Databricks

Exam Questions Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate

Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
In which of the following scenarios should a data engineer select a Task in the Depends On field of a new Databricks Job Task?

A. When another task needs to be replaced by the new task
B. When another task needs to fail before the new task begins
C. When another task has the same dependency libraries as the new task
D. When another task needs to use as little compute resources as possible
E. When another task needs to successfully complete before the new task begins

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 2
A data engineering team has two tables. The first table march_transactions is a collection of all retail transactions in the month of March. The second table april_transactions is a collection of all retail transactions in the month of April. There are no duplicate records between the tables.
Which of the following commands should be run to create a new table all_transactions that contains all records from march_transactions and april_transactions without duplicate records?

A. CREATE TABLE all_transactions AS SELECT * FROM march_transactionsINNER JOIN SELECT * FROM april_transactions;
B. CREATE TABLE all_transactions AS SELECT * FROM march_transactions UNION SELECT * FROM april_transactions;
C. CREATE TABLE all_transactions AS SELECT * FROM march_transactionsOUTER JOIN SELECT * FROM april_transactions;
D. CREATE TABLE all_transactions AS SELECT * FROM march_transactionsINTERSECT SELECT * from april_transactions;
E. CREATE TABLE all_transactions AS SELECT * FROM march_transactions MERGE SELECT * FROM april_transactions;

Answer: B

Explanation:
To create a new table all_transactions that contains all records from march_transactions and april_transactions without duplicate records, you should use the UNION operator, as shown in option B. This operator combines the result sets of the two tables while automatically removing duplicate records.

NEW QUESTION 3
A data analyst has developed a query that runs against Delta table. They want help from the data engineering team to implement a series of tests to ensure the data returned by the query is clean. However, the data engineering team uses Python for its tests rather than SQL.
Which of the following operations could the data engineering team use to run the query and operate with the results in PySpark?

A. SELECT * FROM sales
B. spark.delta.table
C. spark.sql
D. There is no way to share data between PySpark and SQL.
E. spark.table

Answer: C

Explanation:
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession spark = SparkSession.builder.getOrCreate()
df = spark.sql("SELECT * FROM sales") print(df.count())

NEW QUESTION 4
A data engineer is attempting to drop a Spark SQL table my_table. The data engineer wants to delete all table metadata and data.
They run the following command: DROP TABLE IF EXISTS my_table
While the object no longer appears when they run SHOW TABLES, the data files still exist.
Which of the following describes why the data files still exist and the metadata files were deleted?

A. The table’s data was larger than 10 GB
B. The table’s data was smaller than 10 GB
C. The table was external
D. The table did not have a location
E. The table was managed

Answer: C

Explanation:
The reason why the data files still exist while the metadata files were deleted is because the table was external. When a table is external in Spark SQL (or in other database systems), it means that the table metadata (such as schema information and table structure) is managed externally, and Spark SQL assumes that the data is managed and maintained outside of the system. Therefore, when you execute a DROP TABLE statement for an external table, it removes only the table metadata from the catalog, leaving the data files intact. On the other hand, for managed tables (option E), Spark SQL manages both the metadata and the data files. When you drop a managed table, it deletes both the metadata and the associated data files, resulting in a complete removal of the table.

NEW QUESTION 5
Which of the following can be used to simplify and unify siloed data architectures that are specialized for specific use cases?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 6
Which of the following describes the storage organization of a Delta table?

A. Delta tables are stored in a single file that contains data, history, metadata, and other attributes.
B. Delta tables store their data in a single file and all metadata in a collection of files in a separate location.
C. Delta tables are stored in a collection of files that contain data, history, metadata, and other attributes.
D. Delta tables are stored in a collection of files that contain only the data stored within the table.
E. Delta tables are stored in a single file that contains only the data stored within the table.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Delta tables store data in a structured manner using Parquet files, and they also maintain metadata and transaction logs in separate directories. This organization allows for versioning, transactional capabilities, and metadata tracking in Delta Lake. Thank
you for pointing out the error, and I appreciate your understanding.

