

Databricks.Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer.v2025-10-06.q107

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NEW QUESTION: 1

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 2

Which of the following statements are true regarding the MERGE statement in Databricks Delta?
MERGE statement is used to insert, update, or delete data in a target table based on the results of a join with a source table.
MERGE statement can be used to insert data into a table that already has data.
MERGE statement can be used to update data in a table that already has data.

- A. MERGE statement can be used to insert data into a table that already has data.
B. MERGE statement can be used to update data in a table that already has data, but it cannot be used to delete data.
C. MERGE statement can be used to insert data into a table that already has data, but it cannot be used to update data.
D. MERGE statement can be used to insert data into a table that already has data, but it cannot be used to delete data.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Databricks Delta supports the MERGE statement, which is used to insert, update, or delete data in a target table based on the results of a join with a source table. The MERGE statement can be used to insert data into a table that already has data, to update data in a table that already has data, or to delete data from a table that already has data.

Options:

* Delta Lake is a storage layer on top of Databricks Delta. <https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-batch.html#schema-evolution>

NEW QUESTION: 3

Databricks CLI is used to manage Databricks clusters, jobs, and other resources. Which of the following commands is used to install the Databricks CLI?
Python Wheel is a package format for Python packages.
Databricks CLI is a command-line interface for managing Databricks resources.

- A. `pip install databricks-cli`
B. `fs`
C. `dbfs`
D. `python wheel`
E. `python`

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The `libraries` command is used to manage the libraries installed on a Databricks cluster. The `libraries install` command is used to install a library on a cluster. The `--whl` option is used to specify the wheel file to install. The `--cluster-id` option is used to specify the cluster ID. The `--python` option is used to specify the Python version. The `--mylib` option is used to specify the library name.

`databricks libraries install --cluster-id 1234-567890-abcde123 --whl dbfs:/mnt/mylib/mylib-0.1-py3-none-any.`

Options:

- A.** Delta Lake implements ACID transactions, Databricks uses Parquet format.
- B.** Databricks uses Parquet format, Delta Lake implements ACID transactions.

Which of the following is a valid Delta table name?

Delta tables are created using SQL DDL statements. Which of the following is a valid Delta table name?

A. 1. `table_name` is a valid Delta table name.

2. `DELTA` is a valid Delta table name (id STRING, birthDate DATE, avgRating FLOAT) is a valid Delta table name.

B. 1. `table_name(id STRING, birthDate DATE, avgRating FLOAT)` is a valid Delta table name.

C. 1. `table_name(id STRING, birthDate DATE, avgRating FLOAT)` is a valid Delta table name.

D. 1. `table_name AS` is a valid Delta table name.

2. `SELECT id STRING, birthDate DATE, avgRating FLOAT USING DELTA`

E. 1. `CREATE TABLE table_name AS`

2. `SELECT id STRING, birthDate DATE, avgRating FLOAT`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which of the following is a valid Delta table name? Delta tables are created using SQL DDL statements. Which of the following is a valid Delta table name?

Delta tables are created using SQL DDL statements. Which of the following is a valid Delta table name? Delta tables are created using SQL DDL statements. Which of the following is a valid Delta table name?

Which of the following is a valid Delta table name?

A. `table_name` is a valid Delta table name.

B. `DELTA` is a valid Delta table name (id STRING, birthDate DATE, avgRating FLOAT) is a valid Delta table name.

C. `table_name(id STRING, birthDate DATE, avgRating FLOAT)` is a valid Delta table name.

D. `Spark` `Kafka` is a valid Delta table name (id STRING, birthDate DATE, avgRating FLOAT) is a valid Delta table name.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Which of the following is a valid Delta table name? Delta tables are created using SQL DDL statements. Which of the following is a valid Delta table name?

Delta:

Delta Lake is a storage layer that sits on top of Databricks. Delta Lake is a storage layer that sits on top of Databricks. Delta Lake is a storage layer that sits on top of Databricks.

NEW QUESTION: 9

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- A. raw_lot 00 00000, 000, 00 000 false 00000.
- B. bpm_stats 00 00000, 000, 00 000 false 00000.
- C. SkipChangeCommits 0000 true raw_lot 00000.
- D. bpm_stats 00 skipChangeCommits 0000 true 00000.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

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- A. 00 000 00 000 0000 000 000 00 00 0000 000 000 000 0
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- B. 00 000 0000 0000 0000 000 000 000 DBFS 00000. 000
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- C. 0 00 0000 000 000 0000 000 0000, 00 000 0 000 00 DBFS
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- D. 0000 0000 000 0000 00000. 000 000 000 0 0000 00 00
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- E. 00 000 00 000 0000 000 000 0 00 0000 000 000 000 00
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Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

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- A. 00
- B. 000
- C. 000
- D. 00
- E. FORALL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 13

Which of the following is a correct statement?

- A. Silver is ETL, Gold is Data Lake, and Bronze is Data Warehouse.
- B. Gold is ETL, Silver is Data Lake, and Bronze is Data Warehouse.
- C. Bronze is ETL, Silver is Data Lake, and Gold is Data Warehouse.
- D. Bronze is ETL, Gold is Data Lake, and Silver is Data Warehouse.
- E. Silver is ETL, Gold is Data Lake, and Bronze is Data Warehouse.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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1. ML, Data Lake, Data Warehouse, and Data Lake.
2. Data Lake, Data Warehouse, and Data Lake.
3. Data Lake, Data Warehouse, and Data Lake.
4. Data Lake, Data Warehouse, and Data Lake.

