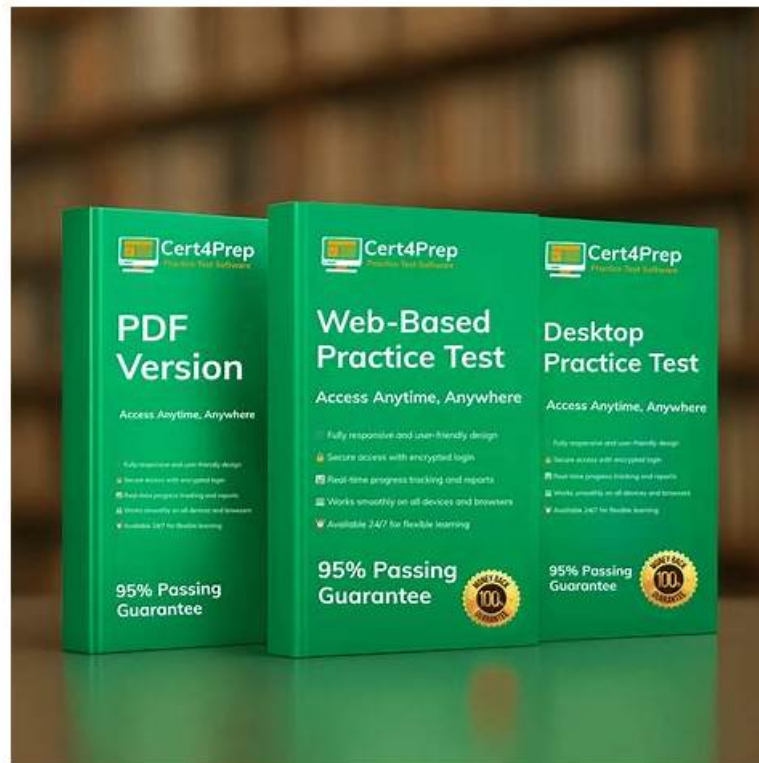


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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q149-Q154):

NEW QUESTION # 149

A table named `user_ltv` is being used to create a view that will be used by data analysis on various teams. Users in the workspace are configured into groups, which are used for setting up data access using ACLs. The `user_ltv` table has the following schema:



An analyst who is not a member of the auditing group executing the following query:



Which result will be returned by this query?

- A. All columns will be displayed normally for those records that have an age greater than 17; records not meeting this condition will be omitted.
- B. All age values less than 18 will be returned as null values all other columns will be returned with the values in `user_ltv`.
- C. All columns will be displayed normally for those records that have an age greater than 18; records not meeting this condition will be omitted.
- D. All records from all columns will be displayed with the values in `user_ltv`.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Given the CASE statement in the view definition, the result set for a user not in the auditing group would be constrained by the ELSE condition, which filters out records based on age. Therefore, the view will return all columns normally for records with an age greater than 18, as users who are not in the auditing group will not satisfy the `is_member('auditing')` condition. Records not meeting the `age > 18` condition will not be displayed.

NEW QUESTION # 150

A data engineer is tasked with ensuring that a Delta table in Databricks continuously retains deleted files for 15 days (instead of the default 7 days), in order to permanently comply with the organization's data retention policy.

Which code snippet correctly sets this retention period for deleted files?

- A. `spark.sql("VACUUM my_table RETAIN 15 HOURS")`
- B. `from delta.tables import *`
`deltaTable = DeltaTable.forPath(spark, "/mnt/data/my_table")`
`deltaTable.deletedFileRetentionDuration = "interval 15 days"`
- C. `spark.conf.set("spark.databricks.delta.deletedFileRetentionDuration", "15 days")`
- D. `spark.sql("ALTER TABLE my_table SET TBLPROPERTIES ('delta.deletedFileRetentionDuration' = 'interval 15 days')")`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

In Delta Lake, the property `delta.deletedFileRetentionDuration` controls how long deleted data files are retained before being permanently removed during a VACUUM operation.

By default, this retention duration is set to 7 days.

To comply with stricter retention requirements, organizations can explicitly update the table property using an ALTER TABLE statement.

Option A uses the correct SQL command:

`ALTER TABLE my_table SET TBLPROPERTIES ('delta.deletedFileRetentionDuration' = 'interval 15 days')` This updates the Delta table metadata so that all future operations respect the 15-day retention policy for deleted files.

Why not the others?

