

Databricks

Exam Questions Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate

Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam



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 has configured a Structured Streaming job to read from a table, manipulate the data, and then perform a streaming write into a new table. The code block used by the data engineer is below:

```
(spark.table("sales")
  .withColumn("avg_price", col("sales") / col("units"))
  .writeStream
  .option("checkpointLocation", checkpointPath)
  .outputMode("complete")
  .trigger(          )
  .table("new_sales")
)
```

If the data engineer only wants the query to execute a micro-batch to process data every 5 seconds, which of the following lines of code should the data engineer use to fill in the blank?

- A. trigger("5 seconds")
- B. trigger()
- C. trigger(once="5 seconds")
- D. trigger(processingTime="5 seconds")
- E. trigger(continuous="5 seconds")

Answer: D

Explanation:

ProcessingTime trigger with two-seconds micro-batch interval df.writeStream \n format("console") \n trigger(processingTime='2 seconds') \n start()\n <https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/structured-streaming-programming-guide.html#triggers>

NEW QUESTION 3

A data engineer is attempting to drop a Spark SQL table my_table and runs the following command:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS my_table;
```

After running this command, the engineer notices that the data files and metadata files have been deleted from the file system.

Which of the following describes why all of these files were deleted?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

managed tables files and metadata are managed by metastore and will be deleted when the table is dropped . while external tables the metadata is stored in a external location. hence when a external table is dropped you clear off only the metadata and the files (data) remain.

NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following must be specified when creating a new Delta Live Tables pipeline?

- A. A key-value pair configuration
- B. The preferred DBU/hour cost
- C. A path to cloud storage location for the written data
- D. A location of a target database for the written data
- E. At least one notebook library to be executed

Answer: E

Explanation:

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/delta-live-tables/tutorial-pipelines.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following can be used to simplify and unify siloed data architectures that are specialized for specific use cases?

- A. None of these
- B. Data lake
- C. Data warehouse
- D. All of these
- E. Data lakehouse

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 6

Which of the following benefits is provided by the array functions from Spark SQL?

- A. An ability to work with data in a variety of types at once
- B. An ability to work with data within certain partitions and windows
- C. An ability to work with time-related data in specified intervals
- D. An ability to work with complex, nested data ingested from JSON files
- E. An ability to work with an array of tables for procedural automation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Array functions in Spark SQL are primarily used for working with arrays and complex, nested data structures, such as those often encountered when ingesting JSON files. These functions allow you to manipulate and query nested arrays and structures within your data, making it easier to extract and work with specific elements or values within complex data formats. While some of the other options (such as option A for working with different data types) are features of Spark SQL or SQL in general, array functions specifically excel at handling complex, nested data structures like those found in JSON files.

NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following statements regarding the relationship between Silver tables and Bronze tables is always true?

- A. Silver tables contain a less refined, less clean view of data than Bronze data.
- B. Silver tables contain aggregates while Bronze data is unaggregated.
- C. Silver tables contain more data than Bronze tables.
- D. Silver tables contain a more refined and cleaner view of data than Bronze tables.
- E. Silver tables contain less data than Bronze tables.

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.databricks.com/glossary/medallion-architecture>

NEW QUESTION 8

A data analyst has created a Delta table sales that is used by the entire data analysis team. They want help from the data engineering team to implement a series of tests to ensure the data is clean. However, the data engineering team uses Python for its tests rather than SQL.

Which of the following commands could the data engineering team use to access sales in PySpark?

- A. `SELECT * FROM sales`
- B. There is no way to share data between PySpark and SQL.
- C. `spark.sql("sales")`
- D. `spark.delta.table("sales")`
- E. `spark.table("sales")`

Answer: E

Explanation:

<https://spark.apache.org/docs/3.2.1/api/python/reference/api/pyspark.sql.Session.readStream.html>

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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%20processed%20in%20each%20trigger>.

NEW QUESTION 10

A data engineer has been using a Databricks SQL dashboard to monitor the cleanliness of the input data to a data analytics dashboard for a retail use case. The job has a Databricks SQL query that returns the number of store-level records where sales is equal to zero. The data engineer wants their entire team to be notified via a messaging webhook whenever this value is greater than 0.

Which of the following approaches can the data engineer use to notify their entire team via a messaging webhook whenever the number of stores with \$0 in sales is greater than zero?

- A. They can set up an Alert with a custom template.
- B. They can set up an Alert with a new email alert destination.
- C. They can set up an Alert with one-time notifications.
- D. They can set up an Alert with a new webhook alert destination.
- E. They can set up an Alert without notifications.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 12

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 14

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 17

A data engineer needs to use a Delta table as part of a data pipeline, but they do not know if they have the appropriate permissions. In which of the following locations can the data engineer review their permissions on the table?

- A. Databricks Filesystem
- B. Jobs
- C. Dashboards
- D. Repos
- E. Data Explorer

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 21

A data engineer needs to apply custom logic to identify employees with more than 5 years of experience in array column employees in table stores. The custom logic should create a new column exp_employees that is an array of all of the employees with more than 5 years of experience for each row. In order to apply this custom logic at scale, the data engineer wants to use the FILTER higher-order function.

Which of the following code blocks successfully completes this task?

