

Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 1

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

An upstream system has been configured to pass the date for a given batch of data to the Databricks Jobs API as a parameter. The notebook to be scheduled will use this parameter to load data with the following code: `df = spark.read.format("parquet").load(f"/mnt/source/{date}")`

Which code block should be used to create the date Python variable used in the above code block?

A. `date = spark.conf.get("date")`

B. `input_dict = input()`
`date= input_dict["date"]`

C. `import sys`
`date = sys.argv[1]`

D. `date = dbutils.notebooks.getParam("date")`

E. `dbutils.widgets.text("date", "null")`
`date = dbutils.widgets.get("date")`

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 2

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The Databricks workspace administrator has configured interactive clusters for each of the data engineering groups. To control costs, clusters are set to terminate after 30 minutes of inactivity. Each user should be able to execute workloads against their assigned clusters at any time of the day.

Assuming users have been added to a workspace but not granted any permissions, which of the following describes the minimal permissions a user would need to start and attach to an already configured cluster.

- A. "Can Manage" privileges on the required cluster
- B. Workspace Admin privileges, cluster creation allowed, "Can Attach To" privileges on the required cluster
- C. Cluster creation allowed, "Can Attach To" privileges on the required cluster
- D. "Can Restart" privileges on the required cluster
- E. Cluster creation allowed, "Can Restart" privileges on the required cluster

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 3

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

When scheduling Structured Streaming jobs for production, which configuration automatically recovers from query failures and keeps costs low?

- A. Cluster: New Job Cluster;
Retries: Unlimited;
Maximum Concurrent Runs: Unlimited
- B. Cluster: New Job Cluster;
Retries: None;
Maximum Concurrent Runs: 1
- C. Cluster: Existing All-Purpose Cluster;
Retries: Unlimited;
Maximum Concurrent Runs: 1
- D. Cluster: New Job Cluster;
Retries: Unlimited;
Maximum Concurrent Runs: 1
- E. Cluster: Existing All-Purpose Cluster;
Retries: None;
Maximum Concurrent Runs: 1

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 4

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data engineering team has configured a Databricks SQL query and alert to monitor the values in a Delta Lake table. The `recent_sensor_recordings` table contains an identifying `sensor_id` alongside the timestamp and temperature for the most recent 5 minutes of recordings.

The below query is used to create the alert:

```
SELECT MEAN(temperature), MAX(temperature), MIN(temperature)
FROM recent_sensor_recordings
GROUP BY sensor_id
```

The query is set to refresh each minute and always completes in less than 10 seconds. The alert is set to trigger when `mean(temperature) > 120`. Notifications are triggered to be sent at most every 1 minute.

If this alert raises notifications for 3 consecutive minutes and then stops, which statement must be true?

- A. The total average temperature across all sensors exceeded 120 on three consecutive executions of the query
- B. The `recent_sensor_recordings` table was unresponsive for three consecutive runs of the query
- C. The source query failed to update properly for three consecutive minutes and then restarted
- D. The maximum temperature recording for at least one sensor exceeded 120 on three consecutive executions of the query
- E. The average temperature recordings for at least one sensor exceeded 120 on three consecutive executions of the query

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 5

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A junior developer complains that the code in their notebook isn't producing the correct results in the development environment. A shared screenshot reveals that while they're using a notebook versioned with Databricks Repos, they're using a personal branch that contains old logic. The desired branch named dev-2.3.9 is not available from the branch selection dropdown.

Which approach will allow this developer to review the current logic for this notebook?

- A. Use Repos to make a pull request use the Databricks REST API to update the current branch to dev-2.3.9
- B. Use Repos to pull changes from the remote Git repository and select the dev-2.3.9 branch.
- C. Use Repos to checkout the dev-2.3.9 branch and auto-resolve conflicts with the current branch
- D. Merge all changes back to the main branch in the remote Git repository and clone the repo again
- E. Use Repos to merge the current branch and the dev-2.3.9 branch, then make a pull request to sync with the remote repository

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 6

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The security team is exploring whether or not the Databricks secrets module can be leveraged for connecting to an external database.

After testing the code with all Python variables being defined with strings, they upload the password to the secrets module and configure the correct permissions for the currently active user. They then modify their code to the following (leaving all other variables unchanged).

```
password = dbutils.secrets.get(scope="db_creds", key="jdbc_password")

print(password)

df = (spark
      .read
      .format("jdbc")
      .option("url", connection)
      .option("dbtable", tablename)
      .option("user", username)
      .option("password", password)
      )
```

Which statement describes what will happen when the above code is executed?

- A. The connection to the external table will fail; the string "REDACTED" will be printed.
- B. An interactive input box will appear in the notebook; if the right password is provided, the connection will succeed and the encoded password will be saved to DBFS.
- C. An interactive input box will appear in the notebook; if the right password is provided, the connection will succeed and the password will be printed in plain text.
- D. The connection to the external table will succeed; the string value of password will be printed in plain text.
- E. The connection to the external table will succeed; the string "REDACTED" will be printed.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 7

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data science team has created and logged a production model using MLflow. The following code correctly imports and applies the production model to output the predictions as a new DataFrame named `preds` with the schema "customer_id LONG, predictions DOUBLE, date DATE".

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import current_date

model = mlflow.pyfunc.spark_udf(spark, model_uri="models:/churn/prod")
df = spark.table("customers")
columns = ["account_age", "time_since_last_seen", "app_rating"]
preds = (df.select(
    "customer_id",
    model(*columns).alias("predictions"),
    current_date().alias("date")
))
```

The data science team would like predictions saved to a Delta Lake table with the ability to compare all predictions across time. Churn predictions will be made at most once per day.

Which code block accomplishes this task while minimizing potential compute costs?

A. `preds.write.mode("append").saveAsTable("churn_preds")`

B. `preds.write.format("delta").save("/preds/churn_preds")`

```
(preds.writeStream
    .outputMode("overwrite")
    .option("checkpointPath", "_checkpoints/churn_preds")
    .start("/preds/churn_preds")
)
```

```
(preds.write
    .format("delta")
    .mode("overwrite")
    .saveAsTable("churn_preds")
)
```

```
(preds.writeStream
    .outputMode("append")
    .option("checkpointPath", "_checkpoints/churn_preds")
    .table("churn_preds")
)
```

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 8

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

An upstream source writes Parquet data as hourly batches to directories named with the current date. A nightly batch job runs the following code to ingest all data from the previous day as indicated by the date variable:

```
(spark.read
  .format("parquet")
  .load(f"/mnt/raw_orders/{date}")
  .dropDuplicates(["customer_id", "order_id"])
  .write
  .mode("append")
  .saveAsTable("orders")
)
```

Assume that the fields `customer_id` and `order_id` serve as a composite key to uniquely identify each order.

If the upstream system is known to occasionally produce duplicate entries for a single order hours apart, which statement is correct?

- A. Each write to the orders table will only contain unique records, and only those records without duplicates in the target table will be written.
- B. Each write to the orders table will only contain unique records, but newly written records may have duplicates already present in the target table.
- C. Each write to the orders table will only contain unique records; if existing records with the same key are present in the target table, these records will be overwritten.
- D. Each write to the orders table will only contain unique records; if existing records with the same key are present in the target table, the operation will fail.
- E. Each write to the orders table will run deduplication over the union of new and existing records, ensuring no duplicate records are present.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 9

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A junior member of the data engineering team is exploring the language interoperability of Databricks notebooks. The intended outcome of the below code is to register a view of all sales that occurred in countries on the continent of Africa that appear in the `geo_lookup` table.

Before executing the code, running `SHOW TABLES` on the current database indicates the database contains only two tables: `geo_lookup` and `sales`.

Cmd 1

```
%python
countries_af = [x[0] for x in
spark.table("geo_lookup").filter("continent='AF']").select("country").collect()]
```

Cmd 2

```
%sql
CREATE VIEW sales_af AS
  SELECT *
  FROM sales
  WHERE city IN countries_af
  AND CONTINENT = "AF"
```

Which statement correctly describes the outcome of executing these command cells in order in an interactive notebook?

- A. Both commands will succeed. Executing `show tables` will show that `countries_af` and `sales_af` have been registered as views.
- B. Cmd 1 will succeed. Cmd 2 will search all accessible databases for a table or view named `countries_af`: if this entity exists, Cmd 2 will succeed.
- C. Cmd 1 will succeed and Cmd 2 will fail. `countries_af` will be a Python variable representing a PySpark DataFrame.
- D. Both commands will fail. No new variables, tables, or views will be created.
- E. Cmd 1 will succeed and Cmd 2 will fail. `countries_af` will be a Python variable containing a list of strings.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 10

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A Delta table of weather records is partitioned by date and has the below schema: date DATE, device_id INT, temp FLOAT, latitude FLOAT, longitude FLOAT

To find all the records from within the Arctic Circle, you execute a query with the below filter: latitude > 66.3

Which statement describes how the Delta engine identifies which files to load?

- A. All records are cached to an operational database and then the filter is applied
- B. The Parquet file footers are scanned for min and max statistics for the latitude column
- C. All records are cached to attached storage and then the filter is applied
- D. The Delta log is scanned for min and max statistics for the latitude column
- E. The Hive metastore is scanned for min and max statistics for the latitude column

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 11

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data engineering team has configured a job to process customer requests to be forgotten (have their data deleted). All user data that needs to be deleted is stored in Delta Lake tables using default table settings.

The team has decided to process all deletions from the previous week as a batch job at 1am each Sunday. The total duration of this job is less than one hour. Every Monday at 3am, a batch job executes a series of VACUUM commands on all Delta Lake tables throughout the organization.

The compliance officer has recently learned about Delta Lake's time travel functionality. They are concerned that this might allow continued access to deleted data. Assuming all delete logic is correctly implemented, which statement correctly addresses this concern?

- A. Because the VACUUM command permanently deletes all files containing deleted records, deleted records may be accessible with time travel for around 24 hours.
- B. Because the default data retention threshold is 24 hours, data files containing deleted records will be retained until the VACUUM job is run the following day.
- C. Because Delta Lake time travel provides full access to the entire history of a table, deleted records can always be recreated by users with full admin privileges.
- D. Because Delta Lake's delete statements have ACID guarantees, deleted records will be permanently purged from all storage systems as soon as a delete job completes.
- E. Because the default data retention threshold is 7 days, data files containing deleted records will be retained until the VACUUM job is run 8 days later.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 12

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A junior data engineer has configured a workload that posts the following JSON to the Databricks REST API endpoint 2.0/jobs/create.

