

# 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**

Which of the following commands will return the location of database customer360?

- A. DESCRIBE LOCATION customer360;
- B. DROP DATABASE customer360;
- C. DESCRIBE DATABASE customer360;
- D. ALTER DATABASE customer360 SET DBPROPERTIES ('location' = '/user');
- E. USE DATABASE customer360;

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To retrieve the location of a database named "customer360" in a database management system like Hive or Databricks, you can use the DESCRIBE DATABASE command followed by the database name. This command will provide information about the database, including its location.

**NEW QUESTION 3**

A data engineer has created a new database using the following command: CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS customer360;  
In which of the following locations will the customer360 database be located?

- A. dbfs:/user/hive/database/customer360
- B. dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse
- C. dbfs:/user/hive/customer360
- D. More information is needed to determine the correct response

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

dbfs:/user/hive/warehouse - which is the default location

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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\_transactions INNER 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\_transactions OUTER JOIN SELECT \* FROM april\_transactions;
- D. CREATE TABLE all\_transactions AS SELECT \* FROM march\_transactions INTERSECT 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 5**

A data engineer has configured a Structured Streaming job to read from a table, manipulate the data, and then perform a streaming write into a new table.  
The code block used by the data engineer is below:

```
(spark.table("sales")
  .withColumn("avg_price", col("sales") / col("units"))
  .writeStream
  .option("checkpointLocation", checkpointPath)
  .outputMode("complete")
  .trigger(_____)
  .table("new_sales")
)
```

If the data engineer only wants the query to execute a micro-batch to process data every 5 seconds, which of the following lines of code should the data engineer use to fill in the blank?

- A. trigger("5 seconds")
- B. trigger()
- C. trigger(once="5 seconds")

- D. trigger(processingTime="5 seconds")
- E. trigger(continuous="5 seconds")

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

```
# ProcessingTime trigger with two-seconds micro-batch interval df.writeStream \
format("console") \ trigger(processingTime='2 seconds') \ start()
https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/structured-streaming-programming-guide.html#triggers
```

**NEW QUESTION 6**

A data engineer needs to create a table in Databricks using data from their organization's existing SQLite database. They run the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE jdbc_customer360
USING _____
OPTIONS (
  url "jdbc:sqlite:/customers.db",
  dbtable "customer360"
)
```

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

- A. org.apache.spark.sql.jdbc
- B. autoloader
- C. DELTA
- D. sqlite
- E. org.apache.spark.sql.sqlite

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
CREATE TABLE new_employees_table USING JDBC
OPTIONS (
  url "<jdbc_url>",
  dbtable "<table_name>", user '<username>', password '<password>'
) AS
SELECT * FROM employees_table_vw https://docs.databricks.com/external-data/jdbc.html#language-sql
```

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Which of the following describes when to use the CREATE STREAMING LIVE TABLE (formerly CREATE INCREMENTAL LIVE TABLE) syntax over the CREATE LIVE TABLE syntax when creating Delta Live Tables (DLT) tables using SQL?

- A. CREATE STREAMING LIVE TABLE should be used when the subsequent step in the DLT pipeline is static.
- B. CREATE STREAMING LIVE TABLE should be used when data needs to be processed incrementally.
- C. CREATE STREAMING LIVE TABLE is redundant for DLT and it does not need to be used.
- D. CREATE STREAMING LIVE TABLE should be used when data needs to be processed through complicated aggregations.
- E. CREATE STREAMING LIVE TABLE should be used when the previous step in the DLT pipeline is static.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The CREATE STREAMING LIVE TABLE syntax is used when you want to create Delta Live Tables (DLT) tables that are designed for processing data incrementally. This is typically used when your data pipeline involves streaming or incremental data updates, and you want the table to stay up to date as new data arrives. It allows you to define tables that can handle data changes incrementally without the need for full table refreshes.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 9**

A data analysis team has noticed that their Databricks SQL queries are running too slowly when connected to their always-on SQL endpoint. They claim that this issue is present when many members of the team are running small queries simultaneously. They ask the data engineering team for help. The data engineering

team notices that each of the team's queries uses the same SQL endpoint.

