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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 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 Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
A data analyst has created a Query in Databricks SQL, and now they want to create two data visualizations from that Query and add both of those data visualizations to the same Databricks SQL Dashboard.
Which of the following steps will they need to take when creating and adding both data visualizations to the Databricks SQL Dashboard?

- A. They will need to alter the Query to return two separate sets of results.
- B. They will need to create two separate dashboards.
- C. They will need to add two separate visualizations to the dashboard based on the same Query.
- D. They will need to copy the Query and create one data visualization per query.
- E. They will need to decide on a single data visualization to add to the dashboard.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A data analyst can create multiple visualizations from the same query in Databricks SQL by clicking the + button next to the Results tab and selecting Visualization. Each visualization can have a different type, name, and configuration. To add a visualization to a dashboard, the data analyst can click the vertical ellipsis button beneath the visualization, select + Add to Dashboard, and choose an existing or new dashboard. The data analyst can repeat this process for each visualization they want to add to the same dashboard.
Reference: Visualization in Databricks SQL, Visualize queries and create a dashboard in Databricks SQL

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which of the following describes how Databricks SQL should be used in relation to other business intelligence (BI) tools like Tableau, Power BI, and looker?

- A. As an exact substitute with the same level of functionality
- B. As a complementary tool for professional-grade presentations
- C. As a substitute with less functionality

- D. As a complementary tool for quick in-platform Bl work
- E. As a complete replacement with additional functionality

Answer: D

Explanation:
Databricks SQL is not meant to replace or substitute other BI tools, but rather to complement them by providing a fast and easy way to query, explore, and visualize data on the lakehouse using the built-in SQL editor, visualizations, and dashboards. Databricks SQL also integrates seamlessly with popular BI tools like Tableau, Power BI, and Looker, allowing analysts to use their preferred tools to access data through Databricks clusters and SQL warehouses. Databricks SQL offers low-code and no-code experiences, as well as optimized connectors and serverless compute, to enhance the productivity and performance of BI workloads on the lakehouse. Reference: Databricks SQL, Connecting Applications and BI Tools to Databricks SQL, Databricks integrations overview, Databricks SQL: Delivering a Production SQL Development Experience on the Lakehouse

NEW QUESTION # 49
A business analyst has been asked to create a data entity/object called sales_by_employee. It should always stay up-to-date when new data are added to the sales table. The new entity should have the columns sales_person, which will be the name of the employee from the employees table, and sales, which will be all sales for that particular sales person. Both the sales table and the employees table have an employee_id column that is used to identify the sales person.
Which of the following code blocks will accomplish this task?

- A.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_by_employee USING
    SELECT employees.employee_name sales_person,
           sales.sales
    FROM sales
    JOIN employees
    ON employees.employee_id = sales.employee_id;
```
- B.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_by_employee AS
    SELECT employees.employee_name sales_person,
           sales.sales FROM sales
    JOIN employees
    ON employees.employee_id = sales.employee_id;
```
- C.
```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE sales_by_employee AS
    SELECT employees.employee_name sales_person,
           sales.sales
    FROM sales
    JOIN employees
    ON employees.employee_id = sales.employee_id;
```
- D.
```
SELECT employees.employee_name sales_person,
       sales.sales
    FROM sales
    JOIN employees
    ON employees.employee_id = sales.employee_id USING
    CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_by_employee;
```

Answer: B

Explanation:
The SQL code provided in Option D is the correct way to create a view named sales_by_employee that will always stay up-to-date

with the sales and employees tables. The code uses the CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW statement to define a new view that joins the sales and employees tables on the employee_id column. It selects the employee_name as sales_person and all sales for each employee, ensuring that the data entity/object is always up-to-date when new data are added to these tables.

NEW QUESTION # 50
Consider the following two statements:
Statement 1:

```
SELECT *
    FROM customers
    LEFT SEMI JOIN orders
    ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id;
```

Statement 2:

```
SELECT *
    FROM customers
    LEFT ANTI JOIN orders
    ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id;
```

Which of the following describes how the result sets will differ for each statement when they are run in Databricks SQL?