```
{
  "name": "Ingest new data",
  "existing_cluster_id": "6015-954420-peace720",
  "notebook_task": {
    "notebook_path": "/Prod/ingest.py"
  }
}
```

Assuming that all configurations and referenced resources are available, which statement describes the result of executing this workload three times?

- A. Three new jobs named "Ingest new data" will be defined in the workspace, and they will each run once daily.
- B. The logic defined in the referenced notebook will be executed three times on new clusters with the configurations of the provided cluster ID.
- C. Three new jobs named "Ingest new data" will be defined in the workspace, but no jobs will be executed.
- D. One new job named "Ingest new data" will be defined in the workspace, but it will not be executed.
- E. The logic defined in the referenced notebook will be executed three times on the referenced existing all purpose cluster.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 13

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

An upstream system is emitting change data capture (CDC) logs that are being written to a cloud object storage directory. Each record in the log indicates the change type (insert, update, or delete) and the values for each field after the change. The source table has a primary key identified by the field `pk_id`.

For auditing purposes, the data governance team wishes to maintain a full record of all values that have ever been valid in the source system. For analytical purposes, only the most recent value for each record needs to be recorded. The Databricks job to ingest these records occurs once per hour, but each individual record may have changed multiple times over the course of an hour.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Create a separate history table for each `pk_id` resolve the current state of the table by running a union all filtering the history tables for the most recent state.
- B. Use `MERGE INTO` to insert, update, or delete the most recent entry for each `pk_id` into a bronze table, then propagate all changes throughout the system.
- C. Iterate through an ordered set of changes to the table, applying each in turn; rely on Delta Lake's versioning ability to create an audit log.
- D. Use Delta Lake's change data feed to automatically process CDC data from an external system, propagating all changes to all dependent tables in the Lakehouse.
- E. Ingest all log information into a bronze table; use `MERGE INTO` to insert, update, or delete the most recent entry for each `pk_id` into a silver table to recreate the current table state.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 14

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

An hourly batch job is configured to ingest data files from a cloud object storage container where each batch represent all records produced by the source system in a given hour. The batch job to process these records into the Lakehouse is sufficiently delayed to ensure no late-arriving data is missed. The user_id field represents a unique key for the data, which has the following schema: user_id BIGINT, username STRING, user_utc STRING, user_region STRING, last_login BIGINT, auto_pay BOOLEAN, last_updated BIGINT

New records are all ingested into a table named account_history which maintains a full record of all data in the same schema as the source. The next table in the system is named account_current and is implemented as a Type 1 table representing the most recent value for each unique user_id.

Assuming there are millions of user accounts and tens of thousands of records processed hourly, which implementation can be used to efficiently update the described account_current table as part of each hourly batch job?

- A. Use Auto Loader to subscribe to new files in the account_history directory; configure a Structured Streaming trigger once job to batch update newly detected files into the account_current table.
- B. Overwrite the account_current table with each batch using the results of a query against the account_history table grouping by user_id and filtering for the max value of last_updated.
- C. Filter records in account_history using the last_updated field and the most recent hour processed, as well as the max last_login by user_id write a merge statement to update or insert the most recent value for each user_id.
- D. Use Delta Lake version history to get the difference between the latest version of account_history and one version prior, then write these records to account_current.
- E. Filter records in account_history using the last_updated field and the most recent hour processed, making sure to deduplicate on username; write a merge statement to update or insert the most recent value for each username.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 15

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A table in the Lakehouse named `customer_churn_params` is used in churn prediction by the machine learning team. The table contains information about customers derived from a number of upstream sources. Currently, the data engineering team populates this table nightly by overwriting the table with the current valid values derived from upstream data sources.

The churn prediction model used by the ML team is fairly stable in production. The team is only interested in making predictions on records that have changed in the past 24 hours.

Which approach would simplify the identification of these changed records?

- A. Apply the churn model to all rows in the `customer_churn_params` table, but implement logic to perform an upsert into the predictions table that ignores rows where predictions have not changed.
- B. Convert the batch job to a Structured Streaming job using the complete output mode; configure a Structured Streaming job to read from the `customer_churn_params` table and incrementally predict against the churn model.
- C. Calculate the difference between the previous model predictions and the current `customer_churn_params` on a key identifying unique customers before making new predictions; only make predictions on those customers not in the previous predictions.
- D. Modify the overwrite logic to include a field populated by calling `spark.sql.functions.current_timestamp()` as data are being written; use this field to identify records written on a particular date.
- E. Replace the current overwrite logic with a merge statement to modify only those records that have changed; write logic to make predictions on the changed records identified by the change data feed.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 16

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A table is registered with the following code:

```
CREATE TABLE recent_orders AS (  
  SELECT a.user_id, a.email, b.order_id, b.order_date  
  FROM  
    (SELECT user_id, email  
     FROM users) a  
  INNER JOIN  
    (SELECT user_id, order_id, order_date  
     FROM orders  
     WHERE order_date >= (current_date() - 7)) b  
  ON a.user_id = b.user_id  
)
```

Both users and orders are Delta Lake tables. Which statement describes the results of querying recent_orders?

- A. All logic will execute at query time and return the result of joining the valid versions of the source tables at the time the query finishes.
- B. All logic will execute when the table is defined and store the result of joining tables to the DBFS; this stored data will be returned when the table is queried.
- C. Results will be computed and cached when the table is defined; these cached results will incrementally update as new records are inserted into source tables.
- D. All logic will execute at query time and return the result of joining the valid versions of the source tables at the time the query began.
- E. The versions of each source table will be stored in the table transaction log; query results will be saved to DBFS with each query.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 17

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A production workload incrementally applies updates from an external Change Data Capture feed to a Delta Lake table as an always-on Structured Stream job. When data was initially migrated for this table, OPTIMIZE was executed and most data files were resized to 1 GB. Auto Optimize and Auto Compaction were both turned on for the streaming production job. Recent review of data files shows that most data files are under 64 MB, although each partition in the table contains at least 1 GB of data and the total table size is over 10 TB.

Which of the following likely explains these smaller file sizes?

- A. Databricks has autotuned to a smaller target file size to reduce duration of MERGE operations
- B. Z-order indices calculated on the table are preventing file compaction
- C. Bloom filter indices calculated on the table are preventing file compaction
- D. Databricks has autotuned to a smaller target file size based on the overall size of data in the table
- E. Databricks has autotuned to a smaller target file size based on the amount of data in each partition

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 18

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Which statement regarding stream-static joins and static Delta tables is correct?

- A. Each microbatch of a stream-static join will use the most recent version of the static Delta table as of each microbatch.
- B. Each microbatch of a stream-static join will use the most recent version of the static Delta table as of the job's initialization.
- C. The checkpoint directory will be used to track state information for the unique keys present in the join.
- D. Stream-static joins cannot use static Delta tables because of consistency issues.
- E. The checkpoint directory will be used to track updates to the static Delta table.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 19

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A junior data engineer has been asked to develop a streaming data pipeline with a grouped aggregation using DataFrame df. The pipeline needs to calculate the average humidity and average temperature for each non-overlapping five-minute interval. Events are recorded once per minute per device.

Streaming DataFrame df has the following schema:

"device_id INT, event_time TIMESTAMP, temp FLOAT, humidity FLOAT"

Code block:

```
df.withWatermark("event_time", "10 minutes")
  .groupBy(
    _____
    "device_id"
  )
  .agg(
    avg("temp").alias("avg_temp"),
    avg("humidity").alias("avg_humidity")
  )
  .writeStream
  .format("delta")
  .saveAsTable("sensor_avg")
```

Choose the response that correctly fills in the blank within the code block to complete this task.

- A. `to_interval("event_time", "5 minutes").alias("time")`
- B. `window("event_time", "5 minutes").alias("time")`
- C. `"event_time"`
- D. `window("event_time", "10 minutes").alias("time")`
- E. `lag("event_time", "10 minutes").alias("time")`

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 20

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A data architect has designed a system in which two Structured Streaming jobs will concurrently write to a single bronze Delta table. Each job is subscribing to a different topic from an Apache Kafka source, but they will write data with the same schema. To keep the directory structure simple, a data engineer has decided to nest a checkpoint directory to be shared by both streams.

The proposed directory structure is displayed below:

```
./bronze
├── __checkpoint
├── __delta_log
├── year_week=2020_01
├── year_week=2020_02
└── ...
```

Which statement describes whether this checkpoint directory structure is valid for the given scenario and why?

- A. No; Delta Lake manages streaming checkpoints in the transaction log.
- B. Yes; both of the streams can share a single checkpoint directory.
- C. No; only one stream can write to a Delta Lake table.
- D. Yes; Delta Lake supports infinite concurrent writers.
- E. No; each of the streams needs to have its own checkpoint directory.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 21

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A Structured Streaming job deployed to production has been experiencing delays during peak hours of the day. At present, during normal execution, each microbatch of data is processed in less than 3 seconds. During peak hours of the day, execution time for each microbatch becomes very inconsistent, sometimes exceeding 30 seconds. The streaming write is currently configured with a trigger interval of 10 seconds.

Holding all other variables constant and assuming records need to be processed in less than 10 seconds, which adjustment will meet the requirement?

- A. Decrease the trigger interval to 5 seconds; triggering batches more frequently allows idle executors to begin processing the next batch while longer running tasks from previous batches finish.
- B. Increase the trigger interval to 30 seconds; setting the trigger interval near the maximum execution time observed for each batch is always best practice to ensure no records are dropped.
- C. The trigger interval cannot be modified without modifying the checkpoint directory; to maintain the current stream state, increase the number of shuffle partitions to maximize parallelism.
- D. Use the trigger once option and configure a Databricks job to execute the query every 10 seconds; this ensures all backlogged records are processed with each batch.
- E. Decrease the trigger interval to 5 seconds; triggering batches more frequently may prevent records from backing up and large batches from causing spill.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 22

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Which statement describes Delta Lake Auto Compaction?

- A. An asynchronous job runs after the write completes to detect if files could be further compacted; if yes, an OPTIMIZE job is executed toward a default of 1 GB.
- B. Before a Jobs cluster terminates, OPTIMIZE is executed on all tables modified during the most recent job.
- C. Optimized writes use logical partitions instead of directory partitions; because partition boundaries are only represented in metadata, fewer small files are written.
- D. Data is queued in a messaging bus instead of committing data directly to memory; all data is committed from the messaging bus in one batch once the job is complete.
- E. An asynchronous job runs after the write completes to detect if files could be further compacted; if yes, an OPTIMIZE job is executed toward a default of 128 MB.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 23

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Which statement characterizes the general programming model used by Spark Structured Streaming?

- A. Structured Streaming leverages the parallel processing of GPUs to achieve highly parallel data throughput.
- B. Structured Streaming is implemented as a messaging bus and is derived from Apache Kafka.
- C. Structured Streaming uses specialized hardware and I/O streams to achieve sub-second latency for data transfer.
- D. Structured Streaming models new data arriving in a data stream as new rows appended to an unbounded table.
- E. Structured Streaming relies on a distributed network of nodes that hold incremental state values for cached stages.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 24

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Which configuration parameter directly affects the size of a spark-partition upon ingestion of data into Spark?

- A. spark.sql.files.maxPartitionBytes
- B. spark.sql.autoBroadcastJoinThreshold
- C. spark.sql.files.openCostInBytes
- D. spark.sql.adaptive.coalescePartitions.minPartitionNum
- E. spark.sql.adaptive.advisoryPartitionSizeInBytes

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 25

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A Spark job is taking longer than expected. Using the Spark UI, a data engineer notes that the Min, Median, and Max Durations for tasks in a particular stage show the minimum and median time to complete a task as roughly the same, but the max duration for a task to be roughly 100 times as long as the minimum.

Which situation is causing increased duration of the overall job?

- A. Task queueing resulting from improper thread pool assignment.
- B. Spill resulting from attached volume storage being too small.
- C. Network latency due to some cluster nodes being in different regions from the source data
- D. Skew caused by more data being assigned to a subset of spark-partitions.
- E. Credential validation errors while pulling data from an external system.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 26

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Each configuration below is identical to the extent that each cluster has 400 GB total of RAM, 160 total cores and only one Executor per VM.
Given a job with at least one wide transformation, which of the following cluster configurations will result in maximum performance?

- A. • Total VMs; 1
 - 400 GB per Executor
 - 160 Cores / Executor
- B. • Total VMs: 8
 - 50 GB per Executor
 - 20 Cores / Executor
- C. • Total VMs: 16
 - 25 GB per Executor
 - 10 Cores/Executor
- D. • Total VMs: 4
 - 100 GB per Executor
 - 40 Cores/Executor
- E. • Total VMs:2
 - 200 GB per Executor
 - 80 Cores / Executor

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 27

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A junior data engineer on your team has implemented the following code block.