Which of the following approaches can the data engineering team use to improve the latency of the team's queries?

- A. They can increase the cluster size of the SQL endpoint.
- B. They can increase the maximum bound of the SQL endpoint's scaling range.
- C. They can turn on the Auto Stop feature for the SQL endpoint.
- D. They can turn on the Serverless feature for the SQL endpoint.
- E. They can turn on the Serverless feature for the SQL endpoint and change the Spot Instance Policy to "Reliability Optimized."

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When many users are running small queries simultaneously on a SQL endpoint, the database can become overloaded, causing slow query execution times. By increasing the cluster size of the SQL endpoint, the database can handle more simultaneous queries, resulting in faster query execution times.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which of the following must be specified when creating a new Delta Live Tables pipeline?

- A. A key-value pair configuration
- B. The preferred DBU/hour cost
- C. A path to cloud storage location for the written data
- D. A location of a target database for the written data
- E. At least one notebook library to be executed

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/delta-live-tables/tutorial-pipelines.html>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

A data engineering team has noticed that their Databricks SQL queries are running too slowly when they are submitted to a non-running SQL endpoint. The data engineering team wants this issue to be resolved.

Which of the following approaches can the team use to reduce the time it takes to return results in this scenario?

- A. They can turn on the Serverless feature for the SQL endpoint and change the Spot Instance Policy to "Reliability Optimized."
- B. They can turn on the Auto Stop feature for the SQL endpoint.
- C. They can increase the cluster size of the SQL endpoint.
- D. They can turn on the Serverless feature for the SQL endpoint.
- E. They can increase the maximum bound of the SQL endpoint's scaling range

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://www.databricks.com/blog/2022/03/10/top-5-databricks-performance-tips.html>

**NEW QUESTION 14**

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 15**

A data engineer only wants to execute the final block of a Python program if the Python variable `day_of_week` is equal to 1 and the Python variable `review_period` is True.

Which of the following control flow statements should the data engineer use to begin this conditionally executed code block?

- A. `if day_of_week = 1 and review_period:`
- B. `if day_of_week = 1 and review_period = "True":`
- C. `if day_of_week == 1 and review_period == "True":`
- D. `if day_of_week == 1 and review_period:`
- E. `if day_of_week = 1 & review_period: = "True":`

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

This statement will check if the variable `day_of_week` is equal to 1 and if the variable `review_period` evaluates to a truthy value. The use of the double equal sign (`==`) in the comparison of `day_of_week` is important, as a single equal sign (`=`) would be used to assign a value to the variable instead of checking its value. The use of a single ampersand (`&`) instead of the keyword `and` is not valid syntax in Python. The use of quotes around True in options B and C will result in a string comparison, which will not evaluate to True even if the value of `review_period` is True.

**NEW QUESTION 18**

Which of the following benefits is provided by the array functions from Spark SQL?

- A. An ability to work with data in a variety of types at once
- B. An ability to work with data within certain partitions and windows
- C. An ability to work with time-related data in specified intervals
- D. An ability to work with complex, nested data ingested from JSON files
- E. An ability to work with an array of tables for procedural automation

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Array functions in Spark SQL are primarily used for working with arrays and complex, nested data structures, such as those often encountered when ingesting JSON files. These functions allow you to manipulate and query nested arrays and structures within your data, making it easier to extract and work with specific elements or values within complex data formats. While some of the other options (such as option A for working with different data types) are features of Spark SQL or SQL in general, array functions specifically excel at handling complex, nested data structures like those found in JSON files.

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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 25**

Which of the following tools is used by Auto Loader process data incrementally?

- A. Checkpointing
- B. Spark Structured Streaming
- C. Data Explorer
- D. Unity Catalog
- E. Databricks SQL

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Auto Loader process in Databricks is typically used in conjunction with Spark Structured Streaming to process data incrementally. Spark Structured Streaming is a real-time data processing framework that allows you to process data streams incrementally as new data arrives. The Auto Loader is a feature in Databricks that works with Structured Streaming to automatically detect and process new data files as they are added to a specified data source location. It allows for incremental data processing without the need for manual intervention.

