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Databricks Certified Professional Data Engineer Exam Sample Questions (Q140-Q145):

NEW QUESTION # 140
When writing streaming data, Spark's structured stream supports the below write modes

- A. Complete, Incremental, Update

- B. Append, Complete, Update
- C. Append, Delta, Complete
- D. Append, overwrite, Continuous
- E. Delta, Complete, Continuous

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The answer is Append, Complete, Update
*Append mode (default) - This is the default mode, where only the new rows added to the Result Table since the last trigger will be outputted to the sink. This is supported for only those queries where rows added to the Result Table is never going to change. Hence, this mode guarantees that each row will be output only once (assuming fault-tolerant sink). For example, queries with only select, where, map, flatMap, filter, join, etc. will support Append mode.
*Complete mode - The whole Result Table will be outputted to the sink after every trigger. This is supported for aggregation queries.
*Update mode - (Available since Spark 2.1.1) Only the rows in the Result Table that were updated since the last trigger will be outputted to the sink. More information to be added in future releases.

NEW QUESTION # 141
The business intelligence team has a dashboard configured to track various summary metrics for retail stories. This includes total sales for the previous day alongside totals and averages for a variety of time periods. The fields required to populate this dashboard have the following schema:

```
store_id INT, total_sales_qtd FLOAT, avg_daily_sales_qtd FLOAT,  total_sales_ytd
FLOAT, avg_daily_sales_ytd FLOAT, previous_day_sales FLOAT, total_sales_7d FLOAT,
avg_daily_sales_7d FLOAT, updated TIMESTAMP
```

For Demand forecasting, the Lakehouse contains a validated table of all itemized sales updated incrementally in near real-time. This table named products_per_order, includes the following fields:

```
store_id INT, order_id INT, product_id INT, quantity INT, price FLOAT,
order_timestamp TIMESTAMP
```

Because reporting on long-term sales trends is less volatile, analysts using the new dashboard only require data to be refreshed once daily. Because the dashboard will be queried interactively by many users throughout a normal business day, it should return results quickly and reduce total compute associated with each materialization.
Which solution meets the expectations of the end users while controlling and limiting possible costs?

- A. Use Structure Streaming to configure a live dashboard against the products_per_order table within a Databricks notebook.
- B. Populate the dashboard by configuring a nightly batch job to save the required to quickly update the dashboard with each query.
- C. Define a view against the products_per_order table and define the dashboard against this view.
- D. Use the Delta Cache to persists the products_per_order table in memory to quickly the dashboard with each query.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Given the requirement for daily refresh of data and the need to ensure quick response times for interactive queries while controlling costs, a nightly batch job to pre-compute and save the required summary metrics is the most suitable approach.
By pre-aggregating data during off-peak hours, the dashboard can serve queries quickly without requiring on-the-fly computation, which can be resource-intensive and slow, especially with many users.
This approach also limits the cost by avoiding continuous computation throughout the day and instead leverages a batch process that efficiently computes and stores the necessary data.
The other options (A, C, D) either do not address the cost and performance requirements effectively or are not suitable for the use case of less frequent data refresh and high interactivity.
Reference:
Databricks Documentation on Batch Processing: Databricks Batch Processing Data Lakehouse Patterns: Data Lakehouse Best Practices

NEW QUESTION # 142
The downstream consumers of a Delta Lake table have been complaining about data quality issues impacting performance in their applications. Specifically, they have complained that invalidlatitudeandlongitudevalues in theactivity_detailstable have been breaking their ability to use other geolocation processes.
A junior engineer has written the following code to addCHECKconstraints to the Delta Lake table:

```
ALTER TABLE activity_details
ADD CONSTRAINT valid_coordinates
CHECK (
  latitude >= -90 AND
  latitude <= 90 AND
  longitude >= -180 AND
  longitude <= 180);
```


A senior engineer has confirmed the above logic is correct and the valid ranges for latitude and longitude are provided, but the code fails when executed.
Which statement explains the cause of this failure?

