



Databricks

Exam Questions Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate

Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam

About ExamBible

Your Partner of IT Exam

Found in 1998

ExamBible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, ExamBible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

Our Advances

* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following approaches should be used to send the Databricks Job owner an email in the case that the Job fails?

- A. Manually programming in an alert system in each cell of the Notebook
- B. Setting up an Alert in the Job page
- C. Setting up an Alert in the Notebook
- D. There is no way to notify the Job owner in the case of Job failure
- E. MLflow Model Registry Webhooks

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/workflows/jobs/job-notifications.html>

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

A data organization leader is upset about the data analysis team's reports being different from the data engineering team's reports. The leader believes the siloed nature of their organization's data engineering and data analysis architectures is to blame. Which of the following describes how a data lakehouse could alleviate this issue?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

A data engineer is attempting to drop a Spark SQL table my_table. The data engineer wants to delete all table metadata and data. They run the following command: DROP TABLE IF EXISTS my_table. While the object no longer appears when they run SHOW TABLES, the data files still exist. Which of the following describes why the data files still exist and the metadata files were deleted?

- A. The table's data was larger than 10 GB
- B. The table's data was smaller than 10 GB
- C. The table was external
- D. The table did not have a location
- E. The table was managed

Answer: C

Explanation:

The reason why the data files still exist while the metadata files were deleted is because the table was external. When a table is external in Spark SQL (or in other database systems), it means that the table metadata (such as schema information and table structure) is managed externally, and Spark SQL assumes that the data is managed and maintained outside of the system. Therefore, when you execute a DROP TABLE statement for an external table, it removes only the table metadata from the catalog, leaving the data files intact. On the other hand, for managed tables (option E), Spark SQL manages both the metadata and the data files. When you drop a managed table, it deletes both the metadata and the associated data files, resulting in a complete removal of the table.

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

GRANT privilege_type ON object TO user_or_role;

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

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE customers TO team;

NEW QUESTION 7

A data engineer is using the following code block as part of a batch ingestion pipeline to read from a composable table:

```
transactions_df = (spark.read
    .schema(schema)
    .format("delta")
    .table("transactions")
)
```

Which of the following changes needs to be made so this code block will work when the transactions table is a stream source?

- A. Replace predict with a stream-friendly prediction function
- B. Replace schema(schema) with option ("maxFilesPerTrigger", 1)
- C. Replace "transactions" with the path to the location of the Delta table
- D. Replace format("delta") with format("stream")
- E. Replace spark.read with spark.readStream

Answer: E

Explanation:

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/structured-streaming/delta-lake.html>

NEW QUESTION 8

In order for Structured Streaming to reliably track the exact progress of the processing so that it can handle any kind of failure by restarting and/or reprocessing, which of the following two approaches is used by Spark to record the offset range of the data being processed in each trigger?

- A. Checkpointing and Write-ahead Logs
- B. Structured Streaming cannot record the offset range of the data being processed in each trigger.
- C. Replayable Sources and Idempotent Sinks
- D. Write-ahead Logs and Idempotent Sinks
- E. Checkpointing and Idempotent Sinks

Answer: A

Explanation:

The engine uses checkpointing and write-ahead logs to record the offset range of the data being processed in each trigger. -- in the link search for "The engine uses " you'll find the answer. [https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/structured-streaming-programming-guide.html#:~:text=The%20engine%20uses%20checkpointing%20and,being%20processe d%20in%20each%20trigger.](https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/structured-streaming-programming-guide.html#:~:text=The%20engine%20uses%20checkpointing%20and,being%20processe%20in%20each%20trigger.)

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

A data engineer has three tables in a Delta Live Tables (DLT) pipeline. They have configured the pipeline to drop invalid records at each table. They notice that some data is being dropped due to quality concerns at some point in the DLT pipeline. They would like to determine at which table in their pipeline the data is being dropped.

Which of the following approaches can the data engineer take to identify the table that is dropping the records?

- A. They can set up separate expectations for each table when developing their DLT pipeline.
- B. They cannot determine which table is dropping the records.
- C. They can set up DLT to notify them via email when records are dropped.
- D. They can navigate to the DLT pipeline page, click on each table, and view the data quality statistics.
- E. They can navigate to the DLT pipeline page, click on the "Error" button, and review the present errors.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To identify the table in a Delta Live Tables (DLT) pipeline where data is being dropped due to quality concerns, the data engineer can navigate to the DLT pipeline page, click on each table in the pipeline, and view the data quality statistics. These statistics often include information about records dropped, violations of expectations, and other data quality metrics. By examining the data quality statistics for each table in the pipeline, the data engineer can determine at which table the data is being dropped.

