Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer시험대비최신버전자료 - Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer인증시험인기시험자료

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>> Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer시험대비 최신버전 자료 <<

Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer인증시험 인기 시험자료 - Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer퍼펙트 최신버전 덤프자료

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최신 Databricks Certification Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer 무료샘플문제 (Q27-Q32):

질문 # 27
The data engineering team is using a SQL query to review data completeness every day to monitor the ETL job, and query output is being used in multiple dashboards which of the following ap-proaches can be used to set up a schedule and automate this process?

- A. They can schedule the query to refresh every 12 hours from the SQL endpoint's page in Databricks SQL
- B. They can schedule the query to refresh every day from the query's page in Databricks SQL
- C. They can schedule the query to run every day from the Jobs UI.
- D. They can schedule the query to run every 12 hours from the Jobs UI.
- E. They can schedule the query to refresh every day from the SQL endpoint's page in Databricks SQL.

정답：B

설명：
Explanation
The answer is They can schedule the query to refresh every 12 hours from the SQL endpoint's page in Databricks SQL, The query pane view in Databricks SQL workspace provides the ability to add or edit and schedule individual queries to run.
You can use scheduled query executions to keep your dashboards updated or to enable routine alerts. By default, your queries do not have a schedule.
Note
If your query is used by an alert, the alert runs on its own refresh schedule and does not use the query schedule.
To set the schedule:
* Click the query info tab.
* Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated
* Click the link to the right of Refresh Schedule to open a picker with schedule intervals.
* Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated
* 3.Set the schedule.
* The picker scrolls and allows you to choose:
* *An interval: 1-30 minutes, 1-12 hours, 1 or 30 days, 1 or 2 weeks
* *A time. The time selector displays in the picker only when the interval is greater than 1 day and the day selection is greater than 1 week. When you schedule a specific time, Databricks SQL takes input in your computer's timezone and converts it to UTC. If you want a query to run at a certain time in UTC, you must adjust the picker by your local offset. For example, if you want a query to execute at 00:00 UTC each day, but your current timezone is PDT (UTC-7), you should select 17:00 in the picker:
* Graphical user interface Description automatically generated

질문 # 28
A junior data engineer is working to implement logic for a Lakehouse table named silver_device_recordings.
The source data contains 100 unique fields in a highly nested JSON structure.
The silver_device_recordings table will be used downstream for highly selective joins on a number of fields, and will also be leveraged by the machine learning team to filter on a handful of relevant fields, in total, 15 fields have been identified that will often be used for filter and join logic.
The data engineer is trying to determine the best approach for dealing with these nested fields before declaring the table schema.
Which of the following accurately presents information about Delta Lake and Databricks that may Impact their decision-making process?

- A. By default Delta Lake collects statistics on the first 32 columns in a table; these statistics are leveraged for data skipping when executing selective queries.
- B. Schema inference and evolution on Databricks ensure that inferred types will always accurately match the data types used by downstream systems.
- C. Because Delta Lake uses Parquet for data storage, Dremel encoding information for nesting can be directly referenced by the Delta transaction log.
- D. Tungsten encoding used by Databricks is optimized for storing string data: newly-added native support for querying JSON strings means that string types are always most efficient.

정답：A

설명：
Delta Lake, built on top of Parquet, enhances query performance through data skipping, which is based on the statistics collected for each file in a table. For tables with a large number of columns, Delta Lake by default collects and stores statistics only for the first 32 columns. Thesestatistics include min/max values and null counts, which are used to optimize query execution by skipping irrelevant data files. When dealing with highly nested JSON structures, understanding this behavior is crucial for schema design, especially when determining which fields should be flattened or prioritized in the table structure to leverage data skipping efficiently for performance optimization.References: Databricks documentation on Delta Lake optimization techniques, including data skipping and statistics collection (https://docs.databricks.com/delta/optimizations
/index.html).

질문 # 29
A data engineer is designing an append-only pipeline that needs to handle both batch and streaming data in Delta Lake. The team wants to ensure that the streaming component can efficiently track which data has already been processed.
Which configuration should be set to enable this?

- A. partitionBy
- B. mergeSchema
- C. checkpointLocation
- D. overwriteSchema

정답：C

설명:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Databricks Data Engineer Documents:
When working with Delta Lake streaming ingestion, checkpointing is critical for maintaining fault tolerance and ensuring exactly-once data processing semantics.
The checkpointLocation parameter defines the directory where Spark Structured Streaming stores progress information, offsets, and metadata. This allows the engine to resume processing from the last committed offset without reprocessing previously ingested data.
Without checkpointing, each stream restart would reprocess all data, leading to duplicates. Parameters like partitionBy or schema options (mergeSchema / overwriteSchema) affect table structure, not data lineage tracking. Therefore, the correct and required configuration for efficient streaming state management is checkpointLocation.

질문 # 30
A task orchestrator has been configured to run two hourly tasks. First, an outside system writes Parquet data to a directory mounted at /mnt/raw_orders/. After this data is written, a Databricks job containing the following code is executed:
(spark.readStream
.format("parquet")
.load("/mnt/raw_orders/")
.withWatermark("time", "2 hours")
.dropDuplicates(["customer_id", "order_id"])
.writeStream
.trigger(once=True)
.table("orders")
)
Assume that the fields customer_id and order_id serve as a composite key to uniquely identify each order, and that the time field indicates when the record was queued in the source system. If the upstream system is known to occasionally enqueue duplicate entries for a single order hours apart, which statement is correct?

- A. The orders table will contain only the most recent 2 hours of records and no duplicates will be present.
- B. Duplicate records enqueued more than 2 hours apart may be retained and the orders table may contain duplicate records with the same customer_id and order_id.
- C. The orders table will not contain duplicates, but records arriving more than 2 hours late will be ignored and missing from the table.
- D. All records will be held in the state store for 2 hours before being deduplicated and committed to the orders table.

정답：C

설명:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
* Exact extract: "dropDuplicates with watermark performs stateful deduplication on the keys within the watermark delay."
* Exact extract: "Records older than the event-time watermark are considered late and may be dropped." References: Structured Streaming watermarking and deduplication; One-time trigger.

질문 # 31
Unity catalog simplifies managing multiple workspaces, by storing and managing permissions and ACL at
_____ level

- A. Storage
- B. Account
  (Correct)
- C. Workspace
- D. Control pane
- E. Data pane

정답：B

설명:
Explanation
The answer is, Account Level
The classic access control list (tables, workspace, cluster) is at the workspace level, Unity catalog is at the account level and can manage all the workspaces in an Account.

질문 # 32
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