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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer certification exam is a challenging exam that requires candidates to demonstrate their understanding of Databricks and data engineering concepts. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer exam consists of multiple-choice questions, and candidates have three hours to complete the exam. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam covers various topics, including data modeling, data warehousing, data governance, and working with Databricks clusters. To pass the exam, candidates must achieve a minimum passing score of 70%.

Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q144-Q149):

NEW QUESTION # 144

The downstream consumers of a Delta Lake table have been complaining about data quality issues impacting performance in their applications. Specifically, they have complained that invalidlatitudeandlongitudevalues in theactivity_detailstable have been breaking their ability to use other geolocation processes.
A junior engineer has written the following code to addCHECKconstraints to the Delta Lake table:
A senior engineer has confirmed the above logic is correct and the valid ranges for latitude and longitude are provided, but the code fails when executed.
Which statement explains the cause of this failure?

- A. The activity details table already contains records; CHECK constraints can only be added prior to inserting values into a table.
- B. Because another team uses this table to support a frequently running application, two-phase locking is preventing the operation from committing.
- C. The current table schema does not contain the field valid coordinates; schema evolution will need to be enabled before altering the table to add a constraint.
- D. The activity details table already exists; CHECK constraints can only be added during initial table creation.
- E. The activity details table already contains records that violate the constraints; all existing data must pass CHECK constraints in order to add them to an existing table.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The failure is that the code to add CHECK constraints to the Delta Lake table fails when executed. The code uses ALTER TABLE ADD CONSTRAINT commands to add two CHECK constraints to a table named activity_details. The first constraint checks if the latitude value is between -90 and 90, and the second constraint checks if the longitude value is between -180 and 180. The cause of this failure is that the activity_details table already contains records that violate these constraints, meaning that they have invalid latitude or longitude values outside of these ranges. When adding CHECK constraints to an existing table, Delta Lake verifies that all existing data satisfies the constraints before adding them to the table. If any record violates the constraints, Delta Lake throws an exception and aborts the operation. Verified References:
[Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Add a CHECK constraint to an existing table" section.
https://docs.databricks.com/en/sql/language-manual/sql-ref-syntax-ddl-alter-table.html#add-constraint

NEW QUESTION # 145
The viewupdatesrepresents an incremental batch of all newly ingested data to be inserted or updated in the customerstable.
The following logic is used to process these records.
Which statement describes this implementation?

- A. The customers table is implemented as a Type 0 table; all writes are append only with no changes to existing values.
- 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 2 table; old values are overwritten and new customers are appended.
- D. The customers table is implemented as a Type 3 table; old values are maintained as a new column alongside the current value.
- E. 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.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Explanation
The logic uses the MERGE INTO command to merge new records from the view updates into the table customers. The MERGE INTO command takes two arguments: a target table and a source table or view. The command also specifies a condition to match records between the target and the source, and a set of actions to perform when there is a match or not. In this case, the condition is to match records by customer_id, which is the primary key of the customers table. The actions are to update the existing record in the target with the new values from the source, and set the current_flag to false to indicate that the record is no longer current; and to insert a new record in the target with the new values from the source, and set the current_flag to true to indicate that the record is current. This means that old values are maintained but marked as no longer current and new values are inserted, which is the definition of a Type 2 table. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Merge Into (Delta Lake on Databricks)" section.

NEW QUESTION # 146
The data engineering team maintains a table of aggregate statistics through batch nightly updates. This includes total sales for the previous day alongside totals and averages for a variety of time periods including the 7 previous days, year-to-date, and quarter-to-date. This table is namedstore_saies_summaryand the schema is as follows:
The tabledaily_store_salescontains all the information needed to updatestore_sales_summary. The schema for this table is:
store_id INT, sales_date DATE, total_sales FLOAT
Ifdaily_store_salesis implemented as a Type 1 table and thetotal_salescolumn might be adjusted after manual data auditing, which approach is the safest to generate accurate reports in thestore_sales_summary table?