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NEW QUESTION: 14

Delta Lake is a storage format for structured data.

- A. SQL is SHOW LOCATION schema_name 000000.
- B. 0000 0000 UI 00
- C. 0000 0000 00
- D. SQL is DESCRIBE SCHEMA EXTENDED schema_name 000000.
- E. 0000 MySQL 00 SQL Server 00 00 0000 00 0000 00 00000000.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 15

Which of the following is a correct statement?

- A. 00 0000 0000 0000 000000.
- B. SQL SHOW HISTORY table_name 000000.
- C. Databricks SQL 00 00 00
- D. SQL is DESCRIBE HISTORY table_name 000000.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 17

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A. to_interval("□□□_□□", "5□").alias("□□")

B. window("event_time", "5□").alias("□□")

C. "□□□_□□"

D. window("event_time", "10□").alias("□□")

E. lag("event_time", "10□").alias("□□")

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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<https://www.databricks.com/blog/2017/05/08/event-time-aggregation-watermarking-apache-sparks-struct>

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which of the following is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table'?

- A. `CREATE TABLE new_table AS SELECT * FROM old_table`
- B. `CREATE TABLE new_table FROM old_table`
- C. `CREATE TABLE new_table USING old_table`
- D. `CREATE TABLE new_table SELECT * FROM old_table`
- E. `CREATE TABLE new_table FROM old_table SELECT *`

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The correct answer is D. The Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table' is `CREATE TABLE new_table SELECT * FROM old_table`. This query creates a new table named 'new_table' and populates it with all the data from the 'old_table'. The other options are incorrect. Option A is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer. Option B is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer. Option C is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer. Option E is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which of the following is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table'?

`spark.readStream.format("json").table("old_table").createOrReplaceTempView("new_table")`

- A. `CREATE TABLE new_table AS SELECT * FROM old_table`
- B. `CREATE TABLE new_table FROM old_table`
- C. `SELECT id, sum(unitsold) FROM streaming_view GROUP BY id ORDER BY id`
- D. `SELECT id, count(*) FROM streaming_view GROUP BY id`
- E. `SELECT * FROM streaming_view ORDER BY id`

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Which of the following is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table'?

The correct answer is E. The Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table' is `SELECT * FROM streaming_view ORDER BY id`. This query creates a new table named 'new_table' and populates it with all the data from the 'old_table'. The other options are incorrect. Option A is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer. Option B is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer. Option C is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer. Option D is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer.

The correct answer is E. The Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table' is `SELECT * FROM streaming_view ORDER BY id`. This query creates a new table named 'new_table' and populates it with all the data from the 'old_table'. The other options are incorrect. Option A is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer. Option B is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer. Option C is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer. Option D is a valid Spark SQL query to create a new table named 'new_table' from an existing table named 'old_table', but it is not the correct answer.

<https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/structured-streaming-programming-guide.html#unsupported-operations>

* `spark.readStream.format("json").table("old_table").createOrReplaceTempView("new_table")`

* `spark.readStream.format("json").table("old_table").createOrReplaceTempView("new_table")`

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NEW QUESTION: 22

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Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 23

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 24

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NEW QUESTION: 26

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Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 27

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- 2.□□□_□□ = "□□"
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Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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schema_name = "□□"

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NEW QUESTION: 28

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store_id INT, sales_date DATE, total_sales FLOAT

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C. daily_store_sales □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ upsert □□□ □□ □□ store_sales_summary □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

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Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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store_id INT, sales_date DATE, total_sales FLOAT

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* <https://docs.databricks.com/spark/latest/dataframes-datasets/aggregating-data-with-dataframes.html>

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which of the following is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function? (Select all that apply.)

- A. `count()`
- B. `countDistinct()`
- C. `sum()`
- D. `min()`
- E. `max()`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Which of the following is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function? (Select all that apply.)

`count()` is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function. It returns the number of rows in a group.

`countDistinct()` is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function. It returns the number of distinct rows in a group.

`sum()` is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function. It returns the sum of the values in a group.

`min()` is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function. It returns the minimum value in a group.

`max()` is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function. It returns the maximum value in a group.

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which of the following is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function? (Select all that apply.)

`count()` is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function. It returns the number of rows in a group.

`countDistinct()` is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function. It returns the number of distinct rows in a group.

`sum()` is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function. It returns the sum of the values in a group.

`min()` is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function. It returns the minimum value in a group.

`max()` is a valid Spark SQL aggregation function. It returns the maximum value in a group.

permissions

NEW QUESTION: 35

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A. □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ 'dbfs:/mnt/delta/databases/sales.db/'□ □□□□□.

B. □□ 'dbfs:/mnt/delta/databases/sales.db/'□ □□□□ sales □□□□□□ □□

C. 'dbfs:/mnt/delta/databases/sales.db/'□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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E. □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ 'dbfs:/mnt/delta/databases/sales.db/'□ □□□□□.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 36

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A. Python, Job, SQL Cluster, □□□ □□

B. SQL, □□, □□ □□, □□□ □□

C. SQL, Job, SQL Cluster, □□□ □□

D. SQL, □□, □□ □□, □□□ □□

E. Python, Job, Refresh, □□□ □□

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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*ALERT_STATUS: □□□ □□ □□(□□□).

