Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer復習教材 & Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer日本語関連対策

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>> Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer復習教材 <<

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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam 認定 Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer 試験問題 (Q27-Q32):

質問 # 27
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. Driver's and Executor's log files
- B. Executor's detail screen and Executor's log files
- C. Stage's detail screen and Executor's files
- D. Stage's detail screen and Query's detail screen

正解：B

質問 # 28
A junior data engineer seeks to leverage Delta Lake's Change Data Feed functionality to create a Type 1 table representing all of the values that have ever been valid for all rows in a bronze table created with the property delta.enableChangeDataFeed = true. They plan to execute the following code as a daily job:

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import col

(spark.read.format("delta")
  .option("readChangeFeed", "true")
  .option("startingVersion", 0)
  .table("bronze")
  .filter(col("_change_type").isin(["update_postimage", "insert"]))
  .write
  .mode("append")
  .table("bronze_history_type1")
)
```


Which statement describes the execution and results of running the above query multiple times?

- A. Each time the job is executed, the target table will be overwritten using the entire history of inserted or updated records, giving the desired result.
- B. Each time the job is executed, only those records that have been inserted or updated since the last execution will be appended to the target table giving the desired result.
- C. Each time the job is executed, the entire available history of inserted or updated records will be appended to the target table, resulting in many duplicate entries.
- D. Each time the job is executed, newly updated records will be merged into the target table, overwriting previous values with the same primary keys.
- E. Each time the job is executed, the differences between the original and current versions are calculated; this may result in duplicate entries for some records.

正解：C

解説：
Reading table's changes, captured by CDF, using spark.read means that you are reading them as a static source. So, each time you run the query, all table's changes (starting from the specified startingVersion) will be read.

質問 # 29
A data engineer is designing a system to process batch patient encounter data stored in an S3 bucket, creating a Delta table (patient_encounters) with columns encounter_id, patient_id, encounter_date, diagnosis_code, and treatment_cost. The table is queried frequently by patient_id and encounter_date, requiring fast performance. Fine-grained access controls must be enforced. The engineer wants to minimize maintenance and boost performance.
How should the data engineer create the patient_encounters table?

- A. Create a managed table in Unity Catalog. Configure Unity Catalog permissions for access controls, and rely on predictive

optimization to enhance query performance and simplify maintenance.

- B. Create an external table in Unity Catalog, specifying an S3 location for the data files. Enable predictive optimization through table properties, and configure Unity Catalog permissions for access controls.
- C. Create a managed table in Hive Metastore. Configure Hive Metastore permissions for access controls, and rely on predictive optimization to enhance query performance and simplify maintenance.
- D. Create a managed table in Unity Catalog. Configure Unity Catalog permissions for access controls, schedule jobs to run OPTIMIZE and VACUUM commands daily to achieve best performance.

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Databricks Data Engineer Documents:
Databricks documentation specifies that Unity Catalog managed tables are the preferred choice for secure, low-maintenance Delta Lake architectures. Managed tables provide full lifecycle management, including metadata, file storage, and access control integration with Unity Catalog. Fine-grained permissions can be enforced at the column and row level through built-in Unity Catalog governance.
Additionally, Predictive Optimization (Auto Optimize + Auto Compaction) automatically manages file sizes, metadata pruning, and layout optimization, eliminating the need for manual maintenance such as scheduling OPTIMIZE or VACUUM.
External tables (A) require manual path management, and Hive Metastore tables (D) do not support Unity Catalog access policies.
Therefore, creating a managed Unity Catalog table with predictive optimization provides both the security and performance benefits needed, making B the correct solution.

質問 # 30
You have noticed that Databricks SQL queries are running slow, you are asked to look reason why queries are running slow and identify steps to improve the performance, when you looked at the issue you noticed all the queries are running in parallel and using a SQL endpoint(SQL Warehouse) with a single cluster. Which of the following steps can be taken to improve the performance/response times of the queries?
*Please note Databricks recently renamed SQL endpoint to SQL warehouse.

- A. They can turn on the Serverless feature for the SQL endpoint(SQL warehouse).
- B. They can turn on the Auto Stop feature for the SQL endpoint(SQL warehouse).