```
MERGE INTO events
USING new_events
ON events.event_id = new_events.event_id
WHEN NOT MATCHED
  INSERT *
```

The view `new_events` contains a batch of records with the same schema as the `events` Delta table. The `event_id` field serves as a unique key for this table.

When this query is executed, what will happen with new records that have the same `event_id` as an existing record?

- A. They are merged.
- B. They are ignored.
- C. They are updated.
- D. They are inserted.
- E. They are deleted.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 28

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A junior data engineer seeks to leverage Delta Lake's Change Data Feed functionality to create a Type 1 table representing all of the values that have ever been valid for all rows in a bronze table created with the property `delta.enableChangeDataFeed = true`. They plan to execute the following code as a daily job:

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import col

(spark.read.format("delta")
 .option("readChangeFeed", "true")
 .option("startingVersion", 0)
 .table("bronze")
 .filter(col("_change_type").isin(["update_postimage", "insert"]))
 .write
 .mode("append")
 .table("bronze_history_type1")
 )
```

Which statement describes the execution and results of running the above query multiple times?

- A. Each time the job is executed, newly updated records will be merged into the target table, overwriting previous values with the same primary keys.
- B. Each time the job is executed, the entire available history of inserted or updated records will be appended to the target table, resulting in many duplicate entries.
- C. Each time the job is executed, the target table will be overwritten using the entire history of inserted or updated records, giving the desired result.
- D. Each time the job is executed, the differences between the original and current versions are calculated; this may result in duplicate entries for some records.
- E. Each time the job is executed, only those records that have been inserted or updated since the last execution will be appended to the target table, giving the desired result.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 29

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A new data engineer notices that a critical field was omitted from an application that writes its Kafka source to Delta Lake. This happened even though the critical field was in the Kafka source. That field was further missing from data written to dependent, long-term storage. The retention threshold on the Kafka service is seven days. The pipeline has been in production for three months.

Which describes how Delta Lake can help to avoid data loss of this nature in the future?

- A. The Delta log and Structured Streaming checkpoints record the full history of the Kafka producer.
- B. Delta Lake schema evolution can retroactively calculate the correct value for newly added fields, as long as the data was in the original source.
- C. Delta Lake automatically checks that all fields present in the source data are included in the ingestion layer.
- D. Data can never be permanently dropped or deleted from Delta Lake, so data loss is not possible under any circumstance.
- E. Ingesting all raw data and metadata from Kafka to a bronze Delta table creates a permanent, replayable history of the data state.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 30

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A nightly job ingests data into a Delta Lake table using the following code:

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import current_timestamp, input_file_name, col
from pyspark.sql.column import Column

def ingest_daily_batch(time_col: Column, year:int, month:int, day:int):
    (spark.read
     .format("parquet")
     .load(f"/mnt/daily_batch/{year}/{month}/{day}")
     .select("*",
            time_col.alias("ingest_time"),
            input_file_name().alias("source_file")
            )
     .write
     .mode("append")
     .saveAsTable("bronze")
    )
```

The next step in the pipeline requires a function that returns an object that can be used to manipulate new records that have not yet been processed to the next table in the pipeline.

Which code snippet completes this function definition?

def new_records():

A. return spark.readStream.table("bronze")

B. return spark.readStream.load("bronze")

C.

```
return (spark.read
        .table("bronze")
        .filter(col("ingest_time") == current_timestamp())
        )
```

D. return spark.read.option("readChangeFeed", "true").table ("bronze")

E.

```
return (spark.read
        .table("bronze")
        .filter(col("source_file") == f"/mnt/daily_batch/{year}/{month}/{day}")
        )
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 31

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A junior data engineer is working to implement logic for a Lakehouse table named `silver_device_recordings`. The source data contains 100 unique fields in a highly nested JSON structure.

The `silver_device_recordings` table will be used downstream to power several production monitoring dashboards and a production model. At present, 45 of the 100 fields are being used in at least one of these applications.

The data engineer is trying to determine the best approach for dealing with schema declaration given the highly-nested structure of the data and the numerous fields.

Which of the following accurately presents information about Delta Lake and Databricks that may impact their decision-making process?

- A. The Tungsten encoding used by Databricks is optimized for storing string data; newly-added native support for querying JSON strings means that string types are always most efficient.
- B. Because Delta Lake uses Parquet for data storage, data types can be easily evolved by just modifying file footer information in place.
- C. Human labor in writing code is the largest cost associated with data engineering workloads; as such, automating table declaration logic should be a priority in all migration workloads.
- D. Because Databricks will infer schema using types that allow all observed data to be processed, setting types manually provides greater assurance of data quality enforcement.
- E. Schema inference and evolution on Databricks ensure that inferred types will always accurately match the data types used by downstream systems.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 32

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data engineering team maintains the following code:

```
accountDF = spark.table("accounts")
orderDF = spark.table("orders")
itemDF = spark.table("items")

orderWithItemDF = (orderDF.join(
  itemDF,
  orderDF.itemID == itemDF.itemID)
  .select(
    orderDF.accountID,
    orderDF.itemID,

    itemDF.itemName))

finalDF = (accountDF.join(
  orderWithItemDF,
  accountDF.accountID == orderWithItemDF.accountID)
  .select(
    orderWithItemDF["*"],

    accountDF.city))

(finalDF.write
  .mode("overwrite")
  .table("enriched_itemized_orders_by_account"))
```

Assuming that this code produces logically correct results and the data in the source tables has been de-duplicated and validated, which statement describes what will occur when this code is executed?

- A. A batch job will update the enriched_itemized_orders_by_account table, replacing only those rows that have different values than the current version of the table, using accountID as the primary key.
- B. The enriched_itemized_orders_by_account table will be overwritten using the current valid version of data in each of the three tables referenced in the join logic.
- C. An incremental job will leverage information in the state store to identify unjoined rows in the source tables and write these rows to the enriched_itemized_orders_by_account table.
- D. An incremental job will detect if new rows have been written to any of the source tables; if new rows are detected, all results will be recalculated and used to overwrite the enriched_itemized_orders_by_account table.
- E. No computation will occur until enriched_itemized_orders_by_account is queried; upon query materialization, results will be calculated using the current valid version of data in each of the three tables referenced in the join logic.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 33

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data engineering team is migrating an enterprise system with thousands of tables and views into the Lakehouse. They plan to implement the target architecture using a series of bronze, silver, and gold tables. Bronze tables will almost exclusively be used by production data engineering workloads, while silver tables will be used to support both data engineering and machine learning workloads. Gold tables will largely serve business intelligence and reporting purposes. While personal identifying information (PII) exists in all tiers of data, pseudonymization and anonymization rules are in place for all data at the silver and gold levels.

The organization is interested in reducing security concerns while maximizing the ability to collaborate across diverse teams.

Which statement exemplifies best practices for implementing this system?

- A. Isolating tables in separate databases based on data quality tiers allows for easy permissions management through database ACLs and allows physical separation of default storage locations for managed tables.
- B. Because databases on Databricks are merely a logical construct, choices around database organization do not impact security or discoverability in the Lakehouse.
- C. Storing all production tables in a single database provides a unified view of all data assets available throughout the Lakehouse, simplifying discoverability by granting all users view privileges on this database.
- D. Working in the default Databricks database provides the greatest security when working with managed tables, as these will be created in the DBFS root.
- E. Because all tables must live in the same storage containers used for the database they're created in, organizations should be prepared to create between dozens and thousands of databases depending on their data isolation requirements.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 34

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data architect has mandated that all tables in the Lakehouse should be configured as external Delta Lake tables. Which approach will ensure that this requirement is met?

- A. Whenever a database is being created, make sure that the LOCATION keyword is used
- B. When configuring an external data warehouse for all table storage, leverage Databricks for all ELT.
- C. Whenever a table is being created, make sure that the LOCATION keyword is used.
- D. When tables are created, make sure that the EXTERNAL keyword is used in the CREATE TABLE statement.
- E. When the workspace is being configured, make sure that external cloud object storage has been mounted.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 35

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

To reduce storage and compute costs, the data engineering team has been tasked with curating a series of aggregate tables leveraged by business intelligence dashboards, customer-facing applications, production machine learning models, and ad hoc analytical queries.

The data engineering team has been made aware of new requirements from a customer-facing application, which is the only downstream workload they manage entirely. As a result, an aggregate table used by numerous teams across the organization will need to have a number of fields renamed, and additional fields will also be added. Which of the solutions addresses the situation while minimally interrupting other teams in the organization without increasing the number of tables that need to be managed?