*ALERT_CONDITION: □□ □□ □□□(□□□).

*ALERT_THRESHOLD: □□ □□□(□□□ □□ □□).

*ALERT_NAME: □□ □□(□□□).

*ALERT_URL: □□ □□□ URL(□□□).

*QUERY_NAME: □□□ □□ □□(□□□).

*QUERY_URL: □□□ □□ □□□ URL(□□□).

*QUERY_RESULT_VALUE: □□ □□ □(□□□ □□ □□).

*QUERY_RESULT_ROWS: □□ □□ □(□ □□).

*QUERY_RESULT_COLS: □□ □□ □(□□□ □□).

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NEW QUESTION: 37

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Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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□□□□□. □□□ □□ □□: [Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional],
"Delta Lake" □□; Databricks □□□ "□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□" □□.

NEW QUESTION: 38

Delta Lake is a storage layer that runs on top of Apache Spark, allowing you to store data in a structured format and use it for analytics. Delta Lake is a storage layer that runs on top of Apache Spark, allowing you to store data in a structured format and use it for analytics. user_id is a unique identifier for each user, and it is used to track user activity.

user_id BIGINT, username STRING, user_utc STRING, user_region STRING, last_login BIGINT, auto_pay BOOLEAN, last_updated BIGINT. The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity. The account_current table is a table that stores the current account information. The uniqueuser_id is a unique identifier for each user, and it is used to track user activity.

Delta Lake is a storage layer that runs on top of Apache Spark, allowing you to store data in a structured format and use it for analytics. The describedaccount_currenttable is a table that stores the current account information. The describedaccount_currenttable is a table that stores the current account information.

- A. The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity. The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity.
- B. The ID is a unique identifier for each user, and it is used to track user activity. The ID is a unique identifier for each user, and it is used to track user activity.
- C. The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity. The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity.
- D. Delta Lake is a storage layer that runs on top of Apache Spark, allowing you to store data in a structured format and use it for analytics. Delta Lake is a storage layer that runs on top of Apache Spark, allowing you to store data in a structured format and use it for analytics.
- E. The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity. The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity. The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity. The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity. The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity. The account_history table is a table that stores the history of account activity.

[Databricks is a cloud-based data lakehouse that runs on top of Apache Spark. Databricks is a cloud-based data lakehouse that runs on top of Apache Spark. Databricks is a cloud-based data lakehouse that runs on top of Apache Spark. Databricks is a cloud-based data lakehouse that runs on top of Apache Spark. Databricks is a cloud-based data lakehouse that runs on top of Apache Spark.]

NEW QUESTION: 39

JDBC is a standard API for connecting to a database. JDBC is a standard API for connecting to a database. JDBC is a standard API for connecting to a database. JDBC is a standard API for connecting to a database. JDBC is a standard API for connecting to a database.

- A. 1. users_jdbc is a table that stores the history of account activity.
- 2. SQLITE is a database engine.

3.□□(
 4. url = "jdbc:/sqmple_db",
 5. dbtable = "□□□"
 6.)
B. 1. users_jdbc □□□ □□
 2. SQL □□
 3.URL = {□□:"jdbc:/sqmple_db",dbtable: "□□□"}

C. 1. users_jdbc □□□ □□
 2. SQL □□
 3.□□(
 4. url = "jdbc:sqlite:/sqmple_db",
 5. dbtable = "□□□"
 6.)

D. 1. users_jdbc □□□ □□
 2. org.apache.spark.sql.jdbc.sqlite □□
 3.□□(
 4. url = "jdbc:/sqmple_db",
 5. dbtable = "□□□"
 6.)

E. 1. users_jdbc □□□ □□
 2.org.apache.spark.sql.jdbc □□
 3.□□(
 4. url = "jdbc:sqlite:/sqmple_db",
 5. dbtable = "□□□"
 6.)

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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 1. users_jdbc □□□ □□
 2.org.apache.spark.sql.jdbc □□
 3.□□(
 4. url = "jdbc:sqlite:/sqmple_db",
 5. dbtable = "□□□"
 6.)
 Databricks □□□□ □□ JDBC□ □□□□ SQL Server, MySQL, SQL Lite, Snowflake□ □□□
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1. □□□ □□ <jdbcTable>
 2. org.apache.spark.sql.jdbc □□ JDBC □□
 3.□□(
 4. url = "jdbc:<□□□□□□ □□ □□>://<jdbc □□□ □□>:<jdbc □□>",
 5. dbtable " = <jdbcDatabase>.atable",

6. □□□ = "<jdbc□□□ □□>",

7. □□□□ = "<jdbcPassword>"

8.)

