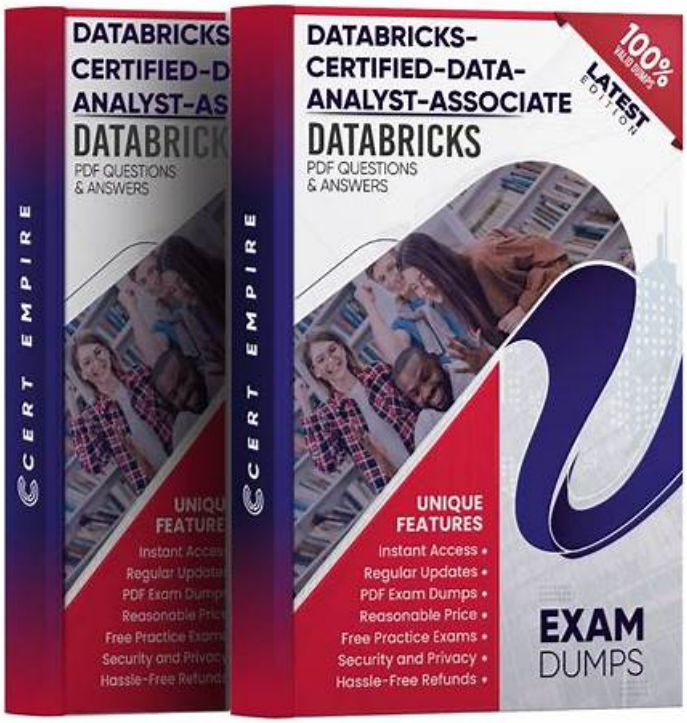
[2025] Updated Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Dumps - Tips For Better Preparation



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

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 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	• 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 Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate PDF Questions [2025] To Gain Brilliant Result

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Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
Where in the Databricks SQL workspace can a data analyst configure a refresh schedule for a query when the query is not attached to a dashboard or alert?

- A. The Query Editor
- B. The Dashboard Editor
- C. The Visualization editor
- D. Data bxplorer

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Databricks SQL, to configure a refresh schedule for a query that is not attached to a dashboard or alert, a data analyst should use the Query Editor. Within the Query Editor, there is an option to set up scheduled executions for queries. This feature enables the query to run at specified intervals, ensuring that the results are updated regularly. By scheduling queries in this manner, analysts can automate data refreshes and maintain up-to-date query results without manual intervention.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which of the following benefits of using Databricks SQL is provided by Data Explorer?

- A. It can be used to produce dashboards that allow data exploration.
- B. It can be used to run UPDATE queries to update any tables in a database.

- C. It can be used to make visualizations that can be shared with stakeholders.
- D. It can be used to view metadata and data, as well as view/change permissions.
- E. It can be used to connect to third party Bl cools.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Data Explorer is a user interface that allows you to discover and manage data, schemas, tables, models, and permissions in Databricks SQL. You can use Data Explorer to view schema details, preview sample data, and see table and model details and properties. Administrators can view and change owners, and admins and data object owners can grant and revoke permissions1.
Reference: Discover and manage data using Data Explorer

NEW QUESTION # 37
A data analyst is processing a complex aggregation on a table with zero null values and the query returns the following result:

group_1	group_2	sum
null	null	100
A	null	50
A	Y	30
A	Z	20
B	null	50
B	Y	40
B	Z	1

Which query did the analyst execute in order to get this result?

- A.
```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    sum(values) AS sum
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2 WITH CUBE;
```
- B.
```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    sum(values) AS sum
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2 WITH ROLLUP;
```
- C.
```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    sum(values) AS sum
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2 INCLUDING NULL;
```
- D.
```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    sum(values) AS sum
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2;
```

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 38
A data analyst created and is the owner of the managed table my_ table. They now want to change ownership of the table to a single other user using Data Explorer.
Which of the following approaches can the analyst use to complete the task?

- A. Edit the Owner field in the table page by selecting the Admins group
- B. Edit the Owner field in the table page by selecting the new owner's account
- C. Edit the Owner field in the table page by selecting All Users
- D. Edit the Owner field in the table page by removing all access
- E. Edit the Owner field in the table page by removing their own account

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Owner field in the table page shows the current owner of the table and allows the owner to change it to another user or group. To change the ownership of the table, the owner can click on the Owner field and select the new owner from the drop-down list. This will transfer the ownership of the table to the selected user or group and remove the previous owner from the list of table access control entries1. The other options are incorrect because:
A . Removing the owner's account from the Owner field will not change the ownership of the table, but will make the table ownerless2.
B . Selecting All Users from the Owner field will not change the ownership of the table, but will grant all users access to the table3.
D . Selecting the Admins group from the Owner field will not change the ownership of the table, but will grant the Admins group access to the table3.
E . Removing all access from the Owner field will not change the ownership of the table, but will revoke all access to the table4.
Reference:
1: Change table ownership
2: Ownerless tables
3: Table access control
4: Revoke access to a table

NEW QUESTION # 39
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, 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Both statements will fail because Databricks SQL does not support those join types.
- D. 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.

- E. There is no difference between the result sets for both statements.

Answer: A

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 # 40
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