Free Questions for Databricks-Certified-Data-Analyst-Associate by ebraindumps

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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:

```
SELECT
    transaction_id,
    _______ AS product
FROM transactions;
```

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?

Options:

A- array distinct(produces)

B- explode(produces)

C- reduce(produces)

D- array(produces)

E- flatten(produces)

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Theexplodefunction 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.

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A data analyst runs the following command:

INSERT INTO stakeholders.suppliers TABLE stakeholders.new_suppliers;

What is the result of running this command?

Options:

A- The suppliers table now contains both the data it had before the command was run and the data from the new suppliers table, and

any duplicate data is deleted.

B- The command fails because it is written incorrectly.

C- The suppliers table now contains both the data it had before the command was run and the data from the new suppliers table, including any duplicate data.

D- The suppliers table now contains the data from the new suppliers table, and the new suppliers table now contains the data from the suppliers table.

E- The suppliers table now contains only the data from the new suppliers table.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The commandINSERT INTO stakeholders.suppliers TABLE stakeholders.new_suppliersis not a valid syntax for inserting data into a table in Databricks SQL.According to the documentation12, the correct syntax for inserting data into a table is either:

INSERT { OVERWRITE | INTO } [TABLE] table_name [PARTITION clause] [(column_name [, ...]) | BY NAME] query

INSERT INTO [TABLE] table_name REPLACE WHERE predicate query

The command in the question is missing theOVERWRITEorINTOkeyword, and thequerypart that specifies the source of the data to be inserted. TheTABLEkeyword is optional and can be omitted. ThePARTITIONclause and the column list are also optional and depend on the table schema and the data source. Therefore, the command in the question will fail with a syntax error.

INSERT | Databricks on AWS

INSERT - Azure Databricks - Databricks SQL | Microsoft Learn

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A data analyst runs the following command:

SELECT age, country

FROM my_table

WHERE age >= 75 AND country = 'canada';

Which of the following tables represents the output of the above command?

A)

age	country
80	canada
NULL	canada
90	*NULL*

B)

age	country
80	*NULL*
75	*NULL*
90	*NULL*

C)

id	age	country
900	80	canada
901	75	canada
902	90	canada

D)

age	country
80	canada
14	canada
90	canada

E)

age	country
80	canada
75	canada
90	canada

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

E- Option E

Answer:

E

Explanation:

The SQL query provided is designed to filter out records from "my_table" where the age is 75 or above and the country is Canada. Since I can't view the content of the links provided directly, I need to rely on the image attached to this question for context. Based on that,

Option E (the image attached) represents a table with columns "age" and "country", showing records where age is 75 or above and country is Canada.Reference: The answer can be inferred from understanding SQL queries and their outputs as per Databricks documentation:Databricks SQL

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

A- DROP DATABASE database_name;

B- DROP TABLE database_name.table_name;

C- DELETE TABLE database_name.table_name;

D- DELETE TABLE table_name FROM database_name;

E- DROP 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

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

A- Edit the Owner field in the table page by removing their own account

B- Edit the Owner field in the table page by selecting All Users

C- Edit the Owner field in the table page by selecting the new owner's account

D- Edit the Owner field in the table page by selecting the Admins group

E- Edit the Owner field in the table page by removing all access

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

The stakeholders.customers table has 15 columns and 3,000 rows of data. The following command is run:

```
CREATE TEMP VIEW stakeholders.eur_customers AS
    SELECT * FROM stakeholders.customers
    WHERE continent = 'eur';
```

After running SELECT * FROM stakeholders.eur_customers, 15 rows are returned. After the command executes completely, the user logs out of Databricks.

After logging back in two days later, what is the status of the stakeholders.eur_customers view?

Options:

A- The view remains available and SELECT * FROM stakeholders.eur_customers will execute correctly.

B- The view has been dropped.

C- The view is not available in the metastore, but the underlying data can be accessed with SELECT * FROM delta.`stakeholders.eur_customers`.

D- The view remains available but attempting to SELECT from it results in an empty result set because data in views are automatically deleted after logging out.

E- The view has been converted into a table.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The command you sent creates a TEMP VIEW, which is a type of view that is only visible and accessible to the session that created it. When the session ends or the user logs out, the TEMP VIEW is automatically dropped and cannot be queried anymore. Therefore, after logging back in two days later, the status of the stakeholders.eur_customers view is that it has been dropped and SELECT * FROM stakeholders.eur_customers will result in an error. The other options are not correct because:

A) The view does not remain available, as it is a TEMP VIEW that is dropped when the session ends or the user logs out.

C) The view is not available in the metastore, as it is a TEMP VIEW that is not registered in the metastore. The underlying data cannot be accessed with SELECT * FROM delta.stakeholders.eur_customers, as this is not a valid syntax for querying a Delta Lake table. The correct syntax would be SELECT * FROM delta.dbfs:/stakeholders/eur_customers, where the location path is enclosed in backticks. However, this would also result in an error, as the TEMP VIEW does not write any data to the file system and the location path does not exist.

D) The view does not remain available, as it is a TEMP VIEW that is dropped when the session ends or the user logs out. Data in views are not automatically deleted after logging out, as views do not store any data. They are only logical representations of queries on base tables or other views.

E) The view has not been converted into a table, as there is no automatic conversion between views and tables in Databricks. To create a table from a view, you need to use a CREATE TABLE AS statement or a similar command.Reference:CREATE VIEW | Databricks on AWS,Solved: How do temp views actually work? - Databricks - 20136,temp tables in Databricks - Databricks - 44012,Temporary View in Databricks - BIG DATA PROGRAMMERS,Solved: What is the difference between a Temporary View an ...

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