- A. The activity details table already exists; CHECK constraints can only be added during initial table creation.
- B. The current table schema does not contain the field valid coordinates; schema evolution will need to be enabled before altering the table to add a constraint.
- C. Because another team uses this table to support a frequently running application, two-phase locking is preventing the operation from committing.
- D. The activity details table already contains records that violate the constraints; all existing data must pass CHECK constraints in order to add them to an existing table.
- E. The activity details table already contains records; CHECK constraints can only be added prior to inserting values into a table.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The failure is that the code to add CHECK constraints to the Delta Lake table fails when executed. The code uses ALTER TABLE ADD CONSTRAINT commands to add two CHECK constraints to a table named activity_details. The first constraint checks if the latitude value is between -90 and 90, and the second constraint checks if the longitude value is between -180 and 180. The cause of this failure is that the activity_details table already contains records that violate these constraints, meaning that they have invalid latitude or longitude values outside of these ranges. When adding CHECK constraints to an existing table, Delta Lake verifies that all existing data satisfies the constraints before adding them to the table. If any record violates the constraints, Delta Lake throws an exception and aborts the operation. Verified References:
[Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional], under "Delta Lake" section; Databricks Documentation, under "Add a CHECK constraint to an existing table" section.
https://docs.databricks.com/en/sql/language-manual/sql-ref-syntax-ddl-alter-table.html#add-constraint

NEW QUESTION # 143
The view updates represents an incremental batch of all newly ingested data to be inserted or updated in the customers table.
The following logic is used to process these records.
MERGE INTO customers
USING (
SELECT updates.customer_id as merge_ey, updates .*
FROM updates
UNION ALL
SELECT NULL as merge_key, updates .*
FROM updates JOIN customers
ON updates.customer_id = customers.customer_id
WHERE customers.current = true AND updates.address <> customers.address) staged_updates ON customers.customer_id = mergekey WHEN MATCHED AND customers. current = true AND customers.address <> staged_updates.address THEN UPDATE SET current = false, end_date = staged_updates.effective_date WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (customer_id, address, current, effective_date, end_date) VALUES (staged_updates.customer_id, staged_updates.address, true, staged_updates.effective_date, null) Which statement describes this implementation?

- A. The customers table is implemented as a Type 2 table; old values are overwritten and new customers are appended.
- B. The customers table is implemented as a Type 2 table; old values are maintained but marked as no longer current and new values are inserted.
- C. The customers table is implemented as a Type 1 table; old values are overwritten by new values and no history is maintained.
- D. The customers table is implemented as a Type 0 table; all writes are append only with no changes to existing values.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The provided MERGE statement is a classic implementation of a Type 2 SCD in a data warehousing context. In this approach, historical data is preserved by keeping old records (marking them as not current) and adding new records for changes. Specifically, when a match is found and there's a change in the address, the existing record in the customers table is updated to mark it as no longer current (current = false), and an end date is assigned (end_date = staged_updates.effective_date). A new record for the customer is then inserted with the updated information, marked as current. This method ensures that the full history of changes to customer information is maintained in the table, allowing for time-based analysis of customer data.
Reference: Databricks documentation on implementing SCDs using Delta Lake and the MERGE statement (https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-update.html#upsert-into-a-table-using-merge).

NEW QUESTION # 144
The marketing team is looking to share data in an aggregate table with the sales organization, but the field names used by the teams do not match, and a number of marketing specific fields have not been approval for the sales org.
Which of the following solutions addresses the situation while emphasizing simplicity?

- A. Create a view on the marketing table selecting only these fields approved for the sales team alias the names of any fields that should be standardized to the sales naming conventions.
- B. Add a parallel table write to the current production pipeline, updating a new sales table that varies as required from marketing table.
- C. Use a CTAS statement to create a derivative table from the marketing table configure a production jon to propagation changes.
- D. Create a new table with the required schema and use Delta Lake's DEEP CLONE functionality to sync up changes committed to one table to the corresponding table.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Creating a view is a straightforward solution that can address the need for field name standardization and selective field sharing between departments. A view allows for presenting a transformed version of the underlying data without duplicating it. In this scenario, the view would only include the approved fields for the sales team and rename any fields as per their naming conventions.
References:
* Databricks documentation on using SQL views in Delta Lake: https://docs.databricks.com/delta/quick- start.html#sql-views

NEW QUESTION # 145
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