Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Zertifizierungsfragen - Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Fragenpool

Das Expertenteam von DeutschPrüfung nutzt ihre Erfahrungen und Kenntnisse aus, um die Schulungsunterlagen zur Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bearbeiten. Unsere Schulungsunterlagen zur Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Zertifizierungsprüfung sind bei den Kunden sehr beliebt. Das sind die Ergebnisse der fleißigen Experten-Teams. Diese Simulationsfragen und Antworten sind von guter Qualität. Und die Ähnlichkeit beträgt über 95%. Sie sind eher zuverlässig. Wenn Sie die Trainingsinstrumente von DeutschPrüfung benutzen, können Sie 100% die Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate (Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam) Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen.

Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• Analytics applications: It describes key moments of statistical distributions, data enhancement, and the blending of data between two source applications. Moroever, 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.

Thema 5	• 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.

Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Fragenpool, Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Buch

Wenn Sie die Ziertifizierungsprüfung für Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate einmalig bestehen oder Ihre IT-Fähigkeiten erhöhen wollen, ist DeutschPrüfung Ihre beste Wahl. Nach langjährigen Bemühungen beträgt die Bestehensrate derDatabricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfung bereits 100%. Unsere Schulungsunterlagen zur Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfung enthalten vollständige und grenzlose Dumps, mit den Sie ganz einfach die Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfung bestehen können.

Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q24-Q29):

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:
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

25. Frage
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 command fails because it is written incorrectly.
- B. The suppliers table now contains only the data from the new suppliers table.
- 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.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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 documentation12, the correct syntax for inserting data into a table is either: INSERT { OVERWRITE | INTO } [TABLE] table_name [PARTITION clause] [(column_name [, ...]) | BY NAME] query 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

26. Frage
Which of the following should data analysts consider when working with personally identifiable information (PII) data?

- A. Legal requirements for the area in which the data was collected
- B. All of these considerations
- C. Legal requirements for the area in which the analysis is being performed
- D. Organization-specific best practices for Pll data
- E. None of these considerations

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Data analysts should consider all of these factors when working with PII data, as they may affect the data security, privacy, compliance, and quality. PII data is any information that can be used to identify a specific individual, such as name, address, phone number, email, social security number, etc. PII data may be subject to different legal and ethical obligations depending on the context and location of the data collection and analysis. For example, some countries or regions may have stricter data protection laws than others, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union. Data analysts should also follow the organization-specific best practices for PII data, such as encryption, anonymization, masking, access control, auditing, etc. These best practices can help prevent data breaches, unauthorized access, misuse, or loss of PII data. Reference:
How to Use Databricks to Encrypt and Protect PII Data
Automating Sensitive Data (PII/PHI) Detection
Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate

27. Frage
Which of the following is an advantage of using a Delta Lake-based data lakehouse over common data lake solutions?

- A. Open-source formats
- B. Flexible schemas
- C. ACID transactions
- D. Data deletion
- E. Scalable storage

Antwort: C

Begründung:
A Delta Lake-based data lakehouse is a data platform architecture that combines the scalability and flexibility of a data lake with the reliability and performance of a data warehouse. One of the key advantages of using a Delta Lake-based data lakehouse over common data lake solutions is that it supports ACID transactions, which ensure data integrity and consistency. ACID transactions enable concurrent reads and writes, schema enforcement and evolution, data versioning and rollback, and data quality checks. These features are not available in traditional data lakes, which rely on file-based storage systems that do not support transactions.
Reference:
Delta Lake: Lakehouse, warehouse, advantages | Definition
Synapse - Data Lake vs. Delta Lake vs. Data Lakehouse
Data Lake vs. Delta Lake - A Detailed Comparison
Building a Data Lakehouse with Delta Lake Architecture: A Comprehensive Guide

28. Frage

The stakeholders.customers table has 15 columns and 3,000 rows of dat
a. The following command is run:

```
CREATE TEMP VIEW stakeholders.eur_customers AS
    SELECT * FROM stakeholders.customers
    WHERE continent = 'eur';
```

After running SELECT * FROM stakeholders.eur_customers, 15 rows are returned. After the command executes completely, the user logs out of Databricks.

After logging back in two days later, what is the status of the stakeholders.eur_customers view?

- A. The view has been dropped.
- B. The view remains available but attempting to SELECT from it results in an empty result set because data in views are automatically deleted after logging out.
- C. The view is not available in the metastore, but the underlying data can be accessed with SELECT * FROM delta. `stakeholders.eur_customers`.
- D. The view has been converted into a table.
- E. The view remains available and SELECT * FROM stakeholders.eur_customers will execute correctly.

Antwort: E

Begründung:
In Databricks, a view is a saved SQL query definition that references existing tables or other views. Once created, a view remains persisted in the metastore (such as Unity Catalog or Hive Metastore) until it is explicitly dropped.
Key points:
Views do not store data themselves but reference data from underlying tables.
Logging out or being inactive does not delete or alter views.
Unless a user or admin explicitly drops the view or the underlying data/table is deleted, the view continues to function as expected.
Therefore, after logging back in-even days later-a user can still run SELECT * FROM stakeholders.eur_customers, and it will return the same data (provided the underlying table hasn't changed).

29. Frage

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