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Databricks Certified Associate Developer for Apache Spark 3.0 Exam Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76
Which of the following statements about storage levels is incorrect?

- A. DISK_ONLY will not use the worker node's memory.
- B. Caching can be undone using the DataFrame.unpersist() operator.
- C. MEMORY_AND_DISK replicates cached DataFrames both on memory and disk.
- D. In client mode, DataFrames cached with the MEMORY_ONLY_2 level will not be stored in the edge node's memory.
- E. The cache operator on DataFrames is evaluated like a transformation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
MEMORY_AND_DISK replicates cached DataFrames both on memory and disk.
Correct, this statement is wrong. Spark prioritizes storage in memory, and will only store data on disk that does not fit into memory.
DISK_ONLY will not use the worker node's memory.
Wrong, this statement is correct. DISK_ONLY keeps data only on the worker node's disk, but not in memory.
In client mode, DataFrames cached with the MEMORY_ONLY_2 level will not be stored in the edge node's memory.
Wrong, this statement is correct. In fact, Spark does not have a provision to cache DataFrames in the driver (which sits on the edge node in client mode). Spark caches DataFrames in the executors' memory.
Caching can be undone using the DataFrame.unpersist() operator.
Wrong, this statement is correct. Caching, as achieved via the DataFrame.cache() or DataFrame.persist() operators can be undone using the DataFrame.unpersist() operator. This operator will remove all of its parts from the executors' memory and disk.
The cache operator on DataFrames is evaluated like a transformation.
Wrong, this statement is correct. DataFrame.cache() is evaluated like a transformation: Through lazy evaluation. This means that after calling DataFrame.cache() the command will not have any effect until you call a subsequent action, like DataFrame.cache().count().
More info: pyspark.sql.DataFrame.unpersist - PySpark 3.1.2 documentation

NEW QUESTION # 77
The code block displayed below contains an error. The code block should return a DataFrame in which column predErrorAdded contains the results of Python function add_2_if_geq_3 as applied to numeric and nullable column predError in DataFrame transactionsDf. Find the error.
Code block:
1.def add_2_if_geq_3(x):
2. if x is None:
3. return x
4. elif x >= 3:
5. return x+2
6. return x
7.
8.add_2_if_geq_3_udf = udf(add_2_if_geq_3)
9.
10.transactionsDf.withColumnRenamed("predErrorAdded", add_2_if_geq_3_udf(col("predError")))

- A. Instead of col("predError"), the actual DataFrame with the column needs to be passed, like so transactionsDf.predError.

- B. UDFs are only available through the SQL API, but not in the Python API as shown in the code block.
- C. The udf() method does not declare a return type.
- D. The Python function is unable to handle null values, resulting in the code block crashing on execution.
- E. The operator used to adding the column does not add column predErrorAdded to the DataFrame.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Explanation
Correct code block:
def add_2_if_geq_3(x):
if x is None:
return x
elif x >= 3:
return x+2
return x
add_2_if_geq_3_udf = udf(add_2_if_geq_3)
transactionsDf.withColumn("predErrorAdded", add_2_if_geq_3_udf(col("predError"))).show() Instead of withColumnRenamed, you should use the withColumn operator.
The udf() method does not declare a return type.
It is fine that the udf() method does not declare a return type, this is not a required argument. However, the default return type is StringType. This may not be the ideal return type for numeric, nullable data - but the code will run without specified return type nevertheless.
The Python function is unable to handle null values, resulting in the code block crashing on execution.
The Python function is able to handle null values, this is what the statement if x is None does.
UDFs are only available through the SQL API, but not in the Python API as shown in the code block.
No, they are available through the Python API. The code in the code block that concerns UDFs is correct.
Instead of col("predError"), the actual DataFrame with the column needs to be passed, like so transactionsDf.predError.
You may choose to use the transactionsDf.predError syntax, but the col("predError") syntax is fine.

NEW QUESTION # 78
The code block shown below should write DataFrame transactionsDf to disk at path csvPath as a single CSV file, using tabs (\t characters) as separators between columns, expressing missing values as string n/a, and omitting a header row with column names.
Choose the answer that correctly fills the blanks in the code block to accomplish this.
transactionsDf.__1__.write.__2__(__3__, " ").__4__.__5__(csvPath)

- A. 1. csv
  2. option
  3. "sep"
  4. option("emptyValue", "n/a")
  5. path
  * 1. repartition(1)
  2. mode
  3. "sep"
  4. mode("nullValue", "n/a")
  5. csv
- B. 1. coalesce(1)
  2. option
  3. "sep"
  4. option("header", True)
  5. path
- C. 1. repartition(1)
  2. option
  3. "sep"
  4. option("nullValue", "n/a")
  5. csv
  (Correct)
- D. 1. coalesce(1)
  2. option
  3. "colsep"