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JDBC□ □□□□ SQL □□□□□□ - Azure Databricks | Microsoft Docs

NEW QUESTION: 40

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ALTER TABLE prod.sales_by_stor □□□ prod.sales_by_store□ □□

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E. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ Delta □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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□ Delta Lake □□□□ □□□□□. □□ LOCATION □□□□ □□□□ Parquet □□ □□

□ /mnt/finance_eda_bucket/tx_sales.parquet□□ □□□□□. LOCATION □□□□ □□□□ □

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TABLE RENAME TO" □□; Databricks □□□□ "Metastore" □□; Databricks □□□□ "□□□□

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NEW QUESTION: 41

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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* □□□□ □□ □□: <https://docs.databricks.com/security/access-control/table-acls/index.html>

* □□: <https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-update.html#delete-from-a-table>

NEW QUESTION: 42

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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"cloudFiles.schemaLocation" □□□ Databricks Auto Loader□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□. □□, □□ B□ Databricks Auto Loader□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ "mergeSchema" □ □□ □□□□□. □□□□□, □□ B□ JSON □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ "writeStream" □□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□, □□□ □□□□ □□□□□, □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□:

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<https://docs.databricks.com/en/ingestion/auto-loader/schema.html>

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<https://docs.databricks.com/spark/□□/□□□-□□□□/□□-□□□□-□□□□.html>

NEW QUESTION: 43

Delta Lake □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□, activity_details □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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Delta Lake is a storage layer that runs on top of Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) or Amazon S3. Delta Lake is a storage layer that runs on top of HDFS or Amazon S3, and it provides a set of APIs that allow you to write data to the storage layer in a way that is compatible with the storage layer's format. Delta Lake is a storage layer that runs on top of HDFS or Amazon S3, and it provides a set of APIs that allow you to write data to the storage layer in a way that is compatible with the storage layer's format.

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Delta Lake is a storage layer that runs on top of HDFS or Amazon S3, and it provides a set of APIs that allow you to write data to the storage layer in a way that is compatible with the storage layer's format.

Elasticsearch is a search engine that runs on top of HDFS or Amazon S3, and it provides a set of APIs that allow you to write data to the storage layer in a way that is compatible with the storage layer's format.

sources/elasticsearch.html. Databricks is a data lakehouse that runs on top of HDFS or Amazon S3, and it provides a set of APIs that allow you to write data to the storage layer in a way that is compatible with the storage layer's format.

NEW QUESTION: 46

MLFlow is a tool that allows you to track and manage machine learning experiments. It provides a set of APIs that allow you to write data to the storage layer in a way that is compatible with the storage layer's format.

DOUBLE is a data type that is used to store floating-point numbers. It is a data type that is used to store floating-point numbers. It is a data type that is used to store floating-point numbers.

"customer_id LONG, predictions DOUBLE" is a schema that is used to define the structure of a DataFrame. It is a schema that is used to define the structure of a DataFrame. It is a schema that is used to define the structure of a DataFrame.

A. df, df(df, df)

B. Df, map(lambda k: model(x[k]), select("customer_id"))

C. Df. Select ("customer_id".

df("customer_id")

D. Df.apply(df, df).Select("customer_id", df)

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

MLflow is a tool that allows you to track and manage machine learning experiments. It provides a set of APIs that allow you to write data to the storage layer in a way that is compatible with the storage layer's format. MLflow is a tool that allows you to track and manage machine learning experiments. It provides a set of APIs that allow you to write data to the storage layer in a way that is compatible with the storage layer's format.

PySpark is a distributed computing framework that runs on top of HDFS or Amazon S3, and it provides a set of APIs that allow you to write data to the storage layer in a way that is compatible with the storage layer's format.

PySpark is a distributed computing framework that runs on top of HDFS or Amazon S3, and it provides a set of APIs that allow you to write data to the storage layer in a way that is compatible with the storage layer's format.

* Python is a programming language that is used to write machine learning models. It is a programming language that is used to write machine learning models.

<https://www.mlflow.org/docs/latest/models.html#python-function-python>

* PySpark is a distributed computing framework that runs on top of HDFS or Amazon S3, and it provides a set of APIs that allow you to write data to the storage layer in a way that is compatible with the storage layer's format.

<https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-pipeline.html#ml-pipeline>

Which of the following is a Databricks table?
A. geo_lookup B. geo_lookuptable C. geo_lookup D. geo_lookup

Which of the following is a Databricks table?
A. geo_lookup B. geo_lookuptable C. geo_lookup D. geo_lookup

Which of the following is a Databricks table?
A. geo_lookup B. geo_lookuptable C. geo_lookup D. geo_lookup

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A. geo_lookup B. geo_lookuptable C. geo_lookup D. geo_lookup

Which of the following is a Databricks table?
A. geo_lookup B. geo_lookuptable C. geo_lookup D. geo_lookup

Which of the following is a Databricks table?
A. geo_lookup B. geo_lookuptable C. geo_lookup D. geo_lookup

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following is a Databricks table?
A. geo_lookup B. geo_lookuptable C. geo_lookup D. geo_lookup

Which of the following is a Databricks table?
A. geo_lookup B. geo_lookuptable C. geo_lookup D. geo_lookup

NEW QUESTION: 50

Spark Driver log4j Which of the following is a Databricks table?
A. geo_lookup B. geo_lookuptable C. geo_lookup D. geo_lookup

A. geo_lookup

B. geo_lookup

C. pyspark.ml.feature

D. Scala

E. C++

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following is a Databricks table?
A. geo_lookup B. geo_lookuptable C. geo_lookup D. geo_lookup

