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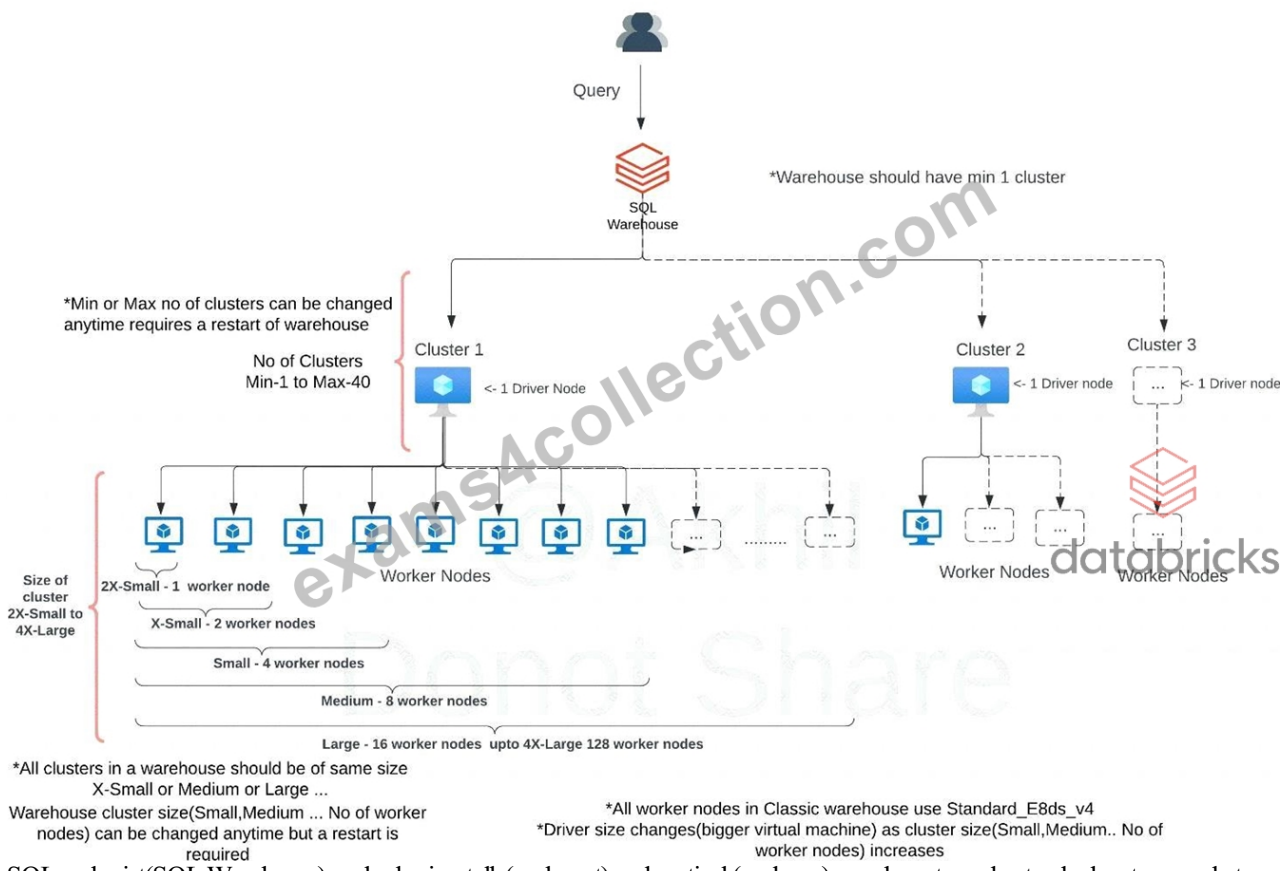
Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q167-Q172):

NEW QUESTION # 167
You had worked with the Data analysts team to set up a SQL Endpoint(SQL warehouse) point so they can easily query and analyze data in the gold layer, but once they started consuming the SQL Endpoint(SQL warehouse) you noticed that during the peak hours as the number of users increase you are seeing queries taking longer to finish, which of the following steps can be taken to resolve the issue?
*Please note Databricks recently renamed SQL endpoint to SQL warehouse.

