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PDFExamDumps的Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate考古題有著讓你難以置信的命中率。這個考古題包含實際考試中可能出現的一切問題。因此，只要你好好學習這個考古題，通過Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate考試就會非常容易。作為Databricks的一項重要的考試，Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate考試的認證資格可以給你帶來很大的好處。所以你絕對不能因為失去這次可以成功通過考試的機會。PDFExamDumps承諾如果考試失敗就全額退款。為了你能順利通過Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate考試，趕緊去PDFExamDumps的網站瞭解更多的資訊吧。

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

主題	簡介
主題 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 3	• 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.
主題 4	• 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.

主題 5	• 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.

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最新的 Data Analyst Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 免費考試真題 (Q21-Q26):

問題 #21
A data analyst has created a Query in Databricks SQL, and now they want to create two data visualizations from that Query and add both of those data visualizations to the same Databricks SQL Dashboard.
Which of the following steps will they need to take when creating and adding both data visualizations to the Databricks SQL Dashboard?

- A. They will need to copy the Query and create one data visualization per query.
- B. They will need to create two separate dashboards.
- C. They will need to add two separate visualizations to the dashboard based on the same Query.
- D. They will need to decide on a single data visualization to add to the dashboard.
- E. They will need to alter the Query to return two separate sets of results.

答案：C

解題說明：
A data analyst can create multiple visualizations from the same query in Databricks SQL by clicking the + button next to the Results tab and selecting Visualization. Each visualization can have a different type, name, and configuration. To add a visualization to a dashboard, the data analyst can click the vertical ellipsis button beneath the visualization, select + Add to Dashboard, and choose an existing or new dashboard. The data analyst can repeat this process for each visualization they want to add to the same dashboard.
Reference: Visualization in Databricks SQL, Visualize queries and create a dashboard in Databricks SQL

問題 #22
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:

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

答案：D

解題說明：

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.

問題 #23

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

答案：A

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 #24

A business analyst has been asked to create a data entity/object called sales_by_employee. It should always stay up-to-date when new data are added to the sales table. The new entity should have the columns sales_person, which will be the name of the employee from the employees table, and sales, which will be all sales for that particular sales person. Both the sales table and the employees table have an employee_id column that is used to identify the sales person.

Which of the following code blocks will accomplish this task?

- A.
```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE sales_by_employee AS
    SELECT employees.employee_name sales_person,
            sales.sales
    FROM sales
    JOIN employees
    ON employees.employee_id = sales.employee_id;
```

- B.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_by_employee USING
    SELECT employees.employee_name sales_person,
            sales.sales
    FROM sales
    JOIN employees
    ON employees.employee_id = sales.employee_id;
```

- C.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_by_employee AS
    SELECT employees.employee_name sales_person,
            sales.sales FROM sales
    JOIN employees
    ON employees.employee_id = sales.employee_id;
```

- D.
```
SELECT employees.employee_name sales_person,
        sales.sales
    FROM sales
    JOIN employees
    ON employees.employee_id = sales.employee_id USING
    CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_by_employee;
```

答案：C

解題說明：

The SQL code provided in Option D is the correct way to create a view named sales_by_employee that will always stay up-to-date with the sales and employees tables. The code uses the CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW statement to define a new view that joins the sales and employees tables on the employee_id column. It selects the employee_name as sales_person and all sales for each employee, ensuring that the data entity/object is always up-to-date when new data are added to these tables.

問題 #25

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. There is no difference between the result sets for both statements.
- D. 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.
- E. Both statements will fail because Databricks SQL does not support those join types.

答案：D

解題說明：
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.

問題 #26
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Data-Analyst-Associate題庫資訊

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