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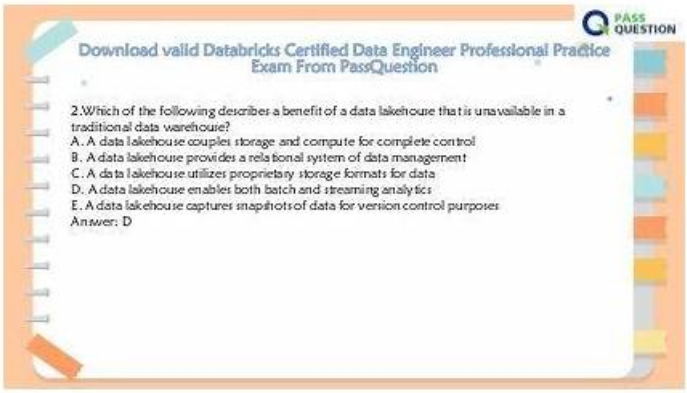


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## Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q181-Q186):

**NEW QUESTION # 181**
A data engineer is designing a Lakeflow Declarative Pipeline to process streaming order data. The pipeline uses Auto Loader to ingest data and must enforce data quality by ensuring customer_id and amount are greater than zero. Invalid records should be dropped.
Which Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines configurations implement this requirement using Python?

- A. @dlt.table
  def silver_orders():
  return (
  dlt.read_stream( " bronze_orders " )
  .expect( " valid_customer " , " customer_id IS NOT NULL " )
  .expect( " valid_amount " , " amount > 0 " )
  )
- B. @dlt.table
  def silver_orders():
  return (
  dlt.read_stream( " bronze_orders " )
  .expect_or_drop( " valid_customer " , " customer_id IS NOT NULL " )
  .expect_or_drop( " valid_amount " , " amount > 0 " )
  )
- C. @dlt.table
  @dlt.expect_or_drop( " valid_customer " , " customer_id IS NOT NULL " )
  @dlt.expect_or_drop( " valid_amount " , " amount > 0 " )
  def silver_orders():
  return dlt.read_stream( " bronze_orders " )
- D. @dlt.table
  @dlt.expect( " valid_customer " , " customer_id IS NOT NULL " )
  @dlt.expect( " valid_amount " , " amount > 0 " )
  def silver_orders():
  return dlt.read_stream( " bronze_orders " )

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines (LDP), formerly Delta Live Tables (DLT), supports enforcing data quality using expectations .
Expectations can either:
* Track violations (expect) # records that do not meet conditions are flagged but still included in the pipeline.
* Drop violations (expect_or_drop) # records that do not meet conditions are excluded from downstream tables.
* Fail pipeline on violations (expect_or_fail) # records that fail conditions stop the pipeline.
In this scenario, the requirement explicitly states that invalid records (where customer_id is null or amount #
0) must be dropped . According to the official documentation, the correct method is .expect_or_drop( " expectation_name " , " SQL_predicate " ) applied on the streaming input.
* Option A is correct: It uses .expect_or_drop directly within the transformation chain for both rules, ensuring records that fail are removed before writing to the silver table.
* Option B incorrectly uses @dlt.expect decorators, which only track violations but do not drop invalid rows.
* Option C uses .expect, which also only flags rows, not drop them.
* Option D uses @dlt.expect_or_drop decorator syntax, which is not supported in Python API; expect_or_drop must be applied as a method on the DataFrame, not as a decorator.
Therefore, the correct solution is Option A , which ensures compliance by enforcing data quality and dropping invalid rows programmatically during ingestion.
Reference: Databricks Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines Documentation - Expectations (expect, expect_or_drop, expect_or_fail)

**NEW QUESTION # 182**
A Spark job is taking longer than expected. Using the Spark UI, a data engineer notes that the Min, Median, and Max Durations for tasks in a particular stage show the minimum and median time to complete a task as roughly the same, but the max duration for a task to be roughly 100 times as long as the minimum.
Which situation is causing increased duration of the overall job?