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

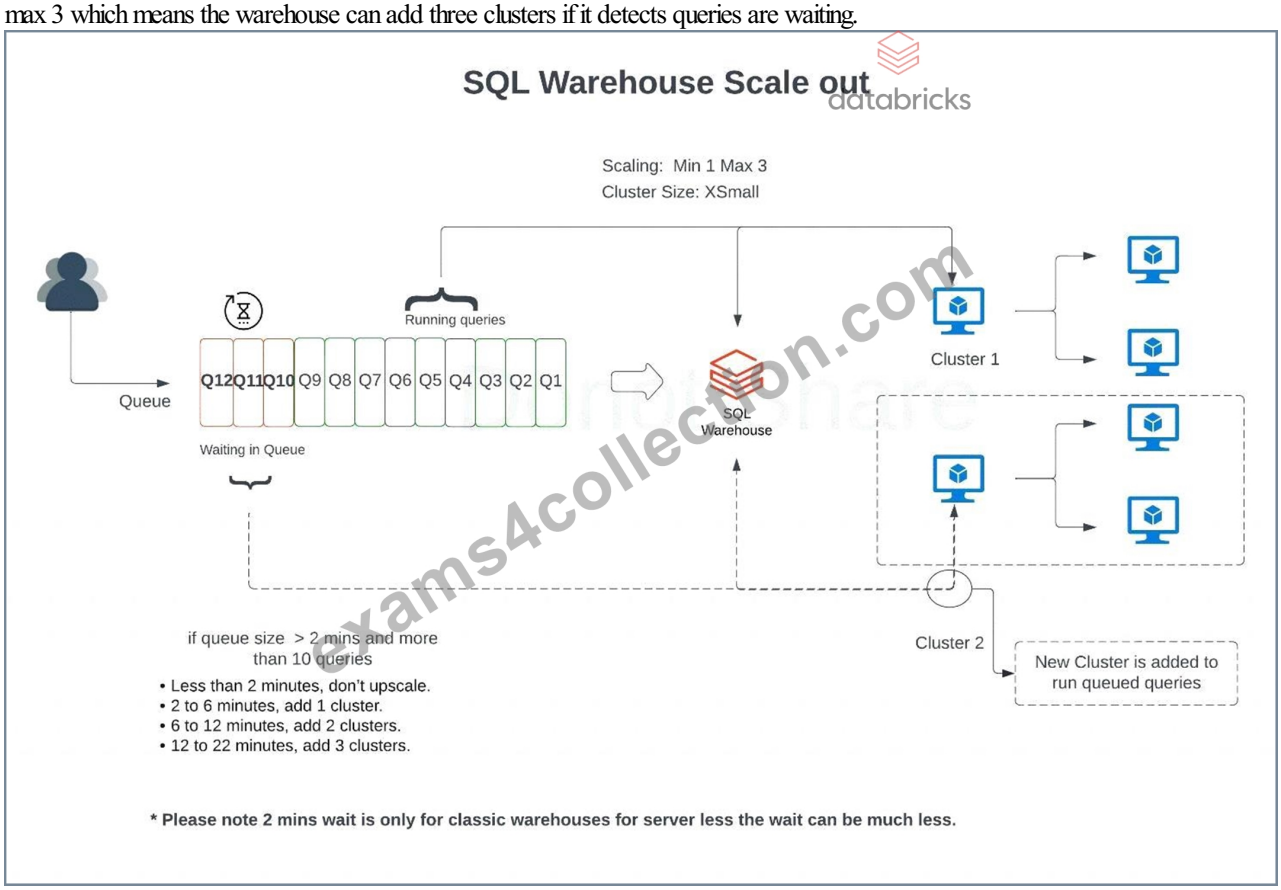
Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
the answer is,
They can increase the maximum bound of the SQL endpoint's scaling range, when you increase the maximum bound you can add more clusters to the warehouse which can then run additional queries that are waiting in the queue to run, focus on the below explanation that talks about Scale-out.
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, 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 has 1 worker node and X-Small has 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:

