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The DCPDE exam is a comprehensive assessment that covers a wide range of topics related to data engineering on Databricks. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam consists of multiple-choice questions and performance-based tasks that require candidates to demonstrate their ability to design, build, and deploy scalable data pipelines on the Databricks platform.

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Databricks is a leading cloud-based data engineering and analytics platform that enables organizations to process, store, and analyze large volumes of data. The platform offers a comprehensive suite of tools and services that help data engineers and data scientists to collaborate and streamline their workflows. To validate the skills and expertise of data engineers using the Databricks platform, Databricks offers the Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer (Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer) certification.

Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11
A junior data engineer is migrating a workload from a relational database system to the Databricks Lakehouse. The source system uses a star schema, leveraging foreign key constrains and multi-table inserts to validate records on write.
Which consideration will impact the decisions made by the engineer while migrating this workload?

- A. Foreign keys must reference a primary key field; multi-table inserts must leverage Delta Lake's upsert functionality.
- B. Databricks only allows foreign key constraints on hashed identifiers, which avoid collisions in highly- parallel writes.
- C. All Delta Lake transactions are ACID compliance against a single table, and Databricks does not enforce foreign key

constraints.

- D. Committing to multiple tables simultaneously requires taking out multiple table locks and can lead to a state of deadlock.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In Databricks and Delta Lake, transactions are indeed ACID-compliant, but this compliance is limited to single table transactions. Delta Lake does not inherently enforce foreign key constraints, which are a staple in relational database systems for maintaining referential integrity between tables. This means that when migrating workloads from a relational database system to Databricks Lakehouse, engineers need to reconsider how to maintain data integrity and relationships that were previously enforced by foreign key constraints.
Unlike traditional relational databases where foreign key constraints help in maintaining the consistency across tables, in Databricks Lakehouse, the data engineer has to manage data consistency and integrity at the application level or through careful design of ETL processes.References:
* Databricks Documentation on Delta Lake: Delta Lake Guide
* Databricks Documentation on ACID Transactions in Delta Lake: ACID Transactions in Delta Lake

NEW QUESTION # 12
A Structured Streaming job deployed to production has been experiencing delays during peak hours of the day.
At present, during normal execution, each microbatch of data is processed in less than 3 seconds. During peak hours of the day, execution time for each microbatch becomes very inconsistent, sometimes exceeding 30 seconds. The streaming write is currently configured with a trigger interval of 10 seconds.
Holding all other variables constant and assuming records need to be processed in less than 10 seconds, which adjustment will meet the requirement?

- A. The trigger interval cannot be modified without modifying the checkpoint directory; to maintain the current stream state, increase the number of shuffle partitions to maximize parallelism.
- B. Use the trigger once option and configure a Databricks job to execute the query every 10 seconds; this ensures all backlogged records are processed with each batch.
- C. Decrease the trigger interval to 5 seconds; triggering batches more frequently may prevent records from backing up and large batches from causing spill.
- D. Decrease the trigger interval to 5 seconds; triggering batches more frequently allows idle executors to begin processing the next batch while longer running tasks from previous batches finish.
- E. Increase the trigger interval to 30 seconds; setting the trigger interval near the maximum execution time observed for each batch is always best practice to ensure no records are dropped.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The adjustment that will meet the requirement of processing records in less than 10 seconds is to decrease the trigger interval to 5 seconds. This is because triggering batches more frequently may prevent records from backing up and large batches from causing spill. Spill is a phenomenon where the data in memory exceeds the available capacity and has to be written to disk, which can slow down the processing and increase the execution time1. By reducing the trigger interval, the streaming query can process smaller batches of data more quickly and avoid spill. This can also improve the latency and throughput of the streaming job2.
The other options are not correct, because:
* Option A is incorrect because triggering batches more frequently does not allow idle executors to begin processing the next batch while longer running tasks from previous batches finish. In fact, the opposite is true. Triggering batches more frequently may cause concurrent batches to compete for the same resources and cause contention and backpressure2. This can degrade the performance and stability of the streaming job.
* Option B is incorrect because increasing the trigger interval to 30 seconds is not a good practice to ensure no records are dropped. Increasing the trigger interval means that the streaming query will process larger batches of data less frequently, which can increase the risk of spill, memory pressure, and timeouts12. This can also increase the latency and reduce the throughput of the streaming job.
* Option C is incorrect because the trigger interval can be modified without modifying the checkpoint directory. The checkpoint directory stores the metadata and state of the streaming query, such as the offsets, schema, and configuration3. Changing the trigger interval does not affect the state of the streaming query, and does not require a new checkpoint directory. However, changing the number of shuffle partitions may affect the state of the streaming query, and may require a new checkpoint directory4.
* Option D is incorrect because using the trigger once option and configuring a Databricks job to execute the query every 10 seconds does not ensure that all backlogged records are processed with each batch. The trigger once option means that the streaming querywill process all the available data in the source and then stop5. However, this does not guarantee that the query will

