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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Certification Exam is created to challenge data engineers with the significant knowledge of Databricks' data engineering principles and techniques. To become Databricks certified, a candidate must pass the online certification exam designed for data engineers. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam is scenario-based, comprises of 80 multiple-choice questions, and has a time limit of 120 minutes. The Certification exam tests the candidate's knowledge in topics such as data ingestion, data processing, data engineering, ETL, and data warehousing.

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Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Valid Exam Experience & Valid Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Test Syllabus

The Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam certification provides beginners and professionals with multiple great career opportunities. The Databricks Exam Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer examination is one of the most demanding Databricks tests. There are multiple benefits you can get after cracking the Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer test. The top-listed benefits include skill verification, high-paying jobs, bonuses, and promotions in your current organizations. All these benefits of earning the Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer certificate help you level up your career in the tech sector.

By passing the DCPDE exam, data engineers can demonstrate their proficiency in using the Databricks platform to build scalable and reliable data pipelines. Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam certification can help data engineers advance their careers and increase their earning potential by showcasing their expertise in data engineering on Databricks.

Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60
The DevOps team has configured a production workload as a collection of notebooks scheduled to run daily using the Jobs Ul. A new data engineering hire is onboarding to the team and has requested access to one of these notebooks to review the production logic.
What are the maximum notebook permissions that can be granted to the user without allowing accidental changes to production

code or data?

- A. Can Read
- B. Can edit
- C. Can manage
- D. Can run

Answer: A

Explanation:
Granting a user 'Can Read' permissions on a notebook within Databricks allows them to view the notebook's content without the ability to execute or edit it. This level of permission ensures that the new team member can review the production logic for learning or auditing purposes without the risk of altering the notebook's code or affecting production data and workflows. This approach aligns with best practices for maintaining security and integrity in production environments, where strict access controls are essential to prevent unintended modifications.
Databricks documentation on access control and permissions for notebooks within the workspace (https://docs.databricks.com/security/access-control/workspace-acl.html).

NEW QUESTION # 61
In order to facilitate near real-time workloads, a data engineer is creating a helper function to leverage the schema detection and evolution functionality of Databricks Auto Loader. The desired function will automatically detect the schema of the source directly, incrementally process JSON files as they arrive in a source directory, and automatically evolve the schema of the table when new fields are detected.
The function is displayed below with a blank:

```
def auto_load_json(source_path: str,
                   checkpoint_path: str,
                   target_table_path: str):
    (spark.readStream
        .format("cloudFiles")
        .option("cloudFiles.format", "json")
        .option("cloudFiles.schemaLocation", checkpoint_path)
        .load(source_path)
        ______
    )
```


Which response correctly fills in the blank to meet the specified requirements?

A.
```
.writeStream
.option("mergeSchema", True)
.start(target_table_path)
```

B.
```
.writeStream
.option("checkpointLocation", checkpoint_path)
.option("mergeSchema", True)
.trigger(once=True)
.start(target_table_path)
```

C.
```
.write
.option("checkpointLocation", checkpoint_path)
.option("mergeSchema", True)
.outputMode("append")
.save(target_table_path)
```

D.
```
.write
.option("mergeSchema", True)
.mode("append")
.save(target_table_path)
```

E.
```
.writeStream
.option("checkpointLocation", checkpoint_path)
.option("mergeSchema", True)
.start(target_table_path)
```


- A. Option A
- B. Option E
- C. Option C
- D. Option B
- E. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B correctly fills in the blank to meet the specified requirements. Option B uses the "cloudFiles.schemaLocation" option, which is required for the schema detection and evolution functionality of Databricks Auto Loader. Additionally, option B uses the "mergeSchema" option, which is required for the schema evolution functionality of Databricks Auto Loader. Finally, option B uses the "writeStream" method, which is required for the incremental processing of JSON files as they arrive in a source directory. The other options are incorrect because they either omit the required options, use the wrong method, or use the wrong format.
Reference:
Configure schema inference and evolution in Auto Loader: https://docs.databricks.com/en/ingestion/auto-loader/schema.html Write streaming data: https://docs.databricks.com/spark/latest/structured-streaming/writing-streaming-data.html

NEW QUESTION # 62
Which of the following SQL statements can be used to update a transactions table, to set a flag on the table from Y to N

- A. UPDATE transactions SET active_flag = 'N' WHERE active_flag = 'Y'
- B. MODIFY transactions SET active_flag = 'N' WHERE active_flag = 'Y'
- C. MERGE transactions SET active_flag = 'N' WHERE active_flag = 'Y'

- D. REPLACE transactions SET active_flag = 'N' WHERE active_flag = 'Y'

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The answer is
UPDATE transactions SET active_flag = 'N' WHERE active_flag = 'Y'
Delta Lake supports UPDATE statements on the delta table, all of the changes as part of the update are ACID compliant.