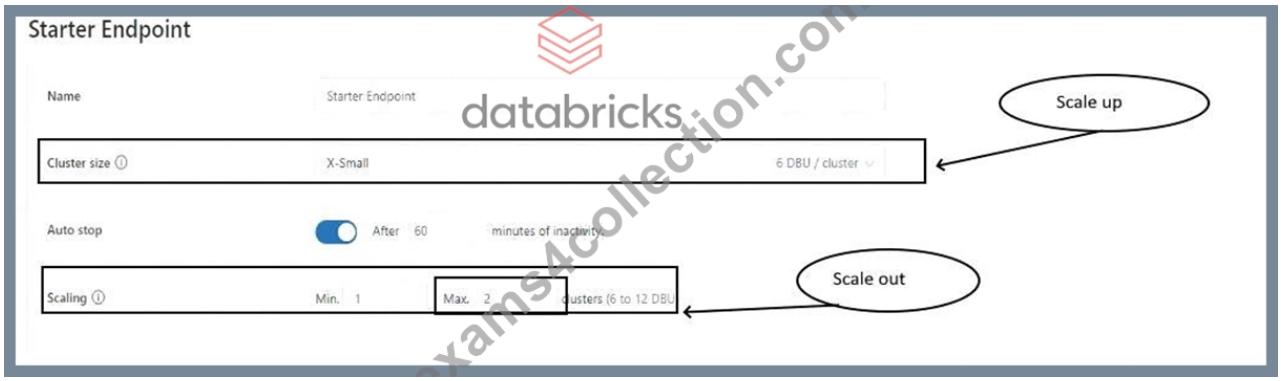


SQL endpoint(SQL Warehouse) scales horizontally(scale-out) and vertical (scale-up), you have to understand when to use what. Scale-out -> to add more clusters for a SQL endpoint, change max number of clusters If you are trying to improve the throughput, being able to run as many queries as possible then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

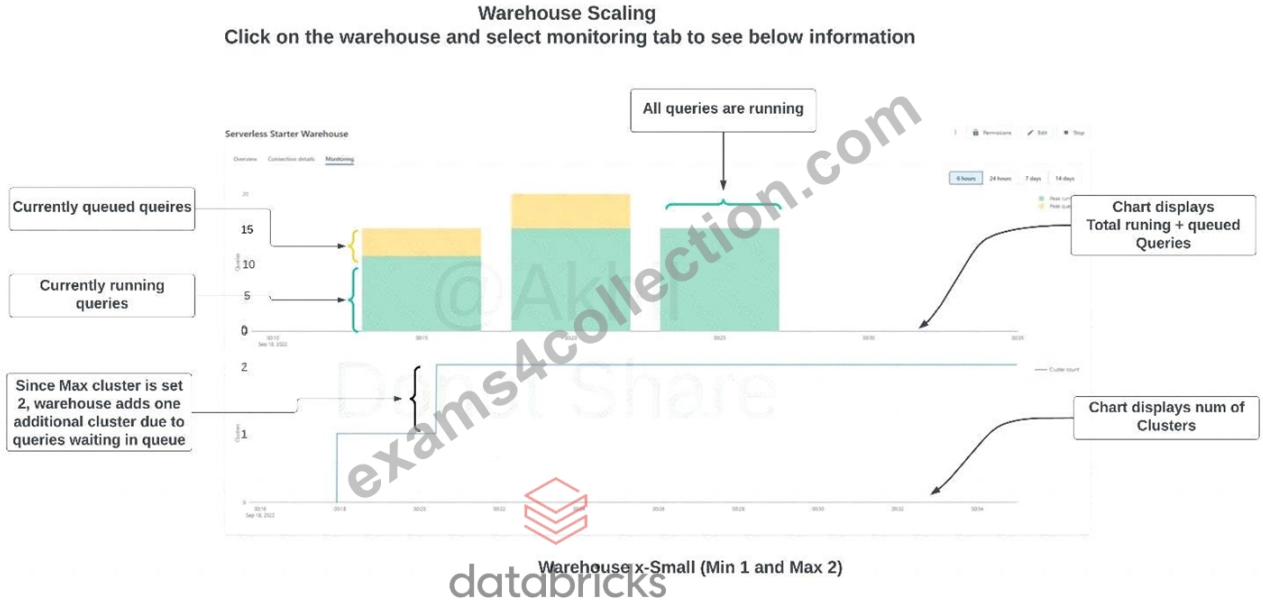
Databricks SQL automatically scales as soon as it detects queries are in queuing state, in this example scaling is set for min 1 and max 3 which means the warehouse can add three clusters if it detects queries are waiting.



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.



