

# Exam Questions Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate

Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate/>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

A data organization leader is upset about the data analysis team's reports being different from the data engineering team's reports. The leader believes the siloed nature of their organization's data engineering and data analysis architectures is to blame.

Which of the following describes how a data lakehouse could alleviate this issue?

- A. Both teams would autoscale their work as data size evolves
- B. Both teams would use the same source of truth for their work
- C. Both teams would reorganize to report to the same department
- D. Both teams would be able to collaborate on projects in real-time
- E. Both teams would respond more quickly to ad-hoc requests

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

A data lakehouse is designed to unify the data engineering and data analysis architectures by integrating features of both data lakes and data warehouses. One of the key benefits of a data lakehouse is that it provides a common, centralized data repository (the "lake") that serves as a single source of truth for data storage and analysis. This allows both data engineering and data analysis teams to work with the same consistent data sets, reducing discrepancies and ensuring that the reports generated by both teams are based on the same underlying data.

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following data lakehouse features results in improved data quality over a traditional data lake?

- A. A data lakehouse provides storage solutions for structured and unstructured data.
- B. A data lakehouse supports ACID-compliant transactions.
- C. A data lakehouse allows the use of SQL queries to examine data.
- D. A data lakehouse stores data in open formats.
- E. A data lakehouse enables machine learning and artificial Intelligence workloads.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

One of the key features of a data lakehouse that results in improved data quality over a traditional data lake is its support for ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) transactions. ACID transactions provide data integrity and consistency guarantees, ensuring that operations on the data are reliable and that data is not left in an inconsistent state due to failures or concurrent access. In a traditional data lake, such transactional guarantees are often lacking, making it challenging to maintain data quality, especially in scenarios involving multiple data writes, updates, or complex transformations. A data lakehouse, by offering ACID compliance, helps maintain data quality by providing strong consistency and reliability, which is crucial for data pipelines and analytics.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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 8**

Which of the following is a benefit of the Databricks Lakehouse Platform embracing open source technologies?

- A. Cloud-specific integrations
- B. Simplified governance
- C. Ability to scale storage
- D. Ability to scale workloads
- E. Avoiding vendor lock-in

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

<https://double.cloud/blog/posts/2023/01/break-free-from-vendor-lock-in-with-open-source-tech/>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 10**

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 10**

Which of the following describes the relationship between Bronze tables and raw data?

- A. Bronze tables contain less data than raw data files.
- B. Bronze tables contain more truthful data than raw data.
- C. Bronze tables contain aggregates while raw data is unaggregated.
- D. Bronze tables contain a less refined view of data than raw data.
- E. Bronze tables contain raw data with a schema applied.

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

The Bronze layer is where we land all the data from external source systems. The table structures in this layer correspond to the source system table structures "as-is," along with any additional metadata columns that capture the load date/time, process ID, etc. The focus in this layer is quick Change Data Capture and the ability to provide an historical archive of source (cold storage), data lineage, auditability, reprocessing if needed without rereading the data from the source system.  
<https://www.databricks.com/glossary/medallion-architecture#:~:text=Bronze%20layer%20%28raw%20data%29>

**NEW QUESTION 13**

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 18**

A data engineer is running code in a Databricks Repo that is cloned from a central Git repository. A colleague of the data engineer informs them that changes have been made and synced to the central Git repository. The data engineer now needs to sync their Databricks Repo to get the changes from the central Git repository. Which of the following Git operations does the data engineer need to run to accomplish this task?

- A. Merge
- B. Push
- C. Pull
- D. Commit
- E. Clone

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

From the docs:

In Databricks Repos, you can use Git functionality to: Clone, push to, and pull from a remote Git repository.

Create and manage branches for development work, including merging, rebasing, and resolving conflicts.

Create notebooks—including IPYNB notebooks—and edit them and other files.

Visually compare differences upon commit and resolve merge conflicts. Source: <https://docs.databricks.com/en/repos/index.html>

**NEW QUESTION 19**

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 23**

Which of the following describes the relationship between Gold tables and Silver tables?

- A. Gold tables are more likely to contain aggregations than Silver tables.
- B. Gold tables are more likely to contain valuable data than Silver tables.
- C. Gold tables are more likely to contain a less refined view of data than Silver tables.
- D. Gold tables are more likely to contain more data than Silver tables.
- E. Gold tables are more likely to contain truthful data than Silver tables.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In some data processing pipelines, especially those following a typical "Bronze-Silver-Gold" data lakehouse architecture, Silver tables are often considered a more refined version of the raw or Bronze data. Silver tables may include data cleansing, schema enforcement, and some initial transformations. Gold tables, on the other hand, typically represent a stage where data is further enriched, aggregated, and processed to provide valuable insights for analytical purposes. This could indeed involve more aggregations compared to Silver tables.

