

# Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 最新考證， Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 信息資訊



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>> Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate最新考證 <<

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### Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• warehouses. Furthermore, the delves into Serverless Databricks SQL endpoint</li> <li>• warehouses, trade-off between cluster size and cost for Databricks SQL endpoints</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
主題 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

## 最新的 Data Analyst Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 免費考試真題 (Q29-Q34):

### 問題 #29

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?

```

SELECT
  group_1,
  group_2,
  sum(value) AS sum
FROM my_table

```

- A. GROUP BY group\_1, group\_2 WITH ROLLUP;

```

SELECT
  group_1,
  group_2,
  sum(values) AS sum
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2;

```

• B.

```

SELECT
  group_1,
  group_2,
  sum(values) AS sum
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2 WITH CUBE;

```

• C.

```

SELECT
  group_1,
  group_2,
  sum(values) AS sum
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2 INCLUDING NULL;

```

• D.

答案: D

### 問題 #30

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

group_1	group_2	sum
null	null	100
null	Y	70
null	Z	30
A	null	50
A	Y	30
A	Z	20
B	null	50
B	Y	40
B	Z	10

Which of the following queries did the analyst run to obtain the above result?

```

SELECT
  group_1,
  group_2,
  count(values) AS count
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2 WITH ROLLUP;

```

• A.

```

SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    count(values) AS count
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2 INCLUDING NULL;

```

- B. 

```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    count(values) AS count
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2, (group_1, group_2);
```

```

SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    count(values) AS count
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2 WITH CUBE;

```

- D. 

```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    count(values) AS count
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2;
```
- E. 

```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    count(values) AS count
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2;
```

答案： A

解題說明：

The result set provided shows a combination of grouping by two columns (group\_1 and group\_2) with subtotals for each level of grouping and a grand total. This pattern is typical of a GROUP BY ... WITH ROLLUP operation in SQL, which provides subtotal rows and a grand total row in the result set.

Considering the query options:

A) Option A: GROUP BY group\_1, group\_2 INCLUDING NULL - This is not a standard SQL clause and would not result in subtotals and a grand total.

B) Option B: GROUP BY group\_1, group\_2 WITH ROLLUP - This would create subtotals for each unique group\_1, each combination of group\_1 and group\_2, and a grand total, which matches the result set provided.

C) Option C: GROUP BY group\_1, group\_2 - This is a simple GROUP BY and would not include subtotals or a grand total.

D) Option D: GROUP BY group\_1, group\_2, (group\_1, group\_2) - This syntax is not standard and would likely result in an error or be interpreted as a simple GROUP BY, not providing the subtotals and grand total.

E) Option E: GROUP BY group\_1, group\_2 WITH CUBE - The WITH CUBE operation produces subtotals for all combinations of the selected columns and a grand total, which is more than what is shown in the result set.

The correct answer is Option B, which uses WITH ROLLUP to generate the subtotals for each level of grouping as well as a grand total. This matches the result set where we have subtotals for each group\_1, each combination of group\_1 and group\_2, and the grand total where both group\_1 and group\_2 are NULL.

### 問題 #31

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

- E. Edit the Owner field in the table page by selecting the new owner's account

答案： E

解題說明：

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 entries<sup>1</sup>. 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 ownerless<sup>2</sup>.
- B . Selecting All Users from the Owner field will not change the ownership of the table, but will grant all users access to the table<sup>3</sup>.
- 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 table<sup>3</sup>.
- E . Removing all access from the Owner field will not change the ownership of the table, but will revoke all access to the table<sup>4</sup>.

Reference:

- 1: Change table ownership
- 2: Ownerless tables
- 3: Table access control
- 4: Revoke access to a table

### 問題 #32

A data analyst creates a Databricks SQL Query where the result set has the following schema:

region STRING  
number\_of\_customer INT

When the analyst clicks on the "Add visualization" button on the SQL Editor page, which of the following types of visualizations will be selected by default?

- A. Line Chart
- B. Violin Chart
- C. There is no default. The user must choose a visualization type.
- D. IBar Chart
- E. Histogram

答案： D

解題說明：

According to the Databricks SQL documentation, when a data analyst clicks on the "Add visualization" button on the SQL Editor page, the default visualization type is Bar Chart. This is because the result set has two columns: one of type STRING and one of type INT. The Bar Chart visualization automatically assigns the STRING column to the X-axis and the INT column to the Y-axis. The Bar Chart visualization is suitable for showing the distribution of a numeric variable across different categories. Reference: Visualization in Databricks SQL, Visualization types

### 問題 #33

Data professionals with varying responsibilities use the Databricks Lakehouse Platform Which role in the Databricks Lakehouse Platform use Databricks SQL as their primary service?

- A. Business analyst
- B. Data engineer
- C. Data scientist
- D. Platform architect

答案： A

解題說明：

In the Databricks Lakehouse Platform, business analysts primarily utilize Databricks SQL as their main service. Databricks SQL provides an environment tailored for executing SQL queries, creating visualizations, and developing dashboards, which aligns with the typical responsibilities of business analysts who focus on interpreting data to inform business decisions. While data scientists and data engineers also interact with the Databricks platform, their primary tools and services differ; data scientists often engage with

machine learning frameworks and notebooks, whereas data engineers focus on data pipelines and ETL processes. Platform architects are involved in designing and overseeing the infrastructure and architecture of the platform. Therefore, among the roles listed, business analysts are the primary users of Databricks SQL.

#### 問題 #34

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