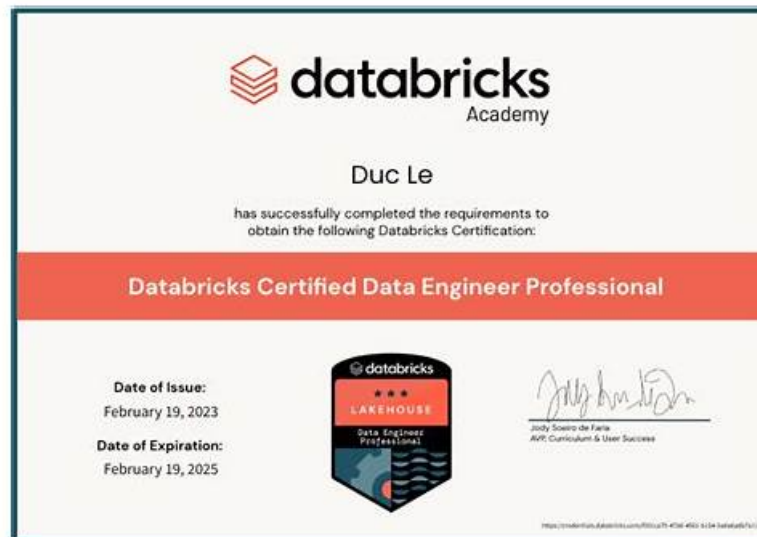


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Databricks is a leading company in the field of data engineering, providing a cloud-based platform for collaborative data analysis and processing. The company's platform is used by a wide range of companies and organizations, including Fortune 500 companies, government agencies, and academic institutions. Databricks offers a range of certifications to help professionals demonstrate their proficiency in using the platform, including the Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer certification.

Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer exam is a specialized test that focuses on assessing the technical skillsets of candidates in working on cloud-based big data projects. Candidates will be required to demonstrate their proficiency in a wide range of topics, including data structures and algorithms, distributed systems, database design, Hadoop and Spark, and machine learning. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam contains multiple-choice questions that test the candidates' knowledge of these areas.

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The Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam certification exam is a computer-based test that consists of multiple-

choice questions. Candidates have two hours to complete the exam, and they must achieve a minimum score of 70% to pass. Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer Exam is proctored, and candidates must have a reliable internet connection and a computer with a webcam and microphone to take the test.

## Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

### NEW QUESTION # 80

A table named `user_ltv` is being used to create a view that will be used by data analysis 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:

□ An analyst who is not a member of the auditing group executing the following query:

□ Which result will be returned by this query?

- A. All columns will be displayed normally for those records that have an age greater than 17; records not meeting this condition will be omitted.
- B. All age values less than 18 will be returned as null values all other columns will be returned with the values in `user_ltv`.
- C. All records from all columns will be displayed with the values in `user_ltv`.
- **D. All columns will be displayed normally for those records that have an age greater than 18; records not meeting this condition will be omitted.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Given the CASE statement in the view definition, the result set for a user not in the auditing group would be constrained by the ELSE condition, which filters out records based on age. Therefore, the view will return all columns normally for records with an age greater than 18, as users who are not in the auditing group will not satisfy their `_member('auditing')` condition. Records not meeting the age > 18 condition will not be displayed.

### NEW QUESTION # 81

The data architect has decided that once data has been ingested from external sources into the Databricks Lakehouse, table access controls will be leveraged to manage permissions for all production tables and views.

The following logic was executed to grant privileges for interactive queries on a production database to the core engineering group.

```
GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE prod TO eng;
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON DATABASE prod TO eng;
```

Assuming these are the only privileges that have been granted to the `eng` group and that these users are not workspace administrators, which statement describes their privileges?

- A. Group members have full permissions on the prod database and can also assign permissions to other users or groups.
- B. Group members are able to create, query, and modify all tables and views in the prod database, but cannot define custom functions.
- C. Group members are able to query and modify all tables and views in the prod database, but cannot create new tables or views.
- **D. Group members are able to query all tables and views in the prod database, but cannot create or edit anything in the database.**
- E. Group members are able to list all tables in the prod database but are not able to see the results of any queries on those tables.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The `GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE prod TO eng` command grants the `eng` group the permission to use the prod database, which means they can list and access the tables and views in the database. The `GRANT SELECT ON DATABASE prod TO eng` command grants the `eng` group the permission to select data from the tables and views in the prod database, which means they can query the data using SQL or DataFrame API.

However, these commands do not grant the `eng` group any other permissions, such as creating, modifying, or deleting tables and views, or defining custom functions. Therefore, the `eng` group members are able to query all tables and views in the prod database, but cannot create or edit anything in the database. References:

\* Grant privileges on a database:

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/security/auth-authorization/table-acls/grant-privileges-database.html>

\* Privileges you can grant on Hive metastore objects:

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/security/auth-authorization/table-acls/privileges.html>

### NEW QUESTION # 82

The data engineering team maintains a table of aggregate statistics through batch nightly updates. This includes total sales for the previous day alongside totals and averages for a variety of time periods including the 7 previous days, year-to-date, and quarter-to-date. This table is named `store_sales_summary` and the schema is as follows:

The table `daily_store_sales` contains all the information needed to update `store_sales_summary`. The schema for this table is: `store_id INT, sales_date DATE, total_sales FLOAT`

If `daily_store_sales` is implemented as a Type 1 table and the `total_sales` column might be adjusted after manual data auditing, which approach is the safest to generate accurate reports in the `store_sales_summary` table?