<https://docs.databricks.com/notebooks/notebooks-use.html#use-regular-expressions>
<https://docs.databricks.com/spark/latest/spark-sql/udf-scala.html#udfs>
https://docs.databricks.com/spark/latest/sparkr/functions/regexp_extract.html
https://docs.databricks.com/spark/scala/sparkr/functions/regexp_replace.html

NEW QUESTION: 51

Delta Lake is a storage layer that enables you to build a data lake in the cloud. It is built on top of Apache Spark and provides a set of APIs that allow you to create, read, and write data in a lakehouse architecture. user_id is a BIGINT, username is a STRING, user_utc is a STRING, user_region is a STRING, last_login is a BIGINT, auto_pay is a BOOLEAN, last_updated is a BIGINT. account_history is a table that contains the account history. account_current is a table that contains the current account information. uniqueuser_id is a unique identifier for each user.

user_id BIGINT, username STRING, user_utc STRING, user_region STRING, last_login BIGINT, auto_pay BOOLEAN, last_updated BIGINT. account_history is a table that contains the account history. account_current is a table that contains the current account information. uniqueuser_id is a unique identifier for each user.

Delta Lake is a storage layer that enables you to build a data lake in the cloud. It is built on top of Apache Spark and provides a set of APIs that allow you to create, read, and write data in a lakehouse architecture. describedaccount_currenttable is a table that contains the current account information.

- A. Delta Lake is a storage layer that enables you to build a data lake in the cloud. It is built on top of Apache Spark and provides a set of APIs that allow you to create, read, and write data in a lakehouse architecture.
- B. Delta Lake is a storage layer that enables you to build a data lake in the cloud. It is built on top of Apache Spark and provides a set of APIs that allow you to create, read, and write data in a lakehouse architecture.
- C. Delta Lake is a storage layer that enables you to build a data lake in the cloud. It is built on top of Apache Spark and provides a set of APIs that allow you to create, read, and write data in a lakehouse architecture.
- D. Delta Lake is a storage layer that enables you to build a data lake in the cloud. It is built on top of Apache Spark and provides a set of APIs that allow you to create, read, and write data in a lakehouse architecture.
- E. Delta Lake is a storage layer that enables you to build a data lake in the cloud. It is built on top of Apache Spark and provides a set of APIs that allow you to create, read, and write data in a lakehouse architecture.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Delta Lake is a storage layer that enables you to build a data lake in the cloud. It is built on top of Apache Spark and provides a set of APIs that allow you to create, read, and write data in a lakehouse architecture. ID is a unique identifier for each user. Delta Lake is a storage layer that enables you to build a data lake in the cloud. It is built on top of Apache Spark and provides a set of APIs that allow you to create, read, and write data in a lakehouse architecture. ID is a unique identifier for each user. Delta Lake is a storage layer that enables you to build a data lake in the cloud. It is built on top of Apache Spark and provides a set of APIs that allow you to create, read, and write data in a lakehouse architecture. ID is a unique identifier for each user. Delta Lake is a storage layer that enables you to build a data lake in the cloud. It is built on top of Apache Spark and provides a set of APIs that allow you to create, read, and write data in a lakehouse architecture. ID is a unique identifier for each user.

NEW QUESTION: 52

[illegible]

1. table_name ☐ ☐
 2. 'dbfs:/mnt/raw/*.csv' ☐ ☐
 3. ☐ ☐ ☐ = CSV
- A.** COPY INTO ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.
- B.** COPY INTO ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ REFRESH TABLE sales ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.
- C.** COPY INTO ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.
- D.** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ incremental = TRUE ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.
- E.** COPY INTO ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ AUTO LOADER ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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FYI, COPY_OPTIONS 'force'= 'true' □ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □ □□□ □□□
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1. table_identifier □ □ □
2. FROM [□ □ _ □ □ | (□ □ _ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ _ □ □ □ □)]
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5. [FORMAT_OPTIONS (' □ □ □ □ _ □ □ _ □ □ _ □ □ ' = ' □ ' , ...)]
6. [COPY_OPTIONS ' □ □ ' = (' false ' | ' □ ')]

NEW QUESTION: 53

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- D.** □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ DLT □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- E.** DLT □□□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ JOBS UI□□ □□□ □□□ DLT □□□□□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 54

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C. * □ VM □: 4

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D. * □ VM □: 2

* □□□□ 200GB

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Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 57

Databricks Repos□ □□□ □ CI/CD□ □□ □□□ □□ □ GIT □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. Databricks Repos □ API□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
- B. □□ □□ □ □□
- C. □□ □□ □ □□
- D. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□
- E. □ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 58

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* <https://docs.databricks.com/delta/quick-start.html#drop-a-table>

* <https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-batch.html#drop-table>

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which of the following is a valid Databricks command to drop a table?

A. `DROP TABLE my_table;`

B. `Silver DROP my_table;`

C. `Bronze DROP my_table; Silver DROP my_table; ELT/ETL DROP my_table;`

D. `Bronze DROP my_table; Silver DROP my_table; Bronze DROP my_table;`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 61

Which of the following is a valid Databricks command to drop a table?

A. `DROP TABLE my_table;`

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B. `DROP TABLE my_table;`

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C. `DROP TABLE my_table;`

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D. `DROP TABLE my_table;`

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E. `DROP TABLE my_table;`

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer □□! DumpTop □ □ □ **Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer □□□ □□□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Databricks/Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer-dump.html> (138 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 62

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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□ □□□ SQL Endpoint(SQL Warehouse)□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□, □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□(□□□□ □□□ 2□ □□□□ 4□ □□)□□, □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□(□□□□ □□)□□□.

