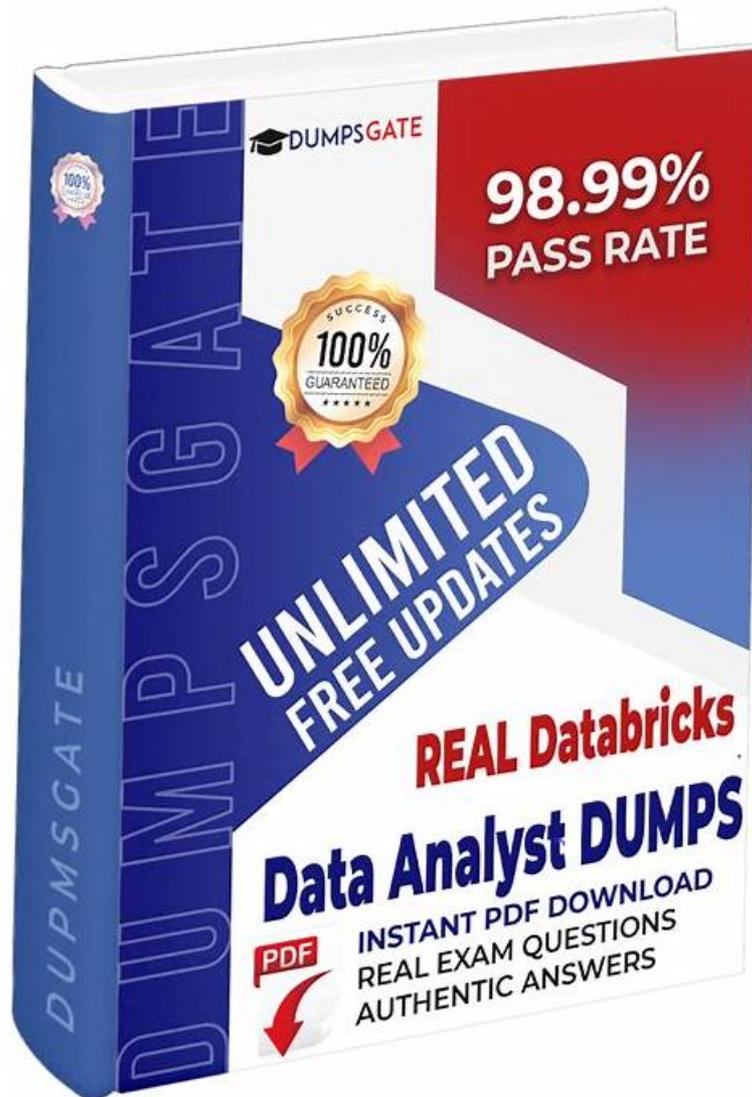


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Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Management: The topic describes Delta Lake as a tool for managing data files, Delta Lake manages table metadata, benefits of Delta Lake within the Lakehouse, tables on Databricks, a table owner's responsibilities, and the persistence of data. It also identifies management of a table, usage of Data Explorer by a table owner, and organization-specific considerations of PII data. Lastly, the topic it explains how the LOCATION keyword changes, usage of Data Explorer to secure data.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Databricks SQL: This topic discusses key and side audiences, users, Databricks SQL benefits, complementing a basic Databricks SQL query, schema browser, Databricks SQL dashboards, and the purpose of Databricks SQL endpoints warehouses. Furthermore, the delves into Serverless Databricks SQL endpoint warehouses, trade-off between cluster size and cost for Databricks SQL endpoints warehouses, and Partner Connect. Lastly it discusses small-file upload, connecting Databricks SQL to visualization tools, the medallion architecture, the gold layer, and the benefits of working with streaming data.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Visualization and Dashboarding: Sub-topics of this topic are about of describing how notifications are sent, how to configure and troubleshoot a basic alert, how to configure a refresh schedule, the pros and cons of sharing dashboards, how query parameters change the output, and how to change the colors of all of the visualizations. It also discusses customized data visualizations, visualization formatting, Query Based Dropdown List, and the method for sharing a dashboard.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytics applications: It describes key moments of statistical distributions, data enhancement, and the blending of data between two source applications. Moreover, the topic also explains last-mile ETL, a scenario in which data blending would be beneficial, key statistical measures, descriptive statistics, and discrete and continuous statistics.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SQL in the Lakehouse: It identifies a query that retrieves data from the database, the output of a SELECT query, a benefit of having ANSI SQL, access, and clean silver-level data. It also compares and contrasts MERGE INTO, INSERT TABLE, and COPY INTO. Lastly, this topic focuses on creating and applying UDFs in common scaling scenarios.

Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

A data analyst runs the following command:

```
INSERT INTO stakeholders.suppliers TABLE stakeholders.new_suppliers;
```

What is the result of running this command?

