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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q198-Q203):

NEW QUESTION # 198

Review the following error traceback:

```
AnalysisException                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<command-3293767849433948> in <module>
----> 1 display(df.select(3*"heartrate"))

/databricks/spark/python/pyspark/sql/dataframe.py in select(self, *cols)
   1690     [Row(name='Alice', age=12), Row(name='Bob', age=15)]
   1691     """
-> 1692     jdf = self._jdf.select(self._jcols(*cols))
   1693     return DataFrame(jdf, self.sql_ctx)
   1694

/databricks/spark/python/lib/py4j-0.10.9-src.zip/py4j/java_gateway.py in __call__(self, *args)
   1302
   1303     answer = self.gateway_client.send_command(command)
-> 1304     return_value = get_return_value(
   1305         answer, self.gateway_client, self.target_id, self.name)
   1306

/databricks/spark/python/pyspark/sql/utils.py in deco(*a, **kw)
   121     # Hide where the exception came from that shows a non-Pythonic
   122     # JVM exception message.
--> 123     raise converted from None
   124     else:
   125         raise

AnalysisException: cannot resolve 'heartrateheartrateheartrate' given input columns:
[spark_catalog.database.table.device_id, spark_catalog.database.table.heartrate,
spark_catalog.database.table.mrn, spark_catalog.database.table.time];
'Project ['heartrateheartrateheartrate]
+- SubqueryAlias spark_catalog.database.table
+- Relation[device_id#75L,heartrate#6 mrn#7,time#8 spark_catalog.database.table]
```

Which statement describes the error being raised?

- A. There is a type error because a column object cannot be multiplied.
- B. There is a type error because a DataFrame object cannot be multiplied.
- **C. There is no column in the table named heartrateheartrateheartrate**
- D. The code executed was PySoark but was executed in a Scala notebook.
- E. There is a syntax error because the heartrate column is not correctly identified as a column.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The error being raised is an AnalysisException, which is a type of exception that occurs when Spark SQL cannot analyze or execute a query due to some logical or semantic error. In this case, the error message indicates that the query cannot resolve the column name 'heartrateheartrateheartrate' given the input columns 'heartrate' and 'age'. This means that there is no column in the table named 'heartrateheartrateheartrate', and the query is invalid. A possible cause of this error is a typo or a copy-paste mistake in the query. To fix this error, the query should use a valid column name that exists in the table, such as 'heartrate'. References: AnalysisException

NEW QUESTION # 199

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:

```
CREATE VIEW email_ltv AS
SELECT
CASE WHEN
  is_member('marketing') THEN email
  ELSE 'REDACTED'
END AS email,
  ltv
FROM user_ltv
```

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

Answer: A

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 # 200

A data engineer is designing a Lakeflow Declarative Pipeline to process streaming order data. The pipeline uses Auto Loader to ingest data and must enforce data quality by ensuring customer_id and amount are greater than zero. Invalid records should be dropped.

Which Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines configurations implement this requirement using Python?

- A. @dlt.table
def silver_orders():
 return (
 dlt.read_stream("bronze_orders")
 .expect("valid_customer", "customer_id IS NOT NULL")
 .expect("valid_amount", "amount > 0")
)
- B. @dlt.table
@dlt.expect_or_drop("valid_customer", "customer_id IS NOT NULL")
@dlt.expect_or_drop("valid_amount", "amount > 0")
def silver_orders():
 return dlt.read_stream("bronze_orders")
- C. @dlt.table
def silver_orders():
 return (
 dlt.read_stream("bronze_orders")
 .expect_or_drop("valid_customer", "customer_id IS NOT NULL")
 .expect_or_drop("valid_amount", "amount > 0")
)
- D. @dlt.table
@dlt.expect("valid_customer", "customer_id IS NOT NULL")
@dlt.expect("valid_amount", "amount > 0")

```
def silver_orders():
    return dlt.read_stream("bronze_orders")
```

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from Databricks Documentation:

Lakeflow Declarative Pipelines (LDP), formerly Delta Live Tables (DLT), supports enforcing data quality using expectations.

