

Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Valid Test Cost & Real Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Exam

Databricks
Certification Details

Databricks Certified Data Engineer Associate

Prior Certification
Not Required

Exam Validity
2 Years

Exam Fee
\$200 USD

Exam Duration
90 Minutes

No. of Questions
45 Questions

Passing Marks
70%

Recommended Experience
Basic coding knowledge in SQL and Python

Exam Format
Multiple choice

Languages
English

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

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

Topic 5	<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, it 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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>> **Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Valid Test Cost** <<

Real Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Exam & Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Valid Study Questions

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Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

A data engineering team has created a Structured Streaming pipeline that processes data in micro-batches and populates gold-level tables. The microbatches are triggered every minute.

A data analyst has created a dashboard based on this gold-level data

a. The project stakeholders want to see the results in the dashboard updated within one minute or less of new data becoming available within the gold-level tables.

Which of the following cautions should the data analyst share prior to setting up the dashboard to complete this task?

- A. The streaming cluster is not fault tolerant
- B. The streaming data is not an appropriate data source for a dashboard
- **C. The required compute resources could be costly**
- D. The dashboard cannot be refreshed that quickly
- E. The gold-level tables are not appropriately clean for business reporting

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Structured Streaming pipeline that processes data in micro-batches and populates gold-level tables every minute requires a high level of compute resources to handle the frequent data ingestion, processing, and writing. This could result in a significant cost for the organization, especially if the data volume and velocity are large. Therefore, the data analyst should share this caution with the project stakeholders before setting up the dashboard and evaluate the trade-offs between the desired refresh rate and the available budget. The other options are not valid cautions because:

B. The gold-level tables are assumed to be appropriately clean for business reporting, as they are the final output of the data engineering pipeline. If the data quality is not satisfactory, the issue should be addressed at the source or silver level, not at the gold level.

C. The streaming data is an appropriate data source for a dashboard, as it can provide near real-time insights and analytics for the business users. Structured Streaming supports various sources and sinks for streaming data, including Delta Lake, which can enable both batch and streaming queries on the same data.

D. The streaming cluster is fault tolerant, as Structured Streaming provides end-to-end exactly-once fault-tolerance guarantees through checkpointing and write-ahead logs. If a query fails, it can be restarted from the last checkpoint and resume processing.

E. The dashboard can be refreshed within one minute or less of new data becoming available in the gold-level tables, as Structured Streaming can trigger micro-batches as fast as possible (every few seconds) and update the results incrementally. However, this may not be necessary or optimal for the business use case, as it could cause frequent changes in the dashboard and consume more

resources. Reference: Streaming on Databricks, Monitoring Structured Streaming queries on Databricks, A look at the new Structured Streaming UI in Apache Spark 3.0, Run your first Structured Streaming workload

NEW QUESTION # 67

A data analyst has been asked to provide a list of options on how to share a dashboard with a client. It is a security requirement that the client does not gain access to any other information, resources, or artifacts in the database.

Which of the following approaches cannot be used to share the dashboard and meet the security requirement?

- A. Download a PNG file of the visualizations in the dashboard and share them with the client.
- **B. Generate a Personal Access Token that is good for 1 day and share it with the client.**
- C. Download the Dashboard as a PDF and share it with the client.
- D. Set a refresh schedule for the dashboard and enter the client's email address in the "Subscribers" box.
- E. Take a screenshot of the dashboard and share it with the client.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The approach that cannot be used to share the dashboard and meet the security requirement is D. Generating a Personal Access Token that is good for 1 day and sharing it with the client. This approach would give the client access to the Databricks workspace using the token owner's identity and permissions, which could expose other information, resources, or artifacts in the database¹. The other approaches can be used to share the dashboard and meet the security requirement because:

A) Downloading the Dashboard as a PDF and sharing it with the client would only provide a static snapshot of the dashboard without any interactive features or access to the underlying data².

B) Setting a refresh schedule for the dashboard and entering the client's email address in the "Subscribers" box would send the client an email with the latest dashboard results as an attachment or a link to a secure web page³. The client would not be able to access the Databricks workspace or the dashboard itself.

C) Taking a screenshot of the dashboard and sharing it with the client would also only provide a static snapshot of the dashboard without any interactive features or access to the underlying data⁴.

E) Downloading a PNG file of the visualizations in the dashboard and sharing them with the client would also only provide a static snapshot of the visualizations without any interactive features or access to the underlying data⁵. Reference:

1: Personal access tokens

2: Download as PDF

3: Automatically refresh a dashboard

4: Take a screenshot

5: Download a PNG file

NEW QUESTION # 68

A data analyst has a managed table `table_name` in database `database_name`. They would now like to remove the table from the database and all of the data files associated with the table. The rest of the tables in the database must continue to exist.

Which of the following commands can the analyst use to complete the task without producing an error?

- A. `DROP TABLE table_name FROM database_name;`
- **B. `DROP TABLE database_name.table_name;`**
- C. `DROP DATABASE database_name;`
- D. `DELETE TABLE database_name.table_name;`
- E. `DELETE TABLE table_name FROM database_name;`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `DROP TABLE` command removes a table from the metastore and deletes the associated data files. The syntax for this command is `DROP TABLE [IF EXISTS] [database_name.]table_name;`. The optional `IF EXISTS` clause prevents an error if the table does not exist. The optional `database_name.` prefix specifies the database where the table resides. If not specified, the current database is used. Therefore, the correct command to remove the table `table_name` from the database `database_name` and all of the data files associated with it is `DROP TABLE database_name.table_name;`. The other commands are either invalid syntax or would produce undesired results. Reference: Databricks - `DROP TABLE`

NEW QUESTION # 69

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

Answer: D

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 # 70

Which of the following describes how Databricks SQL should be used in relation to other business intelligence (BI) tools like Tableau, Power BI, and Looker?

- A. As a substitute with less functionality
- B. As a complete replacement with additional functionality
- C. As an exact substitute with the same level of functionality
- **D. As a complementary tool for quick in-platform BI work**
- E. As a complementary tool for professional-grade presentations

Answer: D

Explanation:

Databricks SQL is not meant to replace or substitute other BI tools, but rather to complement them by providing a fast and easy way to query, explore, and visualize data on the lakehouse using the built-in SQL editor, visualizations, and dashboards. Databricks SQL also integrates seamlessly with popular BI tools like Tableau, Power BI, and Looker, allowing analysts to use their preferred tools to access data through Databricks clusters and SQL warehouses. Databricks SQL offers low-code and no-code experiences, as well as optimized connectors and serverless compute, to enhance the productivity and performance of BI workloads on the lakehouse. Reference: Databricks SQL, Connecting Applications and BI Tools to Databricks SQL, Databricks integrations overview, Databricks SQL: Delivering a Production SQL Development Experience on the Lakehouse

NEW QUESTION # 71

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