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NEW QUESTION: 66

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- A. notebook.utils.run("□□ □□□□ □□")
- B. execute.utils.run("□□ □□□□ □□")
- C. dbutils.notebook.run("□□ □□□□ □□")
- D. □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□.
- E. spark.notebook.run("□□ □□□□ □□")

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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□□ dbutils.notebook.run("□□ □□□□ □□")□□□□.

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run(□□: □□□, timeout_seconds: int, □□: □): □□□□

1.dbutils.notebook.run("□□-□□□□-□□□", 60, {"□□": "□□□□", "□□□2": "□□□□2", ...})

NEW QUESTION: 67

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- A. □□□: □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ BACUM □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□□□.
- B. □: Delta Lake ACID □□□□ DELETE □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□: □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.

[Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional] "Lakehouse" ; Databricks
"DESCRIBE EXTENDED" .

NEW QUESTION: 70

Lakehouse Delta Lake customer_parsams .
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A. Delta Lake .

B. DESCRIBE HISTORY customer_churn_params .

C. Delta Lake .

D. Spark , .

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Delta Lake .
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 Delta Lake .
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 Delta Lake .

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Delta Lake : Delta Lake

NEW QUESTION: 71

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A. .

B.

C. ,

D.

E.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

- Databricks

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2. ETL □□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□
3. □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□(□□ □□)
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NEW QUESTION: 72

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viewnew_events□□ eventdelta □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□
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- A.** □□□□□□□.
- B.** □□□□□.
- C.** □□□□□□□□□□.
- D.** □□□□□□□.
- E.** □□□□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

11

`event_id` into `new_events` events.
INSERT INTO (event_id) new_events event_id, new_events events
[Databricks Certified Data Engineer Professional] "Delta Lake"
; Databricks "INSERT INTO new_events"

NEW QUESTION: 73

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- A.** Databricks □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B.** Databricks □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□
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- C.** Databricks □□□□ dbc □□□□ □□□ □□□□ Data Lake□ □□□ □ □□□□.

D. Databricks □□□□ HTML□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 74

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1.--- □□ □□ □□

2. orders_summary □□□ □□ □□ □□

3.□□

4.□□_id, □□(□□_□) □□_□ □□

5.□□

6. (

7. orders_instore□□ product_id, order_count□ □□□□□

8. □□ □□□□

9. orders_online□□ product_id, order_count□ □□□□□

10.)

11. □□_ID□ □□□

12.-- □□ □□ □□

13. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□

14.□□

15.select product_id, sum(supply_count) supply_count

16.□□□□□□

17. □□_ID□ □□□

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19.-- □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□

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21. □□_cte □□

22.□□ (

23. product_id□ nvl(s.product_id,o.product_id)□ □□□□□.

24. nvl(supply_count,0) - nvl(order_count,0)□ □□□ □□

25.□□□□□□

26.□□ □□ □□ □□_□□ o

28.)

30. $\square\square$

32. $\square\square = 0\square \square\square$

B. SQL □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

D. SQL □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

SQL Endpoint 是 SQL Server 数据库的默认连接点。它使用默认的连接字符串，如以下所示：

[illegible]

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SQL □□□□□

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Databricks ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

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* Databricks ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

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D. Databricks

E. Databricks □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer □□! DumpTop □ □ □ **Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer □□□ □□□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Databricks/Databricks-Certified-Professional-Data-Engineer-dump.html> (138 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 77

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□□ Python □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □, secrets □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □(□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□).

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B. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ DBFS□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

E. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□, □□□ "redacted"□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 78

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

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Cmd 6□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□. □ □□□ finalDF □□□
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* Cmd 1: raw_data □□□□ rawDF□□ Spark □□□□□□□□□ □□□□.

* Cmd 2: □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ rawDF □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

* Cmd 3: rawDF □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ values □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ flattenedDF□
□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

* Cmd 4: □□□ □ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ flattenedDF □□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□
finalDF□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

* □□ 5: □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ finalDF □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□
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* Cmd 7: □□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ flat_data□□ □□□□
finalDF □□□□□□□□ □□□.

