

Databricks

Exam Questions Databricks-Certified-Data-Engineer-Associate

Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

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 \
format("console") \ trigger(processingTime='2 seconds') \ start()
https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/structured-streaming-programming-guide.html#triggers
```

NEW QUESTION 2

A data analyst has developed a query that runs against Delta table. They want help from the data engineering team to implement a series of tests to ensure the data returned by the query is clean. However, the data engineering team uses Python for its tests rather than SQL.

Which of the following operations could the data engineering team use to run the query and operate with the results in PySpark?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession spark = SparkSession.builder.getOrCreate()
df = spark.sql("SELECT * FROM sales") print(df.count())
```

NEW QUESTION 3

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 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

A data engineer is working with two tables. Each of these tables is displayed below in its entirety.

sales

customer_id	spend	units
a1	28.94	7
a3	874.12	23
a4	8.99	1

favorite_stores

customer_id	store_id
a1	s1
a2	s1
a4	s2

The data engineer runs the following query to join these tables together:

```
SELECT
    sales.customer_id,
    sales.spend,
    favorite_stores.store_id
FROM sales
LEFT JOIN favorite_stores
ON sales.customer_id = favorite_stores.customer_id;
```

Which of the following will be returned by the above query?

- A.

customer_id	spend	store_id
a1	28.94	s1
a4	8.99	s2
- B.

customer_id	spend	units	store_id
a1	28.94	7	s1
a4	8.99	1	s2
- C.

customer_id	spend	store_id
a1	28.94	s1
a3	874.12	NULL
a4	8.99	s2
- D.

customer_id	spend	store_id
a1	28.94	s1
a2	NULL	s1
a3	874.12	NULL
a4	8.99	s2
- E.

customer_id	spend	store_id
a1	28.94	s1
a2	NULL	s1
a4	8.99	s2

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

A data engineer wants to schedule their Databricks SQL dashboard to refresh every hour, but they only want the associated SQL endpoint to be running when it is necessary. The dashboard has multiple queries on multiple datasets associated with it. The data that feeds the dashboard is automatically processed using a Databricks Job.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

A data engineer only wants to execute the final block of a Python program if the Python variable `day_of_week` is equal to 1 and the Python variable `review_period` is True.

Which of the following control flow statements should the data engineer use to begin this conditionally executed code block?

- A. `if day_of_week = 1 and review_period:`
- B. `if day_of_week = 1 and review_period = "True":`
- C. `if day_of_week == 1 and review_period == "True":`
- D. `if day_of_week == 1 and review_period:`
- E. `if day_of_week = 1 & review_period: = "True":`

Answer: D

Explanation:

This statement will check if the variable `day_of_week` is equal to 1 and if the variable `review_period` evaluates to a truthy value. The use of the double equal sign (`==`) in the comparison of `day_of_week` is important, as a single equal sign (`=`) would be used to assign a value to the variable instead of checking its value. The use of a single ampersand (`&`) instead of the keyword `and` is not valid syntax in Python. The use of quotes around True in options B and C will result in a string comparison, which will not evaluate to True even if the value of `review_period` is True.

NEW QUESTION 8

Which of the following describes the relationship between Bronze tables and raw data?

- A. Bronze tables contain less data than raw data files.
- B. Bronze tables contain more truthful data than raw data.
- C. Bronze tables contain aggregates while raw data is unaggregated.
- D. Bronze tables contain a less refined view of data than raw data.
- E. Bronze tables contain raw data with a schema applied.

Answer: E

Explanation:

The Bronze layer is where we land all the data from external source systems. The table structures in this layer correspond to the source system table structures "as-is," along with any additional metadata columns that capture the load date/time, process ID, etc. The focus in this layer is quick Change Data Capture and the ability to provide an historical archive of source (cold storage), data lineage, auditability, reprocessing if needed without rereading the data from the source system.
<https://www.databricks.com/glossary/medallion-architecture#:~:text=Bronze%20layer%20%28raw%20data%29>

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 new data engineering team has been assigned to an ELT project. The new data engineering team will need full privileges on the database customers to fully manage the project.

Which of the following commands can be used to grant full permissions on the database to the new data engineering team?

- A. GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE customers TO team;
- B. GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE team TO customers;
- C. GRANT SELECT PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE customers TO teams;
- D. GRANT SELECT CREATE MODIFY USAGE PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE customers TO team;
- E. GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE customers TO team;

Answer: E

Explanation:

To grant full privileges on the database "customers" to the new data engineering team, you can use the GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES command as shown in option E. This command provides the team with all possible privileges on the specified database, allowing them to fully manage it.

NEW QUESTION 15

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 16

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 17

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 20

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 25

Which of the following describes a scenario in which a data team will want to utilize cluster pools?

- A. An automated report needs to be refreshed as quickly as possible.
- B. An automated report needs to be made reproducible.
- C. An automated report needs to be tested to identify errors.
- D. An automated report needs to be version-controlled across multiple collaborators.
- E. An automated report needs to be runnable by all stakeholders.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cluster pools are typically used in distributed computing environments, such as cloud-based data platforms like Databricks. They allow you to pre-allocate a set of compute resources (a cluster) for specific tasks or workloads. In this case, if an automated report needs to be refreshed as quickly as possible, you can allocate a cluster pool with sufficient resources to ensure fast data processing and report generation. This helps ensure that the report is generated with minimal latency and can be delivered to stakeholders in a timely manner. Cluster pools allow you to optimize resource allocation for high-demand, time-sensitive tasks like real-time report generation.

NEW QUESTION 26

A data engineer has a Python variable `table_name` that they would like to use in a SQL query. They want to construct a Python code block that will run the query using `table_name`.

They have the following incomplete code block:

```
(f"SELECT customer_id, spend FROM {table_name}")
```

Which of the following can be used to fill in the blank to successfully complete the task?

- A. `spark.delta.sql`
- B. `spark.delta.table`
- C. `spark.table`
- D. `dbutils.sql`
- E. `spark.sql`

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 31

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 down
- 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 33

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 38

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 40

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 41

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 45

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 46

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 51

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%2Doriented%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 52

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 55

A data architect has determined that a table of the following format is necessary:

employeeId	startDate	avgRating
a1	2009-01-06	5.5
a2	2018-11-21	7.1
...

Which of the following code blocks uses SQL DDL commands to create an empty Delta table in the above format regardless of whether a table already exists with this name?

- ```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS table_name (
 employeeId STRING,
 startDate DATE,
 avgRating FLOAT
)

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE table_name AS
SELECT
 employeeId STRING,
 startDate DATE,
 avgRating FLOAT
USING DELTA

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE table_name WITH COLUMNS (
 employeeId STRING,
 startDate DATE,
 avgRating FLOAT
) USING DELTA

CREATE TABLE table_name AS
SELECT
 employeeId STRING,
 startDate DATE,
 avgRating FLOAT

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE table_name (
 employeeId STRING,
 startDate DATE,
 avgRating FLOAT
)
```
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
  - E.

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

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 56**

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 57**

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