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Databricks Certified Associate Developer for Apache Spark 3.0 Exam Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

The code block displayed below contains an error. The code block should arrange the rows of DataFrame transactionsDf using information from two columns in an ordered fashion, arranging first by column value, showing smaller numbers at the top and greater numbers at the bottom, and then by column predError, for which all values should be arranged in the inverse way of the order of items in column value. Find the error.

Code block:

```
transactionsDf.orderBy('value', asc_nulls_first(col('predError')))
```

- A. Column predError should be sorted in a descending way, putting nulls last.

- B. Two orderBy statements with calls to the individual columns should be chained, instead of having both columns in one orderBy statement.
- C. Column predError should be sorted by desc_nulls_first() instead.
- D. Column value should be wrapped by the col() operator.
- E. Instead of orderBy, sort should be used.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Correct code block:

```
transactionsDf.orderBy('value', desc_nulls_last('predError'))
```

Column predError should be sorted in a descending way, putting nulls last.

Correct! By default, Spark sorts ascending, putting nulls first. So, the inverse sort of the default sort is indeed desc_nulls_last.

Instead of orderBy, sort should be used.

No. DataFrame.sort() orders data per partition, it does not guarantee a global order. This is why orderBy is the more appropriate operator here.

Column value should be wrapped by the col() operator.

Incorrect. DataFrame.sort() accepts both string and Column objects.

Column predError should be sorted by desc_nulls_first() instead.

Wrong. Since Spark's default sort order matches asc_nulls_first(), nulls would have to come last when inverted.

Two orderBy statements with calls to the individual columns should be chained, instead of having both columns in one orderBy statement.

No, this would just sort the DataFrame by the very last column, but would not take information from both columns into account, as noted in the question.

More info: pyspark.sql.DataFrame.orderBy - PySpark 3.1.2 documentation, pyspark.sql.functions.desc_nulls_last - PySpark 3.1.2 documentation, sort() vs orderBy() in Spark | Towards Data Science Static notebook | Dynamic notebook: See test 3

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which of the following describes properties of a shuffle?

- A. Shuffles involve only single partitions.
- B. A shuffle is one of many actions in Spark.
- C. In a shuffle, Spark writes data to disk.
- D. Shuffles belong to a class known as "full transformations".
- E. Operations involving shuffles are never evaluated lazily.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

In a shuffle, Spark writes data to disk.

Correct! Spark's architecture dictates that intermediate results during a shuffle are written to disk.

A shuffle is one of many actions in Spark.

Incorrect. A shuffle is a transformation, but not an action.

Shuffles involve only single partitions.

No, shuffles involve multiple partitions. During a shuffle, Spark generates output partitions from multiple input partitions.

Operations involving shuffles are never evaluated lazily.

Wrong. A shuffle is a costly operation and Spark will evaluate it as lazily as other transformations. This is, until a subsequent action triggers its evaluation.

Shuffles belong to a class known as "full transformations".

Not quite. Shuffles belong to a class known as "wide transformations". "Full transformation" is not a relevant term in Spark.

More info: Spark - The Definitive Guide, Chapter 2 and Spark: disk I/O on stage boundaries explanation - Stack Overflow

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which of the following code blocks returns a DataFrame with approximately 1,000 rows from the 10,000-row DataFrame itemsDf, without any duplicates, returning the same rows even if the code block is run twice?

- A. itemsDf.sample(fraction=0.1, seed=87238)

- B. `itemsDf.sample(fraction=1000, seed=98263)`
- C. `itemsDf.sampleBy("row", fractions={0: 0.1}, seed=82371)`
- D. `itemsDf.sample(withReplacement=True, fraction=0.1, seed=23536)`
- E. `itemsDf.sample(fraction=0.1)`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

`itemsDf.sample(fraction=0.1, seed=87238)`

Correct. If `itemsDf` has 10,000 rows, this code block returns about 1,000, since `DataFrame.sample()` is never guaranteed to return an exact amount of rows. To ensure you are not returning duplicates, you should leave the `withReplacement` parameter at `False`, which is the default. Since the question specifies that the same rows should be returned even if the code block is run twice, you need to specify a seed. The number passed in the seed does not matter as long as it is an integer.

`itemsDf.sample(withReplacement=True, fraction=0.1, seed=23536)`

Incorrect. While this code block fulfills almost all requirements, it may return duplicates. This is because `withReplacement` is set to `True`.

Here is how to understand what replacement means: Imagine you have a bucket of 10,000 numbered balls and you need to take 1,000 balls at random from the bucket (similar to the problem in the question). Now, if you would take those balls with replacement, you would take a ball, note its number, and put it back into the bucket, meaning the next time you take a ball from the bucket there would be a chance you could take the exact same ball again. If you took the balls without replacement, you would leave the ball outside the bucket and not put it back in as you take the next 999 balls.

`itemsDf.sample(fraction=1000, seed=98263)`

Wrong. The `fraction` parameter needs to have a value between 0 and 1. In this case, it should be 0.1, since $1,000/10,000 = 0.1$.

`itemsDf.sampleBy("row", fractions={0: 0.1}, seed=82371)`

No, `DataFrame.sampleBy()` is meant for stratified sampling. This means that based on the values in a column in a `DataFrame`, you can draw a certain fraction of rows containing those values from the `DataFrame` (more details linked below). In the scenario at hand, `sampleBy` is not the right operator to use because you do not have any information about any column that the sampling should depend on.