NEW QUESTION # 168
You are working on a marketing team request to identify customers with the same information between two tables CUSTOMERS_2021 and CUSTOMERS_2020 each table contains 25 columns with the same schema, You are looking to identify rows that match between two tables across all columns, which of the following can be used to perform in SQL

- A. 1.SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_2021
  2.EXCEPT
  3.SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_2020
- B. 1.SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_2021
  2. UNION ALL
  3.SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_2020
- C. 1.SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_2021
  2. UNION
  3.SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_2020
- D. 1.SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_2021 C1
  2.INNER JOIN CUSTOMERS_2020 C2
  3.ON C1.CUSTOMER_ID = C2.CUSTOMER_ID
- E. 1.SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_2021
  2. INTERSECT

3.SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_2020

Answer: E

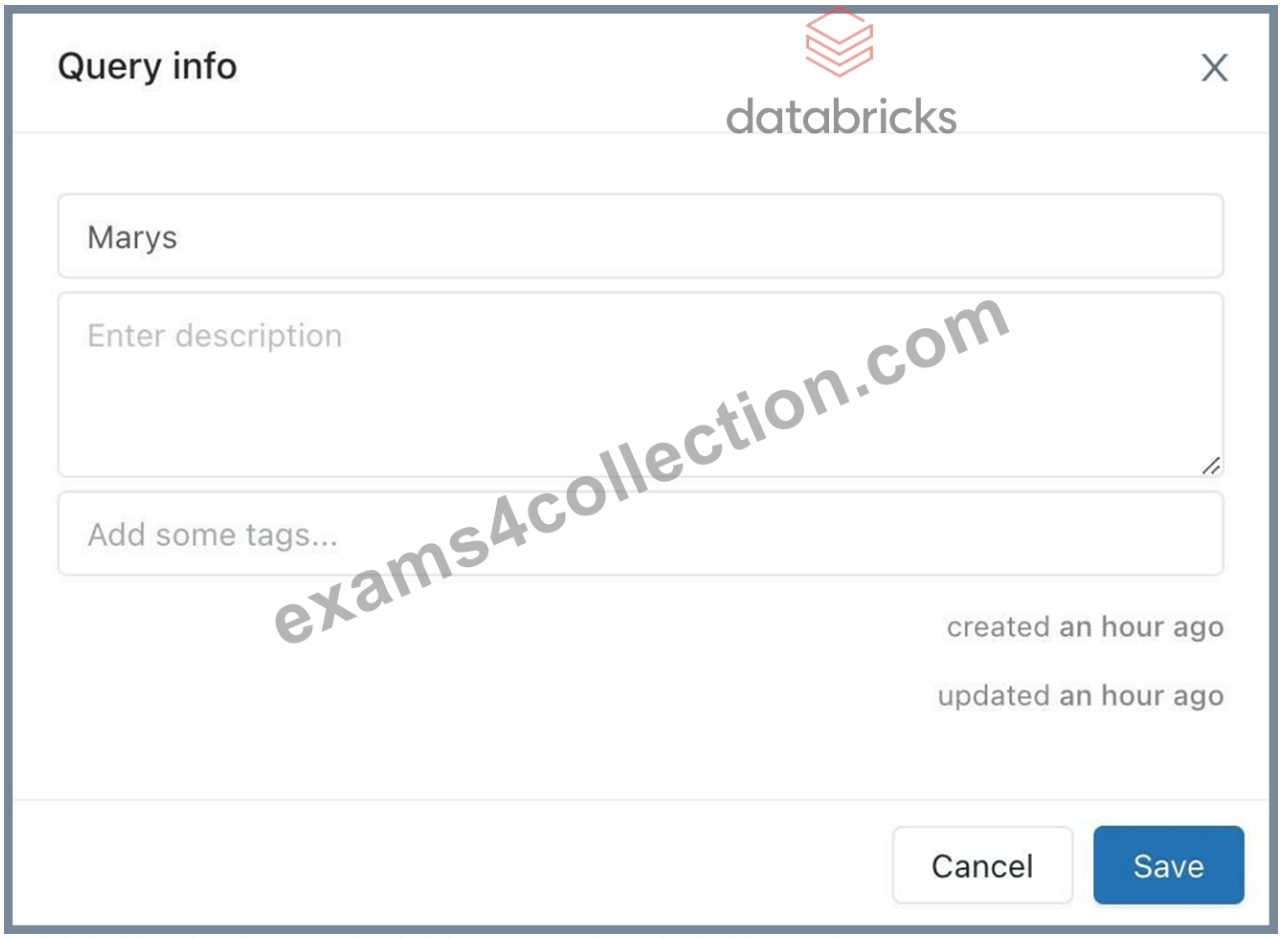
Explanation:
Explanation
Answer is,
1.SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_2021
2. INTERSECT
3.SELECT * FROM CUSTOMERS_2020
To compare all the rows between both the tables across all the columns using intersect will help us achieve that, an inner join is only going to check if the same column value exists across both the tables on a single column.
INTERSECT [ALL | DISTINCT]
*Returns the set of rows which are in both subqueries.
If ALL is specified a row that appears multiple times in the subquery1 as well as in subquery will be returned multiple times.
If DISTINCT is specified the result does not contain duplicate rows. This is the default.