NEW QUESTION 10

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

```
CONSTRAINT valid_timestamp EXPECT (timestamp > '2020-01-01') ON VIOLATION DROP ROW
```

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 11

Which of the following commands will return the number of null values in the member_id column?

- A. `SELECT count(member_id) FROM my_table;`
- B. `SELECT count(member_id) - count_null(member_id) FROM my_table;`
- C. `SELECT count_if(member_id IS NULL) FROM my_table;`
- D. `SELECT null(member_id) FROM my_table;`
- E. `SELECT count_null(member_id) FROM my_table;`

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Returns

A BIGINT.

If * is specified also counts row containing NULL values.

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

NEW QUESTION 16

A data engineer wants to schedule their Databricks SQL dashboard to refresh once per day, but they only want the associated SQL endpoint to be running when it is necessary.

Which of the following approaches can the data engineer use to minimize the total running time of the SQL endpoint used in the refresh schedule of their dashboard?

- A. They can ensure the dashboard's SQL endpoint matches each of the queries' SQL endpoints.
- B. They can set up the dashboard's SQL endpoint to be serverless.
- C. They can turn on the Auto Stop feature for the SQL endpoint.
- D. They can reduce the cluster size of the SQL endpoint.
- E. They can ensure the dashboard's SQL endpoint is not one of the included query's SQL endpoint.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 21

A data engineer has a Python notebook in Databricks, but they need to use SQL to accomplish a specific task within a cell. They still want all of the other cells to use Python without making any changes to those cells.

Which of the following describes how the data engineer can use SQL within a cell of their Python notebook?

- A. It is not possible to use SQL in a Python notebook
- B. They can attach the cell to a SQL endpoint rather than a Databricks cluster
- C. They can simply write SQL syntax in the cell
- D. They can add %sql to the first line of the cell
- E. They can change the default language of the notebook to SQL

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 22

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

A data engineer has realized that they made a mistake when making a daily update to a table. They need to use Delta time travel to restore the table to a version that is 3 days old. However, when the data engineer attempts to time travel to the older version, they are unable to restore the data because the data files have been deleted.

Which of the following explains why the data files are no longer present?

- A. The VACUUM command was run on the table
- B. The TIME TRAVEL command was run on the table
- C. The DELETE HISTORY command was run on the table
- D. The OPTIMIZE command was run on the table

E. The HISTORY command was run on the table

Answer: A

Explanation:

The VACUUM command in Delta Lake is used to clean up and remove unnecessary data files that are no longer needed for time travel or query purposes. When you run VACUUM with certain retention settings, it can delete older data files, which might include versions of data that are older than the specified retention period. If the data engineer is unable to restore the table to a version that is 3 days old because the data files have been deleted, it's likely because the VACUUM command was run on the table, removing the older data files as part of data cleanup.

NEW QUESTION 25

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 27

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.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

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

- H. The compute resources will be terminated.
- I. All datasets will be updated once and the pipeline will shut dow
- J. The compute resources will persist to allow for additional testing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

A data engineer has been given a new record of data:

id STRING = 'a1'

rank INTEGER = 6 rating FLOAT = 9.4

Which of the following SQL commands can be used to append the new record to an existing Delta table my_table?

- A. INSERT INTO my_table VALUES ('a1', 6, 9.4)
- B. my_table UNION VALUES ('a1', 6, 9.4)
- C. INSERT VALUES ('a1', 6, 9.4) INTO my_table
- D. UPDATE my_table VALUES ('a1', 6, 9.4)
- E. UPDATE VALUES ('a1', 6, 9.4) my_table

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 38

Which of the following data workloads will utilize a Gold table as its source?

- A. A job that enriches data by parsing its timestamps into a human-readable format
- B. A job that aggregates uncleaned data to create standard summary statistics
- C. A job that cleans data by removing malformed records
- D. A job that queries aggregated data designed to feed into a dashboard
- E. A job that ingests raw data from a streaming source into the Lakehouse

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39

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

The table is configured to run in Development mode using the Continuous Pipeline Mode.

Assuming previously unprocessed data exists and all definitions are valid, what is the expected outcome after clicking Start to update the pipeline?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

You can optimize pipeline execution by switching between development and production modes. Use the Delta Live Tables Environment Toggle Icon buttons in the Pipelines UI to switch between these two modes. By default, pipelines run in development mode.