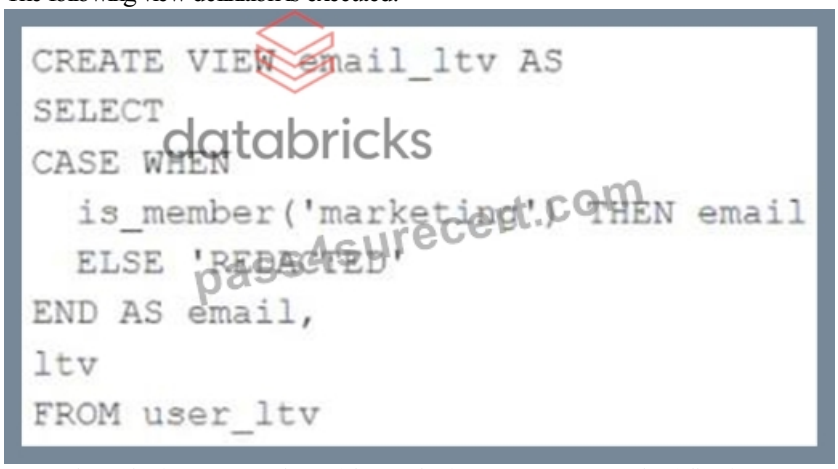
NEW QUESTION # 63
A data engineer, while designing a Pandas UDF to process financial time-series data with complex calculations that require maintaining state across rows within each stock symbol group, must ensure the function is efficient and scalable.
Which approach will solve the problem with minimum overhead while preserving data integrity?

- A. Use a SCALAR Pandas UDF that processes the entire dataset at once, implementing custom partitioning logic within the UDF to group by stock symbol and maintain state using global variables shared across all executor processes.
- B. Use a SCALAR_ITER Pandas UDF with iterator-based processing, implementing state management through persistent storage (Delta tables) that gets updated after each batch to maintain continuity across iterator chunks.
- C. Use a grouped_agg Pandas UDF that processes each stock symbol group independently, maintaining state through intermediate aggregation results that get passed between successive UDF calls via broadcast variables.
- D. Use applyInPandas() on a Spark DataFrame that receives all rows for each stock symbol as a Pandas DataFrame, allowing processing within each group while maintaining state variables local to each group's processing function.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Databricks Data Engineer Documents:
The Databricks documentation recommends applyInPandas() for complex per-group operations where maintaining internal state within each group is necessary. When using applyInPandas(), Spark provides all records for each grouping key as a Pandas DataFrame to the function, allowing efficient vectorized operations with local state management. This approach ensures high performance and scalability while maintaining logical isolation between groups. In contrast, SCALAR and SCALAR_ITER UDFs operate on individual rows or batches and cannot maintain inter-row state effectively. grouped_agg UDFs are limited to computing aggregates and do not support complex multi-row transformations. Therefore, applyInPandas() is the correct and Databricks-recommended solution for stateful per-group time-series computations.

NEW QUESTION # 64
A table named user_ltv is being used to create a view that will be used by data analysts on various teams. Users in the workspace are configured into groups, which are used for setting up data access using ACLs.
The user_ltv table has the following schema:
email STRING, age INT, ltv INT
The following view definition is executed:



An analyst who is not a member of the marketing group executes the following query:
SELECT * FROM email_ltv

Which statement describes the results returned by this query?

- A. The email and ltv columns will be returned with the values in user itv.
- B. Only the email and ltv columns will be returned; the email column will contain the string "REDACTED" in each row.
- C. Only the email and itv columns will be returned; the email column will contain all null values.
- D. The email, age. and ltv columns will be returned with the values in user ltv.
- E. Three columns will be returned, but one column will be named "redacted" and contain only null values.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The code creates a view called email_ltv that selects the email and ltv columns from a table called user_ltv, which has the following schema: email STRING, age INT, ltv INT. The code also uses the CASE WHEN expression to replace the email values with the string "REDACTED" if the user is not a member of the marketing group. The user who executes the query is not a member of the marketing group, so they will only see the email and ltv columns, and the email column will contain the string "REDACTED" in each row. Verified Reference: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Lakehouse" section; Databricks Documentation, under "CASE expression" section.

NEW QUESTION # 65
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