

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Microsoft

DP-750

Microsoft Certified: Azure Databricks Data Engineer Associate

SHARED BY [u/honest_panda_42](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
SHARED	October 15, 2026
EXAM	Microsoft DP-750, Microsoft Certified: Azure Databricks Data Engineer Associate

Shared by u/honest_panda_42 on aiexamcerts

10 practice questions for the Microsoft DP-750 exam, Microsoft Certified: Azure Databricks Data Engineer Associate, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/microsoft/dp-750. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code DP-750 and the question number.

1. Which command restores a Delta table to the state it had at version 5?

- A RESTORE TABLE sales TO VERSION AS OF 5
- B VACUUM sales RETAIN 5 HOURS
- C OPTIMIZE sales ZORDER BY (id)
- D DESCRIBE DETAIL sales

Answer: A

RESTORE TABLE with TO VERSION AS OF rolls the table back to the chosen version, which is the recovery step after a bad write. VACUUM deletes files and can make older versions unrecoverable, which makes it a dangerous tempting choice. OPTIMIZE and DESCRIBE DETAIL do not change the table's contents.

2. A Databricks cluster that scales between a minimum and maximum number of _____ is set up with autoscaling.

Answer: workers (also accepted: worker nodes)

Autoscaling adds and removes worker nodes between the configured minimum and maximum as the workload changes. The driver node is separate and does not scale this way. Teams set the range to balance speed against cost.

3. Which trigger processes all currently available files in batches and then stops, for incremental batch-style ingestion?

- A `trigger(processingTime='1 second')`, which runs micro-batches on a fixed interval
- B `trigger(continuous='1 second')`, which uses continuous processing
- C `trigger(availableNow=True)`
- D `trigger(processingTime='0 seconds')`, which starts without any wait between batches

Answer: C

`availableNow` processes everything that is available, in one or more batches, and then stops, which suits scheduled incremental loads. A processing-time trigger keeps the stream running on an interval, which makes it a tempting but different pattern. The continuous trigger is for low-latency processing rather than stop-after-backlog runs.

4. A Unity Catalog external location combines a storage credential with a cloud storage path that Unity Catalog governs.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

True. An external location pairs a storage credential, which holds the access method, with a cloud storage path, so Unity Catalog can control who reads and writes that path. This is how external tables and volumes are governed.

5. Which two statements about COPY INTO are correct? (Choose two.)
- A It tracks which files were already loaded, so a rerun skips them
 - B It requires a streaming checkpoint directory before it can run
 - C It can read files from a Unity Catalog volume or a cloud storage path
 - D It always drops and recreates the target table first
 - E It works only with Parquet files

Answer: A, C

COPY INTO is idempotent for files it has already loaded, and it reads from volumes or cloud paths. It does not need a streaming checkpoint, which makes option B a tempting misconception about Auto Loader. Dropping the table and limiting it to Parquet are both false.

6. Which Spark property controls whether Adaptive Query Execution is enabled?
- A `spark.databricks.delta.retentionDurationCheck.enabled`
 - B `spark.sql.adaptive.enabled`
 - C `spark.executor.memory`
 - D `spark.sql.shuffle.partitions`

Answer: B

`spark.sql.adaptive.enabled` is the setting that turns Adaptive Query Execution on or off, which lets Spark adjust plans at runtime. The Delta retention check is a real property but governs vacuum safety, which makes it a distractor. Memory and shuffle partition settings tune resources rather than the adaptive planner itself.

7. Which secret store is recommended for database passwords that notebooks need in Azure Databricks?

- A A plain text variable typed directly into the notebook
- B A comment in the cluster init script
- C A file committed to the default branch of the Git repository
- D An Azure Key Vault-backed secret scope

Answer: D

An Azure Key Vault-backed secret scope keeps the password in the vault and lets notebooks read it with `dbutils.secrets.get`, without exposing the value in code. Plain text in a notebook or a committed file exposes the secret to anyone with access. An init script comment is also visible and is a tempting but unsafe place to keep a password.

8. A streaming ingestion job keeps its progress in a _____ location so it can restart without reprocessing files it already handled.

Answer: checkpoint

The checkpoint location stores the progress and state of a Structured Streaming query, so a restart resumes where it stopped. Without it, a restart can reprocess data or lose track of progress. The checkpoint is separate from the schema location used by Auto Loader.

9. Which Delta command shows the operation history of a table, including its versions and the user who ran each operation?

- A DESCRIBE HISTORY
- B VACUUM with DRY RUN
- C SHOW PARTITIONS
- D ANALYZE TABLE COMPUTE STATISTICS

Answer: A

DESCRIBE HISTORY lists each version with its operation, timestamp and user, which supports audits and troubleshooting. VACUUM with DRY RUN lists files that would be deleted rather than history. Partitions and statistics describe layout and optimizer data, not operations.

10. What is the main purpose of Databricks Asset Bundles?

- A To store secret values for notebooks in one place
- B To replace Unity Catalog governance with a workspace setting
- C To define and deploy jobs, pipelines and other resources as code
- D To cache query results for SQL warehouses

Answer: C

Databricks Asset Bundles describe jobs, pipelines and other resources in version-controlled files and deploy them to a workspace repeatably. Secret scopes store secrets, which makes option A a tempting mix-up. Governance and result caching are separate features.