

# 100% Valid Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate PDF Dumps and Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Exam Questions



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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
Topic 2	<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>
Topic 3	<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. 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.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<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>
Topic 5	<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>

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## **Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 18**

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

### **Answer: C**

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 # 19

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION # 20

A data analyst wants the following output:

customer\_name number\_of\_orders

John Doe 388

Zhang San 234

Which statement will produce this output?

- A. SELECT customer\_name, count(order\_id)  
FROM customers  
JOIN orders  
ON customers.customer\_id = orders.customer\_id GROUP BY customer\_name;
- **B. SELECT customer\_name, count(order\_id) AS number\_of\_orders**  
FROM customers  
JOIN orders  
ON customers.customer\_id = orders.customer\_id  
GROUP BY customer\_name;
- C. SELECT customer\_name, (order\_id) number\_of\_orders  
FROM customers  
JOIN orders  
ON customers.customer\_id = orders.customer\_id;
- D. SELECT customer\_name, count(order\_id) number\_of\_orders  
FROM customers  
JOIN orders  
ON customers.customer\_id = orders.customer\_id USE customer\_name;

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 21

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 22

Which of the following is a benefit of Databricks SQL using ANSI SQL as its standard SQL dialect?

- A. It is more performant than other SQL dialects
- B. It allows for the use of Photon's computation optimizations
- C. It has increased customization capabilities
- D. It is more compatible with Spark's interpreters
- E. It is easy to migrate existing SQL queries to Databricks SQL

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Databricks SQL uses ANSI SQL as its standard SQL dialect, which means it follows the SQL specifications defined by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). This makes it easier to migrate existing SQL queries from other data warehouses or platforms that also use ANSI SQL or a similar dialect, such as PostgreSQL, Oracle, or Teradata. By using ANSI SQL, Databricks SQL avoids surprises in behavior or unfamiliar syntax that may arise from using a non-standard SQL dialect, such as Spark SQL or Hive SQL12. Moreover, Databricks SQL also adds compatibility features to support common SQL constructs that are widely used in other data warehouses, such as QUALIFY, FILTER, and user-defined functions2. Reference: ANSI compliance in Databricks Runtime, Evolution of the SQL language at Databricks: ANSI standard by default and easier migrations from data warehouses

## NEW QUESTION # 23

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