- C. They can increase the warehouse size from 2X-Smal to 4XLarge of the SQL end-point(SQL warehouse).
- D. They can turn on the Serverless feature for the SQL endpoint(SQL warehouse) and change the Spot Instance Policy to "Reliability Optimized."
- E. They can increase the maximum bound of the SQL endpoint(SQL warehouse)'s scaling range

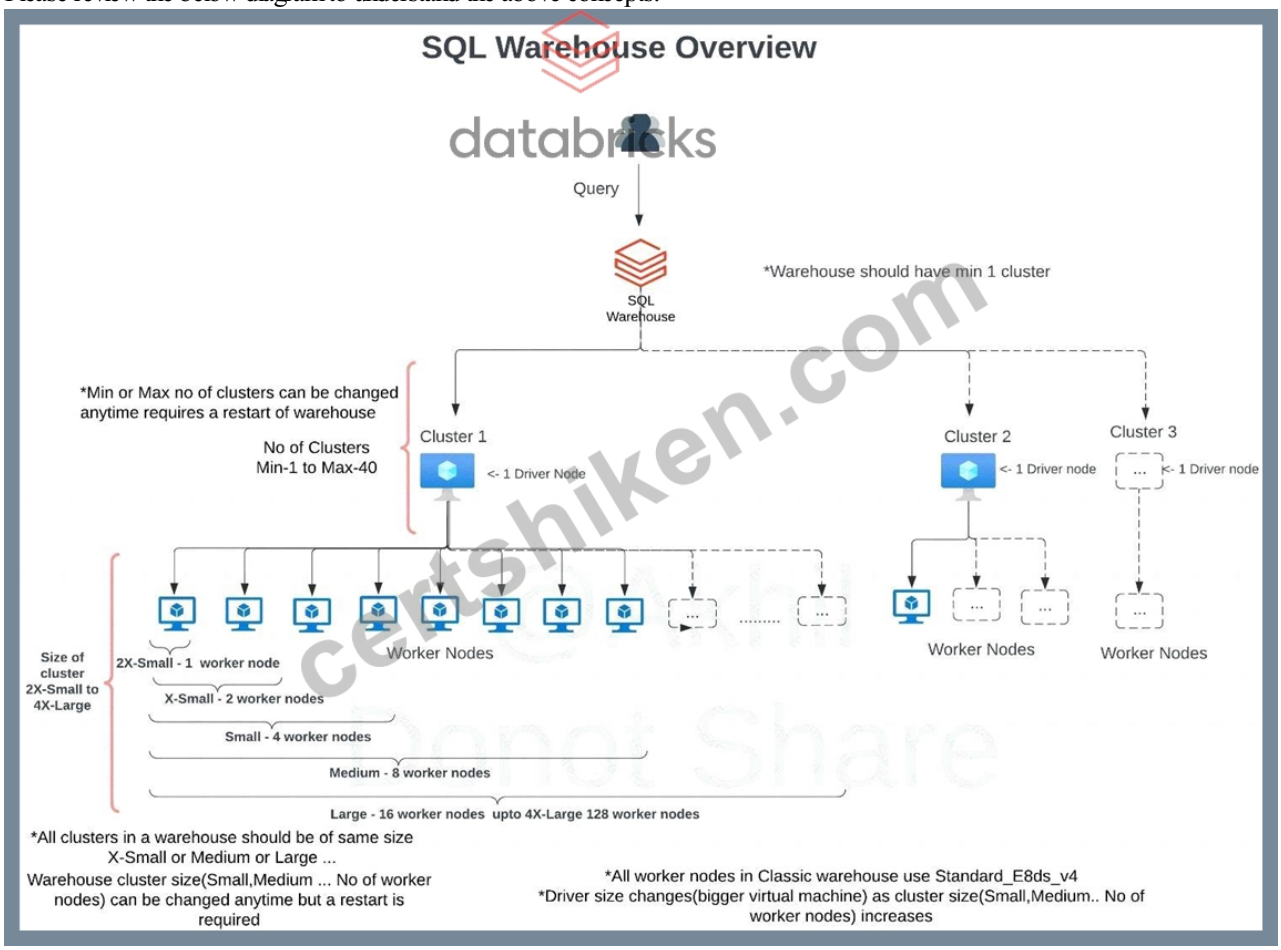
正解：E

解説：
Explanation
The answer is, They can increase the maximum bound of the SQL endpoint's scaling range when you increase the max scaling range more clusters are added so queries instead of waiting in the queue can start running using available clusters, see below for more explanation.
