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Q&As

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following code blocks reads all CSV files in directory filePath into a single DataFrame, with column names defined in the CSV file headers? Content of directory filePath: 1._SUCCESS 2._committed_2754546451699747124 3._started 2754546451699747124

4.part-00000-tid-2754546451699747124-10eb85bf-8d91-4dd0-b60b-2f3c02eeecaa-298-1- c000.csv.gz 5.part-00001-tid-2754546451699747124-10eb85bf-8d91-4dd0-b60b-2f3c02eeecaa-299-1- c000.csv.gz 6.part-00002-tid-2754546451699747124-10eb85bf-8d91-4dd0-b60b-2f3c02eeecaa-300-1- c000.csv.gz 7.part-00003-tid-2754546451699747124-10eb85bf-8d91-4dd0-b60b-2f3c02eeecaa-301-1- c000.csv.gz spark.option("header",True).csv(filePath)

- A. spark.read.format("csv").option("header",True).option("compression","zip").load(filePath)
- B. spark.read().option("header",True).load(filePath)
- C. spark.read.format("csv").option("header",True).load(filePath)
- D. spark.read.load(filePath)

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Which of the following is a problem with using accumulators?

- A. Only unnamed accumulators can be inspected in the Spark UI.
- B. Only numeric values can be used in accumulators.
- C. Accumulator values can only be read by the driver, but not by executors.
- D. Accumulators do not obey lazy evaluation.
- E. Accumulators are difficult to use for debugging because they will only be updated once, independent if a task has to be re-run due to hardware failure.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Which of the following describes a narrow transformation?

- A. narrow transformation is an operation in which data is exchanged across partitions.
- B. A narrow transformation is a process in which data from multiple RDDs is used.
- C. A narrow transformation is a process in which 32-bit float variables are cast to smaller float variables, like 16-bit or



8-bit float variables.

- D. A narrow transformation is an operation in which data is exchanged across the cluster.
- E. A narrow transformation is an operation in which no data is exchanged across the cluster.

Correct Answer: E

A narrow transformation is an operation in which no data is exchanged across the cluster. Correct! In narrow transformations, no data is exchanged across the cluster, since these transformations do not require any data from outside of the partition they are applied on. Typical narrow transformations include filter, drop, and coalesce. A narrow transformation is an operation in which data is exchanged across partitions. No, that would be one definition of a wide transformation, but not of a narrow transformation. Wide transformations typically cause a shuffle, in which data is exchanged across partitions, executors, and the cluster. A narrow transformation is an operation in which data is exchanged across the cluster. No, see explanation just above this one. A narrow transformation is a process in which 32-bit float variables are cast to smaller float variables, like 16-bit or 8-bit float variables. No, type conversion has nothing to do with narrow transformations in Spark. A narrow transformation is a process in which data from multiple RDDs is used. No. A resilient distributed dataset (RDD) can be described as a collection of partitions. In a narrow transformation, no data is exchanged between partitions. Thus, no data is exchanged between RDDs. One could say though that a narrow transformation and, in fact, any transformation results in a new RDD being created. This is because a transformation results in a change to an existing RDD (RDDs are the foundation of other Spark data structures, like DataFrames). But, since RDDs are immutable, a new RDD needs to be created to reflect the change caused by the transformation. More info: Spark Transformation and Action: A Deep Dive | by Misbah Uddin | CodeX | Medium

QUESTION 4

Which of the following code blocks creates a new DataFrame with two columns season and wind_speed_ms where column season is of data type string and column wind_speed_ms is of data type double?

- A. spark.DataFrame({"season": ["winter", "summer"], "wind_speed_ms": [4.5, 7.5]})
- B. spark.createDataFrame([("summer", 4.5), ("winter", 7.5)], ["season", "wind_speed_ms"])
- C. 1. from pyspark.sql import types as T
- 2. spark.createDataFrame((("summer", 4.5), ("winter", 7.5)),
- D. StructType([T.StructField("season", T.CharType()), T.StructField("season",
- E. DoubleType())]))
- F. spark.newDataFrame([("summer", 4.5), ("winter", 7.5)], ["season", "wind_speed_ms"])
- G. spark.createDataFrame({"season": ["winter", "summer"], "wind_speed_ms": [4.5, 7.5]})

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5



Which of the following code blocks returns a DataFrame that has all columns of DataFrame transactionsDf and an additional column predErrorSquared which is the squared value of column predError in DataFrame transactionsDf?

- A. transactionsDf.withColumn("predError", pow(col("predErrorSquared"), 2))
- B. transactionsDf.withColumnRenamed("predErrorSquared", pow(predError, 2))
- C. transactionsDf.withColumn("predErrorSquared", pow(col("predError"), lit(2)))
- D. transactionsDf.withColumn("predErrorSquared", pow(predError, lit(2)))
- E. transactionsDf.withColumn("predErrorSquared", "predError"**2)

Correct Answer: C

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