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Databricks Certified Associate Developer for Apache Spark 3.5 - Python Sample Questions (Q129-Q134):

NEW QUESTION # 129

What is the relationship between jobs, stages, and tasks during execution in Apache Spark?

Options:

- A. A stage contains multiple jobs, and each job contains multiple tasks.
- B. A stage contains multiple tasks, and each task contains multiple jobs.
- C. A job contains multiple stages, and each stage contains multiple tasks.
- D. A job contains multiple tasks, and each task contains multiple stages.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Spark job is triggered by an action (e.g., count, show).

The job is broken into stages, typically one per shuffle boundary.

Each stage is divided into multiple tasks, which are distributed across worker nodes.

NEW QUESTION # 130

A developer needs to produce a Python dictionary using data stored in a small Parquet table, which looks like this:

```
+-----+-----+
|region_id|region  |
+-----+-----+
|1        |AMERICA|
|3        |EUROPE |
|10       |AFRICA  |
|4        |MIDDLE EAST|
|2        |ASIA   |
+-----+-----+
databricks
```

The resulting Python dictionary must contain a mapping of region-> region id containing the smallest 3 region_id values.

Which code fragment meets the requirements?

A)

```
regions = dict(
    regions_df \
        .select('region', 'region_id') \
        .sort('region_id') \
        .take(3)
)
```

B)

```
)
regions = dict(
    regions_df \
        .select('region_id', 'region') \
        .sort('region_id') \
        .take(3)
)
```

C)

```
regions = dict(
  regions_df \
    .select('region_id', 'region') \
    .limit(3) \
    .collect()
)
```



D)

```
regions = dict(
  regions_df \
    .select('region', 'region_id') \
    .sort(desc('region_id')) \
    .take(3)
)
```



The resulting Python dictionary must contain a mapping of region -> region_id for the smallest 3 region_id values.

Which code fragment meets the requirements?

- A.

```
regions = dict(
  regions_df
  .select('region', 'region_id')
  .sort('region_id')
  .take(3)
)
```
- B.

```
regions = dict(
  regions_df
  .select('region_id', 'region')
  .sort('region_id')
  .take(3)
)
```
- C.

```
regions = dict(
  regions_df
  .select('region_id', 'region')
  .limit(3)
  .collect()
)
```
- D.

```
regions = dict(
  regions_df
  .select('region', 'region_id')
  .sort(desc('region_id'))
  .take(3)
)
```

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The question requires creating a dictionary where keys are region values and values are the corresponding region_id integers. Furthermore, it asks to retrieve only the smallest 3 region_id values.

Key observations:

select('region', 'region_id') puts the column order as expected by dict()- where the first column becomes the key and the second the value.

sort('region_id') ensures sorting in ascending order so the smallest IDs are first.

take(3) retrieves exactly 3 rows.

Wrapping the result `indict(...)` correctly builds the required Python dictionary: `{ 'AFRICA': 0, 'AMERICA': 1, 'ASIA': 2 }`.

Incorrect options:

Option B flips the order to `region_idfirst`, resulting in a dictionary with integer keys - not what's asked.
Option C uses `limit(3)` without sorting, which leads to non-deterministic rows based on partition layout.
Option D sorts in descending order, giving the largest rather than smallest `region_ids`.
Hence, Option A meets all the requirements precisely.

NEW QUESTION # 131

A data engineer is working on the DataFrame:

Id	Name	count	timestamp
4	Washington	10	2024-09-19T10:10:40.000+00:00
1	Delhi	20	2024-09-19T10:10:10.000+00:00
2	London	50	2024-09-19T10:10:20.000+00:00
1	Delhi	50	2024-09-19T10:10:50.000+00:00
3	Paris	20	2024-09-19T10:11:20.000+00:00
1	Delhi	10	2024-09-19T10:11:10.000+00:00
3	Paris	30	2024-09-19T10:10:30.000+00:00
4	Washington	40	2024-09-19T10:11:00.000+00:00

(Referring to the table image: it has columns `Id`, `Name`, `count`, and `timestamp`.) Which code fragment should the engineer use to extract the unique values in the `Name` column into an alphabetically ordered list?

- A. `df.select("Name").distinct().orderBy(df["Name"].desc())`
- B. `df.select("Name").distinct()`
- C. `df.select("Name").orderBy(df["Name"].asc())`
- D. `df.select("Name").distinct().orderBy(df["Name"])`

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To extract unique values from a column and sort them alphabetically:

`distinct()` is required to remove duplicate values.

`orderBy()` is needed to sort the results alphabetically (ascending by default).

Correct code:

```
df.select("Name").distinct().orderBy(df["Name"])
```

This is directly aligned with standard DataFrame API usage in PySpark, as documented in the official Databricks Spark APIs.

Option A is incorrect because it may not remove duplicates. Option C omits sorting.

Option D sorts in descending order, which doesn't meet the requirement for alphabetical (ascending) order.

NEW QUESTION # 132

A developer initializes a SparkSession:

```
spark = SparkSession.builder \
    .appName("Analytics Application") \
    .getOrCreate()
```

```
spark = SparkSession.builder \
    .appName("Analytics Application") \
    .getOrCreate()
```

Which statement describes the `sparkSession`?

- A. If a `SparkSession` already exists, this code will return the existing session instead of creating a new one.
- B. The `getOrCreate()` method explicitly destroys any existing `SparkSession` and creates a new one.
- C. A `SparkSession` is unique for each `appName`, and calling `getOrCreate()` with the same name will return an existing `SparkSession` once it has been created.
- D. A new `SparkSession` is created every time the `getOrCreate()` method is invoked.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to the PySpark API documentation:

"`getOrCreate()`: Gets an existing `SparkSession` or, if there is no existing one, creates a new one based on the options set in this builder." This means Spark maintains a global singleton session within a JVM process. Repeated calls to `getOrCreate()` return the same session, unless explicitly stopped.

Option A is incorrect: the method does not destroy any session.

Option B incorrectly ties uniqueness to `appName`, which does not influence session reusability.

Option D is incorrect: it contradicts the fundamental behavior of `getOrCreate()`.

(Source: PySpark `SparkSession` API Docs)

NEW QUESTION # 133

Which configuration can be enabled to optimize the conversion between Pandas and PySpark DataFrames using Apache Arrow?

- A. `spark.conf.set("spark.sql.arrow.pandas.enabled", "true")`
- B. `spark.conf.set("spark.sql.execution.arrow.pyspark.enabled", "true")`
- C. `spark.conf.set("spark.pandas.arrow.enabled", "true")`
- D. `spark.conf.set("spark.sql.execution.arrow.enabled", "true")`

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Apache Arrow is used under the hood to optimize conversion between Pandas and PySpark DataFrames. The correct configuration setting is:

```
spark.conf.set("spark.sql.execution.arrow.pyspark.enabled", "true")
```

From the official documentation:

"This configuration must be enabled to allow for vectorized execution and efficient conversion between Pandas and PySpark using Arrow." Option B is correct.

Options A, C, and D are invalid config keys and not recognized by Spark.

Final Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 134

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