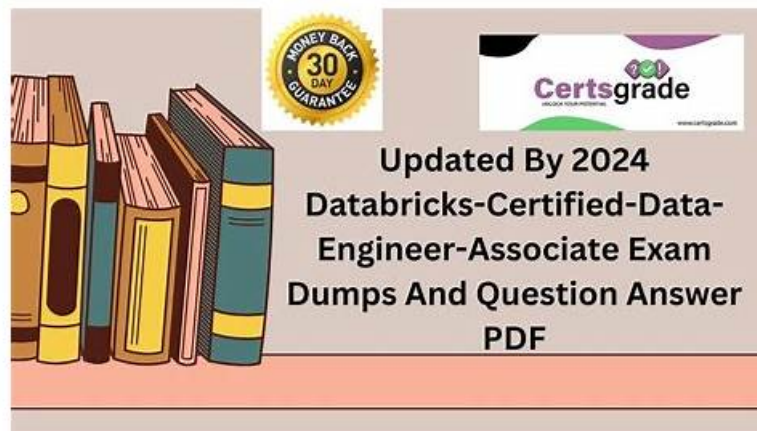


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One of the unique features of the Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate certification is that it is focused on Databricks, a cloud-based big data processing platform. Databricks is becoming increasingly popular among data professionals, and the certification is designed to test individuals' knowledge of this platform. This makes the certification especially valuable for individuals who work with Databricks or plan to work with it in the future.

Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which of the following can be used to simplify and unify siloed data architectures that are specialized for specific use cases?

- A. All of these

- B. Data lakehouse
- C. Data warehouse
- D. Data lake
- E. None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

A data lakehouse is a new paradigm that can be used to simplify and unify siloed data architectures that are specialized for specific use cases. A data lakehouse combines the best of both data lakes and data warehouses, providing a single platform that supports diverse data types, open standards, low-cost storage, high-performance queries, ACID transactions, schema enforcement, and governance. A data lakehouse enables data engineers to build reliable and scalable data pipelines that can serve various downstream applications and users, such as data science, machine learning, analytics, and reporting. A data lakehouse leverages the power of Delta Lake, a storage layer that brings reliability and performance to data lakes. Reference: What is a data lakehouse?, Delta Lake, Lakehouse: A New Generation of Open Platforms that Unify Data Warehousing and Advanced Analytics

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which of the following describes the relationship between Bronze tables and raw data?

- A. Bronze tables contain a less refined view of data than raw data.
- B. Bronze tables contain less data than raw data files.
- C. Bronze tables contain more truthful data than raw data.
- D. Bronze tables contain raw data with a schema applied.
- E. Bronze tables contain aggregates while raw data is unaggregated.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The Bronze layer is where we land all the data from external source systems. The table structures in this layer correspond to the source system table structures "as-is," along with any additional metadata columns that capture the load date/time, process ID, etc. The focus in this layer is quick Change Data Capture and the ability to provide an historical archive of source (cold storage), data lineage, auditability, reprocessing if needed without rereading the data from the source system.
<https://www.databricks.com/glossary/medallion-architecture#:~:text=Bronze%20layer%20%28raw%20d>

NEW QUESTION # 52

A data engineer needs to create a table in Databricks using data from a CSV file at location /path/to/csv.

They run the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_table
____
OPTIONS (
  header = "true",
  delimiter = "|"
)
LOCATION "path/to/csv"
```

Which of the following lines of code fills in the above blank to successfully complete the task?

- A. FROM "path/to/csv"
- B. FROM CSV
- C. USING DELTA
- D. None of these lines of code are needed to successfully complete the task
- E. USING CSV

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION # 53

A data engineer has developed a data pipeline to ingest data from a JSON source using Auto Loader, but the engineer has not provided any type inference or schema hints in their pipeline. Upon reviewing the data, the data engineer has noticed that all of the columns in the target table are of the string type despite some of the fields only including float or boolean values.

Which of the following describes why Auto Loader inferred all of the columns to be of the string type?

- A. Auto Loader only works with string data
- B. There was a type mismatch between the specific schema and the inferred schema
- C. Auto Loader cannot infer the schema of ingested data
- **D. JSON data is a text-based format**
- E. All of the fields had at least one null value

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

JSON data is a text-based format that uses strings to represent all values. When Auto Loader infers the schema of JSON data, it assumes that all values are strings. This is because Auto Loader cannot determine the type of a value based on its string representation. <https://docs.databricks.com/en/ingestion/auto-loader/schema.html> For example, the following JSON string represents a value that is logically a boolean: JSON "true" Use code with caution. Learn more However, Auto Loader would infer that the type of this value is string. This is because Auto Loader cannot determine that the value is a boolean based on its string representation. In order to get Auto Loader to infer the correct types for columns, the data engineer can provide type inference or schema hints. Type inference hints can be used to specify the types of specific columns. Schema hints can be used to provide the entire schema of the data.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. JSON data is a text-based format.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Which of the following SQL keywords can be used to convert a table from a long format to a wide format?

- A. SUM
- **B. PIVOT**
- C. WHERE
- D. TRANSFORM
- E. CONVERT

Answer: B

Explanation:

The SQL keyword that can be used to convert a table from a long format to a wide format is PIVOT. The PIVOT clause is used to rotate the rows of a table into columns of a new table¹. The PIVOT clause can aggregate the values of a column based on the distinct values of another column, and use those values as the column names of the new table¹. The PIVOT clause can be useful for transforming data from a long format, where each row represents an observation with multiple attributes, to a wide format, where each row represents an observation with a single attribute and multiple values². For example, the PIVOT clause can be used to convert a table that contains the sales of different products by different regions into a table that contains the sales of each product by each region as separate columns¹.

The other options are not suitable for converting a table from a long format to a wide format. CONVERT is a function that can be used to change the data type of an expression³. WHERE is a clause that can be used to filter the rows of a table based on a condition⁴. TRANSFORM is a keyword that can be used to apply a user-defined function to a group of rows in a table⁵. SUM is a function that can be used to calculate the total of a numeric column.

:

1: PIVOT | Databricks on AWS

2: Reshaping Data - Long vs Wide Format | Databricks on AWS

3: CONVERT | Databricks on AWS

4: WHERE | Databricks on AWS

5: TRANSFORM | Databricks on AWS

[SUM | Databricks on AWS]

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