4. option("nullValue", "n/a")
5. path

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
Correct code block:
transactionsDf.repartition(1).write.option("sep", "\t").option("nullValue", "n/a").csv(csvPath) It is important here to understand that the question specifically asks for writing the DataFrame as a single CSV file. This should trigger you to think about partitions. By default, every partition is written as a separate file, so you need to include repatition(1) into your call. coalesce(1) works here, too! Secondly, the question is very much an invitation to search through the parameters in the Spark documentation that work with DataFrameWriter.csv (link below). You will also need to know that you need an option() statement to apply these parameters. The final concern is about the general call structure. Once you have called accessed write of your DataFrame, options follow and then you write the DataFrame with csv. Instead of csv(csvPath), you could also use save(csvPath, format='csv') here.
More info: pyspark.sql.DataFrameWriter.csv - PySpark 3.1.1 documentation Static notebook | Dynamic notebook: See test 1

NEW QUESTION # 79
Which of the following code blocks returns a new DataFrame in which column attributes of DataFrame itemsDf is renamed to feature0 and column supplier to feature1?

- A. itemsDf.withColumnRenamed(attributes, feature0).withColumnRenamed(supplier, feature1)
- B. itemsDf.withColumnRenamed("attributes", "feature0").withColumnRenamed("supplier", "feature1")
- C. itemsDf.withColumn("attributes", "feature0").withColumn("supplier", "feature1")
- D. 1.itemsDf.withColumnRenamed("attributes", "feature0")
  2.itemsDf.withColumnRenamed("supplier", "feature1")
- E. itemsDf.withColumnRenamed(col("attributes"), col("feature0"), col("supplier"), col("feature1"))

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
itemsDf.withColumnRenamed("attributes", "feature0").withColumnRenamed("supplier", "feature1") Correct! Spark's DataFrame.withColumnRenamed syntax makes it relatively easy to change the name of a column.
itemsDf.withColumnRenamed(attributes, feature0).withColumnRenamed(supplier, feature1) Incorrect. In this code block, the Python interpreter will try to use attributes and the other column names as variables. Needless to say, they are undefined, and as a result the block will not run.
itemsDf.withColumnRenamed(col("attributes"), col("feature0"), col("supplier"), col("feature1")) Wrong. The DataFrame.withColumnRenamed() operator takes exactly two string arguments. So, in this answer both using col() and using four arguments is wrong.
itemsDf.withColumnRenamed("attributes", "feature0")
itemsDf.withColumnRenamed("supplier", "feature1")
No. In this answer, the returned DataFrame will only have column supplier be renamed, since the result of the first line is not written back to itemsDf.
itemsDf.withColumn("attributes", "feature0").withColumn("supplier", "feature1") Incorrect. While withColumn works for adding and naming new columns, you cannot use it to rename existing columns.
More info: pyspark.sql.DataFrame.withColumnRenamed - PySpark 3.1.2 documentation Static notebook | Dynamic notebook: See test 3

NEW QUESTION # 80
The code block displayed below contains an error. The code block should return a DataFrame where all entries in column supplier contain the letter combination et in this order. Find the error.
Code block:
itemsDf.filter(Column('supplier').isin('et'))

- A. The expression inside the filter parenthesis is malformed and should be replaced by isin('et', 'supplier').
- B. The expression only returns a single column and filter should be replaced by select.
- C. Instead of isin, it should be checked whether column supplier contains the letters et, so isin should be replaced with contains. In addition, the column should be accessed using col['supplier'].

- D. The Column operator should be replaced by the col operator and instead of isin, contains should be used.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
Correct code block:
itemsDf.filter(col('supplier').contains('et'))
A mixup can easily happen here between isin and contains. Since we want to check whether a column "contains" the values et, this is the operator we should use here. Note that both methods are methods of Spark's Column object. See below for documentation links.
A specific Column object can be accessed through the col() method and not the Column() method or through col[], which is an essential thing to know here. In PySpark, Column references a generic column object. To use it for queries, you need to link the generic column object to a specific DataFrame. This can be achieved, for example, through the col() method.
More info:
- isin documentation: pyspark.sql.Column.isin - PySpark 3.1.1 documentation
- contains documentation: pyspark.sql.Column.contains - PySpark 3.1.1 documentation Static notebook | Dynamic notebook: See test 1

NEW QUESTION # 81
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