NEW QUESTION: 79

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ARRAY<STRUCT<employeeId: BIGINT, sales: INT>, in-sertDate TIMESTAMP □□ □□ □□ □
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2.{ "emp ID":1234
3."emp" : 10000},
4.
5.{ "emp ID":3232
6. "emp" : 30000
7.]
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emp emp emp emp emp emp emp emp:
1. emp emp emp emp emp.
2. emp ID 1 emp emp.
3.from_json('["emp ID":1234,"emp": 10000 },{ "emp ID":3232,"emp": 30000 }]',
4. 'ARRAY<STRUCT<employeeId: BIGINT, sales: INT>>') emp emp emp
5. current_timestamp() emp insertDate emp
6.emp emp
7. emp ID 2 emp emp.
8. from_json('["emp ID":1235,"emp": 10500 },{ "emp ID":3233,"emp": 32000 }]',
9. 'ARRAY<STRUCT<employeeId: BIGINT, sales: INT>>') emp emp emp
10. current_timestamp() emp insertDate emp

```

A. 1. CTE emp emp (SELECT EXPLODE (emp) FROM table_name)

2. CTE emp SUM(performance.sales) emp emp.

B. 1. CTE emp emp (SELECT FLATTEN (emp) FROM table_name)

2. CTE emp SUM(emp) emp emp

C. 1. emp emp(emp_emp(emp.emp)), 0, (x, y) -> x + y)

2. emp emp emp emp

D. SELECT SUM(SLICE (emp, emp)) FROM emp

E. 1. select reduce(flatten(emp_emp(emp:emp)), 0, (x, y) -> x + y)

2. emp emp emp emp

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

emp

emp

1. emp emp(emp_emp(emp.emp)), 0, (x, y) -> x + y)

2. emp emp emp emp

emp emp . emp emp emp emp emp. performance.sales emp emp

performance emp emp emp emp emp emp.

emp: emp D emp performance.sales emp performance:sales emp emp emp emp emp. ":"

JSON emp emp emp emp emp, emp emp emp emp emp emp. emp

emp JSON emp emp emp emp emp emp.

emp emp:

aggregate emp reduce emp emp emp emp.

select reduce(flatten(collect_list(performance.sales)), 0, (x, y) -> x + y) as total_sales from sales
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1. CTE□ □□□□ (

2. □□

3. explode(flatten(collect_list(performance.sales))) □□□□ □□

4.)

5.□□

6. cte□□ □□□ □□

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2. □□ ID□ 1□ □□□□□.

3.from_json('[{ "□□ ID":1234,"□□": 10000 },{ "□□ ID":3232,"□□": 30000 }]',

4. 'ARRAY<STRUCT<employeeId: BIGINT, sales: INT>>')□ □□□□ □□

5. current_timestamp()□ insertDate□ □□

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7. □□ ID□ 2□ □□□□□.

8. from_json('[{ "□□ ID":1235,"□□": 10500 },{ "□□ ID":3233,"□□": 32000 }]',

9. 'ARRAY<STRUCT<employeeId: BIGINT, sales: INT>>')□ □□□□ □□

10. current_timestamp()□ insertDate□ □□

NEW QUESTION: 80

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 81

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 82

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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org.apache.spark.sql.AnalysisException: cannot resolve 'heartrateheartrateheartrate' given input columns(['heartrateheartrateheartrate'])

df.withColumn("heartrate", df.heartrate * 3)

df.withColumn("heartrate", df.heartrate * 3)

df.withColumn("heartrate", df.heartrate * 3)

df.withColumn("heartrate", df.heartrate * 3)

NEW QUESTION: 83

- Delta Lake is a storage format that is built on top of Apache Parquet and is designed to be used with Apache Spark. It is a new type of data lake that is designed to be used with Apache Spark. It is a new type of data lake that is designed to be used with Apache Spark.
- A. Delta Lake is a storage format that is built on top of Apache Parquet and is designed to be used with Apache Spark.
- B. Delta Lake is a storage format that is built on top of Apache Parquet and is designed to be used with Apache Spark.
- C. Delta Lake is a storage format that is built on top of Apache Parquet and is designed to be used with Apache Spark.
- D. Delta Lake is a storage format that is built on top of Apache Parquet and is designed to be used with Apache Spark.
- E. Delta Lake is a storage format that is built on top of Apache Parquet and is designed to be used with Apache Spark.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE events (date DATE, eventId STRING, eventType STRING, data STRING) USING DELTA LOCATION '/mnt/delta/events';

df.withColumn("heartrate", df.heartrate * 3)

* <https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-batch.html#create-a-table>

* <https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-batch.html#drop-a-table>

NEW QUESTION: 84

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- C. Databricks □□ □□□
- D. JDBC □□□ □□
- E. Databricks □ □□□□□□

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 85

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- A. new.engineer@company.com□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ new.engineer@company.com □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. new.engineer@company.com□ sales □□□□ □□ SELECT □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ new.engineer@company.com □□□□ □□ SELECT □□□ □□□□□.
- E. new.engineer@company.com□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

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Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 87

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Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 88

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Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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[Databricks ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐] ☐ "Delta Lake" ☐; Databricks ☐ ☐ "Databricks" ☐ ☐ Delta Lake ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐" ☐.

NEW QUESTION: 89

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- A.** `PvSoark` `Scala`
- B.** `heartrate` `heartrate` `heartrate`
- C.** `DataFrame`
- D.** `DataFrame`
- E.** `DataFrame`

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

[illegible]

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NEW QUESTION: 90

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- A. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ SELECT□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□□ PII □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□.
- C. □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□.
- D. □□□□□ Sales □□□□ □□ USAGE □□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□□□□ □□ □□ ADMIN □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 91

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- A. delta.deduplicate □□□ true□ □□□□□.
- B. □ □□□ □□□ □ Delta □□□□ VACUUM□□□.
- C. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ Delta Lake □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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MERGE INTO TARGET_TABLE USING SOURCE_TABLE ON TARGET_TABLE.UNIQUE_KEY = SOURCE_TABLE.UNIQUE_KEY WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT * □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□□□:

<https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-update.html#□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□>

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NEW QUESTION: 92