finish processing within 10 seconds, especially if there are a lot of records in the source. Moreover, configuring a Databricks job to execute the query every 10 seconds may cause overlapping or missed batches, depending on the execution time of the query.
References: Memory Management Overview, Structured Streaming Performance Tuning Guide, Checkpointing, Recovery Semantics after Changes in a Streaming Query, Triggers

NEW QUESTION # 13
The data governance team is reviewing code used for deleting records for compliance with GDPR. They note the following logic is used to delete records from the Delta Lake table named users.

```
DELETE FROM users
WHERE user_id IN
  (SELECT user_id FROM delete_requests)
```

Assuming that user_id is a unique identifying key and that delete_requests contains all users that have requested deletion, which statement describes whether successfully executing the above logic guarantees that the records to be deleted are no longer accessible and why?

- A. Yes; Delta Lake ACID guarantees provide assurance that the delete command succeeded fully and permanently purged these records.
- B. No; files containing deleted records may still be accessible with time travel until a vacuum command is used to remove invalidated data files.
- C. No; the Delta cache may return records from previous versions of the table until the cluster is restarted.
- D. Yes; the Delta cache immediately updates to reflect the latest data files recorded to disk.
- E. No; the Delta Lake delete command only provides ACID guarantees when combined with the merge into command.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The code uses the DELETE FROM command to delete records from the users table that match a condition based on a join with another table called delete_requests, which contains all users that have requested deletion.
The DELETE FROM command deletes records from a Delta Lake table by creating a new version of the table that does not contain the deleted records. However, this does not guarantee that the records to be deleted are no longer accessible, because Delta Lake supports time travel, which allows querying previous versions of the table using a timestamp or version number. Therefore, files containing deleted records may still be accessible with time travel until a vacuum command is used to remove invalidated data files from physical storage.
Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Delete from a table" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Remove files no longer referenced by a Delta table" section.

NEW QUESTION # 14
A data engineer wants to join a stream of advertisement impressions (when an ad was shown) with another stream of user clicks on advertisements to correlate when impression led to monitizable clicks.
Which solution would improve the performance?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When joining a stream of advertisement impressions with a stream of user clicks, you want to minimize the state that you need to maintain for the join. Option A suggests using a left outer join with the condition that clickTime == impressionTime, which is suitable for correlating events that occur at the exact same time.
However, in a real-world scenario, you would likely need some leeway to account for the delay between an impression and a possible click. It's important to design the join condition and the window of time considered to optimize performance while still capturing the relevant user interactions. In this case, having the watermark can help with state management and avoid state growing unbounded by discarding old state data that's unlikely to match with new data.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Spill occurs as a result of executing various wide transformations. However, diagnosing spill requires one to proactively look for key indicators.
Where in the Spark UI are two of the primary indicators that a partition is spilling to disk?

- A. Stage's detail screen and Query's detail screen
- B. Stage's detail screen and Executor's files
- C. Driver's and Executor's log files
- D. Executor's detail screen and Executor's log files

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Apache Spark's UI, indicators of data spilling to disk during the execution of wide transformations can be found in the Stage's detail screen and the Query's detail screen. These screens provide detailed metrics about each stage of a Spark job, including information about memory usage and spill data. If a task is spilling data to disk, it indicates that the data being processed exceeds the available memory, causing Spark to spill data to disk to free up memory. This is an important performance metric as excessive spill can significantly slow down the processing.
Reference:
Apache Spark Monitoring and Instrumentation: Spark Monitoring Guide
Spark UI Explained: Spark UI Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 16
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