How does Auto Loader track ingestion progress? As files are discovered, their metadata is persisted in a scalable key-value store (RocksDB) in the checkpoint location of your Auto Loader pipeline. This key-value store ensures that data is processed exactly once. In case of failures, Auto Loader can resume from where it left off by information stored in the checkpoint location and continue to provide exactly-once guarantees when writing data into Delta Lake. You don't need to maintain or manage any state yourself to achieve fault tolerance or exactly-once semantics.<https://docs.databricks.com/ingestion/auto-loader/index.html>

**NEW QUESTION 26**

A data analyst has created a Delta table sales that is used by the entire data analysis team. They want help from the data engineering team to implement a series of tests to ensure the data is clean. However, the data engineering team uses Python for its tests rather than SQL.

Which of the following commands could the data engineering team use to access sales in PySpark?

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

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

<https://spark.apache.org/docs/3.2.1/api/python/reference/api/pyspark.sql.SessionCatalog.html>

**NEW QUESTION 27**

A new data engineering team has been assigned to work on a project. The team will need access to database customers in order to see what tables already exist. The team has its own group team.

Which of the following commands can be used to grant the necessary permission on the entire database to the new team?

- A. `GRANT VIEW ON CATALOG customers TO team;`
- B. `GRANT CREATE ON DATABASE customers TO team;`
- C. `GRANT USAGE ON CATALOG team TO customers;`
- D. `GRANT CREATE ON DATABASE team TO customers;`
- E. `GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE customers TO team;`

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**



The GRANT statement is used to grant privileges on a database, table, or view to a user or role. The ALL PRIVILEGES option grants all possible privileges on the specified object, such as CREATE, SELECT, MODIFY, and USAGE. The syntax of the GRANT statement is:

GRANT privilege\_type ON object TO user\_or\_role;

Therefore, to grant full permissions on the database customers to the new data engineering team, the command should be:

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE customers TO team;

#### NEW QUESTION 32

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 34

A data engineer wants to create a new table containing the names of customers that live in France.

They have written the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE customersInFrance
_____ AS
SELECT id,
       firstName,
       lastName,
FROM customerLocations
WHERE country = 'FRANCE';
```

A senior data engineer mentions that it is organization policy to include a table property indicating that the new table includes personally identifiable information (PII).

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

- A. There is no way to indicate whether a table contains PII.
- B. "COMMENT PII"
- C. TBLPROPERTIES PII
- D. COMMENT "Contains PII"
- E. PII

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Ref:<https://www.databricks.com/discover/pages/data-quality-management> CREATE TABLE my\_table (id INT COMMENT 'Unique Identification Number', name STRING COMMENT 'PII', age INT COMMENT 'PII') TBLPROPERTIES ('contains\_pii'=True) COMMENT 'Contains PII';

#### NEW QUESTION 37

Which of the following is hosted completely in the control plane of the classic Databricks architecture?

- A. Worker node
- B. JDBC data source
- C. Databricks web application
- D. Databricks Filesystem
- E. Driver node

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

In the classic Databricks architecture, the control plane includes components like the Databricks web application, the Databricks REST API, and the Databricks Workspace. These components are responsible for managing and controlling the Databricks environment, including cluster provisioning, notebook management, access control, and job scheduling. The other options, such as worker nodes, JDBC data sources, Databricks Filesystem (DBFS), and driver nodes, are typically part of the data plane or the execution environment, which is separate from the control plane. Worker nodes are responsible for executing tasks and computations, JDBC data sources are used to connect to external databases, DBFS is a distributed file system for data storage, and driver nodes are responsible for coordinating the execution of Spark jobs.

#### NEW QUESTION 40

Which of the following benefits of using the Databricks Lakehouse Platform is provided by Delta Lake?

- A. The ability to manipulate the same data using a variety of languages

- B. The ability to collaborate in real time on a single notebook
- C. The ability to set up alerts for query failures
- D. The ability to support batch and streaming workloads
- E. The ability to distribute complex data operations

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Delta Lake is a key component of the Databricks Lakehouse Platform that provides several benefits, and one of the most significant benefits is its ability to support both batch and streaming workloads seamlessly. Delta Lake allows you to process and analyze data in real-time (streaming) as well as in batch, making it a versatile choice for various data processing needs. While the other options may be benefits or capabilities of Databricks or the Lakehouse Platform in general, they are not specifically associated with Delta Lake.

**NEW QUESTION 45**

A dataset has been defined using Delta Live Tables and includes an expectations clause:

CONSTRAINT valid\_timestamp EXPECT (timestamp > '2020-01-01') ON VIOLATION DROP ROW

What is the expected behavior when a batch of data containing data that violates these constraints is processed?

- A. Records that violate the expectation are dropped from the target dataset and loaded into a quarantine table.
- B. Records that violate the expectation are added to the target dataset and flagged as invalid in a field added to the target dataset.
- C. Records that violate the expectation are dropped from the target dataset and recorded as invalid in the event log.
- D. Records that violate the expectation are added to the target dataset and recorded as invalid in the event log.
- E. Records that violate the expectation cause the job to fail.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

With the defined constraint and expectation clause, when a batch of data is processed, any records that violate the expectation (in this case, where the timestamp is not greater than '2020-01-01') will be dropped from the target dataset. These dropped records will also be recorded as invalid in the event log, allowing for auditing and tracking of the data quality issues without causing the entire job to fail. <https://docs.databricks.com/en/delta-live-tables/expectations.html>

**NEW QUESTION 46**

A data engineer needs to apply custom logic to identify employees with more than 5 years of experience in array column employees in table stores. The custom logic should create a new column exp\_employees that is an array of all of the employees with more than 5 years of experience for each row. In order to apply this custom logic at scale, the data engineer wants to use the FILTER higher-order function.

Which of the following code blocks successfully completes this task?

