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Databricks Certified Associate Developer for Apache Spark 3.5 - Python Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

A data scientist has identified that some records in the user profile table contain null values in any of the fields, and such records should be removed from the dataset before processing. The schema includes fields like user_id, username, date_of_birth, created_ts, etc.

The schema of the user profile table looks like this:

```
user_id STRING,  
username STRING,  
full_name STRING,  
date_of_birth DATE,  
primary_email STRING,  
created_ts TIMESTAMP,  
updated_ts TIMESTAMP,  
last_login_ts TIMESTAMP
```

Which block of Spark code can be used to achieve this requirement?

Options:

- A. `filtered_df = users_raw_df.na.drop(how='any')`
- B. `filtered_df = users_raw_df.na.drop(how='all')`
- C. `filtered_df = users_raw_df.na.drop(thresh=0)`
- D. `filtered_df = users_raw_df.na.drop(how='all', thresh=None)`

Answer: A

Explanation:

`na.drop(how='any')` drops any row that has at least one null value.

This is exactly what's needed when the goal is to retain only fully complete records.

Usage: CopyEdit

`filtered_df = users_raw_df.na.drop(how='any')`

Explanation of incorrect options:

A: `thresh=0` is invalid - `thresh` must be # 1.

B: `how='all'` drops only rows where all columns are null (too lenient).

D: `spark.na.drop` doesn't support mixing `how` and `thresh` in that way; it's incorrect syntax.

Reference: PySpark DataFrameNaFunctions.drop()

NEW QUESTION # 73

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Which code should be used to display the schema of the Parquet file stored in the location `events.parquet`?

- A. `spark.read.format("parquet").load("events.parquet").show()`
- B. `spark.sql("SELECT schema FROM events.parquet").show()`
- C. `spark.sql("SELECT * FROM events.parquet").show()`
- D. `spark.read.parquet("events.parquet").printSchema()`

Answer: D

Explanation:

To view the schema of a Parquet file, you must use the DataFrameReader to load the Parquet data and call the `.printSchema()` method.

Correct syntax:

`spark.read.parquet("events.parquet").printSchema()`

This command loads the file metadata (without triggering a full read) and prints the column names, data types, and nullability information in a tree format.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A/D: SQL queries can't directly introspect file schemas.

B: `.show()` displays data rows, not schema.

Reference:

PySpark DataFrameReader API - `read.parquet()` and `DataFrame.printSchema()`.

Databricks Exam Guide (June 2025): Section "Using Spark SQL" - describes reading files and examining schemas in Spark SQL and DataFrame APIs.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which UDF implementation calculates the length of strings in a Spark DataFrame?

- A. spark.udf.register("stringLength", lambda s: len(s))
- B. df.withColumn("length", spark.udf("len", StringType()))
- C. df.withColumn("length", udf(lambda s: len(s), StringType()))
- D. df.select(length(col("stringColumn")).alias("length"))

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Option B uses Spark's built-in SQL function length(), which is efficient and avoids the overhead of a Python UDF:

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import length, col
df.select(length(col("stringColumn")).alias("length"))
```

Explanation of other options:

Option A is incorrect syntax; spark.udf is not called this way.

Option C registers a UDF but doesn't apply it in the DataFrame transformation.

Option D is syntactically valid but uses a Python UDF which is less efficient than built-in functions.

Final Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 75

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A data engineer is working on a real-time analytics pipeline using Spark Structured Streaming.

They want the system to process incoming data in micro-batches at a fixed interval of 5 seconds.

Which code snippet fulfills this requirement?

- A. query = df.writeStream \
 .outputMode("append") \
 .start()
- B. query = df.writeStream \
 .outputMode("append") \
 .trigger(once=True) \
 .start()
- C. query = df.writeStream \
 .outputMode("append") \
 .trigger(continuous="5 seconds") \
 .start()
- D. query = df.writeStream \
 .outputMode("append") \
 .trigger(processingTime="5 seconds") \
 .start()

Answer: D

Explanation:

To process data in fixed micro-batch intervals, use the .trigger(processingTime="interval") option in Structured Streaming.

Correct usage:

```
query = df.writeStream \
    .outputMode("append") \
    .trigger(processingTime="5 seconds") \
    .start()
```

This instructs Spark to process available data every 5 seconds.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B: continuous triggers are for continuous processing mode (different execution model).

C: once=True runs the stream a single time (batch mode).

D: Default trigger runs as fast as possible, not fixed intervals.

Reference:

PySpark Structured Streaming Guide - Trigger types: processingTime, once, continuous.

NEW QUESTION # 76

A Spark DataFrame df is cached using the MEMORY_AND_DISK storage level, but the DataFrame is too large to fit entirely in memory.

What is the likely behavior when Spark runs out of memory to store the DataFrame?

- A. Spark stores the frequently accessed rows in memory and less frequently accessed rows on disk, utilizing both resources to offer balanced performance.
- B. Spark splits the DataFrame evenly between memory and disk, ensuring balanced storage utilization.
- C. Spark duplicates the DataFrame in both memory and disk. If it doesn't fit in memory, the DataFrame is stored and retrieved from the disk entirely.
- D. **Spark will store as much data as possible in memory and spill the rest to disk when memory is full, continuing processing with performance overhead.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When using the MEMORY_AND_DISK storage level, Spark attempts to cache as much of the DataFrame in memory as possible. If the DataFrame does not fit entirely in memory, Spark will store the remaining partitions on disk. This allows processing to continue, albeit with a performance overhead due to disk I/O.

As per the Spark documentation:

"MEMORY_AND_DISK: It stores partitions that do not fit in memory on disk and keeps the rest in memory. This can be useful when working with datasets that are larger than the available memory."

- Perficient Blogs: Spark - StorageLevel

This behavior ensures that Spark can handle datasets larger than the available memory by spilling excess data to disk, thus preventing job failures due to memory constraints.

NEW QUESTION # 77

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