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following statements regarding the relationship between Silver tables and Bronze tables is always true?

A. Silver tables contain a less refined, less clean view of data than Bronze data.
B. Silver tables contain aggregates while Bronze data is unaggregated.
C. Silver tables contain more data than Bronze tables.
D. Silver tables contain a more refined and cleaner view of data than Bronze tables.
E. Silver tables contain less data than Bronze tables.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.databricks.com/glossary/medallion-architecture

NEW QUESTION 8
A data engineer has been using a Databricks SQL dashboard to monitor the cleanliness of the input data to a data analytics dashboard for a retail use case. The job has a Databricks SQL query that returns the number of store-level records where sales is equal to zero. The data engineer wants their entire team to be notified via a messaging webhook whenever this value is greater than 0.
Which of the following approaches can the data engineer use to notify their entire team via a messaging webhook whenever the number of stores with $0 in sales is greater than zero?

A. They can set up an Alert with a custom template.
B. They can set up an Alert with a new email alert destination.
C. They can set up an Alert with one-time notifications.
D. They can set up an Alert with a new webhook alert destination.
E. They can set up an Alert without notifications.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
A data engineer has three tables in a Delta Live Tables (DLT) pipeline. They have configured the pipeline to drop invalid records at each table. They notice that some data is being dropped due to quality concerns at some point in the DLT pipeline. They would like to determine at which table in their pipeline the data is being dropped.
Which of the following approaches can the data engineer take to identify the table that is dropping the records?

A. They can set up separate expectations for each table when developing their DLT pipeline.
B. They cannot determine which table is dropping the records.
C. They can set up DLT to notify them via email when records are dropped.
D. They can navigate to the DLT pipeline page, click on each table, and view the data quality statistics.
E. They can navigate to the DLT pipeline page, click on the “Error” button, and review the present errors.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To identify the table in a Delta Live Tables (DLT) pipeline where data is being dropped due to quality concerns, the data engineer can navigate to the DLT pipeline page, click on each table in the pipeline, and view the data quality statistics. These statistics often include information about records dropped, violations of expectations, and other data quality metrics. By examining the data quality statistics for each table in the pipeline, the data engineer can determine at which table the data is being dropped.

NEW QUESTION 10
A data engineer needs to use a Delta table as part of a data pipeline, but they do not know if they have the appropriate permissions.
In which of the following locations can the data engineer review their permissions on the table?

A. Databricks Filesystem
B. Jobs
C. Dashboards
D. Repos
E. Data Explorer

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 10
A data engineer wants to schedule their Databricks SQL dashboard to refresh once per day, but they only want the associated SQL endpoint to be running when it is necessary.
Which of the following approaches can the data engineer use to minimize the total running time of the SQL endpoint used in the refresh schedule of their dashboard?

A. They can ensure the dashboard's SQL endpoint matches each of the queries' SQL endpoints.
B. They can set up the dashboard's SQL endpoint to be serverless.
C. They can turn on the Auto Stop feature for the SQL endpoint.
D. They can reduce the cluster size of the SQL endpoint.
E. They can ensure the dashboard's SQL endpoint is not one of the included query's SQL endpoint.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 11
Which of the following commands can be used to write data into a Delta table while avoiding the writing of duplicate records?

A. DROP
B. IGNORE
C. MERGE
D. APPEND
E. INSERT

Answer: C

Explanation:
To write data into a Delta table while avoiding the writing of duplicate records, you can use the MERGE command. The MERGE command in Delta Lake allows you to combine the ability to insert new records and update existing records in a single atomic operation. The MERGE command compares the data being written with the existing data in the Delta table based on specified matching criteria, typically using a primary key or unique identifier. It then performs conditional actions, such as inserting new records or updating existing records, depending on the comparison results. By using the MERGE command, you can handle the prevention of duplicate records in a more controlled and efficient manner. It allows you to synchronize and reconcile data from different sources while avoiding duplication and ensuring data integrity.

