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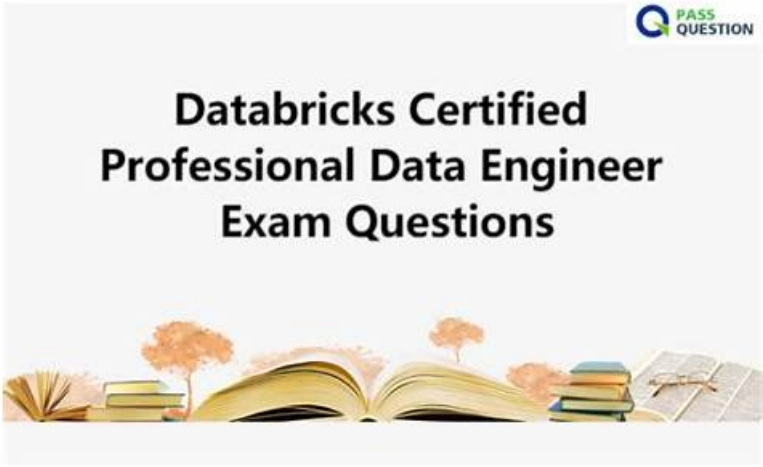

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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
The data engineering team maintains the following code:

```
accountDF = spark.table("accounts")
orderDF = spark.table("orders")
itemDF = spark.table("items")

orderWithItemDF = (orderDF.join(
    itemDF,
    orderDF.itemID == itemDF.itemID)
  .select(
    orderDF.accountID,
    orderDF.itemID,

    itemDF.itemName))

finalDF = (accountDF.join(
    orderWithItemDF,
    accountDF.accountID == orderWithItemDF.accountID)
  .select(
    orderWithItemDF["*"],

    accountDF.city))

(finalDF.write
  .mode("overwrite")
  .table("enriched_itemized_orders_by_account"))
```


Assuming that this code produces logically correct results and the data in the source tables has been de-duplicated and validated, which statement describes what will occur when this code is executed?

- A. The enriched_itemized_orders_by_account table will be overwritten using the current valid version of data in each of the three tables referenced in the join logic.
- B. An incremental job will leverage information in the state store to identify unjoined rows in the source tables and write these rows to the enriched_iteinized_orders_by_account table.
- C. An incremental job will detect if new rows have been written to any of the source tables; if new rows are detected, all results will be recalculated and used to overwrite the enriched_itemized_orders_by_account table.
- D. A batch job will update the enriched_itemized_orders_by_account table, replacing only those rows that have different values than the current version of the table, using accountID as the primary key.
- E. No computation will occur until enriched_itemized_orders_by_account is queried; upon query materialization, results will be calculated using the current valid version of data in each of the three tables referenced in the join logic.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is the correct answer because it describes what will occur when this code is executed. The code uses three Delta Lake tables as input sources: accounts, orders, and order_items. These tables are joined together using SQL queries to create a view called new_enriched_itemized_orders_by_account, which contains information about each order item and its associated account details. Then, the code uses write.format("delta").mode("overwrite") to overwrite a target table called enriched_itemized_orders_by_account using the data from the view. This means that every time this code is executed, it will replace all existing data in the target table with new data based on the current valid version of data in each of the three input tables. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Write

to Delta tables" section.

NEW QUESTION # 40
The data engineering team is migrating an enterprise system with thousands of tables and views into the Lakehouse. They plan to implement the target architecture using a series of bronze, silver, and gold tables.
Bronze tables will almost exclusively be used by production data engineering workloads, while silver tables will be used to support both data engineering and machine learning workloads. Gold tables will largely serve business intelligence and reporting purposes.
While personal identifying information (PII) exists in all tiers of data, pseudonymization and anonymization rules are in place for all data at the silver and gold levels.
The organization is interested in reducing security concerns while maximizing the ability to collaborate across diverse teams.
Which statement exemplifies best practices for implementing this system?

- A. Because databases on Databricks are merely a logical construct, choices around database organization do not impact security or discoverability in the Lakehouse.
- B. Isolating tables in separate databases based on data quality tiers allows for easy permissions management through database ACLs and allows physical separation of default storage locations for managed tables.
- C. Because all tables must live in the same storage containers used for the database they're created in, organizations should be prepared to create between dozens and thousands of databases depending on their data isolation requirements.
- D. Working in the default Databricks database provides the greatest security when working with managed tables, as these will be created in the DBFS root.
- E. Storinq all production tables in a single database provides a unified view of all data assets available throughout the Lakehouse, simplifying discoverability by granting all users view privileges on this database.