**NEW QUESTION 28**

A Delta Live Table pipeline includes two datasets defined using STREAMING LIVE TABLE. Three datasets are defined against Delta Lake table sources using LIVE TABLE.

The table is configured to run in Production mode using the Continuous Pipeline Mode. Assuming previously unprocessed data exists and all definitions are valid, what is the expected outcome after clicking Start to update the pipeline?

- A. All datasets will be updated at set intervals until the pipeline is shut down
- B. The compute resources will persist to allow for additional testing.
- C. All datasets will be updated once and the pipeline will persist without any processing
- D. The compute resources will persist but go unused.
- E. All datasets will be updated at set intervals until the pipeline is shut down
- F. The compute resources will be deployed for the update and terminated when the pipeline is stopped.
- G. All datasets will be updated once and the pipeline will shut down
- H. The compute resources will be terminated.
- I. All datasets will be updated once and the pipeline will shut down
- J. The compute resources will persist to allow for additional testing.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In a Delta Live Table pipeline running in Continuous Pipeline Mode, when you click Start to update the pipeline, the following outcome is expected: All datasets defined using STREAMING LIVE TABLE and LIVE TABLE against Delta Lake table sources will be updated at set intervals. The compute resources will be deployed for the update process and will be active during the execution of the pipeline. The compute resources will be terminated when the pipeline is stopped or shut down. This mode allows for continuous and periodic updates to the datasets as new data arrives or changes in the underlying Delta Lake tables occur. The compute resources are provisioned and utilized during the update intervals to process the data and perform the necessary operations.

**NEW QUESTION 30**

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

CONSTRAINT valid\_timestamp EXPECT (timestamp > '2020-01-01') ON VIOLATION FAIL UPDATE

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

Result

warn (default)

Invalid records are written to the target; failure is reported as a metric for the dataset. drop

Invalid records are dropped before data is written to the target; failure is reported as a metrics for the dataset.

fail

Invalid records prevent the update from succeeding. Manual intervention is required before re-processing.

**NEW QUESTION 31**

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 34**

A data engineer wants to create a data entity from a couple of tables. The data entity must be used by other data engineers in other sessions. It also must be saved to a physical location.  
 Which of the following data entities should the data engineer create?

- A. Database
- B. Function
- C. View
- D. Temporary view
- E. Table

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

In the context described, creating a "Table" is the most suitable choice. Tables in SQL are data entities that exist independently of any session and are saved in a physical location. They can be accessed and manipulated by other data engineers in different sessions, which aligns with the requirements stated. A "Database" is a collection of tables, views, and other database objects. A "Function" is a stored procedure that performs an operation. A "View" is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement, but it is not stored physically. A "Temporary view" is a feature that allows you to store the result of a query as a view that disappears once your session with the database is closed.

**NEW QUESTION 35**

Which of the following describes a benefit of creating an external table from Parquet rather than CSV when using a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement?

- A. Parquet files can be partitioned
- B. CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statements cannot be used on files
- C. Parquet files have a well-defined schema
- D. Parquet files have the ability to be optimized
- E. Parquet files will become Delta tables

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://www.databricks.com/glossary/what-is-parquet#:~:text=Columnar%20storage%20like%20Apache%20Parquet,compared%20to%20row%20oriented%20databases>. Columnar storage like Apache Parquet is designed to bring efficiency compared to row-based files like CSV. When querying, columnar storage you can skip over the non-relevant data very quickly. As a result, aggregation queries are less time-consuming compared to row-oriented databases.

**NEW QUESTION 38**

A data architect has determined that a table of the following format is necessary:

employeeId	startDate	avgRating
a1	2009-01-06	5.5
a2	2018-11-21	7.1
...	...	...

Which of the following code blocks uses SQL DDL commands to create an empty Delta table in the above format regardless of whether a table already exists with this name?

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS table_name (  
    employeeId STRING,  
A.   startDate DATE,  
    avgRating FLOAT  
)  
  
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE table_name AS  
SELECT  
B.   employeeId STRING,  
    startDate DATE,  
    avgRating FLOAT  
USING DELTA  
  
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE table_name WITH COLUMNS (  
    employeeId STRING,  
C.   startDate DATE,  
    avgRating FLOAT  
) USING DELTA  
  
CREATE TABLE table_name AS  
SELECT  
D.   employeeId STRING,  
    startDate DATE,  
    avgRating FLOAT  
  
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE table_name (  
    employeeId STRING,  
E.   startDate DATE,  
    avgRating FLOAT  
)  
)
```

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

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 40

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