```
SELECT
    store_id,
    employees,
    FILTER (employees, i -> i.years_exp > 5) AS exp_employees
FROM stores;

SELECT
    store_id,
    employees,
    FILTER (exp_employees, years_exp > 5) AS exp_employees
FROM stores;

SELECT
    store_id,
    employees,
    FILTER (employees, years_exp > 5) AS exp_employees
FROM stores;

SELECT
    store_id,
    employees,
    CASE WHEN employees.years_exp > 5 THEN employees
        ELSE NULL
    END AS exp_employees
FROM stores;

SELECT
    store_id,
    employees,
    FILTER (exp_employees, i -> i.years_exp > 5) AS exp_employees
FROM stores;
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 47**

Which of the following commands will return the number of null values in the member\_id column?

- A. SELECT count(member\_id) FROM my\_table;
- B. SELECT count(member\_id) - count\_null(member\_id) FROM my\_table;
- C. SELECT count\_if(member\_id IS NULL) FROM my\_table;
- D. SELECT null(member\_id) FROM my\_table;
- E. SELECT count\_null(member\_id) FROM my\_table;

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/sql/language-manual/functions/count.html>

Returns

A BIGINT.

If \* is specified also counts row containing NULL values.

If expr are specified counts only rows for which all expr are not NULL. If DISTINCT duplicate rows are not counted.

**NEW QUESTION 49**

A data engineer runs a statement every day to copy the previous day's sales into the table transactions. Each day's sales are in their own file in the location "/transactions/raw".

Today, the data engineer runs the following command to complete this task:

```
COPY INTO transactions
FROM "/transactions/raw"
FILEFORMAT = PARQUET;
```

After running the command today, the data engineer notices that the number of records in table transactions has not changed.

Which of the following describes why the statement might not have copied any new records into the table?

- A. The format of the files to be copied were not included with the FORMAT\_OPTIONS keyword.
- B. The names of the files to be copied were not included with the FILES keyword.
- C. The previous day's file has already been copied into the table.
- D. The PARQUET file format does not support COPY INTO.
- E. The COPY INTO statement requires the table to be refreshed to view the copied rows.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/ingestion/copy-into/index.html> The COPY

INTO SQL command lets you load data from a file location into a Delta table. This is a re- triable and idempotent operation; files in the source location that have already been loaded are skipped. if there are no new records, the only consistent choice is C no new files were loaded because already loaded files were skipped.

