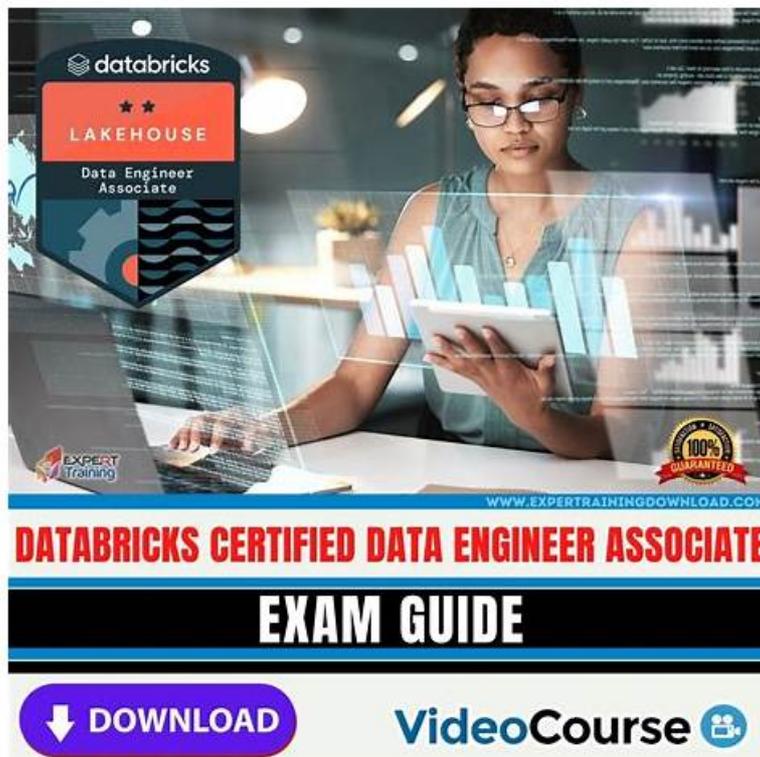


# Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate Reasonable Exam Price, Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate Exam Engine



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Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate certification exam is a valuable credential for data engineers who work with the Databricks platform. It demonstrates their mastery of data engineering concepts and their practical application using Databricks. Candidates who pass the exam receive a certificate that can help them advance their careers and gain recognition for their expertise.

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To become certified as a Databricks data engineer associate, individuals must pass a rigorous certification exam that tests their knowledge and understanding of Databricks technologies and their ability to apply them in practical situations. Databricks-Certified-

Data-Engineer-Associate Exam is designed to be challenging and requires individuals to have a deep understanding of data engineering concepts and technologies. However, individuals who successfully pass the exam can enjoy the benefits of becoming a certified Databricks data engineer associate and take their careers to the next level in the field of data engineering.

## Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

### NEW QUESTION # 44

A data analyst has a series of queries in a SQL program. The data analyst wants this program to run every day. They only want the final query in the program to run on Sundays. They ask for help from the data engineering team to complete this task.

Which of the following approaches could be used by the data engineering team to complete this task?

- A. They could wrap the queries using PySpark and use Python's control flow system to determine when to run the final query.
- B. They could only run the entire program on Sundays.
- C. They could redesign the data model to separate the data used in the final query into a new table.
- D. They could submit a feature request with Databricks to add this functionality.
- E. They could automatically restrict access to the source table in the final query so that it is only accessible on Sundays.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

This approach would allow the data engineering team to use the existing SQL program and add some logic to control the execution of the final query based on the day of the week. They could use the datetime module in Python to get the current date and check if it is a Sunday. If so, they could run the final query, otherwise they could skip it. This way, they could schedule the program to run every day without changing the data model or the source table. Reference: PySpark SQL Module, Python datetime Module, Databricks Jobs

### NEW QUESTION # 45

A data organization leader is upset about the data analysis team's reports being different from the data engineering team's reports. The leader believes the siloed nature of their organization's data engineering and data analysis architectures is to blame.

Which of the following describes how a data lakehouse could alleviate this issue?