- A. Spill resulting from attached volume storage being too small.
- B. Skew caused by more data being assigned to a subset of spark-partitions.
- C. Credential validation errors while pulling data from an external system.
- D. Network latency due to some cluster nodes being in different regions from the source data
- E. Task queueing resulting from improper thread pool assignment.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Explanation
This is the correct answer because skew is a common situation that causes increased duration of the overall job. Skew occurs when some partitions have more data than others, resulting in uneven distribution of work among tasks and executors. Skew can be caused by various factors, such as skewed data distribution, improper partitioning strategy, or join operations with skewed keys. Skew can lead to performance issues such as long-running tasks, wasted resources, or even task failures due to memory or disk spills. Verified References:
[Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Performance Tuning" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Skew" section.

**NEW QUESTION # 183**
Which configuration parameter directly affects the size of a spark-partition upon ingestion of data into Spark?

- A. spark.sql.autoBroadcastJoinThreshold
- B. spark.sql.files.maxPartitionBytes
- C. spark.sql.files.openCostInBytes
- D. spark.sql.adaptive.coalescePartitions.minPartitionNum
- E. spark.sql.adaptive.advisoryPartitionSizeInBytes

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Explanation
This is the correct answer because spark.sql.files.maxPartitionBytes is a configuration parameter that directly affects the size of a spark-partition upon ingestion of data into Spark. This parameter configures the maximum number of bytes to pack into a single partition when reading files from file-based sources such as Parquet, JSON and ORC. The default value is 128 MB, which means each partition will be roughly 128 MB in size, unless there are too many small files or only one large file. Verified References:
[Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Spark Configuration" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Available Properties - spark.sql.files.maxPartitionBytes" section.

**NEW QUESTION # 184**
Which of the following data workloads will utilize a silver table as its source?

- A. A job that cleans data by removing malformatted records
- B. A job that ingests raw data from a streaming source into the Lakehouse
- C. A job that aggregates cleaned data to create standard summary statistics
- D. A job that enriches data by parsing its timestamps into a human-readable format
- E. A job that queries aggregated data that already feeds into a dashboard

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Explanation
The answer is, A job that aggregates cleaned data to create standard summary statistics Silver zone maintains the grain of the original data, in this scenario a job is taking data from the silver zone as the source and aggregating and storing them in the gold zone.
Medallion Architecture - Databricks
Silver Layer:
1. Reduces data storage complexity, latency, and redundency
2. Optimizes ETL throughput and analytic query performance
3. Preserves grain of original data (without aggregation)
4. Eliminates duplicate records
5. production schema enforced
6. Data quality checks, quarantine corrupt data
Exam focus: Please review the below image and understand the role of each layer(bronze, silver, gold) in medallion architecture, you will see varying questions targeting each layer and its purpose.
Sorry I had to add the watermark some people in Udemy are copying my content.
Purpose of each layer in medallion architecture

**NEW QUESTION # 185**
A table nameduser_ltvis being used to create a view that will be used by data analysts on various teams.
Users in the workspace are configured into groups, which are used for setting up data access using ACLs.
Theuser_ltvtable has the following schema:
email STRING, age INT, ltv INT
The following view definition is executed:

An analyst who is not a member of the marketing group executes the following query:
SELECT * FROM email_ltv
Which statement describes the results returned by this query?

- A. The email, age. and ltv columns will be returned with the values in user ltv.
- B. Only the email and ltv columns will be returned; the email column will contain the string "REDACTED" in each row.
- C. The email and ltv columns will be returned with the values in user itv.
- D. Only the email and itv columns will be returned; the email column will contain all null values.
- E. Three columns will be returned, but one column will be named "redacted" and contain only null values.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The code creates a view called email_ltv that selects the email and ltv columns from a table called user_ltv, which has the following schema: email STRING, age INT, ltv INT. The code also uses the CASE WHEN expression to replace the email values with the string "REDACTED" if the user is not a member of the marketing group. The user who executes the query is not a member of the marketing group, so they will only see the email and ltv columns, and the email column will contain the string "REDACTED" in each row.
Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Lakehouse" section; Databricks Documentation, under "CASE expression" section.

**NEW QUESTION # 186**
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