`itemsDf.sample(fraction=0.1)`

Incorrect. This code block checks all the boxes except that it does not ensure that when you run it a second time, the exact same rows will be returned. In order to achieve this, you would have to specify a seed.

More info:

- [pyspark.sql.DataFrame.sample](#) - PySpark 3.1.2 documentation
- [pyspark.sql.DataFrame.sampleBy](#) - PySpark 3.1.2 documentation
- [Types of Samplings in PySpark 3. The explanations of the sampling...](#) | by Pinar Ersoy | Towards Data Science

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which of the following code blocks applies the boolean-returning Python function `evaluateTestSuccess` to column `storeId` of `DataFrame transactionsDf` as a user-defined function?

- A. 1.`from pyspark.sql import types as T`
2.`evaluateTestSuccessUDF = udf(evaluateTestSuccess, T.BooleanType())`
3.`transactionsDf.withColumn("result", evaluateTestSuccess(col("storeId")))`
- B. 1.`from pyspark.sql import types as T`
2.`evaluateTestSuccessUDF = udf(evaluateTestSuccess, T.BooleanType())`
3.`transactionsDf.withColumn("result", evaluateTestSuccessUDF(col("storeId")))`
- C. 1.`evaluateTestSuccessUDF = udf(evaluateTestSuccess)`
2.`transactionsDf.withColumn("result", evaluateTestSuccessUDF(storeId))`
- D. 1.`from pyspark.sql import types as T`
2.`evaluateTestSuccessUDF = udf(evaluateTestSuccess, T.IntegerType())`
3.`transactionsDf.withColumn("result", evaluateTestSuccess(col("storeId")))`
- E. 1.`evaluateTestSuccessUDF = udf(evaluateTestSuccess)`
2.`transactionsDf.withColumn("result", evaluateTestSuccessUDF(col("storeId")))`

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Recognizing that the UDF specification requires a return type (unless it is a string, which is the default) is important for solving this question. In addition, you should make sure that the generated UDF (evaluateTestSuccessUDF) and not the Python function (evaluateTestSuccess) is applied to column storeId.

More info: [pyspark.sql.functions.udf](#) - PySpark 3.1.2 documentation

Static notebook | Dynamic notebook: See test 2

NEW QUESTION # 62

The code block shown below should return a two-column DataFrame with columns transactionId and supplier, with combined information from DataFrames itemsDf and transactionsDf. The code block should merge rows in which column productId of DataFrame transactionsDf matches the value of column itemId in DataFrame itemsDf, but only where column storeId of DataFrame transactionsDf does not match column itemId of DataFrame itemsDf. Choose the answer that correctly fills the blanks in the code block to accomplish this.

Code block:

```
transactionsDf.__1__(itemsDf, __2__).__3__(__4__)
```

- A. 1. filter
2. "transactionId", "supplier"
3. join
4. "transactionsDf.storeId!=itemsDf.itemId, transactionsDf.productId==itemsDf.itemId"
- B. 1. join
2. transactionsDf.productId==itemsDf.itemId, how="inner"
3. select
4. "transactionId", "supplier"
- C. 1. join
2. transactionsDf.productId==itemsDf.itemId, transactionsDf.storeId!=itemsDf.itemId
3. filter
4. "transactionId", "supplier"
- D. 1. select
2. "transactionId", "supplier"
3. join
4. [transactionsDf.storeId!=itemsDf.itemId, transactionsDf.productId==itemsDf.itemId]
- E. 1. join
2. [transactionsDf.productId==itemsDf.itemId, transactionsDf.storeId!=itemsDf.itemId]
3. select
4. "transactionId", "supplier"

Answer: E

Explanation:

Explanation

This question is pretty complex and, in its complexity, is probably above what you would encounter in the exam. However, reading the question carefully, you can use your logic skills to weed out the wrong answers here.

First, you should examine the join statement which is common to all answers. The first argument of the join() operator (documentation linked below) is the DataFrame to be joined with. Where join is in gap 3, the first argument of gap 4 should therefore be another DataFrame. For none of the questions where join is in the third gap, this is the case. So you can immediately discard two answers.

For all other answers, join is in gap 1, followed by .(itemsDf, according to the code block. Given how the join() operator is called, there are now three remaining candidates.

Looking further at the join() statement, the second argument (on=) expects "a string for the join column name, a list of column names, a join expression (Column), or a list of Columns", according to the documentation. As one answer option includes a list of join expressions (transactionsDf.productId==itemsDf.itemId, transactionsDf.storeId!=itemsDf.itemId) which is unsupported according to the documentation, we can discard that answer, leaving us with two remaining candidates.

Both candidates have valid syntax, but only one of them fulfills the condition in the question "only where column storeId of DataFrame transactionsDf does not match column itemId of DataFrame itemsDf". So, this one remaining answer option has to be the correct one!

As you can see, although sometimes overwhelming at first, even more complex questions can be figured out by rigorously applying the knowledge you can gain from the documentation during the exam.

More info: [pyspark.sql.DataFrame.join](#) - PySpark 3.1.2 documentation

Static notebook | Dynamic notebook: See test 3

NEW QUESTION # 63

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