- A. Both teams would be able to collaborate on projects in real-time
- B. Both teams would reorganize to report to the same department
- C. Both teams would respond more quickly to ad-hoc requests
- D. Both teams would autoscale their work as data size evolves
- E. Both teams would use the same source of truth for their work

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

A data lakehouse is a data management architecture that combines the flexibility, cost-efficiency, and scale of data lakes with the data management and ACID transactions of data warehouses, enabling business intelligence (BI) and machine learning (ML) on all data<sup>1,2</sup>. By using a data lakehouse, both the data analysis and data engineering teams can access the same data sources and formats, ensuring data consistency and quality across their reports. A data lakehouse also supports schema enforcement and evolution, data validation, and time travel to old table versions, which can help resolve data conflicts and errors<sup>1</sup>. References: 1: What is a Data Lakehouse? - Databricks 2: What is a data lakehouse? | IBM

### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which of the following can be used to simplify and unify siloed data architectures that are specialized for specific use cases?

- A. Data lake
- B. All of these
- C. Data lakehouse
- D. Data warehouse
- E. None of these

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A data lakehouse is a new paradigm that can be used to simplify and unify siloed data architectures that are specialized for specific use cases. A data lakehouse combines the best of both data lakes and data warehouses, providing a single platform that supports diverse data types, open standards, low-cost storage, high-performance queries, ACID transactions, schema enforcement, and governance. A data lakehouse enables data engineers to build reliable and scalable data pipelines that can serve various downstream applications and users, such as data science, machine learning, analytics, and reporting. A data lakehouse leverages the power of Delta Lake, a storage layer that brings reliability and performance to data lakes. References: What is a data lakehouse?, Delta Lake, Lakehouse: A New Generation of Open Platforms that Unify Data Warehousing and Advanced Analytics

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

A data engineer runs a statement every day to copy the previous day's sales into the table transactions. Each day's sales are in their own file in the location "/transactions/raw".

Today, the data engineer runs the following command to complete this task:

After running the command today, the data engineer notices that the number of records in table transactions has not changed.

Which of the following describes why the statement might not have copied any new records into the table?

- A. The format of the files to be copied were not included with the FORMAT\_OPTIONS keyword.
- **B. The previous day's file has already been copied into the table.**
- C. The PARQUET file format does not support COPY INTO.
- D. The names of the files to be copied were not included with the FILES keyword.
- E. The COPY INTO statement requires the table to be refreshed to view the copied rows.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The COPY INTO statement is an idempotent operation, which means that it will skip any files that have already been loaded into the target table. This ensures that the data is not duplicated or corrupted by multiple attempts to load the same file. Therefore, if the data engineer runs the same command every day without specifying the names of the files to be copied with the FILES keyword or a glob pattern with the PATTERN keyword, the statement will only copy the first file that matches the source location and ignore the rest. To avoid this problem, the data engineer should either use the FILES or PATTERN keywords to filter the files to be copied based on the date or some other criteria, or delete the files from the source location after they are copied into the table. References: 1: COPY INTO | Databricks on AWS 2: Get started using COPY INTO to load data | Databricks on AWS

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

A data engineer and data analyst are working together on a data pipeline. The data engineer is working on the raw, bronze, and silver layers of the pipeline using Python, and the data analyst is working on the gold layer of the pipeline using SQL. The raw source of the pipeline is a streaming input. They now want to migrate their pipeline to use Delta Live Tables.

Which change will need to be made to the pipeline when migrating to Delta Live Tables?

- A. The pipeline will need to use a batch source in place of a streaming source.
- **B. The pipeline can have different notebook sources in SQL & Python.**
- C. The pipeline will need to be written entirely in Python.
- D. The pipeline will need to be written entirely in SQL.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When migrating to Delta Live Tables (DLT) with a data pipeline that involves different programming languages across various data layers, the migration does not require unifying the pipeline into a single language. Delta Live Tables support multi-language pipelines, allowing data engineers and data analysts to work in their preferred languages, such as Python for data engineering tasks (raw, bronze, and silver layers) and SQL for data analytics tasks (gold layer). This capability is particularly beneficial in collaborative settings and leverages the strengths of each language for different stages of data processing.

Reference:

Databricks documentation on Delta Live Tables: Delta Live Tables Guide

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

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