- A. When the first statement is run, all rows from the customers table will be returned and only the customer_id from the orders table will be returned. When the second statement is run, only those rows in the customers table that do not have at least one match with the orders table on customer_id will be returned.
- B. There is no difference between the result sets for both statements.
- C. Both statements will fail because Databricks SQL does not support those join types.
- D. The first statement will return all data from the customers table and matching data from the orders table. The second statement will return all data from the orders table and matching data from the customers table. Any missing data will be filled in with NULL.
- E. When the first statement is run, only rows from the customers table that have at least one match with the orders table on customer_id will be returned. When the second statement is run, only those rows in the customers table that do not have at least one match with the orders table on customer_id will be returned.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Based on the images you sent, the two statements are SQL queries for different types of joins between the customers and orders tables. A join is a way of combining the rows from two table references based on some criteria. The join type determines how the rows are matched and what kind of result set is returned. The first statement is a query for a LEFT SEMI JOIN, which returns only the rows from the left table reference (customers) that have a match with the right table reference (orders) on the join condition (customer_id). The second statement is a query for a LEFT ANTI JOIN, which returns only the rows from the left table reference (customers) that have no match with the right table reference (orders) on the join condition (customer_id). Therefore, the result sets for the two statements will differ in the following way:
The first statement will return a subset of the customers table that contains only the customers who have placed at least one order. The number of rows returned will be less than or equal to the number of rows in the customers table, depending on how many customers have orders. The number of columns returned will be the same as the number of columns in the customers table, as the LEFT SEMI JOIN does not include any columns from the orders table.
The second statement will return a subset of the customers table that contains only the customers who have not placed any order. The number of rows returned will be less than or equal to the number of rows in the customers table, depending on how many customers have no orders. The number of columns returned will be the same as the number of columns in the customers table, as the LEFT ANTI JOIN does not include any columns from the orders table.
The other options are not correct because:
A) The first statement will not return all data from the customers table, as it will exclude the customers who have no orders. The second statement will not return all data from the orders table, as it will exclude the orders that have a matching customer. Neither statement will fill in any missing data with NULL, as they do not return any columns from the other table.
C) There is a difference between the result sets for both statements, as explained above. The LEFT SEMI JOIN and the LEFT ANTI JOIN are not equivalent operations and will produce different outputs.
D) Both statements will not fail, as Databricks SQL does support those join types. Databricks SQL supports various join types, including INNER, LEFT OUTER, RIGHT OUTER, FULL OUTER, LEFT SEMI, LEFT ANTI, and CROSS. You can also use

NATURAL, USING, or LATERAL keywords to specify different join criteria.
E) The first statement will not return only the customer_id from the orders table, as it will return all columns from the customers table. The second statement is correct, but it is not the only difference between the result sets.

NEW QUESTION # 51
A data engineering team has created a Structured Streaming pipeline that processes data in micro-batches and populates gold-level tables. The microbatches are triggered every minute.
A data analyst has created a dashboard based on this gold-level data. The project stakeholders want to see the results in the dashboard updated within one minute or less of new data becoming available within the gold-level tables.
Which of the following cautions should the data analyst share prior to setting up the dashboard to complete this task?

- A. The required compute resources could be costly
- B. The gold-level tables are not appropriately clean for business reporting
- C. The streaming cluster is not fault tolerant
- D. The dashboard cannot be refreshed that quickly
- E. The streaming data is not an appropriate data source for a dashboard

Answer: A

Explanation:
A Structured Streaming pipeline that processes data in micro-batches and populates gold-level tables every minute requires a high level of compute resources to handle the frequent data ingestion, processing, and writing. This could result in a significant cost for the organization, especially if the data volume and velocity are large. Therefore, the data analyst should share this caution with the project stakeholders before setting up the dashboard and evaluate the trade-offs between the desired refresh rate and the available budget. The other options are not valid cautions because:
B) The gold-level tables are assumed to be appropriately clean for business reporting, as they are the final output of the data engineering pipeline. If the data quality is not satisfactory, the issue should be addressed at the source or silver level, not at the gold level.
C) The streaming data is an appropriate data source for a dashboard, as it can provide near real-time insights and analytics for the business users. Structured Streaming supports various sources and sinks for streaming data, including Delta Lake, which can enable both batch and streaming queries on the same data.
D) The streaming cluster is fault tolerant, as Structured Streaming provides end-to-end exactly-once fault-tolerance guarantees through checkpointing and write-ahead logs. If a query fails, it can be restarted from the last checkpoint and resume processing.
E) The dashboard can be refreshed within one minute or less of new data becoming available in the gold-level tables, as Structured Streaming can trigger micro-batches as fast as possible (every few seconds) and update the results incrementally. However, this may not be necessary or optimal for the business use case, as it could cause frequent changes in the dashboard and consume more resources. Reference: Streaming on Databricks, Monitoring Structured Streaming queries on Databricks, A look at the new Structured Streaming UI in Apache Spark 3.0, Run your first Structured Streaming workload

NEW QUESTION # 52
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