

Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfungsinformationen & Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Schulungsangebot



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.

Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser ZertPruefung Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TToM-TqJokC_y-Jsj3F5ihbCshHLYRgS

Um Ihre Zertifizierungsprüfungen reibungslos erfolgreich zu meistern, brauchen Sie nur unsere Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate (Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam) auswendigzulernen. Viel Erfolg!

Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.

Thema 2	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.
Thema 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.
Thema 4	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.
Thema 5	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.

>> Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfungsinformationen <<

Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Schulungsangebot & Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfungsübungen

Heutzutage, wo es viele Exzellente gibt, ist es die beste Überlebungsmethode, Ihre eigene Position zu festigen. Aber es ist doch nicht so einfach. Während die anderen sich bemühen, ihre Berufsfähigkeiten durch die Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate (Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam) Zertifizierungsprüfung zu verbessern, machen Sie keinen Fortschritt und nehmen die Dinge einfach so, wie sie sind. Dann werden Sie eliminiert. Um Ihre Position zu festigen, sollen Sie Ihre Berufsfähigkeiten auch durch die Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate (Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam) Zertifizierungsprüfung verbessern und Fortschritt mit den anderen halten. In diesem Fall stehen Sie nicht weit hinter den anderen.

Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q18-Q23):

18. Frage

Delta Lake stores table data as a series of data files, but it also stores a lot of other information.

Which of the following is stored alongside data files when using Delta Lake?

- A. Table metadata, data summary visualizations, and owner account information
- B. Data summary visualizations
- C. Owner account information
- **D. Table metadata**
- E. None of these

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Delta Lake stores table data as a series of data files in a specified location, but it also stores table metadata in a transaction log. The table metadata includes the schema, partitioning information, table properties, and other configuration details. The table metadata is stored alongside the data files and is updated atomically with every write operation. The table metadata can be accessed using the

DESCRIBE DETAIL command or the DeltaTable class in Scala, Python, or Java. The table metadata can also be enriched with custom tags or user-defined commit messages using the TBLPROPERTIES or userMetadata options. Reference:
Enrich Delta Lake tables with custom metadata
Delta Lake Table metadata - Stack Overflow
Metadata - The Internals of Delta Lake

19. Frage

What describes Partner Connect in Databricks?

- A. it allows multi-directional connection between Databricks and Databricks partners easier.
- B. It is a feature that runs Databricks partner tools on a Databricks SQL Warehouse (formerly known as a SQL endpoint).
- C. it allows for free use of Databricks partner tools through a common API.
- D. It exposes connection information to third-party tools via Databricks partners.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Databricks Partner Connect is designed to simplify and streamline the integration between Databricks and its technology partners. It provides a unified interface within the Databricks platform that facilitates the discovery and connection to a variety of data, analytics, and AI tools. By automating the configuration of necessary resources such as clusters, tokens, and connection files, Partner Connect enables seamless, bi-directional data flow between Databricks and partner solutions. This integration enhances the overall functionality of the Databricks Lakehouse by allowing users to easily incorporate external tools and services into their workflows, thereby expanding the platform's capabilities and fostering a more cohesive data ecosystem.
https://www.databricks.com/blog/2021/11/18/now-generally-available-introducing-databricks-partner-connect-to-discover-and-connect-popular-data-and-ai-tools-to-the-lakehouse?utm_source=chatgpt.com

20. Frage

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?

- A.

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

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

- C.

```
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 INCLUDING NULL;
```

- D.

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

- E.

Antwort: E

Begründung:

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.

21. Frage

Consider the following two statements:

Statement 1:

```
SELECT *
  FROM customers
 LEFT SEMI JOIN orders
 ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id;
```

Statement 2:

```
SELECT *
  FROM customers
 LEFT ANTI JOIN orders
 ON customers.customer_id = orders.customer_id;
```

Which of the following describes how the result sets will differ for each statement when they are run in Databricks SQL?

- A. The first statement will return all data from the customers table and matching data from the orders table. The second statement will return all data from the orders table and matching data from the customers table. Any missing data will be filled in with NULL.
- B. When the first statement is run, all rows from the customers table will be returned and only the customer_id from the orders table will be returned. When the second statement is run, only those rows in the customers table that do not have at least one match with the orders table on customer_id will be returned.
- C. When the first statement is run, only rows from the customers table that have at least one match with the orders table on customer_id will be returned. When the second statement is run, only those rows in the customers table that do not have at least one match with the orders table on customer_id will be returned.
- D. There is no difference between the result sets for both statements.
- E. Both statements will fail because Databricks SQL does not support those join types.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Based on the images you sent, the two statements are SQL queries for different types of joins between the customers and orders tables. A join is a way of combining the rows from two table references based on some criteria. The join type determines how the rows are matched and what kind of result set is returned. The first statement is a query for a LEFT SEMI JOIN, which returns only the rows from the left table reference (customers) that have a match with the right table reference (orders) on the join condition (customer_id). The second statement is a query for a LEFT ANTI JOIN, which returns only the rows from the left table reference (customers) that have no match with the right table reference (orders) on the join condition (customer_id). Therefore, the result sets for the two statements will differ in the following way:

The first statement will return a subset of the customers table that contains only the customers who have placed at least one order. The number of rows returned will be less than or equal to the number of rows in the customers table, depending on how many customers have orders. The number of columns returned will be the same as the number of columns in the customers table, as the LEFT SEMI JOIN does not include any columns from the orders table.

The second statement will return a subset of the customers table that contains only the customers who have not placed any order. The number of rows returned will be less than or equal to the number of rows in the customers table, depending on how many customers have no orders. The number of columns returned will be the same as the number of columns in the customers table, as the LEFT ANTI JOIN does not include any columns from the orders table.

The other options are not correct because:

A) The first statement will not return all data from the customers table, as it will exclude the customers who have no orders. The second statement will not return all data from the orders table, as it will exclude the orders that have a matching customer. Neither statement will fill in any missing data with NULL, as they do not return any columns from the other table.

C) There is a difference between the result sets for both statements, as explained above. The LEFT SEMI JOIN and the LEFT ANTI JOIN are not equivalent operations and will produce different outputs.

D) Both statements will not fail, as Databricks SQL does support those join types. Databricks SQL supports various join types, including INNER, LEFT OUTER, RIGHT OUTER, FULL OUTER, LEFT SEMI, LEFT ANTI, and CROSS. You can also use NATURAL, USING, or LATERAL keywords to specify different join criteria.

E) The first statement will not return only the customer_id from the orders table, as it will return all columns from the customers table. The second statement is correct, but it is not the only difference between the result sets.

22. Frage

A data organization has a team of engineers developing data pipelines following the medallion architecture using Delta Live Tables. While the data analysis team working on a project is using gold-layer tables from these pipelines, they need to perform some additional processing of these tables prior to performing their analysis.

Which of the following terms is used to describe this type of work?

- A. Last-mile ETL
- B. Data enhancement
- C. Data testing
- D. Data blending
- E. Last-mile

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Last-mile ETL is the term used to describe the additional processing of data that is done by data analysts or data scientists after the data has been ingested, transformed, and stored in the lakehouse by data engineers. Last-mile ETL typically involves tasks such as data cleansing, data enrichment, data aggregation, data filtering, or data sampling that are specific to the analysis or machine learning use case. Last-mile ETL can be done using Databricks SQL, Databricks notebooks, or Databricks Machine Learning. Reference: Databricks - Last-mile ETL, Databricks - Data Analysis with Databricks SQL

23. Frage

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