

Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate시험준비공부 - Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate최고품질덤프자료



Purpose of this Exam Guide

The purpose of this exam guide is to give you an overview of the exam and what is covered on the exam to help you determine your exam readiness. This document will get updated anytime there are any changes to an exam (and when those changes will take effect on an exam) so that you can be prepared. **This version covers the currently live version as of January 1, 2024. Please check back two weeks before you take your exam to make sure you have the most current version.**

Audience Description

The Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate certification exam assesses an individual's ability to use the Databricks SQL service to complete introductory data analysis tasks. This includes an understanding of the Databricks SQL service and its capabilities, an ability to manage data with Databricks tools following best practices, using SQL to complete data tasks in the Lakehouse, creating production-grade data visualizations and dashboards, and developing analytics applications to solve common data analytics problems. Individuals who pass this certification exam can be expected to complete basic data analysis tasks using Databricks SQL and its associated capabilities.

About the Exam

- Number of items: 45 multiple-choice questions
- Time Limit: 90 minutes
- Registration fee: USD 200, plus applicable taxes as required per local law
- Delivery method: Online Proctored
- Test aides: none allowed.
- Prerequisite: None required; course attendance and six months of hands-on experience in Databricks is highly recommended
- Validity: 2 years
- Recertification: Recertification is required to maintain your certification status. To recertify, you must take the full exam.
- Unsourced Content: Exams may include unsourced items to gather statistical information for future use. These items are not identified on the form and do not impact your score, and additional time is factored into account for this content.

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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1kZBlg6Cs0aI5GjWzGE4mqPQ5z-WB4kK0>

Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 시험탈락시Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate덤프비용전액을 환불해드릴만큼 저희 덤프자료에 자신이 있습니다. Pass4Test에서는Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate덤프를 항상 최신버전이도록 보장해드리고 싶지만Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate시험문제변경시점을 예측할수 없어 시험에서 불합격받을수도 간혹 있습니다. 하지만 시험에서 떨어지면 덤프비용을 전액 환불해드려 고객님의 이익을 보장해드립니다.

Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.

주제 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.
주제 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-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 시험준비공부 <<

Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 최고 품질 덤프자료 - Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 인증공부문제

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최신 Data Analyst Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 무료 샘플문제 (Q51-Q56):

질문 # 51

Which statement about subqueries is correct?

- A. Subqueries can be used like other built-in functions to transform data into different data types.
- **B. Subqueries can retrieve data without requiring the creation of a table or view.**
- C. Subqueries are not available in Databricks SQL
- D. Subqueries can be used like other user-defined functions to transform data into different data types.

정답: B

설명:

In Databricks SQL, a subquery is a nested query within a larger SQL query that allows for the retrieval of data without the necessity of creating a table or view. This is particularly useful for simplifying complex queries by breaking them down into more manageable parts. Subqueries can be employed in various clauses such as SELECT, FROM, and WHERE to perform operations like filtering, transforming, and aggregating data on-the-fly. This flexibility enhances query efficiency and readability without the overhead of persisting intermediate results as separate tables or views.

질문 # 52

What does Partner Connect do when connecting Power BI and Tableau?

- A. Creates a Personal Access Token for authentication into Databricks SQL and emails it to you.
- **B. Creates a Personal Access Token, downloads and installs an ODBC driver, and downloads a configuration file for connection by Power BI or Tableau to a SQL Warehouse (formerly known as a SQL Endpoint).**
- C. Downloads and installs an ODBC driver.
- D. Downloads a configuration file for connection by Power BI or Tableau to a SQL Warehouse (formerly known as a SQL Endpoint).

정답: B

설명:

When connecting Power BI and Tableau through Databricks Partner Connect, the system automates several steps to streamline the integration process:

Personal Access Token Creation: Partner Connect generates a Databricks personal access token, which is essential for authenticating and establishing a secure connection between Databricks and the BI tools.

ODBC Driver Installation: The appropriate ODBC driver is downloaded and installed. This driver facilitates communication between the BI tools and Databricks, ensuring compatibility and optimal performance.

Configuration File Download: A configuration file tailored for the selected BI tool (Power BI or Tableau) is provided. This file contains the necessary connection details, simplifying the setup process within the BI tool.

By automating these steps, Partner Connect ensures a seamless and efficient integration, reducing manual configuration efforts and potential errors.

질문 # 53

A data analyst is working with gold-layer tables to complete an ad-hoc project. A stakeholder has provided the analyst with an additional dataset that can be used to augment the gold-layer tables already in use.

Which of the following terms is used to describe this data augmentation?

- A. Last-mile
- B. Ad-hoc improvements
- C. Last-mile ETL
- D. Data testing
- **E. Data enhancement**

정답: E

설명:

Data enhancement is the process of adding or enriching data with additional information to improve its quality, accuracy, and usefulness. Data enhancement can be used to augment existing data sources with new data sources, such as external datasets, synthetic data, or machine learning models. Data enhancement can help data analysts to gain deeper insights, discover new patterns, and solve complex problems. Data enhancement is one of the applications of generative AI, which can leverage machine learning to generate synthetic data for better models or safer data sharing¹.

In the context of the question, the data analyst is working with gold-layer tables, which are curated business-level tables that are typically organized in consumption-ready project-specific databases^{2,3,4}. The gold-layer tables are the final layer of data transformations and data quality rules in the medallion lakehouse architecture, which is a data design pattern used to logically organize data in a lakehouse². The stakeholder has provided the analyst with an additional dataset that can be used to augment the gold-layer tables already in use. This means that the analyst can use the additional dataset to enhance the existing gold-layer tables with more information, such as new features, attributes, or metrics. This data augmentation can help the analyst to complete the ad-hoc project more effectively and efficiently.

Reference:

What is the medallion lakehouse architecture? - Databricks

Data Warehousing Modeling Techniques and Their Implementation on the Databricks Lakehouse Platform | Databricks Blog

What is the medallion lakehouse architecture? - Azure Databricks

What is a Medallion Architecture? - Databricks Synthetic Data for Better Machine Learning | Databricks Blog

질문 # 54

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. Scalable storage
- C. Data deletion
- D. Flexible schemas
- E. ACID transactions

정답: E

설명:

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

질문 # 55

A data analyst has a managed table `table_name` in database `database_name`. They would now like to remove the table from the database and all of the data files associated with the table. The rest of the tables in the database must continue to exist.

Which of the following commands can the analyst use to complete the task without producing an error?

- A. `DROP TABLE table_name FROM database_name;`
- B. `DELETE TABLE table_name FROM database_name;`
- C. `DELETE TABLE database_name.table_name;`
- D. `DROP DATABASE database_name;`
- E. `DROP TABLE database_name.table_name;`

정답: E

설명:

The `DROP TABLE` command removes a table from the metastore and deletes the associated data files. The syntax for this command is `DROP TABLE [IF EXISTS] [database_name.]table_name;`. The optional `IF EXISTS` clause prevents an error if the table does not exist. The optional `database_name.` prefix specifies the database where the table resides. If not specified, the current database is used. Therefore, the correct command to remove the table `table_name` from the database `database_name` and all of the data files associated with it is `DROP TABLE database_name.table_name;`. The other commands are either invalid syntax or would produce undesired results. Reference: Databricks - `DROP TABLE`

질문 # 56

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