**
- C. Databricks Repos automatically saves development progress

- D. Databricks Repos allows users to revert to previous versions of a notebook
- E. Databricks Repos provides the ability to comment on specific changes

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 134

A data engineer is using the following code block as part of a batch ingestion pipeline to read from a composable table:

```
transactions_df = (spark.read
    .schema(schema)
    .format("delta")
    .table("transactions")
)
```

Which of the following changes needs to be made so this code block will work when the transactions table is a stream source?

- A. Replace "transactions" with the path to the location of the Delta table
- B. Replace schema(schema) with option ("maxFilesPerTrigger", 1)
- **C. Replace spark.read with spark.readStream**
- D. Replace predict with a stream-friendly prediction function
- E. Replace format("delta") with format("stream")

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/structured-streaming/delta-lake.html>

NEW QUESTION # 135

A data engineer that is new to using Python needs to create a Python function to add two integers together and return the sum?

Which of the following code blocks can the data engineer use to complete this task?

- A.

```
function add_integers(x, y):
    return x + y
```
- B.

```
def add_integers(x, y):
    print(x + y)
```
- **C.

```
def add_integers(x, y):
    return x + y
```**
- D.

```
function add_integers(x, y):
    x + y
```
- E.

```
def add_integers(x, y):
    x + y
```

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_functions.asp

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-functions/>

NEW QUESTION # 136

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