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### QUESTION 1

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

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

Correct Answer: E

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### QUESTION 2

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

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

Correct Answer: B

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

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### QUESTION 3

A data engineer needs access to a table `new_table`, but they do not have the correct permissions. They can ask the table owner for permission, but they do not know who the table owner is. Which of the following approaches can be used to identify the owner of `new_table`?

- A. Review the Permissions tab in the table's page in Data Explorer
- B. All of these options can be used to identify the owner of the table



- C. Review the Owner field in the table's page in Data Explorer
- D. Review the Owner field in the table's page in the cloud storage solution
- E. There is no way to identify the owner of the table

Correct Answer: C

#### QUESTION 4

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

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

Correct Answer: A

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

#### QUESTION 5

A data engineer needs to apply custom logic to string column city in table stores for a specific use case. In order to apply this custom logic at scale, the data engineer wants to create a SQL user-defined function (UDF). Which of the following code blocks creates this SQL UDF?

**A.**

```
CREATE FUNCTION combine_nyc(city STRING)
RETURNS STRING
RETURN CASE
  WHEN city = "brooklyn" THEN "new york"
  ELSE city
END;
```

**B.**

```
CREATE UDF combine_nyc(city STRING)
RETURNS STRING
CASE
  WHEN city = "brooklyn" THEN "new york"
  ELSE city
END;
```

**C.**

```
CREATE UDF combine_nyc(city STRING)
RETURN CASE
  WHEN city = "brooklyn" THEN "new york"
  ELSE city
END;
```

**D.**

```
CREATE FUNCTION combine_nyc(city STRING)
RETURN CASE
  WHEN city = "brooklyn" THEN "new york"
  ELSE city
END;
```

**E.**

```
CREATE UDF combine_nyc(city STRING)
RETURNS STRING
RETURN CASE
  WHEN city = "brooklyn" THEN "new york"
  ELSE city
END;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E



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Correct Answer: A

Explanation: <https://www.databricks.com/blog/2021/10/20/introducing-sql-user-defined-functions.html>

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