- A. The suppliers table now contains only the data from the new suppliers table.
- **B. The command fails because it is written incorrectly.**
- C. The suppliers table now contains the data from the new suppliers table, and the new suppliers table now contains the data from the suppliers table.
- D. The suppliers table now contains both the data it had before the command was run and the data from the new suppliers table, including any duplicate data.
- E. The suppliers table now contains both the data it had before the command was run and the data from the new suppliers table, and any duplicate data is deleted.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The command `INSERT INTO stakeholders.suppliers TABLE stakeholders.new_suppliers` is not a valid syntax for inserting data into a table in Databricks SQL. According to the documentation^{1,2}, the correct syntax for inserting data into a table is either: `INSERT { OVERWRITE | INTO } [TABLE] table_name [PARTITION clause] [(column_name [, ...]) | BY NAME] query` or `INSERT INTO [TABLE] table_name REPLACE WHERE predicate query`. The command in the question is missing the `OVERWRITE` or `INTO` keyword, and the query part that specifies the source of the data to be inserted. The `TABLE` keyword is optional and can be omitted. The `PARTITION` clause and the column list are also optional and depend on the table schema and the data source. Therefore, the command in the question will fail with a syntax error.

Reference:

[INSERT | Databricks on AWS](#)

[INSERT - Azure Databricks - Databricks SQL | Microsoft Learn](#)

NEW QUESTION # 48

A stakeholder has provided a data analyst with a lookup dataset in the form of a 50-row CSV file. The data analyst needs to upload this dataset for use as a table in Databricks SQL.

Which approach should the data analyst use to quickly upload the file into a table for use in Databricks SQL?

- **A. Create a table by uploading the file using the Create page within Databricks SQL**
- B. Create a table by manually copying and pasting the data values into cloud storage and then importing the data to Databricks.
- C. Create a table via a connection between Databricks and the desktop facilitated by Partner Connect.
- D. Create a table by uploading the file to cloud storage and then importing the data to Databricks.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Databricks provides a user-friendly interface that allows data analysts to quickly upload small datasets, such as a 50-row CSV file, and create tables within Databricks SQL. The steps are as follows:

Access the Data Upload Interface:

In the Databricks workspace, navigate to the sidebar and click on `New > Add or upload data`.

Select `Create or modify a table`.

Upload the CSV File:

Click on the `browse` button or drag and drop the CSV file directly onto the designated area.

The interface supports uploading up to 10 files simultaneously, with a total size limit of 2 GB.

Configure Table Settings:

After uploading, a preview of the data is displayed.

Specify the table name, select the appropriate schema, and configure any additional settings as needed.

Create the Table:

Once all configurations are set, click on the `Create Table` button to finalize the process.

This method is efficient for quickly importing small datasets without the need for additional tools or complex configurations. Options B, C, and D involve more complex or manual processes that are unnecessary for this task.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Query History provides Databricks SQL users with a lot of benefits. A data analyst has been asked to share all of these benefits with their team as part of a training exercise. One of the benefit statements the analyst provided to their team is incorrect.

Which statement about Query History is incorrect?

- A. It can be used to view the query plan of queries that have run.

- B. It can be used to automate query execution on multiple warehouses (formerly endpoints).
- C. It can be used to troubleshoot slow running queries.
- D. It can be used to debug queries.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Query History in Databricks SQL is intended for reviewing executed queries, understanding their execution plans, and identifying performance issues or errors for debugging purposes. It allows users to analyze query duration, resources used, and potential bottlenecks. However, Query History does not provide any capability to automate the execution of queries across multiple warehouses; automation must be handled through jobs or external orchestration tools, not through the Query History feature itself.

NEW QUESTION # 50

A data analyst has recently joined a new team that uses Databricks SQL, but the analyst has never used Databricks before. The analyst wants to know where in Databricks SQL they can write and execute SQL queries.

On which of the following pages can the analyst write and execute SQL queries?

- A. SQL Editor page
- B. Alerts page
- C. Queries page
- D. Dashboards page
- E. Data page

Answer: A

Explanation:

The SQL Editor page is where the analyst can write and execute SQL queries in Databricks SQL. The SQL Editor page has a query pane where the analyst can type or paste SQL statements, and a results pane where the analyst can view the query results in a table or a chart. The analyst can also browse data objects, edit multiple queries, execute a single query or multiple queries, terminate a query, save a query, download a query result, and more from the SQL Editor page. Reference: Create a query in SQL editor

NEW QUESTION # 51

How can a data analyst determine if query results were pulled from the cache?

- A. Go to the Data tab and click Last Query. The details of the query will show if the results came from the cache.
- B. Go to the Queries tab and click on Cache Status. The status will be green if the results from the last run came from the cache.
- C. Go to the SQL Warehouse (formerly SQL Endpoints) tab and click on Cache. The Cache file will show the contents of the cache.
- D. Go to the Alerts tab and check the Cache Status alert.
- E. Go to the Query History tab and click on the text of the query. The slideout shows if the results came from the cache.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Databricks SQL uses a query cache to store the results of queries that have been executed previously. This improves the performance and efficiency of repeated queries. To determine if a query result was pulled from the cache, you can go to the Query History tab in the Databricks SQL UI and click on the text of the query. A slideout will appear on the right side of the screen, showing the query details, including the cache status. If the result came from the cache, the cache status will show "Cached". If the result did not come from the cache, the cache status will show "Not cached". You can also see the cache hit ratio, which is the percentage of queries that were served from the cache. Reference: The answer can be verified from Databricks SQL documentation which provides information on how to use the query cache and how to check the cache status. Reference link: Databricks SQL - Query Cache

NEW QUESTION # 52

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