The question is looking to test your ability to know how to scale a SQL Endpoint(SQL Warehouse) and you have to look for cue words or need to understand if the queries are running sequentially or concurrently. if the queries are running sequentially then scale up(Size of the cluster from 2X-Small to 4X-Large) if the queries are running concurrently or with more users then scale out(add more clusters).
SQL Endpoint(SQL Warehouse) Overview: (Please read all of the below points and the below diagram to understand)
1.A SQL Warehouse should have at least one cluster
2.A cluster comprises one driver node and one or many worker nodes
3.No of worker nodes in a cluster is determined by the size of the cluster (2X -Small ->1 worker, X-Small ->2 workers.... up to 4X-Large -> 128 workers) this is called Scale up
4.A single cluster irrespective of cluster size(2X-Smal.. to ...4XLarge) can only run 10 queries at any given time if a user submits 20 queries all at once to a warehouse with 3X-Large cluster size and cluster scaling (min
1, max1) while 10 queries will start running the remaining 10 queries wait in a queue for these 10 to finish.
5.Increasing the Warehouse cluster size can improve the performance of a query, for example, if a query runs for 1 minute in a 2X-Small warehouse size it may run in 30 Seconds if we change the warehouse size to X-Small. this is due to 2X-Small having 1 worker node and X-Small having 2 worker nodes so the query has more tasks and runs faster (note: this is an ideal case example, the scalability of a query performance depends on many factors, it can not always be linear)
