

Matrix Data Engineer Interview Guide – Experienced 3+

Round 1: Technical Round

1. Introduction

The interviewer began with a brief "Introduce yourself" question, focusing on my background and relevant experience in data engineering.

2. Conceptual Differences

Explained the differences between Data Warehouse, Data Lake, and Delta Lake, highlighting their use cases:

- Data Warehouse for structured data and analytics.
- Data Lake for storing large volumes of raw data.
- Delta Lake as a hybrid solution providing ACID compliance for data lakes.

3. Spark Execution Flow

- Described the execution flow of a Spark job, focusing on how transformations are lazy and executed only when an action is called.
- Discussed the creation of DAGs (Directed Acyclic Graphs) and how Spark stages jobs.

4. Memory Management in Spark

- Explained Spark's memory management, including executor memory, storage memory, and shuffle memory.
- Differentiated between broadcast variables (used for sharing a read-only variable across tasks) and accumulators (used for aggregating values).
- Real-Life Example: Used broadcast variables to distribute a small lookup table across nodes for faster joins.

5. Handling Skewed Data

Discussed strategies to handle skewed data:

- Salting keys to evenly distribute data.
- Using repartition() or coalesce() to optimize partitioning.

6. Salting Implementation

Provided an example of salting keys to mitigate skew:

```
from pyspark.sql.functions import col, concat, lit, rand
df = df.withColumn("salted_key", concat(col("key"), lit("_"), (rand() * 10).cast("int")))
```

7. Spark Configurations for Large-Scale Jobs

Explained the process of deciding **executor memory, cores, and driver memory**:

- Consider data size, complexity of operations, and cluster capacity.
- Highlighted tuning using Spark UI for optimal performance.

Round 2: Technical + Problem-Solving Round

1. Scala Basics

Explained the difference between var, val, and def in Scala:

- var: Mutable variable.
- val: Immutable variable.
- def: Method definition.

2. SOLID Principles in Scala

Described the **SOLID principles** with examples in Scala:

- Single Responsibility, Open-Closed, Liskov Substitution, Interface Segregation, and Dependency Inversion.

3. Traits in Scala

Explained how **traits** are used for multiple inheritance and reusable code.

4. Monads in Scala

- Defined **Monad** as a design pattern for chaining operations.
- Example: Option in Scala for handling null safety.

5. Spark Scala Code

Task: Calculate a 7-day moving average of clicks for each user_id.

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.expressions.Window
```

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.functions._
```

```
val windowSpec = Window.partitionBy("user_id").orderBy("click_date").rowsBetween(-6, 0)
val result = df.withColumn("moving_avg", avg("clicks").over(windowSpec))
result.show()
```

6. SQL Query

Task: Calculate cumulative sales for each product in each store, ordered by sale_date.

```
SELECT  
    store_id,  
    product_id,  
    sale_date,  
    SUM(sales_amount) OVER (PARTITION BY store_id, product_id ORDER  
    BY sale_date) AS cumulative_sales  
FROM  
    sales;
```

7. SQL Sorting and Partitioning

Differentiated between SORT BY, ORDER BY, DISTRIBUTE BY, and CLUSTER BY:

- ORDER BY: Global ordering of results (single reducer).
- SORT BY: Local ordering within partitions.
- DISTRIBUTE BY: Partitioning data based on column values.
- CLUSTER BY: Combines DISTRIBUTE BY and SORT BY.

Glassdoor Matrix Review –

<https://www.glassdoor.co.in/Reviews/Matrix-Reviews-E832341.htm>

Matrix Careers –

<https://www.matrixcomsec.com/about-us/career/>

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