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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q216-Q221):

NEW QUESTION # 216
The data governance team is reviewing code used for deleting records for compliance with GDPR. They note the following logic is used to delete records from the Delta Lake table namedusers.
Assuming thatuser_idis a unique identifying key and thatdelete_requestscontains all users that have requested deletion, which statement describes whether successfully executing the above logic guarantees that the records to be deleted are no longer accessible and why?

- A. No; the Delta cache may return records from previous versions of the table until the cluster is restarted.
- B. No; the Delta Lake delete command only provides ACID guarantees when combined with the merge into command.
- C. Yes; the Delta cache immediately updates to reflect the latest data files recorded to disk.
- D. No; files containing deleted records may still be accessible with time travel until a vacuum command is used to remove invalidated data files.
- E. Yes; Delta Lake ACID guarantees provide assurance that the delete command succeeded fully and permanently purged these records.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The code uses the DELETE FROM command to delete records from the users table that match a condition based on a join with another table called delete_requests, which contains all users that have requested deletion.
The DELETE FROM command deletes records from a Delta Lake table by creating a new version of the table that does not contain the deleted records. However, this does not guarantee that the records to be deleted are no longer accessible, because Delta Lake supports time travel, which allows querying previous versions of the table using a timestamp or version number. Therefore, files containing deleted records may still be accessible with time travel until a vacuum command is used to remove invalidated data files from physical storage.
Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Delete from a table" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Remove files no longer referenced by a Delta table" section.

NEW QUESTION # 217
An hourly batch job is configured to ingest data files from a cloud object storage container where each batch represent all records produced by the source system in a given hour. The batch job to process these records into the Lakehouse is sufficiently delayed to ensure no late-arriving data is missed. Theuser_idfield represents a unique key for the data, which has the following schema:
user_id BIGINT, username STRING, user_utc STRING, user_region STRING, last_login BIGINT, auto_pay BOOLEAN, last_updated BIGINT New records are all ingested into a table namedaccount_historywhich maintains a full record of all data in the same schema as the source. The next table in the system is namedaccount_currentand is implemented as a Type 1 table representing the most recent value for each uniqueuser_id.
Assuming there are millions of user accounts and tens of thousands of records processed hourly, which implementation can be used to efficiently update the describedaccount_currenttable as part of each hourly batch job?

- A. Overwrite the account current table with each batch using the results of a query against the account history table grouping by user id and filtering for the max value of last updated.
- B. Use Delta Lake version history to get the difference between the latest version of account history and one version prior, then write these records to account current.
- C. Use Auto Loader to subscribe to new files in the account history directory; configure a Structured Streaminq trigger once job to batch update newly detected files into the account current table.
- D. Filter records in account history using the last updated field and the most recent hour processed, making sure to deduplicate on username; write a merge statement to update or insert the most recent value for each username.
- E. Filter records in account history using the last updated field and the most recent hour processed, as well as the max last iogin by user id write a merge statement to update or insert the most recent value for each user id.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Explanation
This is the correct answer because it efficiently updates the account current table with only the most recent value for each user id. The code filters records in account history using the last updated field and the most recent hour processed, which means it will only process the latest batch of data. It also filters by the max last login by user id, which means it will only keep the most recent record for each user id within that batch. Then, it writes a merge statement to update or insert the most recent value for each user id into account current, which means it will perform an upsert operation based on the user id column. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Upsert into a table using merge" section.

NEW QUESTION # 218
A junior member of the data engineering team is exploring the language interoperability of Databricks notebooks. The intended outcome of the below code is to register a view of all sales that occurred in countries on the continent of Africa that appear in the geo_lookup table.
Before executing the code, running SHOW TABLES on the current database indicates the database contains only two tables: geo_lookup and sales .
Which statement correctly describes the outcome of executing these command cells in order in an interactive notebook?

- A. Cmd 1 will succeed and Cmd 2 will fail, countries at will be a Python variable containing a list of strings.
- B. Both commands will fail. No new variables, tables, or views will be created.
- C. Cmd 1 will succeed. Cmd 2 will search all accessible databases for a table or view named countries af: if this entity exists, Cmd 2 will succeed.
- D. Cmd 1 will succeed and Cmd 2 will fail, countries at will be a Python variable representing a PySpark DataFrame.
- E. Both commands will succeed. Executing show tables will show that countries at and sales at have been registered as views.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is the correct answer because Cmd 1 is written in Python and uses a list comprehension to extract the country names from the geo_lookup table and store them in a Python variable named countries af. This variable will contain a list of strings, not a PySpark DataFrame or a SQL view. Cmd 2 is written in SQL and tries to create a view named sales af by selecting from the sales table where city is in countries af. However, this command will fail because countries af is not a valid SQL entity and cannot be used in a SQL query. To fix this, a better approach would be to use spark.sql() to execute a SQL query in Python and pass the countries af variable as a parameter. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Language Interoperability" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Mix languages" section.

NEW QUESTION # 219
A data engineer wants to reflector the following DLT code, which includes multiple definition with very similar code:
In an attempt to programmatically create these tables using a parameterized table definition, the data engineer writes the following code.
The pipeline runs an update with this refactored code, but generates a different DAG showing incorrect configuration values for tables.
How can the data engineer fix this?

- A. Convert the list of configuration values to a dictionary of table settings, using different input the for loop.
- B. Wrap the loop inside another table definition, using generalized names and properties to replace with those from the inner table
- C. Load the configuration values for these tables from a separate file, located at a path provided by a pipeline parameter.
- D. Convert the list of configuration values to a dictionary of table settings, using table names as keys.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The issue with the refactored code is that it tries to use string interpolation to dynamically create table names within the dlc.table decorator, which will not correctly interpret the table names. Instead, by using a dictionary with table names as keys and their configurations as values, the data engineer can iterate over the dictionary items and use the keys (table names) to properly configure

the table settings. This way, the decorator can correctly recognize each table name, and the corresponding configuration settings can be applied appropriately.

NEW QUESTION # 220
The data architect has mandated that all tables in the Lakehouse should be configured as external Delta Lake tables.
Which approach will ensure that this requirement is met?

- A. Whenever a table is being created, make sure that the location keyword is used.
- B. When configuring an external data warehouse for all table storage. leverage Databricks for all ELT.
- C. When tables are created, make sure that the external keyword is used in the create table statement.
- D. Whenever a database is being created, make sure that the location keyword is used
- E. When the workspace is being configured, make sure that external cloud object storage has been mounted.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is the correct answer because it ensures that this requirement is met. The requirement is that all tables in the Lakehouse should be configured as external Delta Lake tables. An external table is a table that is stored outside of the default warehouse directory and whose metadata is not managed by Databricks. An external table can be created by using the location keyword to specify the path to an existing directory in a cloud storage system, such as DBFS or S3. By creating external tables, the data engineering team can avoid losing data if they drop or overwrite the table, as well as leverage existing data without moving or copying it. Verified Reference: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Create an external table" section.

NEW QUESTION # 221
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