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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.
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">• 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 Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 39

Which statement describes descriptive statistics?

- A. A branch of statistics that uses a variety of data analysis techniques to infer properties of an underlying distribution of probability.
- B. A branch of statistics that uses quantitative variables that must take on a finite or countably infinite set of values.
- C. A branch of statistics that uses summary statistics to categorically describe and summarize data.
- D. A branch of statistics that uses summary statistics to quantitatively describe and summarize data.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 40

A data analyst has been asked to configure an alert for a query that returns the income in the accounts_receivable table for a date range. The date range is configurable using a Date query parameter.

The Alert does not work.

Which of the following describes why the Alert does not work?

- A. The wrong query parameter is being used. Alerts only work with Date and Time query parameters.
- B. Queries that use query parameters cannot be used with Alerts.
- C. Queries that return results based on dates cannot be used with Alerts.
- D. The wrong query parameter is being used. Alerts only work with dropdown list query parameters, not dates.
- E. Alerts don't work with queries that access tables.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The reason the alert is not functioning as expected is because Databricks SQL Alerts do not support query parameters. This limitation applies to all types of parameters, including date parameters.

Here's why:

Alerts require static, deterministic query results so they can compare values consistently during scheduled executions.

When a query includes parameters (e.g., a date range parameter), its results may change based on user input or the default value set

in the query editor.

However, Databricks SQL Alerts will always use the default value set for the parameter at the time the alert is created. This means the alert doesn't dynamically adapt to new date ranges and will not reflect changes unless the query is manually updated.

As a result, if the business logic behind the alert depends on changing date ranges or any user input, the alert will not trigger correctly, or may never trigger at all.

Therefore, the correct explanation contradicts Option B, which is incorrect in saying that alerts cannot work with date-based queries at all. In fact, they can as long as the query is static (i.e., without parameters).

Reference:

Databricks SQL Alerts Documentation

Databricks Knowledge: "You cannot use alerts with queries that contain parameters."

NEW QUESTION # 41

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 a complementary tool for professional-grade presentations
- B. As a substitute with less functionality
- C. As a complete replacement with additional functionality
- D. As an exact substitute with the same level of functionality
- E. As a complementary tool for quick in-platform BI work

Answer: E

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 # 42

A data analyst has set up a SQL query to run every four hours on a SQL endpoint, but the SQL endpoint is taking too long to start up with each run.

Which of the following changes can the data analyst make to reduce the start-up time for the endpoint while managing costs?

- A. Reduce the SQL endpoint cluster size
- B. Increase the SQL endpoint cluster size
- C. Turn off the Auto stop feature
- D. Use a Serverless SQL endpoint
- E. Increase the minimum scaling value

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Serverless SQL endpoint is a type of SQL endpoint that does not require a dedicated cluster to run queries. Instead, it uses a shared pool of resources that can scale up and down automatically based on the demand. This means that a Serverless SQL endpoint can start up much faster than a SQL endpoint that uses a cluster, and it can also save costs by only paying for the resources that are used. A Serverless SQL endpoint is suitable for ad-hoc queries and exploratory analysis, but it may not offer the same level of performance and isolation as a SQL endpoint that uses a cluster. Therefore, a data analyst should consider the trade-offs between speed, cost, and quality when choosing between a Serverless SQL endpoint and a SQL endpoint that uses a cluster. Reference: Databricks SQL endpoints, Serverless SQL endpoints, SQL endpoint clusters

NEW QUESTION # 43

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