Expectations can either:

Track violations (`expect`) → records that do not meet conditions are flagged but still included in the pipeline.

Drop violations (`expect_or_drop`) → records that do not meet conditions are excluded from downstream tables.

Fail pipeline on violations (`expect_or_fail`) → records that fail conditions stop the pipeline.

In this scenario, the requirement explicitly states that invalid records (where `customer_id` is null or `amount ≤ 0`) must be dropped.

According to the official documentation, the correct method is `.expect_or_drop("expectation_name", "SQL_predicate")` applied on the streaming input.

Option A is correct: It uses `.expect_or_drop` directly within the transformation chain for both rules, ensuring records that fail are removed before writing to the silver table.

Option B incorrectly uses `@dlt.expect` decorators, which only track violations but do not drop invalid rows.

Option C uses `.expect`, which also only flags rows, not drop them.

Option D uses `@dlt.expect_or_drop` decorator syntax, which is not supported in Python API; `expect_or_drop` must be applied as a method on the DataFrame, not as a decorator.

Therefore, the correct solution is Option A, which ensures compliance by enforcing data quality and dropping invalid rows programmatically during ingestion.

NEW QUESTION # 201

A data engineer wants to refactor the following DLT code, which includes multiple definition with very similar code:

```
@dlt.table(name=f"t1_dataset")
def t1_dataset():
    return spark.read.table(t1)

@dlt.table(name=f"t2_dataset")
def t2_dataset():
    return spark.read.table(t2)

@dlt.table(name=f"t3_dataset")
def t3_dataset():
    return spark.read.table(t3)

...
```

In an attempt to programmatically create these tables using a parameterized table definition, the data engineer writes the following code.

```
tables = ["t1", "t2", "t3"]

for t in tables:
    @dlt.table(name=f"{t}_dataset")
    def new_table():
        ...
```

The pipeline runs an update with this refactored code, but generates a different DAG showing incorrect configuration values for tables.

How can the data engineer fix this?

- A. Wrap the loop inside another table definition, using generalized names and properties to replace with those from the inner table
- **B. Convert the list of configuration values to a dictionary of table settings, using table names as keys.**
- C. Convert the list of configuration values to a dictionary of table settings, using different input the for loop.
- D. Load the configuration values for these tables from a separate file, located at a path provided by a pipeline parameter.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The issue with the refactored code is that it tries to use string interpolation to dynamically create table names within the `dlt.table` decorator, which will not correctly interpret the table names. Instead, by using a dictionary with table names as keys and their

configurations as values, the data engineer can iterate over the dictionary items and use the keys (table names) to properly configure the table settings. This way, the decorator can correctly recognize each table name, and the corresponding configuration settings can be applied appropriately.

NEW QUESTION # 202

Question-26. There are 5000 different color balls, out of which 1200 are pink color. What is the maximum likelihood estimate for the proportion of "pink" items in the test set of color balls?

- A. .24
- B. 4.8
- C. 2.4
- D. .48
- E. 24 0

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation

Given no additional information, the MLE for the probability of an item in the test set is exactly its frequency in the training set. The method of maximum likelihood corresponds to many well-known estimation methods in statistics. For example, one may be interested in the heights of adult female penguins, but be unable to measure the height of every single penguin in a population due to cost or time constraints. Assuming that the heights are normally (Gaussian) distributed with some unknown mean and variance, the mean and variance can be estimated with MLE while only knowing the heights of some sample of the overall population. MLE would accomplish this by taking the mean and variance as parameters and finding particular parametric values that make the observed results the most probable (given the model).

In general, for a fixed set of data and underlying statistical model the method of maximum likelihood selects the set of values of the model parameters that maximizes the likelihood function. Intuitively, this maximizes the "agreement" of the selected model with the observed data, and for discrete random variables it indeed maximizes the probability of the observed data under the resulting distribution. Maximum-likelihood estimation gives a unified approach to estimation, which is well-defined in the case of the normal distribution and many other problems. However in some complicated problems, difficulties do occur: in such problems, maximum-likelihood estimators are unsuitable or do not exist.

NEW QUESTION # 203

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