Answer: B

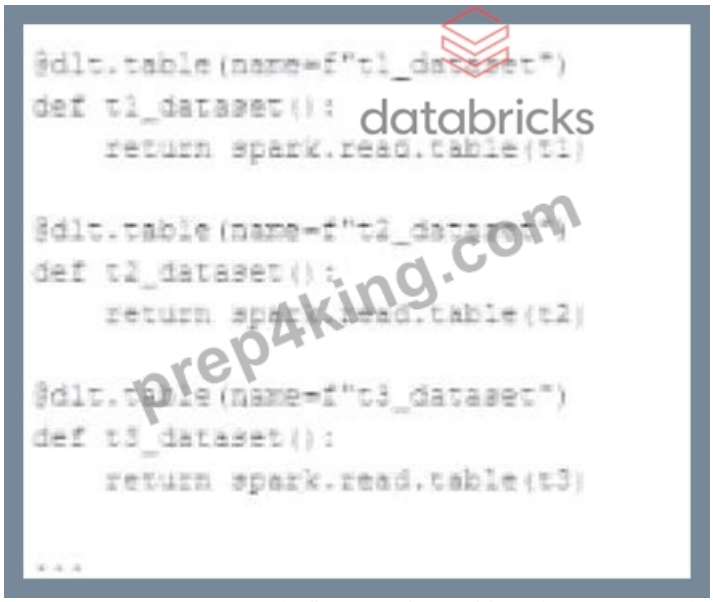
Explanation:
This is the correct answer because it exemplifies best practices for implementing this system. By isolating tables in separate databases based on data quality tiers, such as bronze, silver, and gold, the data engineering team can achieve several benefits. First, they can easily manage permissions for different users and groups through database ACLs, which allow granting or revoking access to databases, tables, or views. Second, they can physically separate the default storage locations for managed tables in each database, which can improve performance and reduce costs. Third, they can provide a clear and consistent naming convention for the tables in each database, which can improve discoverability and usability. Verified References: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Lakehouse" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Database object privileges" section.

NEW QUESTION # 41
The data engineer team has been tasked with configured connections to an external database that does not have a supported native connector with Databricks. The external database already has data security configured by group membership. These groups map directly to user group already created in Databricks that represent various teams within the company.
A new login credential has been created for each group in the external database. The Databricks Utilities Secrets module will be used to make these credentials available to Databricks users.
Assuming that all the credentials are configured correctly on the external database and group membership is properly configured on Databricks, which statement describes how teams can be granted the minimum necessary access to using these credentials?

- A. "Read" permissions should be set on a secret scope containing only those credentials that will be used by a given team.
- B. "Manage" permission should be set on a secret scope containing only those credentials that will be used by a given team.
- C. "Read" permissions should be set on a secret key mapped to those credentials that will be used by a given team.
- D. No additional configuration is necessary as long as all users are configured as administrators in the workspace where secrets have been added.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 42
A data engineer wants to reflector the following DLT code, which includes multiple definition with very similar code:



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

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. Load the configuration values for these tables from a separate file, located at a path provided by a pipeline parameter.
- D. Convert the list of configuration values to a dictionary of table settings, using different input the for loop.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The issue with the refactored code is that it tries to use string interpolation to dynamically create table names within thedlc.tabledecorator, 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 # 43
A data engineer is designing an append-only pipeline that needs to handle both batch and streaming data in Delta Lake. The team wants to ensure that the streaming component can efficiently track which data has already been processed.
Which configuration should be set to enable this?

- A. mergeSchema
- B. overwriteSchema
- C. partitionBy
- D. checkpointLocation

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of Databricks Data Engineer Documents:
When working with Delta Lake streaming ingestion, checkpointing is critical for maintaining fault tolerance and ensuring exactly-once data processing semantics.

The checkpointLocation parameter defines the directory where Spark Structured Streaming stores progress information, offsets, and metadata. This allows the engine to resume processing from the last committed offset without reprocessing previously ingested data. Without checkpointing, each stream restart would reprocess all data, leading to duplicates. Parameters like partitionBy or schema options (mergeSchema / overwriteSchema) affect table structure, not data lineage tracking. Therefore, the correct and required configuration for efficient streaming state management is checkpointLocation.

NEW QUESTION # 44

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