**NEW QUESTION 54**

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 58**

Which of the following describes a scenario in which a data engineer will want to use a single-node cluster?

- A. When they are working interactively with a small amount of data
- B. When they are running automated reports to be refreshed as quickly as possible
- C. When they are working with SQL within Databricks SQL
- D. When they are concerned about the ability to automatically scale with larger data
- E. When they are manually running reports with a large amount of data

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A Single Node cluster is a cluster consisting of an Apache Spark driver and no Spark workers. A Single Node cluster supports Spark jobs and all Spark data sources, including Delta Lake. A Standard cluster requires a minimum of one Spark worker to run Spark jobs.

**NEW QUESTION 60**

A data engineer needs to determine whether to use the built-in Databricks Notebooks versioning or version their project using Databricks Repos.



Which of the following is an advantage of using Databricks Repos over the Databricks Notebooks versioning?

- A. Databricks Repos automatically saves development progress
- B. Databricks Repos supports the use of multiple branches
- C. Databricks Repos allows users to revert to previous versions of a notebook
- D. Databricks Repos provides the ability to comment on specific changes
- E. Databricks Repos is wholly housed within the Databricks Lakehouse Platform

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

An advantage of using Databricks Repos over the built-in Databricks Notebooks versioning is the ability to work with multiple branches. Branching is a fundamental feature of version control systems like Git, which Databricks Repos is built upon. It allows you to create separate branches for different tasks, features, or experiments within your project. This separation helps in parallel development and experimentation without affecting the main branch or the work of other team members. Branching provides a more organized and collaborative development environment, making it easier to merge changes and manage different development efforts. While Databricks Notebooks versioning also allows you to track versions of notebooks, it may not provide the same level of flexibility and collaboration as branching in Databricks Repos.

**NEW QUESTION 62**

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 64**

Which of the following describes a scenario in which a data team will want to utilize cluster pools?

- A. An automated report needs to be refreshed as quickly as possible.
- B. An automated report needs to be made reproducible.
- C. An automated report needs to be tested to identify errors.
- D. An automated report needs to be version-controlled across multiple collaborators.
- E. An automated report needs to be runnable by all stakeholders.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Cluster pools are typically used in distributed computing environments, such as cloud-based data platforms like Databricks. They allow you to pre-allocate a set of compute resources (a cluster) for specific tasks or workloads. In this case, if an automated report needs to be refreshed as quickly as possible, you can allocate a cluster pool with sufficient resources to ensure fast data processing and report generation. This helps ensure that the report is generated with minimal latency and can be delivered to stakeholders in a timely manner. Cluster pools allow you to optimize resource allocation for high-demand, time-sensitive tasks like real-time report generation.

**NEW QUESTION 69**

A data engineer has a Python variable table\_name that they would like to use in a SQL query. They want to construct a Python code block that will run the query using table\_name.

They have the following incomplete code block:

```
("SELECT customer_id, spend FROM {table_name}")
```

Which of the following can be used to fill in the blank to successfully complete the task?

- A. spark.delta.sql
- B. spark.delta.table
- C. spark.table
- D. dbutils.sql
- E. spark.sql

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 71**

An engineering manager wants to monitor the performance of a recent project using a Databricks SQL query. For the first week following the project's release, the manager wants the query results to be updated every minute. However, the manager is concerned that the compute resources used for the query will be left running and cost the organization a lot of money beyond the first week of the project's release.

Which of the following approaches can the engineering team use to ensure the query does not cost the organization any money beyond the first week of the project's release?

- A. They can set a limit to the number of DBUs that are consumed by the SQL Endpoint.
- B. They can set the query's refresh schedule to end after a certain number of refreshes.
- C. They cannot ensure the query does not cost the organization money beyond the first week of the project's release.
- D. They can set a limit to the number of individuals that are able to manage the query's refresh schedule.
- E. They can set the query's refresh schedule to end on a certain date in the query scheduler.

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

If a dashboard is configured for automatic updates, it has a Scheduled button at the top, rather than a Schedule button. To stop automatically updating the dashboard and remove its subscriptions:

Click Scheduled.

In the Refresh every drop-down, select Never.

