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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer exam is designed to test a candidate's knowledge and skills in building, designing, and managing data pipelines on the Databricks platform. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam covers a range of topics, including data processing, data storage, data warehousing, data modeling, and data architecture. Candidates are expected to have a deep understanding of these topics and be able to apply them in real-world scenarios.

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The Databricks Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam covers a wide range of topics, including data architecture, data modeling, data integration, data processing, and data analytics. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer exam consists of both theoretical and practical components, which test the candidate's ability to apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios. The practical component requires candidates to complete a series of hands-on exercises using Databricks notebooks, which are used to build, test, and optimize data pipelines.

Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions

(Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111
The data governance team is reviewing user for deleting records for compliance with GDPR. The following logic has been implemented to propagate deleted requests from the user_lookup table to the user aggregate table.
Assuming that user_id is a unique identifying key and that all users have requested deletion have been removed from the user_lookup table, which statement describes whether successfully executing the above logic guarantees that the records to be deleted from the user_aggregates table are no longer accessible and why?

- A. No: files containing deleted records may still be accessible with time travel until a BACUM command is used to remove invalidated data files.
- B. Yes: Delta Lake ACID guarantees provide assurance that the DELETE command successed fully and permanently purged these records.
- C. No: the Delta Lake DELETE command only provides ACID guarantees when combined with the MERGE INTO command
- D. No: the change data feed only tracks inserts and updates not deleted records.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The DELETE operation in Delta Lake is ACID compliant, which means that once the operation is successful, the records are logically removed from the table. However, the underlying files that contained these records may still exist and be accessible via time travel to older versions of the table. To ensure that these records are physically removed and compliance with GDPR is maintained, a VACUUM command should be used to clean up these data files after a certain retention period. The VACUUM command will remove the files from the storage layer, and after this, the records will no longer be accessible.

NEW QUESTION # 112
A junior data engineer has been asked to develop a streaming data pipeline with a grouped aggregation using DataFrame df. The pipeline needs to calculate the average humidity and average temperature for each non- overlapping five-minute interval. Incremental state information should be maintained for 10 minutes for late- arriving data.
Streaming DataFrame df has the following schema:
"device_id INT, event_time TIMESTAMP, temp FLOAT, humidity FLOAT"
Code block:
Choose the response that correctly fills in the blank within the code block to complete this task.

- A. slidingWindow("event_time", "10 minutes")
- B. awaitArrival("event_time", "10 minutes")
- C. delayWrite("event_time", "10 minutes")
- D. withWatermark("event_time", "10 minutes")
- E. await("event_time + '10 minutes'")

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. withWatermark("event_time", "10 minutes"). This is because the question asks for incremental state information to be maintained for 10 minutes for late-arriving data. The withWatermark method is used to define the watermark for late data. The watermark is a timestamp column and a threshold that tells the system how long to wait for late data. In this case, the watermark is set to 10 minutes. The other options are incorrect because they are not valid methods or syntax for watermarking in Structured Streaming. References:
* Watermarking: https://docs.databricks.com/spark/latest/structured-streaming/watermarks.html
* Windowed aggregations: https://docs.databricks.com/spark/latest/structured-streaming/window- operations.html

NEW QUESTION # 113
A junior developer complains that the code in their notebook isn't producing the correct results in the development environment. A shared screenshot reveals that while they're using a notebook versioned with Databricks Repos, they're using a personal branch that contains old logic. The desired branch named dev-2.3.9 is not available from the branch selection dropdown.
Which approach will allow this developer to review the current logic for this notebook?

- A. Use Repos to make a pull request use the Databricks REST API to update the current branch to dev-2.3.9
- B. Use Repos to merge the current branch and the dev-2.3.9 branch, then make a pull request to sync with the remote repository
- C. Use Repos to pull changes from the remote Git repository and select the dev-2.3.9 branch.
- D. Merge all changes back to the main branch in the remote Git repository and clone the repo again
- E. Use Repos to checkout the dev-2.3.9 branch and auto-resolve conflicts with the current branch

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the correct answer because it will allow the developer to update their local repository with the latest changes from the remote repository and switch to the desired branch. Pulling changes will not affect the current branch or create any conflicts, as it will only fetch the changes and not merge them. Selecting the dev-2.3.9 branch from the dropdown will checkout that branch and display its contents in the notebook. Verified Reference: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Databricks Tooling" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Pull changes from a remote repository" section.