6.A warehouse can have more than one cluster this is called Scale out. If a warehouse is con-figured with X-Small cluster size with

cluster scaling(Min1, Max 2) Databricks spins up an additional cluster if it detects queries are waiting in the queue, If a warehouse is configured to run 2 clusters(Min1, Max 2), and let's say a user submits 20 queries, 10 queriers will start running and holds the remaining in the queue and databricks will automatically start the second cluster and starts redirecting the 10 queries waiting in the queue to the second cluster.

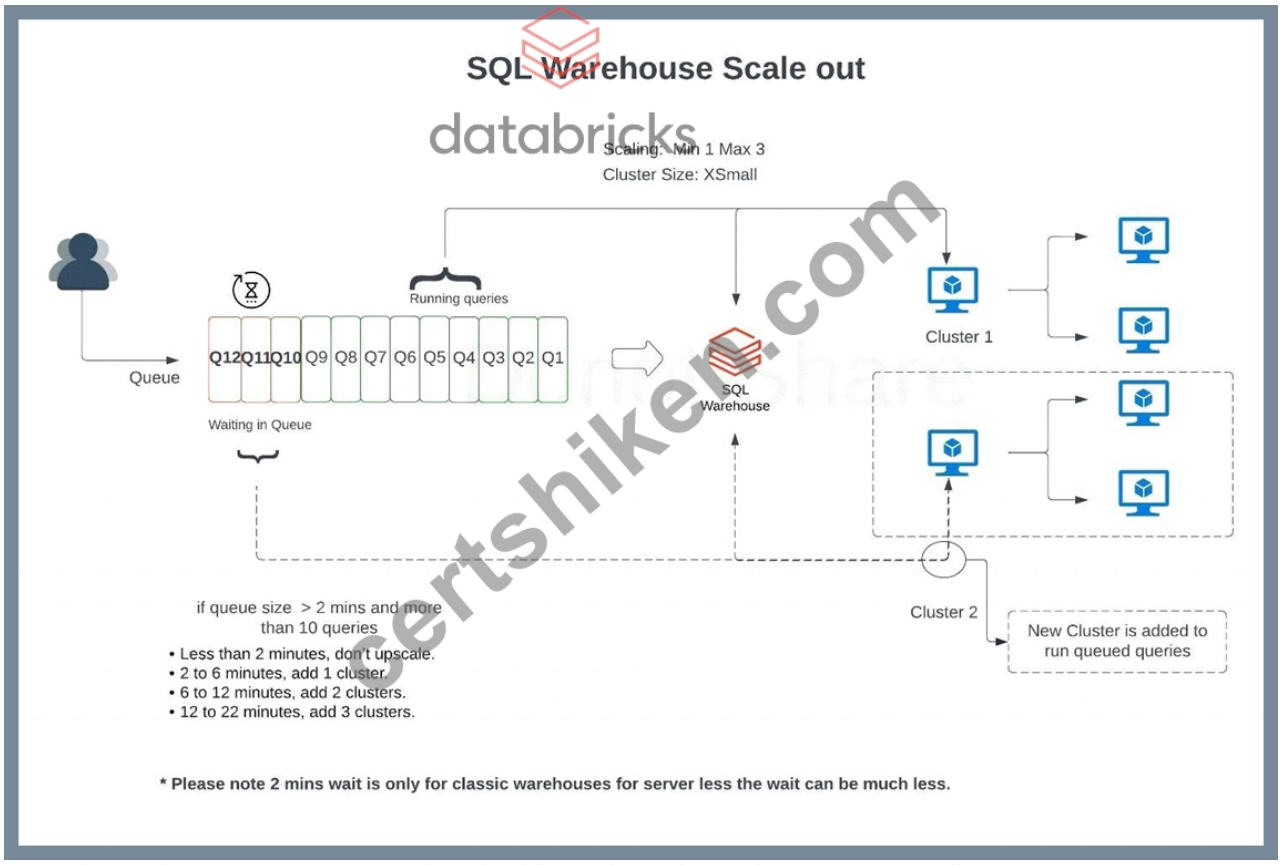
7.A single query will not span more than one cluster, once a query is submitted to a cluster it will remain in that cluster until the query execution finishes irrespective of how many clusters are available to scale.

Please review the below diagram to understand the above concepts:

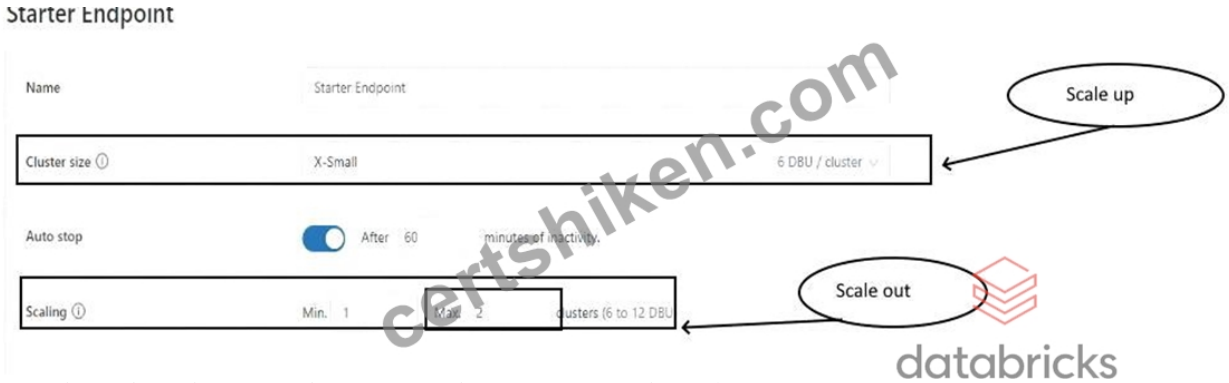


SQL endpoint(SQL Warehouse) scales horizontally(scale-out) and vertical (scale-up), you have to understand when to use what. Scale-out -> to add more clusters for a SQL endpoint, change max number of clusters If you are trying to improve the throughput, being able to run as many queries as possible then having an additional cluster(s) will improve the performance.

