

Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Dumps

Deutsch, Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Zertifizierungsfragen



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Das Zertifikat für Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate bedeutet einen neuen Meilenstein im Leben. Mit dem bekommt man mehr berufliche Aufstiegschancen und bessere Arbeitsaussichten. Daher träumt jeder IT-Fachmann davon. Es ist allen bekannt, dass solche Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfung schwer zu bestehen ist. In der Tat ist es auch so, zahlreiche Prüflinge fallen in der Prüfung durch. Wenn man sich gar nicht um die Prüfung bemüht, fällt einem noch schwerer. Die Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Zertifizierungsprüfung verlangt jedoch umfangreiche Fachkenntnisse. Unser Prüfung Frage bietet Ihnen einen kürzeren Weg zu der Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Zertifizierung. Auf unserer Website gibt es viele Prüfungsmaterialien für die Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Zertifizierung, die Ihnen zum Bestehen der Prüfung unter Garantie helfen. Außerdem können Sie dabei viel Zeit ersparen. So ist es Ihnen ganz preisgünstig, dass man per Prüfung Frage mit weniger Zeit und Geld ein wertvolles Zertifikat bekommt.

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

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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 2	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 3	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.
Thema 4	- 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 5	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.

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Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Zertifizierungsfragen - Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfungs

Liebe Kandidaten, haben Sie schon mal gedacht, sich an der Kurse für die Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Zertifizierungsprüfung beteiligen? Eigentlich können Sie Maßnahmen treffen, die Prüfung nur einmal zu bestehen. Die Schulungsunterlagen von PrüfungFrage ist eine gute Wahl. Das virtuelle Internet-Training und die Kurse enthalten viele Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfungsaufgaben, die Ihnen zum erfolgreichen Bestehen der Prüfung verhelfen.

Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q20-Q25):

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

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.

21. Frage

Which statement describes descriptive statistics?

- A. A branch of statistics that uses summary statistics to quantitatively describe and summarize data.
- B. A branch of statistics that uses summary statistics to categorically describe and summarize data.
- C. A branch of statistics that uses a variety of data analysis techniques to infer properties of an underlying distribution of probability.
- D. A branch of statistics that uses quantitative variables that must take on a finite or countably infinite set of values.

Antwort: A

22. Frage

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:

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

23. Frage

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

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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

24. Frage

A data analyst created and is the owner of the managed table `my_ table`. They now want to change ownership of the table to a single other user using Data Explorer.

Which of the following approaches can the analyst use to complete the task?

- **A. Edit the Owner field in the table page by selecting the new owner's account**
- B. Edit the Owner field in the table page by selecting the Admins group
- C. Edit the Owner field in the table page by selecting All Users
- D. Edit the Owner field in the table page by removing all access
- E. Edit the Owner field in the table page by removing their own account

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The Owner field in the table page shows the current owner of the table and allows the owner to change it to another user or group. To change the ownership of the table, the owner can click on the Owner field and select the new owner from the drop-down list. This will transfer the ownership of the table to the selected user or group and remove the previous owner from the list of table access control entries¹. The other options are incorrect because:

- A . Removing the owner's account from the Owner field will not change the ownership of the table, but will make the table ownerless².
- B . Selecting All Users from the Owner field will not change the ownership of the table, but will grant all users access to the table³.
- D . Selecting the Admins group from the Owner field will not change the ownership of the table, but will grant the Admins group access to the table³.
- E . Removing all access from the Owner field will not change the ownership of the table, but will revoke all access to the table⁴.

Reference:

- 1: Change table ownership
- 2: Ownerless tables
- 3: Table access control
- 4: Revoke access to a table

25. Frage

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Unser PrüfungFrage gibt viele Mühe aus, um den Kandidaten den besten und effizienten Service zu bieten. Heutzutage ist hohe Effizienz ein beliebtes Thema. So hat PrüfungFrage die effizienten Schulungsunterlagen für den Kandidaten entworfen, so dass Sie die Kenntnisse über Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Zertifizierung schnell meistern und gute Leistungen in der Prüfung erzielen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage können den Kandidaten viel Zeit und Energie ersparen. Und die Kandidaten können deshalb mehr Geld verdienen.

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