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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

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

Answer: A

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

Which of the following is an advantage of using a Delta Lake-based data lakehouse over common data lake solutions?

- A. Flexible schemas
- B. Scalable storage
- **C. ACID transactions**
- D. Data deletion
- E. Open-source formats

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 21

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 customerjname, (order_id) number_of_orders
FROM customers
JOIN orders
ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id;`
- B. `SELECT customerjname, count(order_id)
FROM customers
JOIN orders
ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id GROUP BY customerjname;`
- **C. `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;`**
- 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: C

NEW QUESTION # 22

A data analysis team is working with the table `bronze` SQL table as a source for one of its most complex projects. A stakeholder of the project notices that some of the downstream data is duplicative. The analysis team identifies table `bronze` as the source of the duplication.

Which of the following queries can be used to deduplicate the data from table `bronze` and write it to a new table `silver`?

A)

```
CREATE TABLE table_silver AS  
SELECT DISTINCT *  
FROM table_bronze;
```

B)
CREATE TABLE table_silver AS
INSERT *
FROM table_bronze;
C)
CREATE TABLE table_silver AS
MERGE DEDUPLICATE *
FROM table_bronze;
D)
INSERT INTO TABLE table_silver
SELECT * FROM table_bronze;
E)
INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE table_silver
SELECT * FROM table_bronze;

- A. Option B
- **B. Option A**
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option A uses the SELECT DISTINCT statement to remove duplicate rows from the table_bronze and create a new table table_silver with the deduplicated data. This is the correct way to deduplicate data using Spark SQL12. Option B simply inserts all the rows from table_bronze into table_silver, without removing any duplicates. Option C is not a valid syntax for Spark SQL, as there is no MERGE DEDUPLICATE statement. Option D appends all the rows from table_bronze into table_silver, without removing any duplicates. Option E overwrites the existing data in table_silver with the data from table_bronze, without removing any duplicates. Reference: Delete Duplicate using SPARK SQL, Spark SQL - How to Remove Duplicate Rows

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which location can be used to determine the owner of a managed table?

- A. Review the Owner field in the database page using Data Explorer
- B. Review the Owner field in the schema page using Data Explorer
- **C. Review the Owner field in the table page using Catalog Explorer**
- D. Review the Owner field in the table page using the SQL Editor

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Databricks, to determine the owner of a managed table, you can utilize the Catalog Explorer feature. The steps are as follows:

Access Catalog Explorer:

In your Databricks workspace, click on the Catalog icon in the sidebar to open Catalog Explorer.

Navigate to the Table:

Within Catalog Explorer, browse through the catalog and schema to locate the specific managed table whose ownership you wish to verify.

View Table Details:

Click on the table name to open its details page.

Identify the Owner:

On the table's details page, review the Owner field, which displays the principal (user, service principal, or group) that owns the table.

This method provides a straightforward way to ascertain the ownership of managed tables within the Databricks environment.

Understanding table ownership is essential for managing permissions and ensuring proper access control.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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