When you run your pipeline in development mode, the Delta Live Tables system does the following:

Reuses a cluster to avoid the overhead of restarts. By default, clusters run for two hours when development mode is enabled. You can change this with the pipelines.clusterShutdown.delay setting in the Configure your compute settings.

Disables pipeline retries so you can immediately detect and fix errors. In production mode, the Delta Live Tables system does the following:

Restarts the cluster for specific recoverable errors, including memory leaks and stale credentials.

Retries execution in the event of specific errors, for example, a failure to start a cluster. <https://docs.databricks.com/en/delta-live-tables/updates.html#optimize-execution>

NEW QUESTION 42

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47

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

Which of the following data entities should the data engineer create?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 48

A data engineer has a single-task Job that runs each morning before they begin working. After identifying an upstream data issue, they need to set up another task to run a new notebook prior to the original task.

Which of the following approaches can the data engineer use to set up the new task?

- A. They can clone the existing task in the existing Job and update it to run the new notebook.
- B. They can create a new task in the existing Job and then add it as a dependency of the original task.
- C. They can create a new task in the existing Job and then add the original task as a dependency of the new task.
- D. They can create a new job from scratch and add both tasks to run concurrently.
- E. They can clone the existing task to a new Job and then edit it to run the new notebook.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To set up the new task to run a new notebook prior to the original task in a single-task Job, the data engineer can use the following approach: In the existing Job, create a new task that corresponds to the new notebook that needs to be run. Set up the new task with the appropriate configuration, specifying the notebook to be executed and any necessary parameters or dependencies. Once the new task is created, designate it as a dependency of the original task in the Job configuration. This ensures that the new task is executed before the original task.

NEW QUESTION 50

Which of the following is stored in the Databricks customer's cloud account?

- A. Databricks web application
- B. Cluster management metadata
- C. Repos
- D. Data
- E. Notebooks

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 55

A data engineer has a Job with multiple tasks that runs nightly. Each of the tasks runs slowly because the clusters take a long time to start.

Which of the following actions can the data engineer perform to improve the start up time for the clusters used for the Job?

- A. They can use endpoints available in Databricks SQL
- B. They can use jobs clusters instead of all-purpose clusters
- C. They can configure the clusters to be single-node
- D. They can use clusters that are from a cluster pool
- E. They can configure the clusters to autoscale for larger data sizes

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cluster pools are a way to pre-provision clusters that are ready to use. This can reduce the start up time for clusters, as they do not have to be created from scratch. All-purpose clusters are not pre-provisioned, so they will take longer to start up. Jobs clusters are a type of cluster pool, but they are not the best option for this use case. Jobs clusters are designed for long-running jobs, and they can be more expensive than other types of cluster pools. Single-node clusters are the smallest type of cluster, and they will start up the fastest. However, they may not be powerful enough to run the Job's tasks. Autoscaling clusters can scale up or down based on demand. This can help to improve the start up time for clusters, as they will only be created when they are needed. However, autoscaling clusters can also be more expensive than other types of cluster pool <https://docs.databricks.com/en/clusters/pool-best-practices.html>

NEW QUESTION 56

A data engineer has joined an existing project and they see the following query in the project repository:

```
CREATE STREAMING LIVE TABLE loyal_customers AS SELECT customer_id -  
FROM STREAM(LIVE.customers) WHERE loyalty_level = 'high';
```

Which of the following describes why the STREAM function is included in the query?

- A. The STREAM function is not needed and will cause an error.
- B. The table being created is a live table.
- C. The customers table is a streaming live table.
- D. The customers table is a reference to a Structured Streaming query on a PySpark DataFrame.
- E. The data in the customers table has been updated since its last run.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/sql/load-data-streaming-table.html> Load data into a streaming table

To create a streaming table from data in cloud object storage, paste the following into the query editor, and then click Run:

SQL

Copy to clipboardCopy

/* Load data from a volume */

```
CREATE OR REFRESH STREAMING TABLE <table-name> AS SELECT * FROM STREAM
```

```
read_files('/Volumes/<catalog>/<schema>/<volume>/<path>/<folder>')
```

/* Load data from an external location */

```
CREATE OR REFRESH STREAMING TABLE <table-name> AS
```

```
SELECT * FROM STREAM read_files('s3://<bucket>/<path>/<folder>')
```

NEW QUESTION 60

.....

Relate Links

100% Pass Your Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate Exam with ExamBible Prep Materials

<https://www.exambible.com/Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate-exam/>

Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - <https://www.exambible.com/>