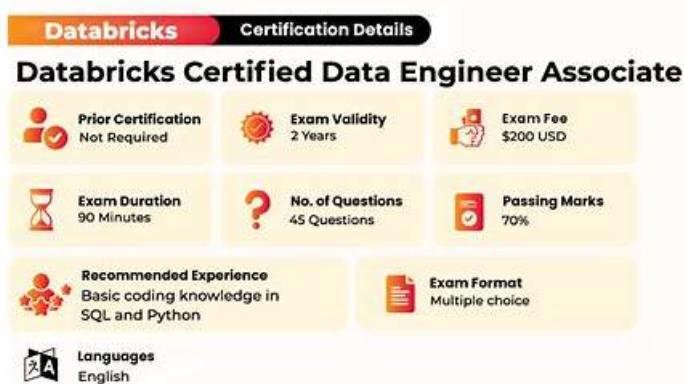


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Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

A data engineer runs a statement every day to copy the previous day's sales into the table transactions. Each day's sales are in their own file in the location "/transactions/raw".

Today, the data engineer runs the following command to complete this task:

After running the command today, the data engineer notices that the number of records in table transactions has not changed.

Which of the following describes why the statement might not have copied any new records into the table?

- A. The format of the files to be copied were not included with the FORMAT_OPTIONS keyword.
- B. The COPY INTO statement requires the table to be refreshed to view the copied rows.
- **C. The previous day's file has already been copied into the table.**
- D. The PARQUET file format does not support COPY INTO.
- E. The names of the files to be copied were not included with the FILES keyword.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The COPY INTO statement is an idempotent operation, which means that it will skip any files that have already been loaded into the target table1. This ensures that the data is not duplicated or corrupted by multiple attempts to load the same file. Therefore, if the data engineer runs the same command every day without specifying the names of the files to be copied with the FILES keyword or a glob pattern with the PATTERN keyword, the statement will only copy the first file that matches the source location and ignore the rest. To avoid this problem, the data engineer should either use the FILES or PATTERN keywords to filter the files to be copied based on the date or some other criteria, or delete the files from the source location after they are copied into the table2. References: 1: COPY INTO | Databricks on AWS 2: Get started using COPY INTO to load data | Databricks on AWS

NEW QUESTION # 43

A data engineer runs a statement every day to copy the previous day's sales into the table transactions. Each day's sales are in their own file in the location "/transactions/raw".

Today, the data engineer runs the following command to complete this task:

After running the command today, the data engineer notices that the number of records in table transactions has not changed.

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- B. The COPY INTO statement requires the table to be refreshed to view the copied rows.
- **C. The previous day's file has already been copied into the table.**
- D. The PARQUET file format does not support COPY INTO.
- E. The names of the files to be copied were not included with the FILES keyword.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/ingestion/copy-into/index.html> The COPY INTO SQL command lets you load data from a file location into a Delta table. This is a re-triable and idempotent operation; files in the source location that have already been loaded are skipped. if there are no new records, the only consistent choice is C no new files were loaded because already loaded files were skipped.

NEW QUESTION # 44

A data engineer needs to apply custom logic to identify employees with more than 5 years of experience in array column employees in table stores. The custom logic should create a new column exp_employees that is an array of all of the employees with more than 5 years of experience for each row. In order to apply this custom logic at scale, the data engineer wants to use the FILTER higher-order function.

Which of the following code blocks successfully completes this task?

- A. Option B
- **B. Option A**

- C. Option C
- D. Option E
- E. Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer because it uses the FILTER higher-order function correctly to filter out employees with more than 5 years of experience from the array column "employees". It applies a lambda function $i \rightarrow i.years_exp > 5$ that checks if the years of experience of each employee in the array is greater than 5. If this condition is met, the employee is included in the new array column "exp_employees".

The use of higher-order functions like FILTER can be referenced from Databricks documentation on Higher- Order Functions.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which of the following benefits of using the Databricks Lakehouse Platform is provided by Delta Lake?

- A. The ability to collaborate in real time on a single notebook
- B. The ability to set up alerts for query failures
- C. The ability to manipulate the same data using a variety of languages
- D. **The ability to support batch and streaming workloads**
- E. The ability to distribute complex data operations

Answer: D

Explanation:

Delta Lake is the optimized storage layer that provides the foundation for storing data and tables in the Databricks lakehouse. Delta Lake is fully compatible with Apache Spark APIs, and was developed for tight integration with Structured Streaming, allowing you to easily use a single copy of data for both batch and streaming operations and providing incremental processing at scale¹. Delta Lake supports upserts using the merge operation, which enables you to efficiently update existing data or insert new data into your Delta tables². Delta Lake also provides time travel capabilities, which allow you to query previous versions of your data or roll back to a specific point in time³. Reference: 1: What is Delta Lake? | Databricks on AWS 2: Upsert into a table using merge | Databricks on AWS 3: [Query an older snapshot of a table (time travel) | Databricks on AWS] Learn more

¹learn.microsoft.com²medium.com³slideshare.net⁴docs.databricks.com⁵github.com⁶key2consulting.com

NEW QUESTION # 46

In order for Structured Streaming to reliably track the exact progress of the processing so that it can handle any kind of failure by restarting and/or reprocessing, which of the following two approaches is used by Spark to record the offset range of the data being processed in each trigger?

- A. Write-ahead Logs and Idempotent Sinks
- B. Replayable Sources and Idempotent Sinks
- C. **Checkpointing and Write-ahead Logs**
- D. Checkpointing and Idempotent Sinks
- E. Structured Streaming cannot record the offset range of the data being processed in each trigger.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Structured Streaming uses checkpointing and write-ahead logs to record the offset range of the data being processed in each trigger. This ensures that the engine can reliably track the exact progress of the processing and handle any kind of failure by restarting and/or reprocessing. Checkpointing is the mechanism of saving the state of a streaming query to fault-tolerant storage (such as HDFS) so that it can be recovered after a failure.

Write-ahead logs are files that record the offset range of the data being processed in each trigger and are written to the checkpoint location before the processing starts. These logs are used to recover the query state and resume processing from the last processed offset range in case of a failure. References: Structured Streaming Programming Guide, Fault Tolerance Semantics

NEW QUESTION # 47

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