- A. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a Structured Streaming read against the `daily_store_sales` table and use upsert logic to update results in the `store_sales_summary` table.
- B. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a batch read against the `daily_store_sales` table and use upsert logic to update results in the `store_sales_summary` table.
- C. Use Structured Streaming to subscribe to the change data feed for `daily_store_sales` and apply changes to the aggregates in the `store_sales_summary` table with each update.
- D. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a batch read against the `daily_store_sales` table and append new rows nightly to the `store_sales_summary` table.
- E. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a batch read against the `daily_store_sales` table and overwrite the `store_sales_summary` table with each Update.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The `daily_store_sales` table contains all the information needed to update `store_sales_summary`. The schema of the table is: `store_id INT, sales_date DATE, total_sales FLOAT`

The `daily_store_sales` table is implemented as a Type 1 table, which means that old values are overwritten by new values and no history is maintained. The `total_sales` column might be adjusted after manual data auditing, which means that the data in the table may change over time.

The safest approach to generate accurate reports in the `store_sales_summary` table is to use Structured Streaming to subscribe to the change data feed for `daily_store_sales` and apply changes to the aggregates in the `store_sales_summary` table with each update. Structured Streaming is a scalable and fault-tolerant stream processing engine built on Spark SQL. Structured Streaming allows processing data streams as if they were tables or DataFrames, using familiar operations such as select, filter, groupBy, or join. Structured Streaming also supports output modes that specify how to write the results of a streaming query to a sink, such as append, update, or complete. Structured Streaming can handle both streaming and batch data sources in a unified manner.

The change data feed is a feature of Delta Lake that provides structured streaming sources that can subscribe to changes made to a Delta Lake table. The change data feed captures both data changes and schema changes as ordered events that can be processed by downstream applications or services. The change data feed can be configured with different options, such as starting from a specific version or timestamp, filtering by operation type or partition values, or excluding no-op changes.

By using Structured Streaming to subscribe to the change data feed for `daily_store_sales`, one can capture and process any changes made to the `total_sales` column due to manual data auditing. By applying these changes to the aggregates in the `store_sales_summary` table with each update, one can ensure that the reports are always consistent and accurate with the latest data. Verified Reference:

[Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Spark Core" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Structured Streaming" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Delta Change Data Feed" section.

### NEW QUESTION # 83

A Databricks job has been configured with 3 tasks, each of which is a Databricks notebook. Task A does not depend on other tasks. Tasks B and C run in parallel, with each having a serial dependency on Task A.

If task A fails during a scheduled run, which statement describes the results of this run?

- A. Tasks B and C will be skipped; some logic expressed in task A may have been committed before task failure.
- B. Tasks B and C will be skipped; task A will not commit any changes because of stage failure.
- C. Unless all tasks complete successfully, no changes will be committed to the Lakehouse; because task A failed, all commits will be rolled back automatically.
- D. Because all tasks are managed as a dependency graph, no changes will be committed to the Lakehouse until all tasks have

successfully been completed.

- E. Tasks B and C will attempt to run as configured; any changes made in task A will be rolled back due to task failure.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When a Databricks job runs multiple tasks with dependencies, the tasks are executed in a dependency graph. If a task fails, the downstream tasks that depend on it are skipped and marked as Upstream failed. However, the failed task may have already committed some changes to the Lakehouse before the failure occurred, and those changes are not rolled back automatically.

Therefore, the job run may result in a partial update of the Lakehouse. To avoid this, you can use the transactional writes feature of Delta Lake to ensure that the changes are only committed when the entire job run succeeds. Alternatively, you can use the Run if condition to configure tasks to run even when some or all of their dependencies have failed, allowing your job to recover from failures and continue running. References:

\* transactional writes: <https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-intro.html#transactional-writes>

\* Run if: <https://docs.databricks.com/en/workflows/jobs/conditional-tasks.html>

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

Each configuration below is identical to the extent that each cluster has 400 GB total of RAM, 160 total cores and only one Executor per VM.

Given a job with at least one wide transformation, which of the following cluster configurations will result in maximum performance?

- A. \* Total VMs: 1  
\* 400 GB per Executor  
\* 160 Cores / Executor
- **B. \* Total VMs: 8**  
**\* 50 GB per Executor**  
**\* 20 Cores / Executor**
- C. \* Total VMs: 2  
\* 200 GB per Executor  
\* 80 Cores / Executor
- D. \* Total VMs: 4  
\* 100 GB per Executor  
\* 40 Cores/Executor

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

This is the correct answer because it is the cluster configuration that will result in maximum performance for a job with at least one wide transformation. A wide transformation is a type of transformation that requires shuffling data across partitions, such as join, groupBy, or orderBy. Shuffling can be expensive and time-consuming, especially if there are too many or too few partitions. Therefore, it is important to choose a cluster configuration that can balance the trade-off between parallelism and network overhead. In this case, having 8 VMs with 50 GB per executor and 20 cores per executor will create 8 partitions, each with enough memory and CPU resources to handle the shuffling efficiently. Having fewer VMs with more memory and cores per executor will create fewer partitions, which will reduce parallelism and increase the size of each shuffle block. Having more VMs with less memory and cores per executor will create more partitions, which will increase parallelism but also increase the network overhead and the number of shuffle files. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Performance Tuning" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Cluster configurations" section.

#### NEW QUESTION # 85

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