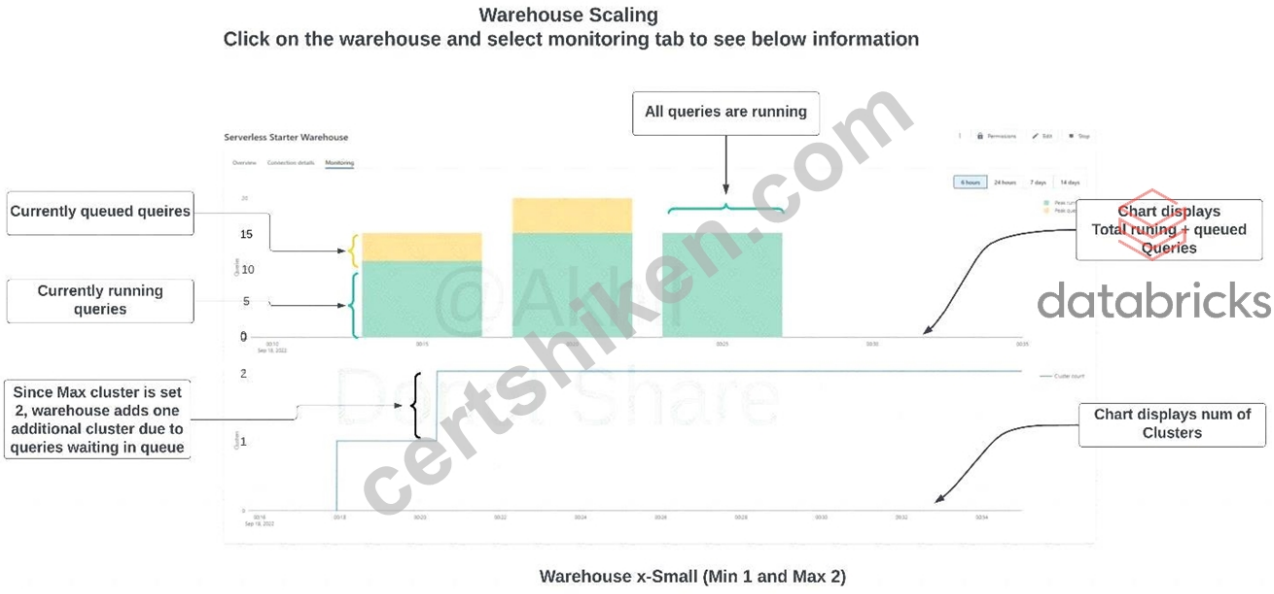
Databricks SQL automatically scales as soon as it detects queries are in queuing state, in this example scaling is set for min 1 and max 3 which means the warehouse can add three clusters if it detects queries are waiting.



During the warehouse creation or after you have the ability to change the warehouse size (2X-Small....to ...4XLarge) to improve query performance and the maximize scaling range to add more clusters on a SQL Endpoint(SQL Warehouse) scale-out, if you are changing an existing warehouse you may have to restart the warehouse to make the changes effective.



How do you know how many clusters you need(How to set Max cluster size)?
When you click on an existing warehouse and select the monitoring tab, you can see warehouse utilization information(see below), there are two graphs that provide important information on how the warehouse is being utilized, if you see queries are being queued that means your warehouse can benefit from additional clusters. Please review the additional DBU cost associated with adding clusters so you can take a well balanced decision between cost and performance.



質問 # 31
A data engineer is configuring a pipeline that will potentially see late-arriving, duplicate records.
In addition to de-duplicating records within the batch, which of the following approaches allows the data engineer to deduplicate data against previously processed records as it is inserted into a Delta table?

- A. Perform an insert-only merge with a matching condition on a unique key.
- B. Perform a full outer join on a unique key and overwrite existing data.
- C. Set the configuration delta.deduplicate = true.
- D. Rely on Delta Lake schema enforcement to prevent duplicate records.
- E. VACUUM the Delta table after each batch completes.

正解：A

解説：
To deduplicate data against previously processed records as it is inserted into a Delta table, you can use the merge operation with an insert-only clause. This allows you to insert new records that do not match any existing records based on a unique key, while ignoring duplicate records that match existing records. For example, you can use the following syntax:
MERGE INTO target_table USING source_table ON target_table.unique_key = source_table.unique_key WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT * This will insert only the records from the source table that have a unique key that is not present in the target table, and skip the records that have a matching key. This way, you can avoid inserting duplicate records into the Delta table.
:
https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-update.html#upsert-into-a-table-using-merge
https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-update.html#insert-only-merge

質問 # 32
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