NEW QUESTION 14
Which of the following data workloads will utilize a Gold table as its source?

A. A job that enriches data by parsing its timestamps into a human-readable format
B. A job that aggregates uncleaned data to create standard summary statistics
C. A job that cleans data by removing malformatted records
D. A job that queries aggregated data designed to feed into a dashboard
E. A job that ingests raw data from a streaming source into the Lakehouse

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16
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. There was a type mismatch between the specific schema and the inferred schema
B. JSON data is a text-based format
C. Auto Loader only works with string data
D. All of the fields had at least one null value
E. Auto Loader cannot infer the schema of ingested data

Answer: B

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 Forexample, 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 19
A data engineer has a single-task Job that runs each morning before they begin working. After identifying an upstream data issue, they need to set up another task to run a new notebook prior to the original task.
Which of the following approaches can the data engineer use to set up the new task?

A. They can clone the existing task in the existing Job and update it to run the new notebook.
B. They can create a new task in the existing Job and then add it as a dependency of the original task.
C. They can create a new task in the existing Job and then add the original task as a dependency of the new task.
D. They can create a new job from scratch and add both tasks to run concurrently.
E. They can clone the existing task to a new Job and then edit it to run the new notebook.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To set up the new task to run a new notebook prior to the original task in a single-task Job, the data engineer can use the following approach: In the existing Job, create a new task that corresponds to the new notebook that needs to be run. Set up the new task with the appropriate configuration, specifying the notebook to be executed and any necessary parameters or dependencies. Once the new task is created, designate it as a dependency of the original task in the Job configuration. This ensures that the new task is executed before the original task.

NEW QUESTION 20
A data engineer wants to create a relational object by pulling data from two tables. The relational object does not need to be used by other data engineers in other sessions. In order to save on storage costs, the data engineer wants to avoid copying and storing physical data.
Which of the following relational objects should the data engineer create?

A. Spark SQL Table
B. View
C. Database
D. Temporary view
E. Delta Table

Answer: D

Explanation:
Temp view : session based Create temp view view_name as query All these are termed as session ended: Opening a new notebook Detaching and reattaching a cluster Installing a python package Restarting a cluster

NEW QUESTION 23
A data engineer has a Job with multiple tasks that runs nightly. Each of the tasks runs slowly because the clusters take a long time to start.
Which of the following actions can the data engineer perform to improve the start up time for the clusters used for the Job?

A. They can use endpoints available in Databricks SQL
B. They can use jobs clusters instead of all-purpose clusters
C. They can configure the clusters to be single-node
D. They can use clusters that are from a cluster pool
E. They can configure the clusters to autoscale for larger data sizes

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cluster pools are a way to pre-provision clusters that are ready to use. This can reduce the start up time for clusters, as they do not have to be created from scratch. All-purpose clusters are not pre-provisioned, so they will take longer to start up. Jobs clusters are a type of cluster pool, but they are not the best option for this use case. Jobs clusters are designed for long-running jobs, and they can be more expensive than other types of cluster pools. Single-node clusters are the smallest type of cluster, and they will start up the fastest. However, they may not be powerful enough to run the Job's tasks. Autoscaling clusters can scale up or down based on demand. This can help to improve the start up time for clusters, as they will only be created when they are needed. However, autoscaling clusters can also be more expensive than other types of cluster pool https://docs.databricks.com/en/clusters/pool-best-practices.html

NEW QUESTION 24
In which of the following file formats is data from Delta Lake tables primarily stored?

A. Delta
B. CSV
C. Parquet
D. JSON
E. A proprietary, optimized format specific to Databricks

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.delta.io/latest/delta-faq.html

NEW QUESTION 28
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