- A. Send all users notice that the schema for the table will be changing; include in the communication the logic necessary to revert the new table schema to match historic queries.
- B. Configure a new table with all the requisite fields and new names and use this as the source for the customer-facing application; create a view that maintains the original data schema and table name by aliasing select fields from the new table.
- C. Create a new table with the required schema and new fields and use Delta Lake's deep clone functionality to sync up changes committed to one table to the corresponding table.
- D. Replace the current table definition with a logical view defined with the query logic currently writing the aggregate table; create a new table to power the customer-facing application.
- E. Add a table comment warning all users that the table schema and field names will be changing on a given date; overwrite the table in place to the specifications of the customer-facing application.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 36

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A Delta Lake table representing metadata about content posts from users has the following schema: user_id LONG, post_text STRING, post_id STRING, longitude FLOAT, latitude FLOAT, post_time TIMESTAMP, date DATE

This table is partitioned by the date column. A query is run with the following filter: longitude < 20 & longitude > -20

Which statement describes how data will be filtered?

- A. Statistics in the Delta Log will be used to identify partitions that might include files in the filtered range.
- B. No file skipping will occur because the optimizer does not know the relationship between the partition column and the longitude.
- C. The Delta Engine will use row-level statistics in the transaction log to identify the files that meet the filter criteria.
- D. Statistics in the Delta Log will be used to identify data files that might include records in the filtered range.
- E. The Delta Engine will scan the parquet file footers to identify each row that meets the filter criteria.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 37

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A small company based in the United States has recently contracted a consulting firm in India to implement several new data engineering pipelines to power artificial intelligence applications. All the company's data is stored in regional cloud storage in the United States.

The workspace administrator at the company is uncertain about where the Databricks workspace used by the contractors should be deployed.

Assuming that all data governance considerations are accounted for, which statement accurately informs this decision?

- A. Databricks runs HDFS on cloud volume storage; as such, cloud virtual machines must be deployed in the region where the data is stored.
- B. Databricks workspaces do not rely on any regional infrastructure; as such, the decision should be made based upon what is most convenient for the workspace administrator.
- C. Cross-region reads and writes can incur significant costs and latency; whenever possible, compute should be deployed in the same region the data is stored.
- D. Databricks leverages user workstations as the driver during interactive development; as such, users should always use a workspace deployed in a region they are physically near.
- E. Databricks notebooks send all executable code from the user's browser to virtual machines over the open internet; whenever possible, choosing a workspace region near the end users is the most secure.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 38

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The downstream consumers of a Delta Lake table have been complaining about data quality issues impacting performance in their applications. Specifically, they have complained that invalid latitude and longitude values in the activity_details table have been breaking their ability to use other geolocation processes.

A junior engineer has written the following code to add CHECK constraints to the Delta Lake table:

```
ALTER TABLE activity_details
ADD CONSTRAINT valid_coordinates
CHECK (
  latitude >= -90 AND
  latitude <= 90 AND
  longitude >= -180 AND
  longitude <= 180);
```

A senior engineer has confirmed the above logic is correct and the valid ranges for latitude and longitude are provided, but the code fails when executed.

Which statement explains the cause of this failure?

- A. Because another team uses this table to support a frequently running application, two-phase locking is preventing the operation from committing.
- B. The activity_details table already exists; CHECK constraints can only be added during initial table creation.
- C. The activity_details table already contains records that violate the constraints; all existing data must pass CHECK constraints in order to add them to an existing table.
- D. The activity_details table already contains records; CHECK constraints can only be added prior to inserting values into a table.
- E. The current table schema does not contain the field valid_coordinates; schema evolution will need to be enabled before altering the table to add a constraint.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 39

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Which of the following is true of Delta Lake and the Lakehouse?

- A. Because Parquet compresses data row by row, strings will only be compressed when a character is repeated multiple times.
- B. Delta Lake automatically collects statistics on the first 32 columns of each table which are leveraged in data skipping based on query filters.
- C. Views in the Lakehouse maintain a valid cache of the most recent versions of source tables at all times.
- D. Primary and foreign key constraints can be leveraged to ensure duplicate values are never entered into a dimension table.
- E. Z-order can only be applied to numeric values stored in Delta Lake tables.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 40

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The view updates represents an incremental batch of all newly ingested data to be inserted or updated in the customers table.

The following logic is used to process these records.

```
MERGE INTO customers
USING (
  SELECT updates.customer_id as merge_key, updates.*
  FROM updates

  UNION ALL

  SELECT NULL as merge_key, updates.*
  FROM updates JOIN customers
  ON updates.customer_id = customers.customer_id
  WHERE customers.current = true AND updates.address <> customers.address
) staged_updates
ON customers.customer_id = mergeKey
WHEN MATCHED AND customers.current = true AND customers.address <> staged_updates.address THEN
  UPDATE SET current = false, end_date = staged_updates.effective_date
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
  INSERT(customer_id, address, current, effective_date, end_date)
  VALUES(staged_updates.customer_id, staged_updates.address, true, staged_updates.effective_date,
  null)
```

Which statement describes this implementation?

- A. The customers table is implemented as a Type 3 table; old values are maintained as a new column alongside the current value.
- B. The customers table is implemented as a Type 2 table; old values are maintained but marked as no longer current and new values are inserted.
- C. The customers table is implemented as a Type 0 table; all writes are append only with no changes to existing values.
- D. The customers table is implemented as a Type 1 table; old values are overwritten by new values and no history is maintained.
- E. The customers table is implemented as a Type 2 table; old values are overwritten and new customers are appended.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 41

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The DevOps team has configured a production workload as a collection of notebooks scheduled to run daily using the Jobs UI. A new data engineering hire is onboarding to the team and has requested access to one of these notebooks to review the production logic.

What are the maximum notebook permissions that can be granted to the user without allowing accidental changes to production code or data?

- A. Can Manage
- B. Can Edit
- C. No permissions
- D. Can Read
- E. Can Run

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 42

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A table named `user_ltv` is being used to create a view that will be used by data analysts on various teams. Users in the workspace are configured into groups, which are used for setting up data access using ACLs.

The `user_ltv` table has the following schema:

`email` STRING, `age` INT, `ltv` INT

The following view definition is executed:

```
CREATE VIEW email_ltv AS
SELECT
CASE WHEN
  is_member('marketing') THEN email
  ELSE 'REDACTED'
END AS email,
ltv
FROM user_ltv
```

An analyst who is not a member of the marketing group executes the following query:

```
SELECT * FROM email_ltv -
```

Which statement describes the results returned by this query?

- A. Three columns will be returned, but one column will be named "REDACTED" and contain only null values.
- B. Only the email and ltv columns will be returned; the email column will contain all null values.
- C. The email and ltv columns will be returned with the values in `user_ltv`.
- D. The email,age, and ltv columns will be returned with the values in `user_ltv`.
- E. Only the email and ltv columns will be returned; the email column will contain the string "REDACTED" in each row.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 43

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data governance team has instituted a requirement that all tables containing Personal Identifiable Information (PH) must be clearly annotated. This includes adding column comments, table comments, and setting the custom table property "contains_pii" = true.

The following SQL DDL statement is executed to create a new table:

```
CREATE TABLE dev.pii_test
(id INT, name STRING COMMENT "PII")
COMMENT "Contains PII"
TBLPROPERTIES ('contains_pii' = True)
```

Which command allows manual confirmation that these three requirements have been met?

- A. DESCRIBE EXTENDED dev.pii_test
- B. DESCRIBE DETAIL dev.pii_test
- C. SHOW TBLPROPERTIES dev.pii_test
- D. DESCRIBE HISTORY dev.pii_test
- E. SHOW TABLES dev

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 44

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data governance team is reviewing code used for deleting records for compliance with GDPR. They note the following logic is used to delete records from the Delta Lake table named users.

```
DELETE FROM users
WHERE user_id IN
  (SELECT user_id FROM delete_requests)
```

Assuming that user_id is a unique identifying key and that delete_requests contains all users that have requested deletion, which statement describes whether successfully executing the above logic guarantees that the records to be deleted are no longer accessible and why?

- A. Yes; Delta Lake ACID guarantees provide assurance that the DELETE command succeeded fully and permanently purged these records.
- B. No; the Delta cache may return records from previous versions of the table until the cluster is restarted.
- C. Yes; the Delta cache immediately updates to reflect the latest data files recorded to disk.
- D. No; the Delta Lake DELETE command only provides ACID guarantees when combined with the MERGE INTO command.
- E. No; files containing deleted records may still be accessible with time travel until a VACUUM command is used to remove invalidated data files.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 45

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

An external object storage container has been mounted to the location `/mnt/finance_eda_bucket`.

The following logic was executed to create a database for the finance team:

```
CREATE DATABASE finance_eda_db
LOCATION '/mnt/finance_eda_bucket';
GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE finance_eda_db TO finance;
GRANT CREATE ON DATABASE finance_eda_db TO finance;
```

After the database was successfully created and permissions configured, a member of the finance team runs the following code:

```
CREATE TABLE finance_eda_db.tx_sales AS
SELECT *
FROM sales
WHERE state = "TX";
```

If all users on the finance team are members of the finance group, which statement describes how the `tx_sales` table will be created?

- A. A logical table will persist the query plan to the Hive Metastore in the Databricks control plane.
- B. An external table will be created in the storage container mounted to `/mnt/finance_eda_bucket`.
- C. A logical table will persist the physical plan to the Hive Metastore in the Databricks control plane.
- D. An managed table will be created in the storage container mounted to `/mnt/finance_eda_bucket`.
- E. A managed table will be created in the DBFS root storage container.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 46

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Although the Databricks Utilities Secrets module provides tools to store sensitive credentials and avoid accidentally displaying them in plain text users should still be careful with which credentials are stored here and which users have access to using these secrets.

Which statement describes a limitation of Databricks Secrets?

- A. Because the SHA256 hash is used to obfuscate stored secrets, reversing this hash will display the value in plain text.
- B. Account administrators can see all secrets in plain text by logging on to the Databricks Accounts console.
- C. Secrets are stored in an administrators-only table within the Hive Metastore; database administrators have permission to query this table by default.
- D. Iterating through a stored secret and printing each character will display secret contents in plain text.
- E. The Databricks REST API can be used to list secrets in plain text if the personal access token has proper credentials.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 47

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

What statement is true regarding the retention of job run history?

- A. It is retained until you export or delete job run logs
- B. It is retained for 30 days, during which time you can deliver job run logs to DBFS or S3
- C. It is retained for 60 days, during which you can export notebook run results to HTML
- D. It is retained for 60 days, after which logs are archived
- E. It is retained for 90 days or until the run-id is re-used through custom run configuration

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 48

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A data engineer, User A, has promoted a new pipeline to production by using the REST API to programmatically create several jobs. A DevOps engineer, User B, has configured an external orchestration tool to trigger job runs through the REST API. Both users authorized the REST API calls using their personal access tokens. Which statement describes the contents of the workspace audit logs concerning these events?

