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QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

A data analyst has been asked to produce a visualization that shows the flow of users through a website. Which of the following is used for visualizing this type of flow?

- A. Heatmap
- B. Choropleth
- C. Word Cloud
- D. Pivot Table
- E. Sankey

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 3

Which of the following statements about adding visual appeal to visualizations in the Visualization Editor is incorrect?

- A. Visualization scale can be changed.
- B. Data Labels can be formatted.
- C. Colors can be changed.
- D. Borders can be added.



E. Tooltips can be formatted.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E



Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

A data analyst is processing a complex aggregation on a table with zero null values and their query returns the following result:

group_1	group_2	sum
null	null	100
null	Y	70
null	Z	30
A	null	50
A	Y	30
A	Z	20
B	null	50
B	Y	40
B	Z	10

Which of the following queries did the analyst run to obtain the above result?



A.

```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    count(values) AS count
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group 1, group 2 INCLUDING NULL;
```

B.

```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    count(values) AS count
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2 WITH ROLLUP;
```

C.

```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    count(values) AS count
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group 2;
```

D.

```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    count(values) AS count
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2, (group_1, group_2);
```

E.

```
SELECT
    group_1,
    group_2,
    count(values) AS count
FROM my_table
GROUP BY group_1, group_2 WITH CUBE;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B



C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: E

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