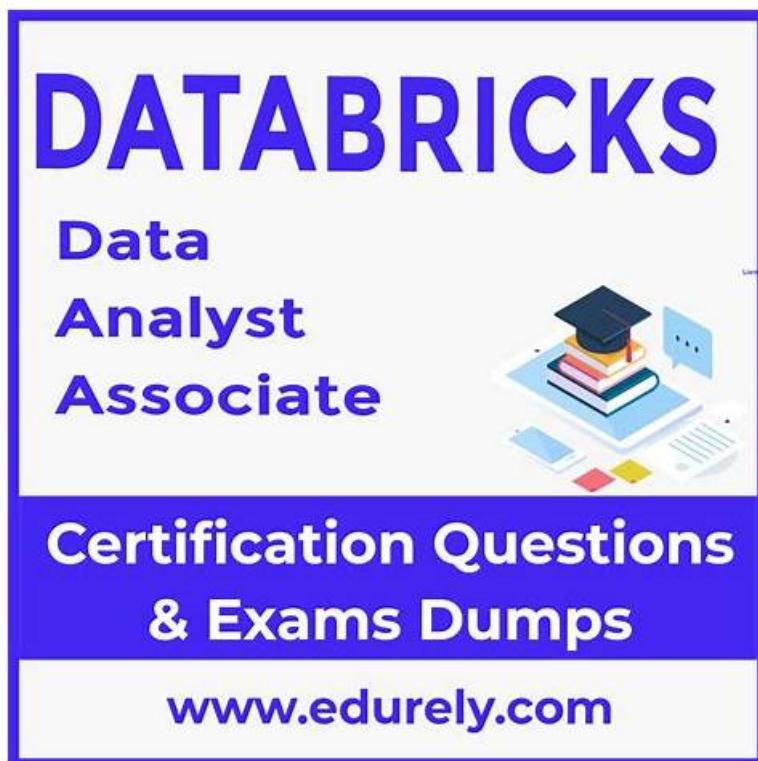# Latest Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Dumps Questions - Download Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Demo

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Questions - Highly Recommended By Professionals

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Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
Delta Lake stores table data as a series of data files, but it also stores a lot of other information.
Which of the following is stored alongside data files when using Delta Lake?

- A. Data summary visualizations
- B. None of these
- C. Owner account information
- D. Table metadata, data summary visualizations, and owner account information
- E. Table metadata

Answer: E

Explanation:
Delta Lake stores table data as a series of data files in a specified location, but it also stores table metadata in a transaction log. The table metadata includes the schema, partitioning information, table properties, and other configuration details. The table metadata is stored alongside the data files and is updated atomically with every write operation. The table metadata can be accessed using the DESCRIBE DETAIL command or the DeltaTable class in Scala, Python, or Java. The table metadata can also be enriched with custom tags or user-defined commit messages using the TBLPROPERTIES or userMetadata options. Reference:
Enrich Delta Lake tables with custom metadata
Delta Lake Table metadata - Stack Overflow
Metadata - The Internals of Delta Lake

NEW QUESTION # 41
What describes the variance of a set of values?

- A. Variance is a measure of how far a single observed value is from a set ot va IN
- B. Variance is a measure of how far a set of values is spread out from the sets central value.
- C. Variance is a measure of how far an observed value is from the variable's maximum or minimum value.
- D. Variance is a measure of central tendency of a set of values.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Variance is a statistical measure that quantifies the dispersion or spread of a set of values around their mean (central value). It is calculated by taking the average of the squared differences between each value and the mean of the dataset. A higher variance indicates that the data points are more spread out from the mean, while a lower variance suggests that they are closer to the mean. This measure is fundamental in statistics to understand the degree of variability within a dataset.WikipediaWikipedia+1Investopedia+1

NEW QUESTION # 42
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. 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.
- B. Both statements will fail because Databricks SQL does not support those join types.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. There is no difference between the result sets for both statements.

Answer: D

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 # 43

A data engineer is working with a nested array column products in table transactions. They want to expand the table so each unique item in products for each row has its own row where the transaction_id column is duplicated as necessary.

They are using the following incomplete command:

```
SELECT
    transaction_id,
            AS product
FROM transactions;
```

Which of the following lines of code can they use to fill in the blank in the above code block so that it successfully completes the task?

- A. flatten(produces)
- B. reduce(produces)
- C. array distinct(produces)
- D. array(produces)
- E. explode(produces)

Answer: E

Explanation:

The explode function is used to transform a DataFrame column of arrays or maps into multiple rows, duplicating the other column's values. In this context, it will be used to expand the nested array column products in the transactions table so that each unique item in products for each row has its own row and the transaction_id column is duplicated as necessary. Reference: Databricks Documentation I also noticed that you sent me an image along with your message. The image shows a snippet of SQL code that is incomplete. It begins with "SELECT" indicating a query to retrieve data. "transaction_id," suggests that transaction_id is one of the columns being selected. There are blanks indicated by underscores where certain parts of the SQL command should be, including what appears to be an alias for a column and part of the FROM clause. The query ends with "FROM transactions;" indicating data is being selected from a 'transactions' table.

If you are interested in learning more about Databricks Data Analyst Associate certification, you can check out the following resources:

Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate: This is the official page for the certification exam, where you can find the exam guide, registration details, and preparation tips.

Data Analysis With Databricks SQL: This is a self-paced course that covers the topics and skills required for the certification exam. You can access it for free on Databricks Academy.

Tips for the Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Certification: This is a blog post that provides some useful advice and study tips for passing the certification exam.

Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Certification: This is another blog post that gives an overview of the certification exam and its benefits.

NEW QUESTION # 44

After running DESCRIBE EXTENDED accounts.customers;, the following was returned:

Now, a data analyst runs the following command:
DROP accounts.customers;
Which of the following describes the result of running this command?

- A. Running SELECT * FROM accounts.customers will return all rows in the table.
- B. The accounts.customers table is removed from the metastore, but the underlying data files are untouched.
- C. All files with the .customers extension are deleted.
- D. The accounts.customers table is removed from the metastore, and the underlying data files are deleted.
- E. Running SELECT * FROM delta. `dbfs:/stakeholders/customers` results in an error.

Answer: B

Explanation:
the accounts.customers table is an EXTERNAL table, which means that it is stored outside the default warehouse directory and is not managed by Databricks. Therefore, when you run the DROP command on this table, it only removes the metadata information from the metastore, but does not delete the actual data files from the file system. This means that you can still access the data using the location path (dbfs:/stakeholders/customers) or create another table pointing to the same location. However, if you try to query the table using its name (accounts.customers), you will get an error because the table no longer exists in the metastore. Reference: DROP TABLE | Databricks on AWS, Best practices for dropping a managed Delta Lake table - Databricks

NEW QUESTION # 45

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While the Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate practice questions pdf can help you learn all the relevant answers for the Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam, TopExamCollection also provides an online Sitecore Practice Test engine to enhance your confidence and skills. This practice test engine is an effective tool for both learning and practicing Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Exam.

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