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user_id BIGINT, username STRING, user_utc STRING, user_region STRING, last_login BIGINT, auto_pay BOOLEAN, last_updated BIGINT: □ □□□□ □□ account_history□□ □□□□ □□ □□, □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ account_current□□ □□□□ □ □□ user_id□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ 1 □ □□□ □□□□□.

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- B.** □□□ ID□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C.** □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□, □□□□ ID□ □□ □□□ iogin□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□. □ □□□ ID□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

DDL DROP TABLE is used to drop a table. It is a DDL statement. PARQUET is a file format. It is not a DDL statement. SQL is a query language. It is not a DDL statement. [table_name] SELECT * FROM customer_sales (1) SELECT * FROM customer_sales (2) DESCRIBE HISTORY table_name (3) INSERT OVERWRITE CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE(CRASH) (4) INSERT OVERWRITE (5) INSERT OVERWRITE (6) spark.databricks.delta.schema.autoMerge.enabled true (7) INSERT OVERWRITE (8) DDL (DROP TABLE) (9)

NEW QUESTION: 94

- Which of the following is a data lakehouse?
- A. A data lakehouse is a data lake with a schema.
 - B. A data lakehouse is a data lake with a schema and a data warehouse.
 - C. SQL is a data lakehouse, Python is a data lakehouse, Scala is a data lakehouse.
 - D. ACID is a data lakehouse, Lakehouse is a data lakehouse, ACID is a data lakehouse.
 - E. Lakehouse is a data lakehouse, BI is a data lakehouse.

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

- Which of the following is a data lakehouse?
- * A data lakehouse is a data lake with a schema.
 - * A data lakehouse is a data lake with a schema and a data warehouse.
 - * BI is a data lakehouse, Lakehouse is a data lakehouse, ACID is a data lakehouse.

NEW QUESTION: 95

- Which of the following is a data lakehouse?
- A. TO_STRUCT(json)

- B. FROM_JSON (json □)
- C. FROM_JSON (json □, json □□□)
- D. CONVERT(json □, json □□□)
- E. CAST(□□□□□□ JSON □)

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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1.from_json(jsonStr, □□□ [, □□])

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*jsonStr: CSV □□□ □□ □□□□ STRING □□□□□□.

*schema: STRING □□□ □□ schema_of_json □□ □□(Databricks SQL).

*□□: □□□□ □□□□ □□□ MAP<STRING,STRING> □□□□□□.

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https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/sql/□□-□□□/functions/from_json

NEW QUESTION: 96

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- A. Databricks SQL □□□□ □□ □□
- B. □□ □□□ □□□□□
- C. □□□
- D. □□□
- E. Spark □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 97

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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Which of the following is a valid Delta Lake table name? (Select all that apply.)

Answer:

Options: ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>

NEW QUESTION: 98

Which of the following is a valid Delta Lake table name? (Select all that apply.)

Options: ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>

Options: ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>

Options: ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>

A. COMMIT ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>

B. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>

C. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>

D. Delta Lake ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>

E. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Delta Lake ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ Delta Lake ☐ ACID ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>.

Answer:

* <https://docs.databricks.com/delta/quick-start.html#drop-a-table>

* <https://docs.databricks.com/delta/delta-batch.html#drop-table>

NEW QUESTION: 99

Which of the following is a valid Delta Lake table name? (Select all that apply.)

Options: ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ recent_orders ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>.

A. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ DBFS ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>.

B. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>, ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>, ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ DBFS ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>.

C. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>.

D. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>.

E. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>. ☐ table_name ☐ Databricks ☐: <https://docs.databricks.com/jobs.html>.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

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NEW QUESTION: 104

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C. □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 105

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A. □□ □□

- B. `DESCRIBE HISTORY`
- C. `DESCRIBE HISTORY customer_parsams`
- D. `DELTA LIVE`
- E. `DESCRIBE HISTORY`
- Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 106

- Which command can be used to view the history of a Delta Lake table?
- A. `DESCRIBE HISTORY`
- B. `DESCRIBE HISTORY customer_churn_params`
- C. `DELTA LIVE`
- D. `DESCRIBE HISTORY`
- Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))
- Delta Lake is a storage format for Apache Spark. It is designed to be a drop-in replacement for Parquet, but with additional features like ACID transactions, schema enforcement, and time travel. Delta Lake is built on top of Parquet and uses the same storage format, but it adds a layer of metadata that allows for more complex operations. One of the key features of Delta Lake is its ability to track changes to the data. This is done through a system of checkpoints and snapshots. The `DESCRIBE HISTORY` command is used to view the history of a Delta Lake table. It shows the sequence of operations that have been performed on the table, including inserts, updates, and deletes. This information is useful for debugging and for understanding the state of the data over time.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Delta Lake is a storage format for Apache Spark. It is designed to be a drop-in replacement for Parquet, but with additional features like ACID transactions, schema enforcement, and time travel. Delta Lake is built on top of Parquet and uses the same storage format, but it adds a layer of metadata that allows for more complex operations. One of the key features of Delta Lake is its ability to track changes to the data. This is done through a system of checkpoints and snapshots. The `DESCRIBE HISTORY` command is used to view the history of a Delta Lake table. It shows the sequence of operations that have been performed on the table, including inserts, updates, and deletes. This information is useful for debugging and for understanding the state of the data over time.

Answer:

- * `DESCRIBE HISTORY`
- * Delta Lake `DESCRIBE HISTORY`

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