NEW QUESTION # 169
The data engineering team is using a bunch of SQL queries to review data quality and monitor the ETL job every day, which of the following approaches can be used to set up a schedule and auto-mate 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 1 day from the query's page in Databricks SQL.
- C. They can schedule the query to run every 1 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 1 day from the SQL endpoint's page in Databricks SQL.

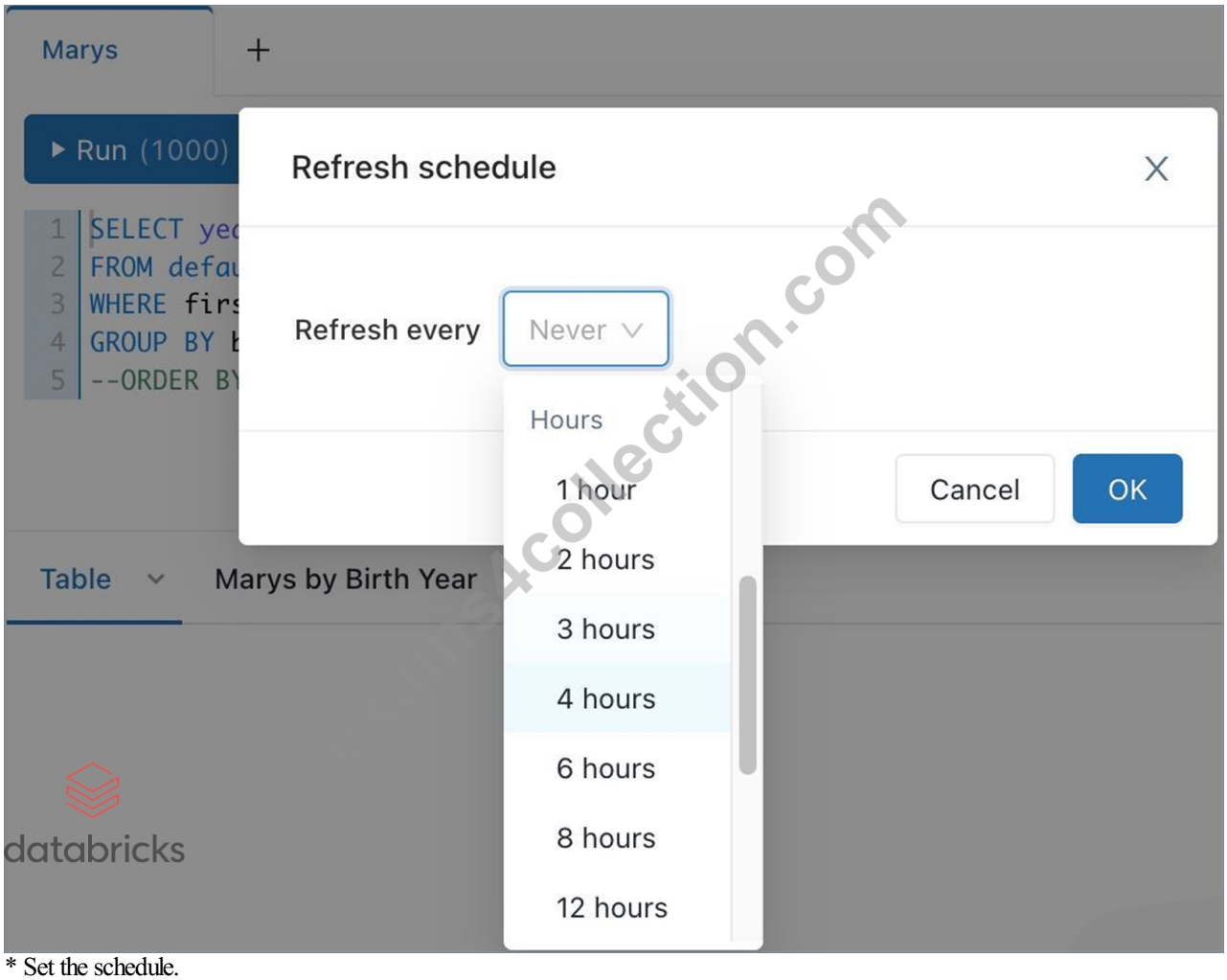
Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
Explanation
Individual queries can be refreshed on a schedule basis,
To set the schedule:
1. 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