- A. Because the REST API was used for job creation and triggering runs, a Service Principal will be automatically used to identify these events.
- B. Because User B last configured the jobs, their identity will be associated with both the job creation events and the job run events.
- C. Because these events are managed separately, User A will have their identity associated with the job creation events and User B will have their identity associated with the job run events.
- D. Because the REST API was used for job creation and triggering runs, user identity will not be captured in the audit logs.
- E. Because User A created the jobs, their identity will be associated with both the job creation events and the job run events.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 49

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A user new to Databricks is trying to troubleshoot long execution times for some pipeline logic they are working on. Presently, the user is executing code cell-by-cell, using `display()` calls to confirm code is producing the logically correct results as new transformations are added to an operation. To get a measure of average time to execute, the user is running each cell multiple times interactively.

Which of the following adjustments will get a more accurate measure of how code is likely to perform in production?

- A. Scala is the only language that can be accurately tested using interactive notebooks; because the best performance is achieved by using Scala code compiled to JARs, all PySpark and Spark SQL logic should be refactored.
- B. The only way to meaningfully troubleshoot code execution times in development notebooks is to use production-sized data and production-sized clusters with Run All execution.
- C. Production code development should only be done using an IDE; executing code against a local build of open source Spark and Delta Lake will provide the most accurate benchmarks for how code will perform in production.
- D. Calling `display()` forces a job to trigger, while many transformations will only add to the logical query plan; because of caching, repeated execution of the same logic does not provide meaningful results.
- E. The Jobs UI should be leveraged to occasionally run the notebook as a job and track execution time during incremental code development because Photon can only be enabled on clusters launched for scheduled jobs.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 50

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A production cluster has 3 executor nodes and uses the same virtual machine type for the driver and executor.

When evaluating the Ganglia Metrics for this cluster, which indicator would signal a bottleneck caused by code executing on the driver?

- A. The five Minute Load Average remains consistent/flat
- B. Bytes Received never exceeds 80 million bytes per second
- C. Total Disk Space remains constant
- D. Network I/O never spikes
- E. Overall cluster CPU utilization is around 25%

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 51

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Where in the Spark UI can one diagnose a performance problem induced by not leveraging predicate push-down?

- A. In the Executor's log file, by grepping for "predicate push-down"
- B. In the Stage's Detail screen, in the Completed Stages table, by noting the size of data read from the Input column
- C. In the Storage Detail screen, by noting which RDDs are not stored on disk
- D. In the Delta Lake transaction log, by noting the column statistics
- E. In the Query Detail screen, by interpreting the Physical Plan

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 52

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Review the following error traceback:

```
-----  
AnalysisException                               Traceback (most recent call last)  
<command-3293767849433948> in <module>  
----> 1 display(df.select(3*"heartrate"))  
  
/databricks/spark/python/pyspark/sql/dataframe.py in select(self, *cols)  
  1690         [Row(name='Alice', age=12), Row(name='Bob', age=15)]  
  1691         """  
-> 1692         jdf = self._jdf.select(self._jcols(*cols))  
  1693         return DataFrame(jdf, self.sql_ctx)  
  1694  
  
/databricks/spark/python/lib/py4j-0.10.9-src.zip/py4j/java_gateway.py in __call__(self, *args)  
  1302  
  1303         answer = self.gateway_client.send_command(command)  
-> 1304         return_value = get_return_value(  
  1305             answer, self.gateway_client, self.target_id, self.name)  
  1306  
  
/databricks/spark/python/pyspark/sql/utils.py in deco(*a, **kw)  
  121             # Hide where the exception came from that shows a non-Pythonic  
  122             # JVM exception message.  
--> 123             raise converted from None  
  124         else:  
  125             raise  
  
AnalysisException: cannot resolve '`heartrateheartrateheartrate`' given input columns:  
[spark_catalog.database.table.device_id, spark_catalog.database.table.heartrate,  
spark_catalog.database.table.mrn, spark_catalog.database.table.time];  
'Project ['heartrateheartrateheartrate]  
+- SubqueryAlias spark_catalog.database.table  
  +- Relation[device_id#75L,heartrate#76,mrn#77L,time#78] parquet
```

Which statement describes the error being raised?

- A. The code executed was PySpark but was executed in a Scala notebook.
- B. There is no column in the table named heartrateheartrateheartrate
- C. There is a type error because a column object cannot be multiplied.
- D. There is a type error because a DataFrame object cannot be multiplied.
- E. There is a syntax error because the heartrate column is not correctly identified as a column.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 53

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Which distribution does Databricks support for installing custom Python code packages?

- A. sbt
- B. CRANC. npm
- D. Wheels
- E. jars

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 54

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Which Python variable contains a list of directories to be searched when trying to locate required modules?

- A. `importlib.resource_path`
- B. `sys.path`
- C. `os.path`
- D. `pypi.path`
- E. `pylib.source`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 55

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Incorporating unit tests into a PySpark application requires upfront attention to the design of your jobs, or a potentially significant refactoring of existing code. Which statement describes a main benefit that offset this additional effort?

- A. Improves the quality of your data
- B. Validates a complete use case of your application
- C. Troubleshooting is easier since all steps are isolated and tested individually
- D. Yields faster deployment and execution times
- E. Ensures that all steps interact correctly to achieve the desired end result

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 56

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Which statement describes integration testing?

- A. Validates interactions between subsystems of your application
- B. Requires an automated testing framework
- C. Requires manual intervention
- D. Validates an application use case
- E. Validates behavior of individual elements of your application

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 57

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Which REST API call can be used to review the notebooks configured to run as tasks in a multi-task job?

- A. /jobs/runs/list
- B. /jobs/runs/get-output
- C. /jobs/runs/get
- D. /jobs/get
- E. /jobs/list

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 58

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A Databricks job has been configured with 3 tasks, each of which is a Databricks notebook. Task A does not depend on other tasks. Tasks B and C run in parallel, with each having a serial dependency on task A.

If tasks A and B complete successfully but task C fails during a scheduled run, which statement describes the resulting state?

- A. All logic expressed in the notebook associated with tasks A and B will have been successfully completed; some operations in task C may have completed successfully.
- B. All logic expressed in the notebook associated with tasks A and B will have been successfully completed; any changes made in task C will be rolled back due to task failure.
- C. All logic expressed in the notebook associated with task A will have been successfully completed; tasks B and C will not commit any changes because of stage failure.
- D. Because all tasks are managed as a dependency graph, no changes will be committed to the Lakehouse until all tasks have successfully been completed.
- E. Unless all tasks complete successfully, no changes will be committed to the Lakehouse; because task C failed, all commits will be rolled back automatically.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 59

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A Delta Lake table was created with the below query:

```
CREATE TABLE prod.sales_by_stor
USING DELTA
LOCATION "/mnt/prod/sales_by_store"
```

Realizing that the original query had a typographical error, the below code was executed:

```
ALTER TABLE prod.sales_by_stor RENAME TO prod.sales_by_store
```

Which result will occur after running the second command?

- A. The table reference in the metastore is updated and no data is changed.
- B. The table name change is recorded in the Delta transaction log.
- C. All related files and metadata are dropped and recreated in a single ACID transaction.
- D. The table reference in the metastore is updated and all data files are moved.
- E. A new Delta transaction log is created for the renamed table.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 60

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data engineering team maintains a table of aggregate statistics through batch nightly updates. This includes total sales for the previous day alongside totals and averages for a variety of time periods including the 7 previous days, year-to-date, and quarter-to-date. This table is named `store_sales_summary` and the schema is as follows:

```
store_id INT, total_sales_qtd FLOAT, avg_daily_sales_qtd FLOAT, total_sales_ytd FLOAT,
avg_daily_sales_ytd FLOAT, previous_day_sales FLOAT, total_sales_7d FLOAT, avg_daily_sales_7d
FLOAT, updated TIMESTAMP
```

The table `daily_store_sales` contains all the information needed to update `store_sales_summary`. The schema for this table is: `store_id INT, sales_date DATE, total_sales FLOAT`

If `daily_store_sales` is implemented as a Type 1 table and the `total_sales` column might be adjusted after manual data auditing, which approach is the safest to generate accurate reports in the `store_sales_summary` table?

- A. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a batch read against the `daily_store_sales` table and overwrite the `store_sales_summary` table with each Update.
- B. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a batch read against the `daily_store_sales` table and append new rows nightly to the `store_sales_summary` table.
- C. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a batch read against the `daily_store_sales` table and use upsert logic to update results in the `store_sales_summary` table.
- D. Implement the appropriate aggregate logic as a Structured Streaming read against the `daily_store_sales` table and use upsert logic to update results in the `store_sales_summary` table.
- E. Use Structured Streaming to subscribe to the change data feed for `daily_store_sales` and apply changes to the aggregates in the `store_sales_summary` table with each update.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 61

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A member of the data engineering team has submitted a short notebook that they wish to schedule as part of a larger data pipeline. Assume that the commands provided below produce the logically correct results when run as presented.

Cmd 1

```
rawDF = spark.table("raw_data")
```

Cmd 2

```
rawDF.printSchema()
```

Cmd 3

```
flattenedDF = rawDF.select("...", "values.*")
```

Cmd 4

```
finalDF = flattenedDF.drop("values")
```

Cmd 5

```
finalDF.explain()
```

Cmd 6

```
display(finalDF)
```

Cmd 7

```
finalDF.write.mode("append").saveAsTable("flat_data")
```

Which command should be removed from the notebook before scheduling it as a job?

- A. Cmd 2
- B. Cmd 3
- C. Cmd 4
- D. Cmd 5
- E. Cmd 6

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 62

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The business reporting team requires that data for their dashboards be updated every hour. The total processing time for the pipeline that extracts transforms, and loads the data for their pipeline runs in 10 minutes.

Assuming normal operating conditions, which configuration will meet their service-level agreement requirements with the lowest cost?

- A. Manually trigger a job anytime the business reporting team refreshes their dashboards
- B. Schedule a job to execute the pipeline once an hour on a new job cluster
- C. Schedule a Structured Streaming job with a trigger interval of 60 minutes
- D. Schedule a job to execute the pipeline once an hour on a dedicated interactive cluster
- E. Configure a job that executes every time new data lands in a given directory

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 63

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A Databricks SQL dashboard has been configured to monitor the total number of records present in a collection of Delta Lake tables using the following query pattern:

```
SELECT COUNT (*) FROM table -
```

Which of the following describes how results are generated each time the dashboard is updated?

