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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer certification is a valuable credential for data engineers who want to demonstrate their expertise in using the Databricks platform. It provides employers with a way to identify and verify the skills of candidates and employees, and it can help data engineers advance their careers by demonstrating their proficiency in using the Databricks platform to build and maintain scalable and reliable data pipelines.

Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer exam covers a wide range of topics, including data engineering concepts, Databricks architecture, data ingestion and processing, data storage and management, and data security. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions and participants have 90 minutes to complete it. Passing the exam requires a score of 70% or higher, and successful candidates receive a certificate that validates their expertise in building and managing data pipelines on the Databricks platform.

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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q137-Q142):

NEW QUESTION # 137

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Databricks Workspace" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Notebook permissions" section.

NEW QUESTION # 138

A Delta Lake table was created with the below query:

Consider the following query:

```
DROP TABLE prod.sales_by_store -
```

If this statement is executed by a workspace admin, which result will occur?

- **A. The table will be removed from the catalog and the data will be deleted.**
- B. An error will occur because Delta Lake prevents the deletion of production data.
- C. Data will be marked as deleted but still recoverable with Time Travel.
- D. Nothing will occur until a COMMIT command is executed.
- E. The table will be removed from the catalog but the data will remain in storage.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

When a table is dropped in Delta Lake, the table is removed from the catalog and the data is deleted. This is because Delta Lake is a transactional storage layer that provides ACID guarantees. When a table is dropped, the transaction log is updated to reflect the deletion of the table and the data is deleted from the underlying storage. References:

<https://docs.databricks.com/delta/quick-start.html#drop-a-table>

<https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-batch.html#drop-table>

NEW QUESTION # 139

You have written a notebook to generate a summary data set for reporting. Notebook was scheduled using the job cluster, but you realized it takes 8 minutes to start the cluster, what feature can be used to start the cluster in a timely fashion so your job can run immediately?

- A. Disable auto termination so the cluster is always running
- B. Use Databricks Premium edition instead of Databricks standard edition
- C. Pin the cluster in the cluster UI page so it is always available to the jobs
- **D. Use the Databricks cluster pools feature to reduce the startup time**

- E. Setup an additional job to run ahead of the actual job so the cluster is running second job starts

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

Cluster pools allow us to reserve VM's ahead of time, when a new job cluster is created VM are grabbed from the pool. Note: when the VM's are waiting to be used by the cluster only cost incurred is Azure. Databricks run time cost is only billed once VM is allocated to a cluster.

Here is a demo of how to setup a pool and follow some best practices,

Graphical user interface, text Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION # 140

Which statement describes Delta Lake optimized writes?

- A. A shuffle occurs prior to writing to try to group data together resulting in fewer files instead of each executor writing multiple files based on directory partitions.
- B. Optimized writes logical partitions instead of directory partitions partition boundaries are only represented in metadata fewer small files are written.
- C. An asynchronous job runs after the write completes to detect if files could be further compacted; yes, an OPTIMIZE job is executed toward a default of 1 GB.
- D. Before a job cluster terminates, OPTIMIZE is executed on all tables modified during the most recent job.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Delta Lake optimized writes involve a shuffle operation before writing out data to the Delta table. The shuffle operation groups data by partition keys, which can lead to a reduction in the number of output files and potentially larger files, instead of multiple smaller files. This approach can significantly reduce the total number of files in the table, improve read performance by reducing the metadata overhead, and optimize the table storage layout, especially for workloads with many small files.

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Databricks documentation on Delta Lake performance tuning: <https://docs.databricks.com/delta/optimizations/auto-optimize.html>

NEW QUESTION # 141

A table named user_itv is 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.

The user_itv table has the following schema:

email STRING, age INT, itv 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_itv
```

Which statement describes the results returned by this query?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The code creates a view called email_itv that selects the email and itv columns from a table called user_itv, which has the following schema: email STRING, age INT, itv 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 itv columns, and the email column will contain the string "REDACTED" in each row. Verified Reference: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Lakehouse" section; Databricks Documentation, under "CASE expression" section.

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