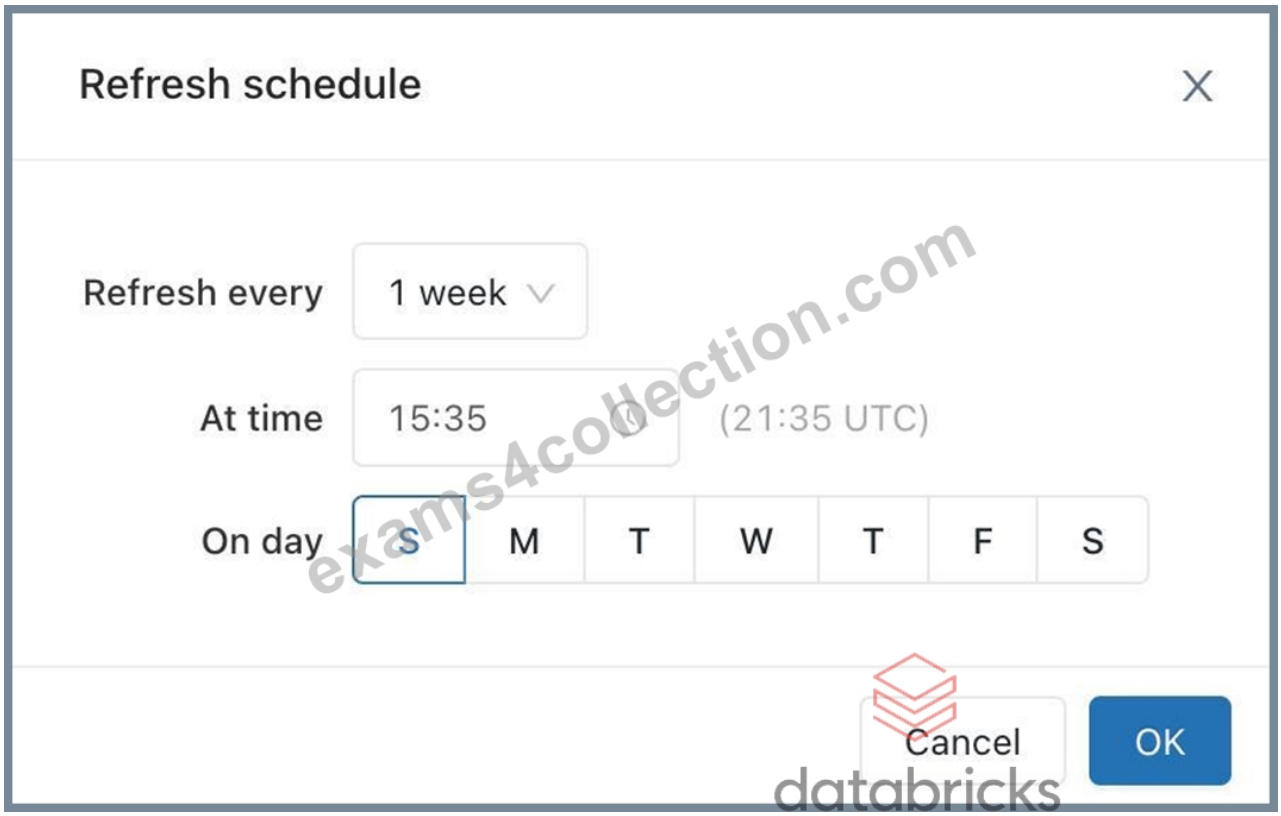


* Set the schedule.

