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The Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer exam is a comprehensive test that requires the candidates to demonstrate their ability to design and implement data processing systems on Databricks. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer exam consists of multiple-choice questions and performance-based tasks that assess the candidates' ability to solve real-world data engineering problems using Databricks. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam is intended to be challenging, and candidates are expected to have a deep understanding of data engineering principles and best practices.

Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q147-Q152):

NEW QUESTION # 147

A Delta Lake table representing metadata about content posts from users has the following schema:
user_id LONG
post_text STRING
post_id STRING
longitude FLOAT
latitude FLOAT
post_time TIMESTAMP
date DATE
Based on the above schema, which column is a good candidate for partitioning the Delta Table?

- A. date
- B. post_id
- C. user_id
- D. post_time

Answer: A

Explanation:
Partitioning a Delta Lake table is a strategy used to improve query performance by dividing the table into distinct segments based on the values of a specific column. This approach allows queries to scan only the relevant partitions, thereby reducing the amount of data read and enhancing performance.
Considerations for Choosing a Partition Column:
Cardinality: Columns with high cardinality (i.e., a large number of unique values) are generally poor choices for partitioning. High cardinality can lead to a large number of small partitions, which can degrade performance.
Query Patterns: The partition column should align with common query filters. If queries frequently filter data based on a particular column, partitioning by that column can be beneficial.
Partition Size: Each partition should ideally contain at least 1 GB of data. This ensures that partitions are neither too small (leading to too many partitions) nor too large (negating the benefits of partitioning).
Evaluation of Columns:
date:
Cardinality: Typically low, especially if data spans over days, months, or years.
Query Patterns: Many analytical queries filter data based on date ranges.
Partition Size: Likely to meet the 1 GB threshold per partition, depending on data volume.
user_id:
Cardinality: High, as each user has a unique ID.
Query Patterns: While some queries might filter by user_id, the high cardinality makes it unsuitable for partitioning.
Partition Size: Partitions could be too small, leading to inefficiencies.
post_id:
Cardinality: Extremely high, with each post having a unique ID.
Query Patterns: Unlikely to be used for filtering large datasets.
Partition Size: Each partition would be very small, resulting in a large number of partitions.
post_time:
Cardinality: High, especially if it includes exact timestamps.
Query Patterns: Queries might filter by time, but the high cardinality poses challenges.
Partition Size: Similar to user_id, partitions could be too small.
Conclusion:
Given the considerations, the date column is the most suitable candidate for partitioning. It has low cardinality, aligns with common query patterns, and is likely to result in appropriately sized partitions.
Reference:
Delta Lake Best Practices
Partitioning in Delta Lake

NEW QUESTION # 148
The DevOps team has configured a production workload as a collection of notebooks scheduled to run daily using the Jobs UI. A new data engineering hire is onboarding to the team and has requested access to one of these notebooks to review the production logic.
What are the maximum notebook permissions that can be granted to the user without allowing accidental changes to production code or data?

- A. Can Manage

- B. Can Read
- C. Can Edit
- D. Can Run
- E. No permissions

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is the correct answer because it is the maximum notebook permissions that can be granted to the user without allowing accidental changes to production code or data. Notebook permissions are used to control access to notebooks in Databricks workspaces. There are four types of notebook permissions: Can Manage, Can Edit, Can Run, and Can Read. Can Manage allows full control over the notebook, including editing, running, deleting, exporting, and changing permissions. Can Edit allows modifying and running the notebook, but not changing permissions or deleting it. Can Run allows executing commands in an existing cluster attached to the notebook, but not modifying or exporting it. Can Read allows viewing the notebook content, but not running or modifying it. In this case, granting Can Read permission to the user will allow them to review the production logic in the notebook without allowing them to make any changes to it or run any commands that may affect production data. Verified Reference: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Databricks Workspace" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Notebook permissions" section.

NEW QUESTION # 149
An upstream source writes Parquet data as hourly batches to directories named with the current date. A nightly batch job runs the following code to ingest all data from the previous day as indicated by thedatevariable:

```
(spark.read
  .format("parquet")
  .load(f"/mnt/raw_orders/{date}")
  .dropDuplicates(["customer_id", "order_id"])
  .write
  .mode("append")
  .saveAsTable("orders")
)
```


Assume that the fieldscustomer_idandorder_idserve as a composite key to uniquely identify each order.
If the upstream system is known to occasionally produce duplicate entries for a single order hours apart, which statement is correct?

- A. Each write to the orders table will only contain unique records, but newly written records may have duplicates already present in the target table.
- B. Each write to the orders table will only contain unique records; if existing records with the same key are present in the target table, the operation will tail.
- C. Each write to the orders table will run deduplication over the union of new and existing records, ensuring no duplicate records are present.
- D. Each write to the orders table will only contain unique records, and only those records without duplicates in the target table will be written.
- E. Each write to the orders table will only contain unique records; if existing records with the same key are present in the target table, these records will be overwritten.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is the correct answer because the code uses the dropDuplicates method to remove any duplicate records within each batch of data before writing to the orders table. However, this method does not check for duplicates across different batches or in the target table, so it is possible that newly written records may have duplicates already present in the target table. To avoid this, a better approach would be to use Delta Lake and perform an upsert operation using mergeInto. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "DROP DUPLICATES" section.

NEW QUESTION # 150
How are the operational aspects of Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines different from Spark Structured Streaming?

- A. Structured Streaming can process continuous data streams, while Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines cannot.

- B. Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines manage the orchestration of multi-stage pipelines automatically, while Structured Streaming requires external orchestration for complex dependencies.
- C. Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines automatically handle schema evolution, while Structured Streaming always requires manual schema management.
- D. Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines can write to Delta Lake format, while Structured Streaming cannot.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Databricks Data Engineer Documents:
Databricks documentation explains that Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines build upon Structured Streaming but add higher-level orchestration and automation capabilities. They automatically manage dependencies, materialization, and recovery across multi-stage data flows without requiring external orchestration tools such as Airflow or Azure Data Factory. In contrast, Structured Streaming operates at a lower level, where developers must manually handle orchestration, retries, and dependencies between streaming jobs. Both support Delta Lake outputs and schema evolution; however, Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines simplify management by declaratively defining transformations and data quality expectations. Hence, the correct distinction is A - automated orchestration and management in Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines.

NEW QUESTION # 151
Data science team has requested they are missing a column in the table called average price, this can be calculated using units sold and sales amt, which of the following SQL statements allow you to reload the data with additional column

- A. 1.CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE sales
  2.AS SELECT *, salesAmt/unitsSold as avgPrice FROM sales
- B. MERGE INTO sales USING (SELECT *, salesAmt/unitsSold as avgPrice FROM sales)
- C. COPY INTO SALES AS SELECT *, salesAmt/unitsSold as avgPrice FROM sales
- D. 1.INSERT OVERWRITE sales
  2.SELECT *, salesAmt/unitsSold as avgPrice FROM sales
- E. OVERWRITE sales AS SELECT *, salesAmt/unitsSold as avgPrice FROM sales

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
1.CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE sales
2.AS SELECT *, salesAmt/unitsSold as avgPrice FROM sales
The main difference between INSERT OVERWRITE and CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE(CRAS) is that CRAS can modify the schema of the table, i.e it can add new columns or change data types of existing columns. By default INSERT OVERWRITE only overwrites the data.
INSERT OVERWRITE can also be used to overwrite schema, only when
spark.databricks.delta.schema.autoMerge.enabled is set true if this option is not enabled and if there is a schema mismatch command will fail.

NEW QUESTION # 152
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