- A. The total count of rows is calculated by scanning all data files
- B. The total count of rows will be returned from cached results unless REFRESH is run
- C. The total count of records is calculated from the Delta transaction logs
- D. The total count of records is calculated from the parquet file metadata
- E. The total count of records is calculated from the Hive metastore

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 64

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A Delta Lake table was created with the below query:

```
CREATE TABLE prod.sales_by_store
AS (
  SELECT *
  FROM prod.sales a
  INNER JOIN prod.store b
  ON a.store_id = b.store_id
)
```

Consider the following query:

```
DROP TABLE prod.sales_by_store -
```

If this statement is executed by a workspace admin, which result will occur?

- A. Nothing will occur until a COMMIT command is executed.
- B. The table will be removed from the catalog but the data will remain in storage.
- C. The table will be removed from the catalog and the data will be deleted.
- D. An error will occur because Delta Lake prevents the deletion of production data.
- E. Data will be marked as deleted but still recoverable with Time Travel.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 65

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Two of the most common data locations on Databricks are the DBFS root storage and external object storage mounted with `dbutils.fs.mount()`.

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. DBFS is a file system protocol that allows users to interact with files stored in object storage using syntax and guarantees similar to Unix file systems.
- B. By default, both the DBFS root and mounted data sources are only accessible to workspace administrators.
- C. The DBFS root is the most secure location to store data, because mounted storage volumes must have full public read and write permissions.
- D. Neither the DBFS root nor mounted storage can be accessed when using `%sh` in a Databricks notebook.
- E. The DBFS root stores files in ephemeral block volumes attached to the driver, while mounted directories will always persist saved data to external storage between sessions.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 66

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The following code has been migrated to a Databricks notebook from a legacy workload:

```
%sh
git clone https://github.com/foo/data_loader;
python ./data_loader/run.py;
mv ./output /dbfs/mnt/new_data
```

The code executes successfully and provides the logically correct results, however, it takes over 20 minutes to extract and load around 1 GB of data.

Which statement is a possible explanation for this behavior?

- A. %sh triggers a cluster restart to collect and install Git. Most of the latency is related to cluster startup time.
- B. Instead of cloning, the code should use %sh pip install so that the Python code can get executed in parallel across all nodes in a cluster.
- C. %sh does not distribute file moving operations; the final line of code should be updated to use %fs instead.
- D. Python will always execute slower than Scala on Databricks. The run.py script should be refactored to Scala.
- E. %sh executes shell code on the driver node. The code does not take advantage of the worker nodes or Databricks optimized Spark.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 67

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data science team has requested assistance in accelerating queries on free form text from user reviews. The data is currently stored in Parquet with the below schema:

```
item_id INT, user_id INT, review_id INT, rating FLOAT, review STRING
```

The review column contains the full text of the review left by the user. Specifically, the data science team is looking to identify if any of 30 key words exist in this field.

A junior data engineer suggests converting this data to Delta Lake will improve query performance.

Which response to the junior data engineer's suggestion is correct?

- A. Delta Lake statistics are not optimized for free text fields with high cardinality.
- B. Text data cannot be stored with Delta Lake.
- C. ZORDER ON review will need to be run to see performance gains.
- D. The Delta log creates a term matrix for free text fields to support selective filtering.
- E. Delta Lake statistics are only collected on the first 4 columns in a table.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 68

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Assuming that the Databricks CLI has been installed and configured correctly, which Databricks CLI command can be used to upload a custom Python Wheel to object storage mounted with the DBFS for use with a production job?

- A. configure
- B. fs
- C. jobs
- D. libraries
- E. workspace

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 69

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The business intelligence team has a dashboard configured to track various summary metrics for retail stores. This includes total sales for the previous day alongside totals and averages for a variety of time periods. The fields required to populate this dashboard have the following schema:

```
store_id INT, total_sales_qtd FLOAT, avg_daily_sales_qtd FLOAT, total_sales_ytd  
FLOAT, avg_daily_sales_ytd FLOAT, previous_day_sales FLOAT, total_sales_7d FLOAT,  
avg_daily_sales_7d FLOAT, updated TIMESTAMP
```

For demand forecasting, the Lakehouse contains a validated table of all itemized sales updated incrementally in near real-time. This table, named `products_per_order`, includes the following fields:

```
store_id INT, order_id INT, product_id INT, quantity INT, price FLOAT,  
order_timestamp TIMESTAMP
```

Because reporting on long-term sales trends is less volatile, analysts using the new dashboard only require data to be refreshed once daily. Because the dashboard will be queried interactively by many users throughout a normal business day, it should return results quickly and reduce total compute associated with each materialization.

Which solution meets the expectations of the end users while controlling and limiting possible costs?

- A. Populate the dashboard by configuring a nightly batch job to save the required values as a table overwritten with each update.
- B. Use Structured Streaming to configure a live dashboard against the `products_per_order` table within a Databricks notebook.
- C. Configure a webhook to execute an incremental read against `products_per_order` each time the dashboard is refreshed.
- D. Use the Delta Cache to persist the `products_per_order` table in memory to quickly update the dashboard with each query.
- E. Define a view against the `products_per_order` table and define the dashboard against this view.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 70

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A data ingestion task requires a one-TB JSON dataset to be written out to Parquet with a target part-file size of 512 MB. Because Parquet is being used instead of Delta Lake, built-in file-sizing features such as Auto-Optimize & Auto-Compaction cannot be used.

Which strategy will yield the best performance without shuffling data?

- A. Set `spark.sql.files.maxPartitionBytes` to 512 MB, ingest the data, execute the narrow transformations, and then write to parquet.
- B. Set `spark.sql.shuffle.partitions` to 2,048 partitions ($1\text{TB} \times 1024 \times 1024 / 512$), ingest the data, execute the narrow transformations, optimize the data by sorting it (which automatically repartitions the data), and then write to parquet.
- C. Set `spark.sql.adaptive.advisoryPartitionSizeInBytes` to 512 MB bytes, ingest the data, execute the narrow transformations, coalesce to 2,048 partitions ($1\text{TB} \times 1024 \times 1024 / 512$), and then write to parquet.
- D. Ingest the data, execute the narrow transformations, repartition to 2,048 partitions ($1\text{TB} \times 1024 \times 1024 / 512$), and then write to parquet.
- E. Set `spark.sql.shuffle.partitions` to 512, ingest the data, execute the narrow transformations, and then write to parquet.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 71

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A junior data engineer has been asked to develop a streaming data pipeline with a grouped aggregation using DataFrame `df`. The pipeline needs to calculate the average humidity and average temperature for each non-overlapping five-minute interval. Incremental state information should be maintained for 10 minutes for late-arriving data.

Streaming DataFrame `df` has the following schema:

```
"device_id INT, event_time TIMESTAMP, temp FLOAT, humidity FLOAT"
```

Code block:

```
df._____  
  .groupBy(  
    window("event_time", "5 minutes").alias("time"),  
    "device_id"  
  )  
  .agg(  
    avg("temp").alias("avg_temp"),  
    avg("humidity").alias("avg_humidity")  
  )  
  .writeStream  
  .format("delta")  
  .saveAsTable("sensor_avg")
```

Choose the response that correctly fills in the blank within the code block to complete this task.

- A. `withWatermark("event_time", "10 minutes")`
- B. `awaitArrival("event_time", "10 minutes")`
- C. `await("event_time + '10 minutes'")`
- D. `slidingWindow("event_time", "10 minutes")`
- E. `delayWrite("event_time", "10 minutes")`

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 72

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A data team's Structured Streaming job is configured to calculate running aggregates for item sales to update a downstream marketing dashboard. The marketing team has introduced a new promotion, and they would like to add a new field to track the number of times this promotion code is used for each item. A junior data engineer suggests updating the existing query as follows. Note that proposed changes are in bold.

Original query:

```
df.groupBy("item")
  .agg(count("item").alias("total_count"),
       mean("sale_price").alias("avg_price"))
  .writeStream
  .outputMode("complete")
  .option("checkpointLocation", "/item_agg/__checkpoint")
  .start("/item_agg")
```

Proposed query:

```
df.groupBy("item")
  .agg(count("item").alias("total_count"),
       mean("sale_price").alias("avg_price"))
  .writeStream
  .outputMode("complete")
  .option("checkpointLocation", "/item_agg/__checkpoint")
  .start("/item_agg")
```

Proposed query:

```
.start("/item_agg")
```

Which step must also be completed to put the proposed query into production?

- A. Specify a new checkpointLocation
- B. Increase the shuffle partitions to account for additional aggregates
- C. Run `REFRESH TABLE delta:'/item_agg'`
- D. Register the data in the `"/item_agg"` directory to the Hive metastore
- E. Remove `.option('mergeSchema', 'true')` from the streaming write

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 73

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A Structured Streaming job deployed to production has been resulting in higher than expected cloud storage costs. At present, during normal execution, each microbatch of data is processed in less than 3s; at least 12 times per minute, a microbatch is processed that contains 0 records. The streaming write was configured using the default trigger settings. The production job is currently scheduled alongside many other Databricks jobs in a workspace with instance pools provisioned to reduce start-up time for jobs with batch execution.

Holding all other variables constant and assuming records need to be processed in less than 10 minutes, which adjustment will meet the requirement?

- A. Set the trigger interval to 3 seconds; the default trigger interval is consuming too many records per batch, resulting in spill to disk that can increase volume costs.
- B. Increase the number of shuffle partitions to maximize parallelism, since the trigger interval cannot be modified without modifying the checkpoint directory.
- C. Set the trigger interval to 10 minutes; each batch calls APIs in the source storage account, so decreasing trigger frequency to maximum allowable threshold should minimize this cost.
- D. Set the trigger interval to 500 milliseconds; setting a small but non-zero trigger interval ensures that the source is not queried too frequently.
- E. Use the trigger once option and configure a Databricks job to execute the query every 10 minutes; this approach minimizes costs for both compute and storage.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 74

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

Which statement describes the correct use of `pyspark.sql.functions.broadcast`?

- A. It marks a column as having low enough cardinality to properly map distinct values to available partitions, allowing a broadcast join.
- B. It marks a column as small enough to store in memory on all executors, allowing a broadcast join.
- C. It caches a copy of the indicated table on attached storage volumes for all active clusters within a Databricks workspace.
- D. It marks a DataFrame as small enough to store in memory on all executors, allowing a broadcast join.
- E. It caches a copy of the indicated table on all nodes in the cluster for use in all future queries during the cluster lifetime.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 75

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A data engineer is configuring a pipeline that will potentially see late-arriving, duplicate records.

In addition to de-duplicating records within the batch, which of the following approaches allows the data engineer to deduplicate data against previously processed records as it is inserted into a Delta table?