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



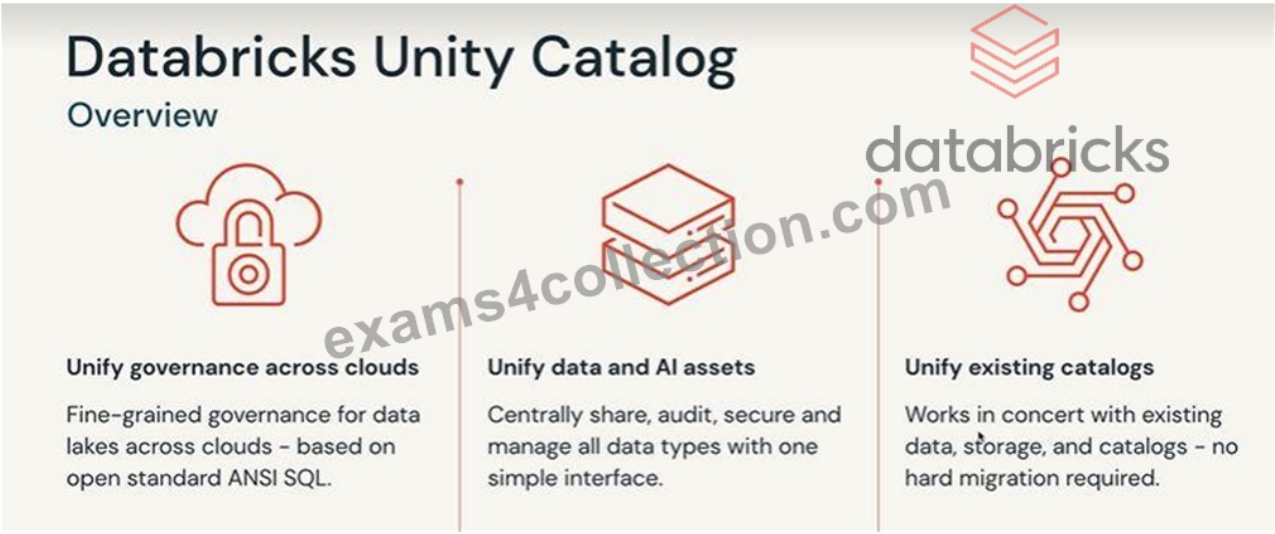
* Click OK.
Your query will run automatically.
If you experience a scheduled query not executing according to its schedule, you should manually trigger the query to make sure it doesn't fail. However, you should be aware of the following:
* If you schedule an interval-for example, "every 15 minutes"-the interval is calculated from the last successful execution. If you manually execute a query, the scheduled query will not be executed until the interval has passed.
* If you schedule a time, Databricks SQL waits for the results to be "outdated". For example, if you have a query set to refresh every Thursday and you manually execute it on Wednesday, by Thursday the results will still be considered "valid", so the query wouldn't be scheduled for a new execution. Thus, for example, when setting a weekly schedule, check the last query execution time and expect the scheduled query to be executed on the selected day after that execution is a week old. Make sure not to manually execute the query during this time.
If a query execution fails, Databricks SQL retries with a back-off algorithm. The more failures the further away the next retry will be (and it might be beyond the refresh interval).
Refer documentation for additional info,
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/sql/user/queries/schedule-query

NEW QUESTION # 170
Data engineering team is required to share the data with Data science team and both the teams are using different workspaces in the same organizationwhich of the following techniques can be used to simplify sharing data across?
*Please note the question is asking how data is shared within an organization across multiple workspaces.

