Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate専門知識内容、Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate学習教材

P.S.Pass4TestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2025 Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associateダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1VQgJM4wt-c4Ze9PkY9j3qNDB3AjcYfEK

目の前の本当の困難に挑戦するために、君のもっと質の良いDatabricksのDatabricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate問題集を提供するために、私たちはPass4TestのITエリートチームの変動からDatabricksのDatabricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate問題集の更新まで、完璧になるまでにずっと頑張ります。私たちはあなたが簡単にDatabricksのDatabricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate認定試験に合格するができるという目標のために努力しています。あなたはうちのDatabricksのDatabricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate問題集を購入する前に、一部分のフリーな試験問題と解答をダンロードして、試用してみることができます。

Databricks Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.

トピック 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.
トピック 5	• 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.

Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate学習教材 & Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate日本語復習赤本

すべての顧客のニーズを満たすために、当社はこの分野で多くの主要な専門家と教授を採用しました。これらの専門家と教授は、お客様向けに高品質のDatabricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate試験問題を設計しました。当社の製品がすべての人々に適していると約束できます。 Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate実践教材を購入して真剣に検討する限り、短時間で試験に合格して認定を取得することをお約束します。 Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate試験の質問を選択してレビューに役立ててください。Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associateスタディガイドから多くのメリットを得ることができます。

Databricks Certified Data Analyst Associate Exam 認定 Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate 試験問題 (Q38-Q43):

質問 # 38
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

正解：C

解説：
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.

質問 # 39

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

正解：C

解説：
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.

質問 # 40
Where in the Databricks SQL workspace can a data analyst configure a refresh schedule for a query when the query is not attached to a dashboard or alert?

- A. Data bxplorer
- B. The Query Editor
- C. The Dashboard Editor
- D. The Visualization editor

正解：B

解説：
In Databricks SQL, to configure a refresh schedule for a query that is not attached to a dashboard or alert, a data analyst should use the Query Editor. Within the Query Editor, there is an option to set up scheduled executions for queries. This feature enables the query to run at specified intervals, ensuring that the results are updated regularly. By scheduling queries in this manner, analysts can automate data refreshes and maintain up-to-date query results without manual intervention.

質問 # 41
Query History provides Databricks SQL users with a lot of benefits. A data analyst has been asked to share all of these benefits with their team as part of a training exercise. One of the benefit statements the analyst provided to their team is incorrect.
Which statement about Query History is incorrect?

- A. It can be used to automate query execution on multiple warehouses (formerly endpoints).
- B. It can be used to debug queries.
- C. It can be used to troubleshoot slow running queries.
- D. It can be used to view the query plan of queries that have run.

正解：A

解説：
Query History in Databricks SQL is intended for reviewing executed queries, understanding their execution plans, and identifying performance issues or errors for debugging purposes. It allows users to analyze query duration, resources used, and potential bottlenecks. However, Query History does not provide any capability to automate the execution of queries across multiple warehouses; automation must be handled through jobs or external orchestration tools, not through the Query History feature itself.

質問 # 42
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 DATABASE database_name;
- B. DELETE TABLE table_name FROM database_name;
- C. DROP TABLE database_name.table_name;
- D. DELETE TABLE database_name.table_name;
- E. DROP TABLE table_name FROM database_name;

正解：C

解説：
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

質問 # 43
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