```

SELECT
  store_id,
  employees,
  FILTER (employees, i -> i.years_exp > 5) AS exp_employees
FROM stores;
A.

SELECT
  store_id,
  employees,
  FILTER (exp_employees, years_exp > 5) AS exp_employees
FROM stores;
B.

SELECT
  store_id,
  employees,
  FILTER (employees, years_exp > 5) AS exp_employees
FROM stores;
C.

SELECT
  store_id,
  employees,
  CASE WHEN employees.years_exp > 5 THEN employees
        ELSE NULL
        END AS exp_employees
FROM stores;
D.

SELECT
  store_id,
  employees,
  FILTER (exp_employees, i -> i.years_exp > 5) AS exp_employees
FROM stores;
E.

```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23

A data engineer runs a statement every day to copy the previous day's sales into the table transactions. Each day's sales are in their own file in the location "/transactions/raw".

Today, the data engineer runs the following command to complete this task:

```

COPY INTO transactions
FROM "/transactions/raw"
FILEFORMAT = PARQUET;

```

After running the command today, the data engineer notices that the number of records in table transactions has not changed. Which of the following describes why the statement might not have copied any new records into the table?

- A. The format of the files to be copied were not included with the FORMAT_OPTIONS keyword.
- B. The names of the files to be copied were not included with the FILES keyword.
- C. The previous day's file has already been copied into the table.
- D. The PARQUET file format does not support COPY INTO.
- E. The COPY INTO statement requires the table to be refreshed to view the copied rows.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.databricks.com/en/ingestion/copy-into/index.html> The COPY

INTO SQL command lets you load data from a file location into a Delta table. This is a re- triable and idempotent operation; files in the source location that have already been loaded are skipped. if there are no new records, the only consistent choice is C no new files were loaded because already loaded files were skipped.

NEW QUESTION 28

Which of the following commands can be used to write data into a Delta table while avoiding the writing of duplicate records?

- A. DROP
- B. IGNORE
- C. MERGE
- D. APPEND
- E. INSERT

Answer: C

Explanation:

To write data into a Delta table while avoiding the writing of duplicate records, you can use the MERGE command. The MERGE command in Delta Lake allows you to combine the ability to insert new records and update existing records in a single atomic operation. The MERGE command compares the data being written with the existing data in the Delta table based on specified matching criteria, typically using a primary key or unique identifier. It then performs conditional actions, such as inserting new records or updating existing records, depending on the comparison results. By using the MERGE command, you can handle the prevention of duplicate records in a more controlled and efficient manner. It allows you to synchronize and reconcile data from different sources while avoiding duplication and ensuring data integrity.

NEW QUESTION 32

A data engineer has been using a Databricks SQL dashboard to monitor the cleanliness of the input data to an ELT job. The ELT job has its Databricks SQL query that returns the number of input records containing unexpected NULL values. The data engineer wants their entire team to be notified via a messaging webhook whenever this value reaches 100.

Which of the following approaches can the data engineer use to notify their entire team via a messaging webhook whenever the number of NULL values reaches 100?

- A. They can set up an Alert with a custom template.
- B. They can set up an Alert with a new email alert destination.
- C. They can set up an Alert with a new webhook alert destination.
- D. They can set up an Alert with one-time notifications.
- E. They can set up an Alert without notifications.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To achieve this, the data engineer can set up an Alert in the Databricks workspace that triggers when the query results exceed the threshold of 100 NULL values. They can create a new webhook alert destination in the Alert's configuration settings and provide the necessary messaging webhook URL to receive notifications. When the Alert is triggered, it will send a message to the configured webhook URL, which will then notify the entire team of the issue.