- A. Set the configuration `delta.deduplicate = true`.
- B. VACUUM the Delta table after each batch completes.
- C. Perform an insert-only merge with a matching condition on a unique key.
- D. Perform a full outer join on a unique key and overwrite existing data.
- E. Rely on Delta Lake schema enforcement to prevent duplicate records.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 76

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A data pipeline uses Structured Streaming to ingest data from Apache Kafka to Delta Lake. Data is being stored in a bronze table, and includes the Kafka-generated timestamp, key, and value. Three months after the pipeline is deployed, the data engineering team has noticed some latency issues during certain times of the day.

A senior data engineer updates the Delta Table's schema and ingestion logic to include the current timestamp (as recorded by Apache Spark) as well as the Kafka topic and partition. The team plans to use these additional metadata fields to diagnose the transient processing delays.

Which limitation will the team face while diagnosing this problem?

- A. New fields will not be computed for historic records.
- B. Spark cannot capture the topic and partition fields from a Kafka source.
- C. New fields cannot be added to a production Delta table.
- D. Updating the table schema will invalidate the Delta transaction log metadata.
- E. Updating the table schema requires a default value provided for each field added.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 77

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

In order to facilitate near real-time workloads, a data engineer is creating a helper function to leverage the schema detection and evolution functionality of Databricks Auto Loader. The desired function will automatically detect the schema of the source directly, incrementally process JSON files as they arrive in a source directory, and automatically evolve the schema of the table when new fields are detected.

The function is displayed below with a blank:

```
def auto_load_json(source_path: str,
                  checkpoint_path: str,
                  target_table_path: str):
    (spark.readStream
     .format("cloudFiles")
     .option("cloudFiles.format", "json")
     .option("cloudFiles.schemaLocation", checkpoint_path)
     .load(source_path)
     _____
    )
```

Which response correctly fills in the blank to meet the specified requirements?

- ```
.writeStream
```
- A. 

```
.option("mergeSchema", True)
.start(target_table_path)
.writeStream
.option("checkpointLocation", checkpoint_path)
```
- B. 

```
.option("mergeSchema", True)
.trigger(once=True)
.start(target_table_path)
.write
.option("checkpointLocation", checkpoint_path)
```
- C. 

```
.option("mergeSchema", True)
.outputMode("append")
.save(target_table_path)
.write
```
- D. 

```
.option("mergeSchema", True)
.mode("append")
.save(target_table_path)
.writeStream
```
- E. 

```
.option("checkpointLocation", checkpoint_path)
.option("mergeSchema", True)
.start(target_table_path)
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 78

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data engineering team maintains the following code:

```
import pyspark.sql.functions as F

(spark.table("silver_customer_sales")
 .groupBy("customer_id")
 .agg(
 F.min("sale_date").alias("first_transaction_date"),
 F.max("sale_date").alias("last_transaction_date"),
 F.mean("sale_total").alias("average_sales"),
 F.countDistinct("order_id").alias("total_orders"),
 F.sum("sale_total").alias("lifetime_value")
).write
 .mode("overwrite")
 .table("gold_customer_lifetime_sales_summary")
)
```

Assuming that this code produces logically correct results and the data in the source table has been de-duplicated and validated, which statement describes what will occur when this code is executed?

- A. The silver\_customer\_sales table will be overwritten by aggregated values calculated from all records in the gold\_customer\_lifetime\_sales\_summary table as a batch job.
- B. A batch job will update the gold\_customer\_lifetime\_sales\_summary table, replacing only those rows that have different values than the current version of the table, using customer\_id as the primary key.
- C. The gold\_customer\_lifetime\_sales\_summary table will be overwritten by aggregated values calculated from all records in the silver\_customer\_sales table as a batch job.
- D. An incremental job will leverage running information in the state store to update aggregate values in the gold\_customer\_lifetime\_sales\_summary table.
- E. An incremental job will detect if new rows have been written to the silver\_customer\_sales table; if new rows are detected, all aggregates will be recalculated and used to overwrite the gold\_customer\_lifetime\_sales\_summary table.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 79

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

---

The data architect has mandated that all tables in the Lakehouse should be configured as external (also known as "unmanaged") Delta Lake tables.

Which approach will ensure that this requirement is met?

- A. When a database is being created, make sure that the LOCATION keyword is used.
- B. When configuring an external data warehouse for all table storage, leverage Databricks for all ELT.
- C. When data is saved to a table, make sure that a full file path is specified alongside the Delta format.
- D. When tables are created, make sure that the EXTERNAL keyword is used in the CREATE TABLE statement.
- E. When the workspace is being configured, make sure that external cloud object storage has been mounted.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 80

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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The marketing team is looking to share data in an aggregate table with the sales organization, but the field names used by the teams do not match, and a number of marketing-specific fields have not been approved for the sales org.

Which of the following solutions addresses the situation while emphasizing simplicity?

- A. Create a view on the marketing table selecting only those fields approved for the sales team; alias the names of any fields that should be standardized to the sales naming conventions.
- B. Create a new table with the required schema and use Delta Lake's DEEP CLONE functionality to sync up changes committed to one table to the corresponding table.
- C. Use a CTAS statement to create a derivative table from the marketing table; configure a production job to propagate changes.
- D. Add a parallel table write to the current production pipeline, updating a new sales table that varies as required from the marketing table.
- E. Instruct the marketing team to download results as a CSV and email them to the sales organization.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 81

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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A CHECK constraint has been successfully added to the Delta table named activity\_details using the following logic:

```
ALTER TABLE activity_details
ADD CONSTRAINT valid_coordinates
CHECK (
 latitude >= -90 AND
 latitude <= 90 AND
 longitude >= -180 AND
 longitude <= 180);
```

A batch job is attempting to insert new records to the table, including a record where latitude = 45.50 and longitude = 212.67.

Which statement describes the outcome of this batch insert?

- A. The write will fail when the violating record is reached; any records previously processed will be recorded to the target table.
- B. The write will fail completely because of the constraint violation and no records will be inserted into the target table.
- C. The write will insert all records except those that violate the table constraints; the violating records will be recorded to a quarantine table.
- D. The write will include all records in the target table; any violations will be indicated in the boolean column named valid\_coordinates.
- E. The write will insert all records except those that violate the table constraints; the violating records will be reported in a warning log.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 82

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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A junior data engineer has manually configured a series of jobs using the Databricks Jobs UI. Upon reviewing their work, the engineer realizes that they are listed as the "Owner" for each job. They attempt to transfer "Owner" privileges to the "DevOps" group, but cannot successfully accomplish this task.

Which statement explains what is preventing this privilege transfer?

- A. Databricks jobs must have exactly one owner; "Owner" privileges cannot be assigned to a group.
- B. The creator of a Databricks job will always have "Owner" privileges; this configuration cannot be changed.
- C. Other than the default "admins" group, only individual users can be granted privileges on jobs.
- D. A user can only transfer job ownership to a group if they are also a member of that group.
- E. Only workspace administrators can grant "Owner" privileges to a group.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 83

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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All records from an Apache Kafka producer are being ingested into a single Delta Lake table with the following schema:

key BINARY, value BINARY, topic STRING, partition LONG, offset LONG, timestamp LONG

There are 5 unique topics being ingested. Only the "registration" topic contains Personal Identifiable Information (PII). The company wishes to restrict access to PII. The company also wishes to only retain records containing PII in this table for 14 days after initial ingestion. However, for non-PII information, it would like to retain these records indefinitely.

Which of the following solutions meets the requirements?

- A. All data should be deleted biweekly; Delta Lake's time travel functionality should be leveraged to maintain a history of non-PII information.
- B. Data should be partitioned by the registration field, allowing ACLs and delete statements to be set for the PII directory.
- C. Because the value field is stored as binary data, this information is not considered PII and no special precautions should be taken.
- D. Separate object storage containers should be specified based on the partition field, allowing isolation at the storage level.
- E. Data should be partitioned by the topic field, allowing ACLs and delete statements to leverage partition boundaries.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 84

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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The data architect has decided that once data has been ingested from external sources into the Databricks Lakehouse, table access controls will be leveraged to manage permissions for all production tables and views.

The following logic was executed to grant privileges for interactive queries on a production database to the core engineering group.

```
GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE prod TO eng;
GRANT SELECT ON DATABASE prod TO eng;
```

Assuming these are the only privileges that have been granted to the eng group and that these users are not workspace administrators, which statement describes their privileges?

- A. Group members have full permissions on the prod database and can also assign permissions to other users or groups.
- B. Group members are able to list all tables in the prod database but are not able to see the results of any queries on those tables.
- C. Group members are able to query and modify all tables and views in the prod database, but cannot create new tables or views.
- D. Group members are able to query all tables and views in the prod database, but cannot create or edit anything in the database.
- E. Group members are able to create, query, and modify all tables and views in the prod database, but cannot define custom functions.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 85

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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A distributed team of data analysts share computing resources on an interactive cluster with autoscaling configured. In order to better manage costs and query throughput, the workspace administrator is hoping to evaluate whether cluster upscaling is caused by many concurrent users or resource-intensive queries.

In which location can one review the timeline for cluster resizing events?

- A. Workspace audit logs
- B. Driver's log file
- C. Ganglia
- D. Cluster Event Log
- E. Executor's log file

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 86

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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When evaluating the Ganglia Metrics for a given cluster with 3 executor nodes, which indicator would signal proper utilization of the VM's resources?

- A. The five Minute Load Average remains consistent/flat
- B. Bytes Received never exceeds 80 million bytes per second
- C. Network I/O never spikes
- D. Total Disk Space remains constant
- E. CPU Utilization is around 75%

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 87

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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Which of the following technologies can be used to identify key areas of text when parsing Spark Driver log4j output?

- A. Regex
- B. Julia
- C. pyspark.ml.feature
- D. Scala Datasets
- E. C++

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 88

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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You are testing a collection of mathematical functions, one of which calculates the area under a curve as described by another function.