NEW QUESTION # 114
A data engineering team needs to query a Delta table to extract rows that all meet the same condi-tion.
However, the team has noticed that the query is running slowly. The team has already tuned the size of the data files. Upon investigating, the team has concluded that the rows meeting the condition are sparsely located throughout each of the data files.
Based on the scenario, which of the following optimization techniques could speed up the query?

- A. Data skipping
- B. Bin-packing
- C. Tuning the file size
- D. Write as a Parquet file
- E. Z-Ordering

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 115
A Structured Streaming job deployed to production has been experiencing delays during peak hours of the day. At present, during normal execution, each microbatch of data is processed in less than 3 seconds. During peak hours of the day, execution time for each microbatch becomes very inconsistent, sometimes exceeding 30 seconds. The streaming write is currently configured with a trigger interval of 10 seconds.
Holding all other variables constant and assuming records need to be processed in less than 10 seconds, which adjustment will meet the requirement?

- A. Increase the trigger interval to 30 seconds; setting the trigger interval near the maximum execution time observed for each batch is always best practice to ensure no records are dropped.
- B. The trigger interval cannot be modified without modifying the checkpoint directory; to maintain the current stream state, increase the number of shuffle partitions to maximize parallelism.
- C. Use the trigger once option and configure a Databricks job to execute the query every 10 seconds; this ensures all backlogged records are processed with each batch.
- D. Decrease the trigger interval to 5 seconds; triggering batches more frequently allows idle executors to begin processing the next batch while longer running tasks from previous batches finish.
- E. Decrease the trigger interval to 5 seconds; triggering batches more frequently may prevent records from backing up and large batches from causing spill.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The scenario presented involves inconsistent microbatch processing times in a Structured Streaming job during peak hours, with the need to ensure that records are processed within 10 seconds. The trigger once option is the most suitable adjustment to address these challenges:
Understanding Triggering Options:
Fixed Interval Triggering (Current Setup): The current trigger interval of 10 seconds may contribute to the inconsistency during peak times as it doesn't adapt based on the processing time of the microbatches. If a batch takes longer to process, subsequent batches

will start piling up, exacerbating the delays.
Trigger Once: This option allows the job to run a single microbatch for processing all available data and then stop. It is useful in scenarios where batch sizes are unpredictable and can vary significantly, which seems to be the case during peak hours in this scenario.
Implementation of Trigger Once:
Setup: Instead of continuously running, the job can be scheduled to run every 10 seconds using a Databricks job. This scheduling effectively acts as a custom trigger interval, ensuring that each execution cycle handles all available data up to that point without overlapping or queuing up additional executions.
Advantages: This approach allows for each batch to complete processing all available data before the next batch starts, ensuring consistency in handling data surges and preventing the system from being overwhelmed.
Rationale Against Other Options:
Option A and E (Decrease Interval): Decreasing the trigger interval to 5 seconds might exacerbate the problem by increasing the frequency of batch starts without ensuring the completion of previous batches, potentially leading to higher overhead and less efficient processing.
Option B (Increase Interval): Increasing the trigger interval to 30 seconds could lead to latency issues, as the data would be processed less frequently, which contradicts the requirement of processing records in less than 10 seconds.
Option C (Modify Partitions): While increasing parallelism through more shuffle partitions can improve performance, it does not address the fundamental issue of batch scheduling and could still lead to inconsistency during peak loads.
Conclusion:
By using the trigger once option and scheduling the job every 10 seconds, you ensure that each microbatch has sufficient time to process all available data thoroughly before the next cycle begins, aligning with the need to handle peak loads more predictably and efficiently.
Reference
Structured Streaming Programming Guide - Triggering
Databricks Jobs Scheduling

NEW QUESTION # 116
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