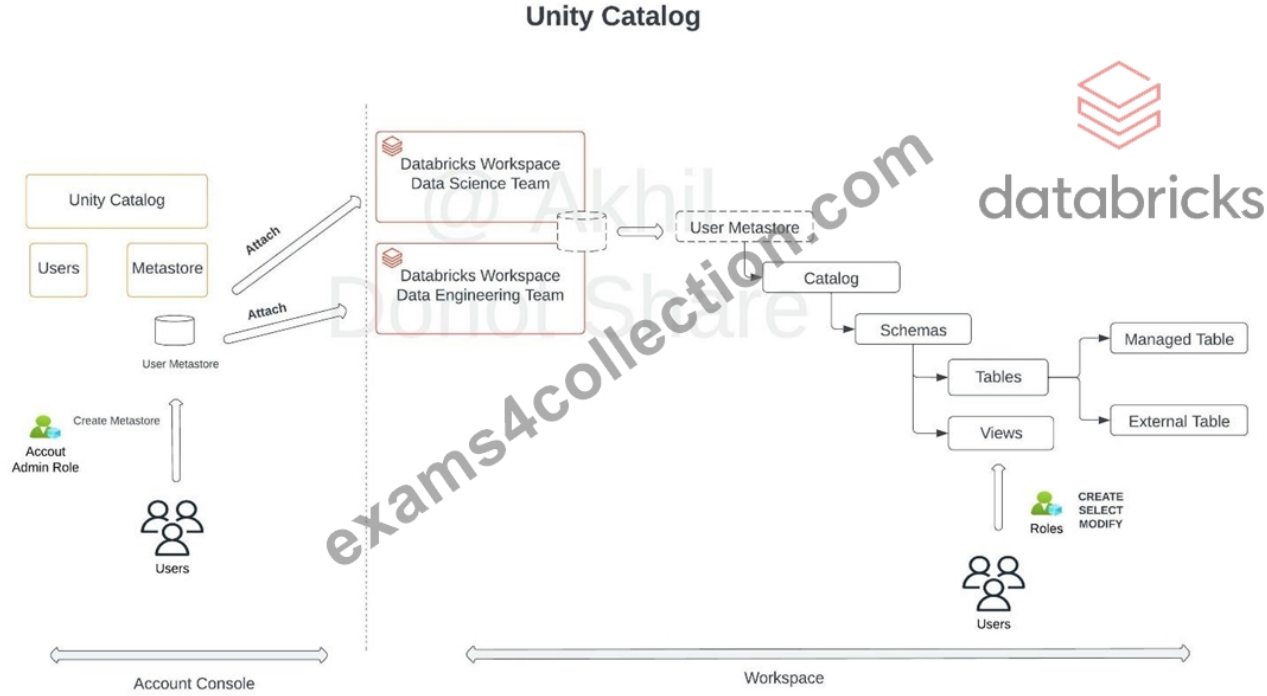
- A. DELTA LIVE Pipelines
- B. Data Sharing
- C. Unity Catalog
- D. Use a single storage location
- E. DELTA lake

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The answer is the Unity catalog.
Diagram Description automatically generated



Unity Catalog works at the Account level, it has the ability to create a meta store and attach that meta store to many workspaces see the below diagram to understand how Unity Catalog Works, as you can see a metastore can now be shared with both workspaces using Unity Catalog, prior to Unity Catalog the options was to use single cloud object storage manually mount in the second databricks workspace, and you can see here Unity Catalog really simplifies that.
Diagram Description automatically generated with medium confidence



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duct features
https://databricks.com/product/unity-catalog

NEW QUESTION # 171
A production workload incrementally applies updates from an external Change Data Capture feed to a Delta Lake table as an always-on Structured Stream job. When data was initially migrated for this table, OPTIMIZE was executed and most data files were resized to 1 GB. Auto Optimize and Auto Compaction were both turned on for the streaming production job. Recent review of data files shows that most data files are under 64 MB, although each partition in the table contains at least 1 GB of data and the total table size is over 10 TB.
Which of the following likely explains these smaller file sizes?

- A. Z-order indices calculated on the table are preventing file compaction C Bloom filler indices calculated on the table are preventing file compaction

- B. Databricks has autotuned to a smaller target file size based on the overall size of data in the table
- C. Databricks has autotuned to a smaller target file size to reduce duration of MERGE operations
- D. Databricks has autotuned to a smaller target file size based on the amount of data in each partition

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the correct answer because Databricks has a feature called Auto Optimize, which automatically optimizes the layout of Delta Lake tables by coalescing small files into larger ones and sorting data within each file by a specified column. However, Auto Optimize also considers the trade-off between file size and merge performance, and may choose a smaller target file size to reduce the duration of merge operations, especially for streaming workloads that frequently update existing records. Therefore, it is possible that Auto Optimize has autotuned to a smaller target file size based on the characteristics of the streaming production job. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Auto Optimize" section.
https://docs.databricks.com/en/delta/tune-file-size.html#autotune-table 'Autotune file size based on workload'

NEW QUESTION # 172
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