- A. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a batch read against the daily_store_sales table and use upsert logic to update results in the store_sales_summary table.
- B. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a Structured Streaming read against the daily_store_sales table and use upsert logic to update results in the store_sales_summary table.
- C. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a batch read against the daily_store_sales table and overwrite the store_sales_summary table with each Update.
- D. Use Structured Streaming to subscribe to the change data feed for daily_store_sales and apply changes to the aggregates in the store_sales_summary table with each update.
- E. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a batch read against the daily_store_sales table and append new rows nightly to the store_sales_summary table.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The daily_store_sales table contains all the information needed to update store_sales_summary. The schema of the table is:
store_id INT, sales_date DATE, total_sales FLOAT
The daily_store_sales table is implemented as a Type 1 table, which means that old values are overwritten by new values and no history is maintained. The total_sales column might be adjusted after manual data auditing, which means that the data in the table may change over time.
The safest approach to generate accurate reports in the store_sales_summary table is to use Structured Streaming to subscribe to the change data feed for daily_store_sales and apply changes to the aggregates in the store_sales_summary table with each update. Structured Streaming is a scalable and fault-tolerant stream processing engine built on Spark SQL. Structured Streaming allows processing data streams as if they were tables or DataFrames, using familiar operations such as select, filter, groupBy, or join. Structured Streaming also supports output modes that specify how to write the results of a streaming query to a sink, such as append, update, or complete. Structured Streaming can handle both streaming and batch data sources in a unified manner.
The change data feed is a feature of Delta Lake that provides structured streaming sources that can subscribe to changes made to a Delta Lake table. The change data feed captures both data changes and schema changes as ordered events that can be processed by downstream applications or services. The change data feed can be configured with different options, such as starting from a specific version or timestamp, filtering by operation type or partition values, or excluding no-op changes.
By using Structured Streaming to subscribe to the change data feed for daily_store_sales, one can capture and process any changes made to the total_sales column due to manual data auditing. By applying these changes to the aggregates in the store_sales_summary table with each update, one can ensure that the reports are always consistent and accurate with the latest data. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Spark Core" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Structured Streaming" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Delta Change Data Feed" section.

NEW QUESTION # 147
All records from an Apache Kafka producer are being ingested into a single Delta Lake table with the following schema:
key BINARY, value BINARY, topic STRING, partition LONG, offset LONG, timestamp LONG There are 5 unique topics being ingested. Only the "registration" topic contains Personal Identifiable Information (PII). The company wishes to restrict access to PII. The company also wishes to only retain records containing PII in this table for 14 days after initial ingestion. However, for non-PII information, it would like to retain these records indefinitely.
Which of the following solutions meets the requirements?

- A. Data should be partitioned by the registration field, allowing ACLs and delete statements to be set for the PII directory.
- B. All data should be deleted biweekly; Delta Lake's time travel functionality should be leveraged to maintain a history of non-PII information.
- C. Data should be partitioned by the topic field, allowing ACLs and delete statements to leverage partition boundaries.
- D. Because the value field is stored as binary data, this information is not considered PII and no special precautions should be taken.

- E. Separate object storage containers should be specified based on the partition field, allowing isolation at the storage level.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Partitioning the data by the topic field allows the company to apply different access control policies and retention policies for different topics. For example, the company can use the Table Access Control feature to grant or revoke permissions to the registration topic based on user roles or groups. The company can also use the DELETE command to remove records from the registration topic that are older than 14 days, while keeping the records from other topics indefinitely. Partitioning by the topic field also improves the performance of queries that filter by the topic field, as they can skip reading irrelevant partitions. References:
* Table Access Control: https://docs.databricks.com/security/access-control/table-acls/index.html
* DELETE: https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-update.html#delete-from-a-table

NEW QUESTION # 148
The operations team is interested in monitoring the recently launched product, team wants to set up an email alert when the number of units sold increases by more than 10,000 units. They want to monitor this every 5 mins.
Fill in the below blanks to finish the steps we need to take
* Create ___ query that calculates total units sold
* Setup ____ with query on trigger condition Units Sold > 10,000
* Setup ____ to run every 5 mins
* Add destination _____