B: This code incorrectly tries to set the property via the DeltaTable API. Delta's Python API does not expose direct attributes like `deletedFileRetentionDuration`; instead, properties must be set through ALTER TABLE or DataFrameWriter options.

C: VACUUM ... RETAIN specifies a one-time file cleanup action (e.g., retaining 15 hours of history), not a persistent retention policy. It cannot be used to set a continuous retention duration.

D: Setting `spark.conf` applies a session-level configuration and does not permanently update the table's retention metadata. Once the session ends, this configuration is lost.

Therefore, Option A is the correct and documented approach for persistently enforcing a 15-day deleted file retention period in Delta Lake.

NEW QUESTION # 151

A CHECK constraint has been successfully added to the Delta table named `activity_details` using the following logic:

A batch job is attempting to insert new records to the table, including a record where `latitude = 45.50` and `longitude = 212.67`.

Which statement describes the outcome of this batch insert?

- A. The write will include all records in the target table; any violations will be indicated in the boolean column named `valid_coordinates`.
- B. The write will fail when the violating record is reached; any records previously processed will be recorded to the target table.
- C. The write will insert all records except those that violate the table constraints; the violating records will be reported in a warning log.
- **D. The write will fail completely because of the constraint violation and no records will be inserted into the target table.**
- E. The write will insert all records except those that violate the table constraints; the violating records will be recorded to a quarantine table.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The CHECK constraint is used to ensure that the data inserted into the table meets the specified conditions. In this case, the CHECK constraint is used to ensure that the latitude and longitude values are within the specified range. If the data does not meet the specified conditions, the write operation will fail completely and no records will be inserted into the target table. This is because Delta Lake supports ACID transactions, which means that either all the data is written or none of it is written. Therefore, the batch insert will fail when it encounters a record that violates the constraint, and the target table will not be updated. References:

* Constraints: <https://docs.delta.io/latest/delta-constraints.html>

* ACID Transactions: <https://docs.delta.io/latest/delta-intro.html#acid-transactions>

NEW QUESTION # 152

You are working on a process to load external CSV files into a delta table by leveraging the COPY INTO command, but after running the command for the second time no data was loaded into the table name, why is that?

1. `COPY INTO table_name`
2. `FROM 'dbfs:/mnt/raw/*.csv'`
3. `FILEFORMAT = CSV`

- A. Run `REFRESH TABLE sales` before running `COPY INTO`
- B. `COPY INTO` does not support incremental load, use `AUTO LOADER`
- C. `COPY INTO` only works one time data load
- D. Use `incremental = TRUE` option to load new files
- **E. COPY INTO did not detect new files after the last load**

Answer: E

Explanation:

Explanation

The answer is COPY INTO did not detect new files after the last load,

COPY INTO keeps track of files that were successfully loaded into the table, the next time when the COPY INTO runs it skips them

FYI, you can change this behavior by using COPY_OPTIONS 'force'='true', when this option is enabled all files in the path/pattern are loaded.

1. COPY INTO table_identifier
2. FROM [file_location | (SELECT identifier_list FROM file_location)]
3. FILEFORMAT = data_source
4. [FILES = [file_name, ... | PATTERN = 'regex_pattern']
5. [FORMAT_OPTIONS ('data_source_reader_option' = 'value', ...)]
6. [COPY_OPTIONS 'force' = ('false'|'true')]

NEW QUESTION # 153

The business reporting team requires that data for their dashboards be updated every hour. The total processing time for the pipeline that extracts transforms and load the data for their pipeline runs in 10 minutes.

Assuming normal operating conditions, which configuration will meet their service-level agreement requirements with the lowest cost?

- A. Configure a job that executes every time new data lands in a given directory.
- B. Schedule a Structured Streaming job with a trigger interval of 60 minutes.
- C. Schedule a job to execute the pipeline once an hour on a dedicated interactive cluster.
- **D. Schedule a job to execute the pipeline once an hour on a new job cluster.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Scheduling a job to execute the data processing pipeline once an hour on a new job cluster is the most cost-effective solution given the scenario. Job clusters are ephemeral in nature; they are spun up just before the job execution and terminated upon completion, which means you only incur costs for the time the cluster is active. Since the total processing time is only 10 minutes, a new job cluster created for each hourly execution minimizes the running time and thus the cost, while also fulfilling the requirement for hourly data updates for the business reporting team's dashboards.

Reference:


Databricks documentation on jobs and job clusters: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>

NEW QUESTION # 154

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