NEW QUESTION 37

Which of the following describes a scenario in which a data engineer will want to use a single-node cluster?

- A. When they are working interactively with a small amount of data
- B. When they are running automated reports to be refreshed as quickly as possible
- C. When they are working with SQL within Databricks SQL
- D. When they are concerned about the ability to automatically scale with larger data
- E. When they are manually running reports with a large amount of data

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Single Node cluster is a cluster consisting of an Apache Spark driver and no Spark workers. A Single Node cluster supports Spark jobs and all Spark data sources, including Delta Lake. A Standard cluster requires a minimum of one Spark worker to run Spark jobs.

NEW QUESTION 39

An engineering manager wants to monitor the performance of a recent project using a Databricks SQL query. For the first week following the project's release, the manager wants the query results to be updated every minute. However, the manager is concerned that the compute resources used for the query will be left running and cost the organization a lot of money beyond the first week of the project's release.

Which of the following approaches can the engineering team use to ensure the query does not cost the organization any money beyond the first week of the project's release?

- A. They can set a limit to the number of DBUs that are consumed by the SQL Endpoint.
- B. They can set the query's refresh schedule to end after a certain number of refreshes.
- C. They cannot ensure the query does not cost the organization money beyond the first week of the project's release.
- D. They can set a limit to the number of individuals that are able to manage the query's refresh schedule.
- E. They can set the query's refresh schedule to end on a certain date in the query scheduler.

Answer: E

Explanation:

If a dashboard is configured for automatic updates, it has a Scheduled button at the top, rather than a Schedule button. To stop automatically updating the dashboard and remove its subscriptions:

Click Scheduled.

In the Refresh every drop-down, select Never.

Click Save. The Scheduled button label changes to Schedule. Source:<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/sql/user/dashboards/>

NEW QUESTION 42

A data engineer and data analyst are working together on a data pipeline. The data engineer is working on the raw, bronze, and silver layers of the pipeline using Python, and the data analyst is working on the gold layer of the pipeline using SQL. The raw source of the pipeline is a streaming input. They now want to migrate their pipeline to use Delta Live Tables.

Which of the following changes will need to be made to the pipeline when migrating to Delta Live Tables?

- A. None of these changes will need to be made
- B. The pipeline will need to stop using the medallion-based multi-hop architecture
- C. The pipeline will need to be written entirely in SQL
- D. The pipeline will need to use a batch source in place of a streaming source
- E. The pipeline will need to be written entirely in Python

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47

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 49

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 50

A data engineer that is new to using Python needs to create a Python function to add two integers together and return the sum?

Which of the following code blocks can the data engineer use to complete this task?

A)

```
function add_integers(x, y):
    return x + y
```

B)

```
function add_integers(x, y):
    x + y
```

C)

```
def add_integers(x, y):
    print(x + y)
```

D)

```
def add_integers(x, y):
    return x + y
```

E)

```
def add_integers(x, y):
    x + y
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_functions.asp

NEW QUESTION 54

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 55

In which of the following scenarios should a data engineer use the MERGE INTO command instead of the INSERT INTO command?

