



# Cloudera

*CDP-4001  
CDP Data Analyst- Certification Exam*

## Questions & Answers PDF

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## Question: 1

You have been given below data in an Impala table called "he\_order\_items" . Which of the following query will give an aggregate value which is approximately the midpoint of values in the order\_item\_product\_price?

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- A. select appx\_midpoint(rs.order\_item\_product\_price) from (select \* from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_id < 11) rs
- B. select appx\_median(rs.order\_item\_product\_price) from (select \* from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_id < 11) rs
- C. select midpoint(rs.order\_item\_product\_price) from (select \* from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_id < 11) rs
- D. select exact\_midpoint(rs.order\_item\_product\_price) from (select \* from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_id < 11) rs

**Answer: B**

## Question: 2

Which of the following query gives the "Total Count of the all values which has order\_item\_product\_price value higher than appx\_median value

- A. select total(order\_item\_product\_price) as higher\_count from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price more than (select APPX\_MEDIAN(order\_item\_product\_price) from he\_order\_items);

- B. select count(order\_item\_product\_price) as higher\_count from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price more than (select APPX\_MEDIAN(order\_item\_product\_price) from he\_order\_items);
- C. select count(order\_item\_product\_price) as higher\_count from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price = (select APPX\_MEDIAN(order\_item\_product\_price) from he\_order\_items);
- D. select count(order\_item\_product\_price) as higher\_count from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price > (select APPX\_MEDIAN(order\_item\_product\_price) from he\_order\_items);

**Answer: D**

### Question: 3

You have Impala table called "order\_item\_product\_price" and initial 10 rows of the table is as below. Which of the following query will Calculate appx\_median of order\_item\_product\_price where order\_item\_product\_price between 20 and 80.

order_item_id	order_item_order_id	order_item_product_id	order_item_quantity	order_item_subtotal	order_item_product_price
1	1	957	1	299.9800109863281	299.9800109863281
2	2	1073	1	199.99000549316406	199.99000549316406
3	3	902	5	250	50
4	4	403	1	129.99000549316406	129.99000549316406
5	5	897	2	49.97999954223633	24.989999771118164
6	6	365	5	299.95001220703125	59.9900016784668
7	7	51	3	150	50
8	8	014	4	199.9199981689453	49.97999954223633
9	9	957	1	299.9800109863281	299.9800109863281
10	10	365	5	299.95001220703125	59.9900016784668

- A. select appx\_median(order\_item\_product\_price) from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price between 20 and 80;
- B. select appx\_median(order\_item\_product\_price) from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price between 20 > < 80;
- C. select appx\_median(order\_item\_product\_price) from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price < 20 and order\_item\_product\_price < 80;
- D. select appx\_median(order\_item\_product\_price) from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price < 20 or order\_item\_product\_price > 80;

**Answer: A**

### Question: 4

You have Impala table called "order\_item\_product\_price" and initial 10 rows of the table is as below. Which of the following query will Calculate appx\_median of order\_item\_product\_price where order\_item\_product\_price between 20 and 80 and order\_item\_product\_price > 50.

order_item_id	order_item_order_id	order_item_product_id	order_item_quantity	order_item_subtotal	order_item_product_price
1	1	957	1	299.9800109863281	299.9800109863281
2	2	1073	1	199.99000549316406	199.99000549316406
3	3	502	5	250	50
4	4	403		129.99000549316406	129.99000549316406
5	5	897	4	49.97999954223633	24.989999771118164
6	6	365	5	299.95001220703125	59.9900016784668
7	7	502	3	150	50
8	8	1014	4	199.9199981689453	49.97999954223633
9	9	957	1	299.9800109863281	299.9800109863281
10	10	365	5	299.95001220703125	59.9900016784668

- A. select count(order\_item\_product\_price) as higher from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price between 20 and 50 and order\_item\_product\_price > 50;
- B. select count(order\_item\_product\_price) as higher from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price between 50 and 80 and order\_item\_product\_price > 50;
- C. select count(order\_item\_product\_price) as higher from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price between 20 and 80 and order\_item\_product\_price > 50;
- D. select count(order\_item\_product\_price) as higher from he\_order\_items where order\_item\_product\_price between 20 and 80 and order\_item\_product\_price < 50;

**Answer: C**

**Question: 5**

You have a table in Hive called "TEMPREGION" and has a single column with the following data Which of the following query will be helpful to split the data in respective column using select statement?

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- A. SELECT unjoin(data,'\|')[0] r\_regionkey , unjoin (data,'\|')[1] r\_name , unjoin (data,'\|')[2] r\_comment , unjoin (split(data,'\|')[3],",")[0] n\_nationkey , unjoin (split(data,'\|')[3],",")[1] n\_name , unjoin (split(data,'\|')[3],",")[2] n\_comment FROM tempregion;
- B. SELECT split(data,'\|')[0] r\_regionkey , split(data,'|')[1] r\_name , split(data,'|')[2] r\_comment , split(split(data,'|')[3],",")[0] n\_nationkey , split(split(data,'|')[3],",")[1] n\_name , split(split(data,'|')[3],",")[2] n\_comment FROM tempregion;
- C. SELECT break(data,'\|')[0] r\_regionkey , break(data,'\|')[1] r\_name , break (data,'\|')[2] r\_comment , break (split(data,'\|')[3],",")[0] n\_nationkey , break (split(data,'\|')[3],",")[1] n\_name , break (split(data,'\|')[3],",")[2] n\_comment FROM tempregion;
- D. SELECT split(data,'\|')[0] r\_regionkey , split(data,'\|')[1] r\_name , split(data,'\|')[2] r\_comment , split(split(data,'\|')[3],",")[0] n\_nationkey , split(split(data,'\|')[3],",")[1] n\_name , split(split(data,'\|')[3],",")[2] n\_comment FROM tempregion;

**Answer: D**



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