

Data Engineering Interview Questions



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Job Details

- **Position:** Data Engineer
- **Experience:** 3+ years
- **Location:** Gurgaon
- **Work mode:** Hybrid
- **Compensation:** ₹14–20 LPA
- **Total Rounds:** 3
- **Top Required Skills:**
 1. Advanced SQL
 2. Apache Spark & Hive
 3. Python/Scala/Java coding
 4. Data Modeling & Pipeline Design
 5. Communication, Stakeholder Management, Team Collaboration

Round 1

SQL & Coding

1. Running Sum with Window Function
 - a. Given a table sales(id, branch_id, txn_date, amount), write a query to calculate the running total of sales per branch, ordered by txn_date.
 - b. Follow-up: How would you handle ties on txn_date?
2. Top-N per Group
 - a. From the same sales table, find the top 3 transactions by amount per branch.
 - b. Expected: Use ROW_NUMBER() or DENSE_RANK(). Explain the difference and edge cases with ties.
3. De-duplication
 - a. Given a user logins table with duplicates, write a query to keep only the latest login per user.
 - b. Follow-up: Compare ROW_NUMBER() vs MAX(date) + GROUP BY. Which is more efficient at scale?
4. Complex Join Query
 - a. Two tables: employees(id, name, dept_id, salary) and departments(dept_id, dept_name).
 - b. Write a query to list employees working in departments where the average salary is higher than the company average.
 - c. Expected: Use GROUP BY dept_id with HAVING and a subquery for company average.

Coding (Python / Java / Scala)

- Write a function to return indices of all subarrays in an integer array that sum to zero.
- Example:
Input $\rightarrow [1, 2, -3, 4, -1, 2, -2]$
Output $\rightarrow (0,2), (2,4), (4,6)...$
- Expected Discussion:
 - Naïve solution = $O(n^2)$ \rightarrow check all subarrays.
 - Optimized solution = $O(n)$ using prefix sum + hashmap.

Round 2

Big Data / Spark + System Design

1. Broadcast Joins

- a. What is a broadcast join in Spark?
- b. Follow-up: When would you use it? What happens if the broadcast dataset is too large?

2. Data Skew & Shuffle

- a. A Spark join job is running slowly due to data skew. How would you detect and fix it?
- b. Expected: Key salting, repartitioning, map-side joins, skew hint in Spark 3.x.

3. Partitioning vs Bucketing

- a. What's the difference between partitioning and bucketing in Hive?
- b. Follow-up: When would bucketing be more effective than partitioning (e.g., small but high-cardinality columns)?

4. Spark DAG Execution

- a. Explain what happens internally when a Spark job with filter → groupBy → join runs.
- b. Follow-up: Which steps cause shuffles? How do shuffles impact performance?

System Design / Data Modeling

Scenario:

Design a data warehouse schema for telecom call records (CDRs). Each record contains:

- caller_id, callee_id, call_duration, call_timestamp.

Expected Discussion:

- Use a fact table for CDRs.
- Dimension tables: Customer, Region, Time.
- Support analytics like “top callers per day”, “avg call duration per region”.
- Partition fact table by date for efficient querying.

Round 3

HR / Managerial

1. Project Experience

- a. Walk me through a recent project where you built a data pipeline.
- b. What challenges did you face? (e.g., scaling, performance tuning, schema evolution)
- c. How did you solve them?

2. Stakeholder Management

- a. Tell me about a time when the business demanded real-time dashboards but infra costs were too high.
- b. How did you manage expectations and balance cost vs. performance?

3. Incident Handling

- a. Describe a time when a production data pipeline failed at night.
- b. What immediate steps did you take?
- c. How did you prevent recurrence?

4. Teamwork & Collaboration

- a. How do you collaborate with remote teams across countries (e.g., Germany vs. India)?
- b. Share an example of overcoming cultural/communication gaps.

5. Why Deutsche Telekom?

- a. Why do you want to join Deutsche Telekom?
- b. What are your expectations from this role and team?

Thank You

Best of luck with your
upcoming interviews
— you've got this!