- A. SQL, Job, Refresh, email address
- B. SQL, Job, SQL Cluster, email address
- C. Python, Job, SQL Cluster, email address
- D. SQL, Alert, Refresh, email address
- E. Python, Job, Refresh, email address

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The answer is SQL, Alert, Refresh, email address
Here the steps from Databricks documentation,
Create an alert
Follow these steps to create an alert on a single column of a query.
1.Do one of the following:
*Click Create in the sidebar and select Alert.
*Click Alerts in the sidebar and click the + New Alert button.
2.Search for a target query.
Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated
To alert on multiple columns, you need to modify your query. See Alert on multiple col-umns.
3.In the Trigger when field, configure the alert.
*The Value column drop-down controls which field of your query result is evaluated.
*The Condition drop-down controls the logical operation to be applied.
*The Threshold text input is compared against the Value column using the Condition you specify.
Note
If a target query returns multiple records, Databricks SQL alerts act on the first one. As you change the Value column setting, the current value of that field in the top row is shown beneath it.
4.In the When triggered, send notification field, select how many notifications are sent when your alert is triggered:
*Just once: Send a notification when the alert status changes from OK to TRIGGERED.
*Each time alert is evaluated: Send a notification whenever the alert status is TRIGGERED regardless of its status at the previous evaluation.
*At most every: Send a notification whenever the alert status is TRIGGERED at a spe-cific interval. This choice lets you avoid notification spam for alerts that trigger of-ten.
Regardless of which notification setting you choose, you receive a notification whenever the status goes from OK to TRIGGERED or from TRIGGERED to OK. The schedule settings affect how many notifications you will receive if the status remains TRIGGERED from one execution to the next. For details, see Notification frequency.
5.In the Template drop-down, choose a template:
*Use default template: Alert notification is a message with links to the Alert configuration screen and the Query screen.

*Use custom template: Alert notification includes more specific information about the alert.
a.A box displays, consisting of input fields for subject and body. Any static content is valid, and you can incorporate built-in template variables:
*ALERT_STATUS: The evaluated alert status (string).
*ALERT_CONDITION: The alert condition operator (string).
*ALERT_THRESHOLD: The alert threshold (string or number).
*ALERT_NAME: The alert name (string).
*ALERT_URL: The alert page URL (string).
*QUERY_NAME: The associated query name (string).
*QUERY_URL: The associated query page URL (string).
*QUERY_RESULT_VALUE: The query result value (string or number).
*QUERY_RESULT_ROWS: The query result rows (value array).
*QUERY_RESULT_COLS: The query result columns (string array).
An example subject, for instance, could be: Alert "{{ALERT_NAME}}" changed status to {{ALERT_STATUS}}.
b.Click the Preview toggle button to preview the rendered result.
Important
The preview is useful for verifying that template variables are rendered cor-rectly. It is not an accurate representation of the eventual notification content, as each alert destination can display notifications differently.
c.Click the Save Changes button.
6.In Refresh, set a refresh schedule. An alert's refresh schedule is independent of the query's refresh schedule.
*If the query is a Run as owner query, the query runs using the query owner's cre-dential on the alert's refresh schedule.
*If the query is a Run as viewer query, the query runs using the alert creator's cre-dential on the alert's refresh schedule.
7.Click Create Alert.
8.Choose an alert destination.
Important
If you skip this step you will not be notified when the alert is triggered.

NEW QUESTION # 149
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In today's competitive technology sector, the Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer certification is a vital credential. Many applicants, however, struggle to obtain up-to-date and genuine Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer exam questions in order to successfully prepare for the exam. If you find yourself in this circumstance, don't worry since ValidDumps has you covered with their real Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam Questions. Let's look at the characteristics of these Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam test Questions and how they can help you pass the Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer certification exam on the first try.

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