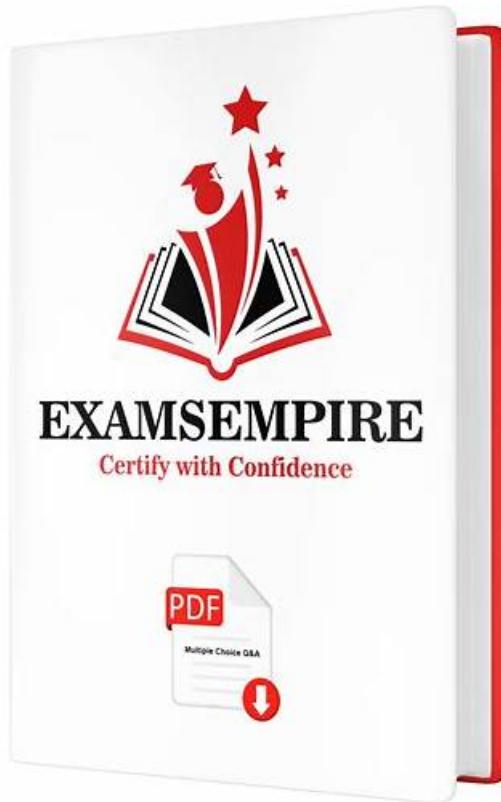


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## Databricks Certified Associate Developer for Apache Spark 3.5 - Python Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

### NEW QUESTION # 101

How can a Spark developer ensure optimal resource utilization when running Spark jobs in Local Mode for testing?

Options:

- A. Increase the number of local threads based on the number of CPU cores.
- B. Use the spark.dynamicAllocation.enabled property to scale resources dynamically.
- C. Set the spark.executor.memory property to a large value.
- D. Configure the application to run in cluster mode instead of local mode.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When running in local mode (e.g., local[4]), the number inside the brackets defines how many threads Spark will use.

Using local[\*] ensures Spark uses all available CPU cores for parallelism.

Example:

```
spark-submit --master local[*]
```

Dynamic allocation and executor memory apply to cluster-based deployments, not local mode.

### NEW QUESTION # 102

An engineer has two DataFrames: df1 (small) and df2 (large). A broadcast join is used:

python

CopyEdit

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import broadcast
result = df2.join(broadcast(df1), on='id', how='inner')
```

What is the purpose of using broadcast() in this scenario?

Options:

- A. It ensures that the join happens only when the id values are identical.
- B. It reduces the number of shuffle operations by replicating the smaller DataFrame to all nodes.
- C. It increases the partition size for df1 and df2.
- D. It filters the id values before performing the join.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

broadcast(df1) tells Spark to send the small DataFrame (df1) to all worker nodes.

This eliminates the need for shuffling df1 during the join.

Broadcast joins are optimized for scenarios with one large and one small table.

### NEW QUESTION # 103

18 of 55.

An engineer has two DataFrames - df1 (small) and df2 (large). To optimize the join, the engineer uses a broadcast join:

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import broadcast
df_result = df2.join(broadcast(df1), on="id", how="inner")
```

What is the purpose of using broadcast() in this scenario?

- A. It ensures that the join happens only when the id values are identical.
- B. It reduces the number of shuffle operations by replicating the smaller DataFrame to all nodes.
- C. It increases the partition size for df1 and df2.

- D. It filters the id values before performing the join.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A broadcast join is a type of join where the smaller DataFrame is replicated (broadcast) to all worker nodes in the cluster. This avoids shuffling the large DataFrame across the network.

Benefits:

Eliminates shuffle for the smaller dataset.

Greatly improves performance when one side of the join is small enough to fit in memory.

Correct usage example:

```
df_result = df2.join(broadcast(df1), "id")
```

This is a map-side join, where each executor joins its local partition of the large dataset with the broadcasted copy of the small one.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A: Broadcasting does not change partition sizes.

B: Joins always match on key equality; this is not specific to broadcast joins.

D: Broadcasting does not filter; it distributes data for faster joins.

Reference:

Databricks Exam Guide (June 2025): Section "Developing Apache Spark DataFrame/DataSet API Applications" - broadcast joins and partitioning strategies.

PySpark SQL Functions - broadcast() method documentation.

**NEW QUESTION # 104**

Given a DataFrame df that has 10 partitions, after running the code:

```
result = df.coalesce(20)
```

How many partitions will the result DataFrame have?

- A. Same number as the cluster executors
- B. 0
- **C. 1**
- D. 2

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The.coalesce(numPartitions) function is used to reduce the number of partitions in a DataFrame. It does not increase the number of partitions. If the specified number of partitions is greater than the current number, it will not have any effect.

From the official Spark documentation:

"coalesce() results in a narrow dependency, e.g. if you go from 1000 partitions to 100 partitions, there will not be a shuffle, instead each of the 100 new partitions will claim one or more of the current partitions." However, if you try to increase partitions using coalesce (e.g., from 10 to 20), the number of partitions remains unchanged.

Hence, df.coalesce(20) will still return a DataFrame with 10 partitions.

Reference: Apache Spark 3.5 Programming Guide # RDD and DataFrame Operations # coalesce()

**NEW QUESTION # 105**

15 of 55.

A data engineer is working on a Streaming DataFrame (streaming\_df) with the following streaming data:

```
id
```

```
name
```

```
count
```

```
timestamp
```

```
1
```

```
Delhi
```

```
20
```

```
2024-09-19T10:11
```

```
1
```

```
Delhi
```

```
50
```

2024-09-19T10:12

2

London

50

2024-09-19T10:15

3

Paris

30

2024-09-19T10:18

3

Paris

20

2024-09-19T10:20

4

Washington

10

2024-09-19T10:22

Which operation is supported with streaming\_df?

- A. streaming\_df.show()
- B. streaming\_df.filter("count < 30")
- C. streaming\_df.count()
- D. streaming\_df.select(countDistinct("name"))

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In Structured Streaming, only transformation operations are allowed on streaming DataFrames. These include select(), filter(), where(), groupBy(), withColumn(), etc.

Example of supported transformation:

filtered\_df = streaming\_df.filter("count < 30")

However, actions such as count(), show(), and collect() are not supported directly on streaming DataFrames because streaming queries are unbounded and never finish until stopped.

To perform aggregations, the query must be executed through writeStream and an output sink.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A: count() is an action, not allowed directly on streaming DataFrames.

C: countDistinct() is a stateful aggregation, not supported outside of a proper streaming query.

D: show() is also an action, unsupported on streaming queries.

Reference:

PySpark Structured Streaming Programming Guide - supported transformations and actions.

Databricks Exam Guide (June 2025): Section "Structured Streaming" - performing operations on streaming DataFrames and understanding supported transformations.

## NEW QUESTION # 106

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