

DP-750日本語認定対策: Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Azure Databricks無料サービスを提供するDP-750学習指導



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>> DP-750日本語認定対策 <<

Microsoft DP-750試験の準備方法 | 素晴らしいDP-750日本語認定対策試験 | 実用的なImplementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Azure Databricks学習指導

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Microsoft Implementing Data Engineering Solutions Using Azure Databricks 認定 DP-750 試験問題 (Q34-Q39):

質問 # 34

You have an Azure Databricks workspace that is enabled for Unity Catalog and contains a Delta table named Sales_orders.

Sales.orders stores historical sales data.

You receive a daily CSV file daily that contains new sales records only. The file does NOT contain updates to existing rows You need to load the daily data into Sales.orders. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- * Preserve the existing data.
- * Add only the new records.
- * Minimize processing effort.

Which command should include in the loading strategy?

- A. INSERT OVERWRITE
- B. UPDATE

- **C. INSERT INTO**

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is C - INSERT INTO.

The scenario is clear: the daily file contains only new records, no updates to existing rows. INSERT INTO is the right command because it appends the new rows to Sales.orders without touching the existing historical data. All three requirements are satisfied: existing data is preserved, only new records are added, and the loading strategy is as simple as it gets.

Option A (INSERT OVERWRITE) replaces the existing data with just today's file. After the first day you'd have only 24 hours of history - all prior sales records would be gone. Option B (UPDATE) modifies specific existing rows based on a match condition; it doesn't load new records at all.

Because the source file is guaranteed to contain only new records and no duplicates of existing rows, a full MERGE is unnecessary overhead. Simple INSERT INTO is both correct and the most efficient approach.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/sql/language-manual/delta-insert-into>

質問 # 35

You have an Azure Databricks workspace that contains a job in Lakeflow Jobs named Job1. Job1 contains multiple tasks.

Failures of non-critical tasks must be logged but must NOT trigger notifications. Notifications must be triggered only when critical tasks have failed, and Job1 has completed. You need to configure the job alerting behavior.

What should trigger a notification?

- **A. a job failure**
- B. task success
- C. job success
- D. a task failure

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is B - a job failure.

The requirement draws a clear line: non-critical task failures should be logged silently; notifications should only fire when a critical failure causes the whole job to stop. Configuring the alert on 'Job Failure' achieves this precisely - the notification triggers when the job itself reaches a Failed terminal state, which only happens when at least one critical task has failed and the job cannot complete. Option A (task failure) would send a notification for every task-level failure, including non-critical ones.

That's exactly the noise the question wants to avoid. Option C (job success) would never alert on failures at all. Option D (task success) confirms completion but doesn't catch failures.

Setting alerting at the job level rather than the task level is also simpler to configure - you don't need to mark individual tasks as critical or non-critical in the notification settings.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/jobs/alerts>

質問 # 36

You have an Azure Databricks workspace that is attached to a Unity Catalog metastore named metastore1, metastore1 contains a catalog named catalog1.

You need to create a new schema named schema2 that meets the following requirements:

- Is contained in catalog1
- Uses `abfs://container@storageaccount.dfs.core.windows.net/data` as the managed location

Which SQL statement should you execute?

- **A. CREATE SCHEMA catalog1.schema2
MANAGED LOCATION 'abfs://container@storageaccount.dfs.core.windows.net/data';**
- B. CREATE SCHEMA catalog1.schema2
WITH DBPROPERTIES
(LOCATION-'abfs://container@storageaccount.dfs.core.windows.net/data');
- C. CREATE SCHEMA catalog1.schema2
LOCATION 'abfs://container@storageaccount.dfs.core.windows.net/data';
- D. CREATE CATALOG schema2
MANAGED LOCATION 'abfs://container@storageaccount.dfs.core.windows.net/data';

正解: A

解説:

To create a new schema with a specific managed location in Azure Databricks Unity Catalog, use the CREATE SCHEMA command.

CREATE SCHEMA catalog_name.schema_name

MANAGED LOCATION 'abfs://container@storageaccount.dfs.core.windows.net/data'; Catalog Name: Replace catalog_name with your existing catalog.

Schema Name: Replace schema_name with your desired new schema name. Quotes: The storage path must be enclosed in single quotes.

Privileges: You must have CREATE SCHEMA privileges on the parent catalog and ownership (or adequate permissions) on the external location.

Reference:

<https://dev.to/encorepartners/creating-your-first-catalog-schema-and-tables-in-databricks-20p3>

質問 # 37

You have an Azure Databricks workspace named Workspace1 that uses a Git repository. The repository contains a Databricks notebook named Notebook1.

From the main branch, you create a feature branch named Branch1 and commit changes to Notebooks. Another user commits changes to Notebook1 in main.

When you attempt to merge Branch1 into main, the merge fails due to conflicts.

You need to merge Branch1 into the main branch. The solution must ensure that Notebook1 includes all the changes from both the branches.

What should you do?

- A. From Workspace1, clone the main branch as a new repository.
- B. Apply the changes directly to the main branch.
- C. From Workspace1, clone Branch1 as a new repository.
- **D. Apply the main branch changes to Branch1 and resolve the conflicts.**

正解: D

解説:

The correct answer is D - apply the main branch changes to Branch1 and resolve the conflicts.

When a merge fails due to conflicts, the right workflow is to bring main's changes into the feature branch, resolve conflicts there, and then merge the clean feature branch into main. This is the standard Git conflict resolution pattern - resolve in the feature branch, not in main - because it protects the main branch from partial or broken states during resolution.

Option A (clone Branch1 as a new repository) creates a disconnected copy; it doesn't resolve the conflict and breaks the relationship with the remote. Option B (apply changes directly to main) bypasses the feature branch entirely and risks overwriting the other developer's work. Option C (clone main as a new repository) again creates a disconnected copy - none of Branch1's changes would be incorporated, and history would be lost.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/repos/git-operations-with-repos>

質問 # 38

You have an Azure Databricks workspace that is enabled for Unity Catalog. You plan to ingest data from CSV files stored in Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2. New rows are appended frequently.

You need to implement a data ingestion solution that meets the following requirements:

- * New data must be available in near-real time (NRT).
- * The data must be stored in managed Delta tables.
- * The solution must minimize custom code and maintenance effort.

What should you include in the solution?

- A. an external table that references the CSV files
- B. an Azure Data Factory pipeline
- C. scheduled Apache Spark batch jobs
- **D. Auto Loader**

正解: D

解説:

The correct answer is A - Auto Loader.

Auto Loader is exactly the right tool for this scenario: new CSV files land in ADLS Gen2, and they need to be ingested into managed Delta tables in near-real time with minimal custom code. Auto Loader uses file-system notifications or incremental directory listing to detect new arrivals, processes only the newly added files (skipping previously ingested ones), and writes results into Delta tables - all with schema inference and evolution support built in.

Option B (scheduled Spark batch jobs) adds latency tied to the schedule interval and requires custom 'what files have I already processed' tracking. Option C (external table referencing CSV files) exposes the raw files for querying but doesn't load data into managed Delta tables - it also can't provide NRT updates as files change. Option D (Azure Data Factory pipeline) introduces external orchestration overhead and is a heavier solution for something Auto Loader handles natively in a few lines of PySpark.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/ingestion/auto-loader/>

質問 #39

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DP-750学習指導: https://www.jpshiken.com/DP-750_shiken.html

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