```
assert(myIntegrate(lambda x: x*x, 0, 3) [0] == 9)
```

Which kind of test would the above line exemplify?

- A. Unit
- B. Manual
- C. Functional
- D. Integration
- E. End-to-end

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 89

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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A Databricks job has been configured with 3 tasks, each of which is a Databricks notebook. Task A does not depend on other tasks. Tasks B and C run in parallel, with each having a serial dependency on Task A.

If task A fails during a scheduled run, which statement describes the results of this run?

- A. Because all tasks are managed as a dependency graph, no changes will be committed to the Lakehouse until all tasks have successfully been completed.
- B. Tasks B and C will attempt to run as configured; any changes made in task A will be rolled back due to task failure.
- C. Unless all tasks complete successfully, no changes will be committed to the Lakehouse; because task A failed, all commits will be rolled back automatically.
- D. Tasks B and C will be skipped; some logic expressed in task A may have been committed before task failure.
- E. Tasks B and C will be skipped; task A will not commit any changes because of stage failure.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 90

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

---

Which statement regarding Spark configuration on the Databricks platform is true?

- A. The Databricks REST API can be used to modify the Spark configuration properties for an interactive cluster without interrupting jobs currently running on the cluster.
- B. Spark configurations set within a notebook will affect all SparkSessions attached to the same interactive cluster.
- C. Spark configuration properties can only be set for an interactive cluster by creating a global init script.
- D. Spark configuration properties set for an interactive cluster with the Clusters UI will impact all notebooks attached to that cluster.
- E. When the same Spark configuration property is set for an interactive cluster and a notebook attached to that cluster, the notebook setting will always be ignored.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 91

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

---

A developer has successfully configured their credentials for Databricks Repos and cloned a remote Git repository. They do not have privileges to make changes to the main branch, which is the only branch currently visible in their workspace.

Which approach allows this user to share their code updates without the risk of overwriting the work of their teammates?

- A. Use Repos to checkout all changes and send the git diff log to the team.
- B. Use Repos to create a fork of the remote repository, commit all changes, and make a pull request on the source repository.
- C. Use Repos to pull changes from the remote Git repository; commit and push changes to a branch that appeared as changes were pulled.
- D. Use Repos to merge all differences and make a pull request back to the remote repository.
- E. Use Repos to create a new branch, commit all changes, and push changes to the remote Git repository.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 92

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

---

In order to prevent accidental commits to production data, a senior data engineer has instituted a policy that all development work will reference clones of Delta Lake tables. After testing both DEEP and SHALLOW CLONE, development tables are created using SHALLOW CLONE.

A few weeks after initial table creation, the cloned versions of several tables implemented as Type 1 Slowly Changing Dimension (SCD) stop working. The transaction logs for the source tables show that VACUUM was run the day before.

Which statement describes why the cloned tables are no longer working?

- A. Because Type 1 changes overwrite existing records, Delta Lake cannot guarantee data consistency for cloned tables.
- B. Running VACUUM automatically invalidates any shallow clones of a table; DEEP CLONE should always be used when a cloned table will be repeatedly queried.
- C. Tables created with SHALLOW CLONE are automatically deleted after their default retention threshold of 7 days.
- D. The metadata created by the CLONE operation is referencing data files that were purged as invalid by the VACUUM command.
- E. The data files compacted by VACUUM are not tracked by the cloned metadata; running REFRESH on the cloned table will pull in recent changes.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 93

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

---

You are performing a join operation to combine values from a static userLookup table with a streaming DataFrame streamingDF.

Which code block attempts to perform an invalid stream-static join?

- A. `userLookup.join(streamingDF, ["userid"], how="inner")`
- B. `streamingDF.join(userLookup, ["user_id"], how="outer")`
- C. `streamingDF.join(userLookup, ["user_id"], how="left")`
- D. `streamingDF.join(userLookup, ["userid"], how="inner")`
- E. `userLookup.join(streamingDF, ["user_id"], how="right")`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 94

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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Spill occurs as a result of executing various wide transformations. However, diagnosing spill requires one to proactively look for key indicators.

Where in the Spark UI are two of the primary indicators that a partition is spilling to disk?

- A. Query's detail screen and Job's detail screen
- B. Stage's detail screen and Executor's log files
- C. Driver's and Executor's log files
- D. Executor's detail screen and Executor's log files
- E. Stage's detail screen and Query's detail screen

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 95

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A task orchestrator has been configured to run two hourly tasks. First, an outside system writes Parquet data to a directory mounted at `/mnt/raw_orders/`. After this data is written, a Databricks job containing the following code is executed:

```
(spark.readStream
 .format("parquet")
 .load("/mnt/raw_orders/")
 .withWatermark("time", "2 hours")
 .dropDuplicates(["customer_id", "order_id"])
 .writeStream
 .trigger(once=True)
 .table("orders")
)
```

Assume that the fields `customer_id` and `order_id` serve as a composite key to uniquely identify each order, and that the `time` field indicates when the record was queued in the source system.

If the upstream system is known to occasionally enqueue duplicate entries for a single order hours apart, which statement is correct?

- A. Duplicate records enqueued more than 2 hours apart may be retained and the `orders` table may contain duplicate records with the same `customer_id` and `order_id`.
- B. All records will be held in the state store for 2 hours before being deduplicated and committed to the `orders` table.
- C. The `orders` table will contain only the most recent 2 hours of records and no duplicates will be present.
- D. Duplicate records arriving more than 2 hours apart will be dropped, but duplicates that arrive in the same batch may both be written to the `orders` table.
- E. The `orders` table will not contain duplicates, but records arriving more than 2 hours late will be ignored and missing from the table.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 96

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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A junior data engineer is migrating a workload from a relational database system to the Databricks Lakehouse. The source system uses a star schema, leveraging foreign key constraints and multi-table inserts to validate records on write.

Which consideration will impact the decisions made by the engineer while migrating this workload?

- A. Databricks only allows foreign key constraints on hashed identifiers, which avoid collisions in highly-parallel writes.
- B. Databricks supports Spark SQL and JDBC; all logic can be directly migrated from the source system without refactoring.
- C. Committing to multiple tables simultaneously requires taking out multiple table locks and can lead to a state of deadlock.
- D. All Delta Lake transactions are ACID compliant against a single table, and Databricks does not enforce foreign key constraints.
- E. Foreign keys must reference a primary key field; multi-table inserts must leverage Delta Lake's upsert functionality.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 97

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A data architect has heard about Delta Lake's built-in versioning and time travel capabilities. For auditing purposes, they have a requirement to maintain a full record of all valid street addresses as they appear in the customers table.

The architect is interested in implementing a Type 1 table, overwriting existing records with new values and relying on Delta Lake time travel to support long-term auditing. A data engineer on the project feels that a Type 2 table will provide better performance and scalability.

Which piece of information is critical to this decision?

- A. Data corruption can occur if a query fails in a partially completed state because Type 2 tables require setting multiple fields in a single update.
- B. Shallow clones can be combined with Type 1 tables to accelerate historic queries for long-term versioning.
- C. Delta Lake time travel cannot be used to query previous versions of these tables because Type 1 changes modify data files in place.
- D. Delta Lake time travel does not scale well in cost or latency to provide a long-term versioning solution.
- E. Delta Lake only supports Type 0 tables; once records are inserted to a Delta Lake table, they cannot be modified.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 98

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

A table named `user_ltv` is being used to create a view that will be used by data analysts on various teams. Users in the workspace are configured into groups, which are used for setting up data access using ACLs.

The `user_ltv` table has the following schema:

`email STRING, age INT, ltv INT`

The following view definition is executed:

```
CREATE VIEW user_ltv_no_minors AS
SELECT email, age, ltv
FROM user_ltv
WHERE
 CASE
 WHEN is_member("auditing") THEN TRUE
 ELSE age >= 18
 END
```

An analyst who is not a member of the auditing group executes the following query:

```
SELECT * FROM user_ltv_no_minors
```

Which statement describes the results returned by this query?

- A. All columns will be displayed normally for those records that have an age greater than 17; records not meeting this condition will be omitted.
- B. All age values less than 18 will be returned as null values, all other columns will be returned with the values in `user_ltv`.
- C. All values for the age column will be returned as null values, all other columns will be returned with the values in `user_ltv`.
- D. All records from all columns will be displayed with the values in `user_ltv`.
- E. All columns will be displayed normally for those records that have an age greater than 18; records not meeting this condition will be omitted.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 99

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

The data governance team is reviewing code used for deleting records for compliance with GDPR. The following logic has been implemented to propagate delete requests from the user\_lookup table to the user\_aggregates table.

```
(spark.read
 .format("delta")
 .option("readChangeData", True)
 .option("startingTimestamp", '2021-08-22 00:00:00')
 .option("endingTimestamp", '2021-08-29 00:00:00')
 .table("user_lookup")
 .createOrReplaceTempView("changes"))

spark.sql("""
DELETE FROM user_aggregates
WHERE user_id IN (
 SELECT user_id
 FROM changes
 WHERE _change_type='delete'
)
""")
```

Assuming that user\_id is a unique identifying key and that all users that have requested deletion have been removed from the user\_lookup table, which statement describes whether successfully executing the above logic guarantees that the records to be deleted from the user\_aggregates table are no longer accessible and why?

- A. No; the Delta Lake DELETE command only provides ACID guarantees when combined with the MERGE INTO command.
- B. No; files containing deleted records may still be accessible with time travel until a VACUUM command is used to remove invalidated data files.
- C. Yes; the change data feed uses foreign keys to ensure delete consistency throughout the Lakehouse.
- D. Yes; Delta Lake ACID guarantees provide assurance that the DELETE command succeeded fully and permanently purged these records.
- E. No; the change data feed only tracks inserts and updates, not deleted records.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 100

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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The data engineering team has been tasked with configuring connections to an external database that does not have a supported native connector with Databricks. The external database already has data security configured by group membership. These groups map directly to user groups already created in Databricks that represent various teams within the company.

A new login credential has been created for each group in the external database. The Databricks Utilities Secrets module will be used to make these credentials available to Databricks users.

Assuming that all the credentials are configured correctly on the external database and group membership is properly configured on Databricks, which statement describes how teams can be granted the minimum necessary access to using these credentials?

- A. "Manage" permissions should be set on a secret key mapped to those credentials that will be used by a given team.
  - B. "Read" permissions should be set on a secret key mapped to those credentials that will be used by a given team.
  - C. "Read" permissions should be set on a secret scope containing only those credentials that will be used by a given team.
  - D. "Manage" permissions should be set on a secret scope containing only those credentials that will be used by a given team.
- No additional configuration is necessary as long as all users are configured as administrators in the workspace where secrets have been added.

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 101

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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Which indicators would you look for in the Spark UI's Storage tab to signal that a cached table is not performing optimally? Assume you are using Spark's MEMORY\_ONLY storage level.

- A. Size on Disk is < Size in Memory
- B. The RDD Block Name includes the "\*" annotation signaling a failure to cache
- C. Size on Disk is > 0
- D. The number of Cached Partitions > the number of Spark Partitions
- E. On Heap Memory Usage is within 75% of Off Heap Memory Usage

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Actual exam question from Databricks's Certified Data Engineer Professional

Question #: 102

Topic #: 1

[\[All Certified Data Engineer Professional Questions\]](#)

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What is the first line of a Databricks Python notebook when viewed in a text editor?

- A. %python
- B. // Databricks notebook source
- C. # Databricks notebook source
- D. – Databricks notebook source
- E. # MAGIC %python

Show Suggested Answer