- A. When the location of the data needs to be changed
- B. When the target table is an external table
- C. When the source table can be deleted
- D. When the target table cannot contain duplicate records
- E. When the source is not a Delta table

Answer: D

Explanation:

With merge, you can avoid inserting the duplicate records. The dataset containing the new logs needs to be deduplicated within itself. By the SQL semantics of merge, it matches and deduplicates the new data with the existing data in the table, but if there is duplicate data within the new dataset, it is inserted. <https://docs.databricks.com/en/delta/merge.html#:~:text=With%20merge%20%2C%20you%20can%20avoid%20inserting%20the%20duplicate%20records.&text=The%20dataset%20containing%20the%20new,new%20dataset%2C%20it%20is%20inserted.>

NEW QUESTION 59

Which of the following code blocks will remove the rows where the value in column age is greater than 25 from the existing Delta table my_table and save the updated table?

- A. `SELECT * FROM my_table WHERE age > 25;`
- B. `UPDATE my_table WHERE age > 25;`
- C. `DELETE FROM my_table WHERE age > 25;`
- D. `UPDATE my_table WHERE age <= 25;`
- E. `DELETE FROM my_table WHERE age <= 25;`

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 62

Which of the following Structured Streaming queries is performing a hop from a Silver table to a Gold table?

A.

```
(spark.readStream.load(rawSalesLocation)
  .writeStream
  .option("checkpointLocation", checkpointPath)
  .outputMode("append")
  .table("newSales")
)
```

B.

```
(spark.read.load(rawSalesLocation)
  .writeStream
  .option("checkpointLocation", checkpointPath)
  .outputMode("append")
  .table("newSales")
)
```

C.

```
(spark.table("sales")
  .withColumn("avgPrice", col("sales") / col("units"))
  .writeStream
  .option("checkpointLocation", checkpointPath)
  .outputMode("append")
  .table("newSales")
)
```

D.

```
(spark.table("sales")
  .filter(col("units") > 0)
  .writeStream
  .option("checkpointLocation", checkpointPath)
  .outputMode("append")
  .table("newSales")
)
```

E.

```
(spark.table("sales")
  .groupBy("store")
  .agg(sum("sales"))
  .writeStream
  .option("checkpointLocation", checkpointPath)
  .outputMode("complete")
  .table("newSales")
)
```

A.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 63

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 67

A data engineer wants to create a relational object by pulling data from two tables. The relational object does not need to be used by other data engineers in other sessions. In order to save on storage costs, the data engineer wants to avoid copying and storing physical data.

Which of the following relational objects should the data engineer create?

- A. Spark SQL Table
- B. View
- C. Database
- D. Temporary view
- E. Delta Table

Answer: D

Explanation:

Temp view : session based Create temp view view_name as query All these are termed as session ended: Opening a new notebook Detaching and reattaching a cluster Installing a python package Restarting a cluster

NEW QUESTION 68

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69

Which of the following describes a benefit of creating an external table from Parquet rather than CSV when using a CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement?

- A. Parquet files can be partitioned
- B. CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statements cannot be used on files

- C. Parquet files have a well-defined schema
- D. Parquet files have the ability to be optimized
- E. Parquet files will become Delta tables

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://www.databricks.com/glossary/what-is-parquet#:~:text=Columnar%20storage%20like%20Apache%20Parquet,compared%20to%20row%20oriented%20databases>. Columnar storage like Apache Parquet is designed to bring efficiency compared to row-based files like CSV. When querying, columnar storage you can skip over the non-relevant data very quickly. As a result, aggregation queries are less time-consuming compared to row-oriented databases.

NEW QUESTION 70

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 74

A data engineer has configured a Structured Streaming job to read from a table, manipulate the data, and then perform a streaming write into a new table. The code block used by the data engineer is below:

```
(spark.readStream
  .table("sales")
  .withColumn("avg_price", col("sales") / col("units"))
  .writeStream
  .option("checkpointLocation", checkpointPath)
  .outputMode("complete")
  * _____
  .table("new_sales")
)
```

If the data engineer only wants the query to process all of the available data in as many batches as required, which of the following lines of code should the data engineer use to fill in the blank?

- A. processingTime(1)
- B. trigger(availableNow=True)
- C. trigger(parallelBatch=True)
- D. trigger(processingTime="once")
- E. trigger(continuous="once")

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/71061809/trigger-availablenow-for-delta-source-streaming-queries-in-pyspark-databricks>

NEW QUESTION 78

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