Click Save. The Scheduled button label changes to Schedule. Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/sql/user/dashboards/>

**NEW QUESTION 74**

A data engineer has a Job that has a complex run schedule, and they want to transfer that schedule to other Jobs.

Rather than manually selecting each value in the scheduling form in Databricks, which of the following tools can the data engineer use to represent and submit the schedule programmatically?

- A. `pyspark.sql.types.DateType`
- B. `datetime`
- C. `pyspark.sql.types.TimestampType`
- D. Cron syntax
- E. There is no way to represent and submit this information programmatically

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 76**

A data engineer has left the organization. The data team needs to transfer ownership of the data engineer's Delta tables to a new data engineer. The new data engineer is the lead engineer on the data team.

Assuming the original data engineer no longer has access, which of the following individuals must be the one to transfer ownership of the Delta tables in Data Explorer?

- A. Databricks account representative
- B. This transfer is not possible
- C. Workspace administrator
- D. New lead data engineer
- E. Original data engineer

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.databricks.com/sql/admin/transfer-ownership.html>

**NEW QUESTION 80**

A data engineer that is new to using Python needs to create a Python function to add two integers together and return the sum?

Which of the following code blocks can the data engineer use to complete this task?

A)

```
function add_integers(x, y):  
    return x + y
```

B)

```
function add_integers(x, y):  
    x + y
```

C)

```
def add_integers(x, y):  
    print(x + y)
```

D)

```
def add_integers(x, y):  
    return x + y
```

E)

```
def add_integers(x, y):  
    x + y
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

[https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\\_functions.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_functions.asp)

**NEW QUESTION 81**

An engineering manager uses a Databricks SQL query to monitor ingestion latency for each data source. The manager checks the results of the query every day, but they are manually rerunning the query each day and waiting for the results.

Which of the following approaches can the manager use to ensure the results of the query are updated each day?

- A. They can schedule the query to refresh every 1 day from the SQL endpoint's page in Databricks SQL.
- B. They can schedule the query to refresh every 12 hours from the SQL endpoint's page in Databricks SQL.
- C. They can schedule the query to refresh every 1 day from the query's page in Databricks SQL.
- D. They can schedule the query to run every 1 day from the Jobs UI.
- E. They can schedule the query to run every 12 hours from the Jobs UI.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 84**

Which of the following code blocks will remove the rows where the value in column age is greater than 25 from the existing Delta table my\_table and save the updated table?

- A. `SELECT * FROM my_table WHERE age > 25;`
- B. `UPDATE my_table WHERE age > 25;`
- C. `DELETE FROM my_table WHERE age > 25;`
- D. `UPDATE my_table WHERE age <= 25;`
- E. `DELETE FROM my_table WHERE age <= 25;`

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 85**

A data engineer is maintaining a data pipeline. Upon data ingestion, the data engineer notices that the source data is starting to have a lower level of quality. The data engineer would like to automate the process of monitoring the quality level.

Which of the following tools can the data engineer use to solve this problem?

- A. Unity Catalog
- B. Data Explorer
- C. Delta Lake
- D. Delta Live Tables
- E. Auto Loader

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.databricks.com/delta-live-tables/expectations.html>

Delta Live Tables is a tool provided by Databricks that can help data engineers automate the monitoring of data quality. It is designed for managing data pipelines, monitoring data quality, and automating workflows. With Delta Live Tables, you can set up data quality checks and alerts to detect issues and anomalies in your data as it is ingested and processed in real-time. It provides a way to ensure that the data quality meets your desired standards and can trigger actions or notifications when issues are detected. While the other tools mentioned may have their own purposes in a data engineering environment, Delta Live Tables is specifically designed for data quality monitoring and automation within the Databricks ecosystem.

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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 94**

A data engineer has realized that the data files associated with a Delta table are incredibly small. They want to compact the small files to form larger files to improve performance.

Which of the following keywords can be used to compact the small files?

- A. REDUCE
- B. OPTIMIZE
- C. COMPACTION
- D. REPARTITION
- E. VACUUM

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

OPTIMIZE can be used to club small files into 1 and improve performance.

**NEW QUESTION 99**

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