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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q140-Q145):

NEW QUESTION # 140

You are creating a TASK to query a table streams created on the raw table and insert subsets of rows into multiple tables. You are following the below steps, but when you reached the step to resume the task, you received an error message as below.

Why is this error thrown and who can give you the required privilege?

□ Steps to be followed to get this error

-- Create a landing table to store raw JSON data.

```

-- Snowpipe could load data into this table. create or replace table raw (var variant);
-- Create a stream to capture inserts to the landing table.
-- A task will consume a set of columns from this stream. create or replace stream rawstream1 on table raw;
-- Create a second stream to capture inserts to the landing table.
-- A second task will consume another set of columns from this stream. create or replace stream rawstream2 on table raw;
-- Create a table that stores the names of office visitors identified in the raw data. create or replace table names (id int, first_name
string, last_name string);
-- Create a table that stores the visitation dates of office visitors identified in the raw data.
create or replace table visits (id int, dt date);
-- Create a task that inserts new name records from the rawstream1 stream into the names table
-- every minute when the stream contains records.
-- Replace the 'mywh' warehouse with a warehouse that your role has USAGE privilege on. create or replace task raw_to_names
warehouse = etl_wh
schedule = '1 minute'
when
system$stream_has_data('rawstream1')
as
merge into names n
using (select var:id id, var:fname fname, var:lname lname from rawstream1) r1 on n.id = to_number(r1.id)
when matched then update set n.first_name = r1.fname, n.last_name = r1.lname
when not matched then insert (id, first_name, last_name) values (r1.id, r1.fname, r1.lname)
;
-- Create another task that merges visitation records from the rawstream1 stream into the visits table
-- every minute when the stream contains records.
-- Records with new IDs are inserted into the visits table;
-- Records with IDs that exist in the visits table update the DT column in the table.
-- Replace the 'mywh' warehouse with a warehouse that your role has USAGE privilege on. create or replace task raw_to_visits
warehouse = etl_wh schedule = '1 minute' when
system$stream_has_data('rawstream2') as
merge into visits v
using (select var:id id, var:visit_dt visit_dt from rawstream2) r2 on v.id = to_number(r2.id) when matched then update set v.dt =
r2.visit_dt
when not matched then insert (id, dt) values (r2.id, r2.visit_dt);
-- Resume both tasks.
alter task raw_to_names resume;

```

- A. The role used to resume the task does not have EXECUTE TASK privilege. Only ACCOUNTADMIN can provide that privilege to the role.
- B. The role used to resume the task does not have EXECUTE TASK privilege. Only TASK OWNER can provide that privilege to the role.
- C. The role used to resume the task does not have EXECUTE TASK privilege. Both SECURITYADMIN and ACCOUNTADMIN can provide that privilege to the role.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 141

Which feature provides the capability to define an alternate cluster key for a table with an existing cluster key?

- A. Search optimization
- B. Materialized view
- C. Result cache
- D. External table

Answer: B

Explanation:

A materialized view is a feature that provides the capability to define an alternate cluster key for a table with an existing cluster key. A materialized view is a pre-computed result set that is stored in Snowflake and can be queried like a regular table. A materialized view can have a different cluster key than the base table, which can improve the performance and efficiency of queries on the materialized view. A materialized view can also support aggregations, joins, and filters on the base table data. A materialized view is

automatically refreshed when the underlying data in the base table changes, as long as the AUTO_REFRESH parameter is set to true¹.

Reference:

Materialized Views | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 142

Which of the below commands will use warehouse credits?

- A. `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SNOWFLAKE;`
- B. `SELECT MAX(FLAKE_ID) FROM SNOWFLAKE;`
- C. `SELECT COUNT(FLAKE_ID) FROM SNOWFLAKE GROUP BY FLAKE_ID;`
- D. `SHOW TABLES LIKE 'SNOWFL%';`

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

* Warehouse credits are used to pay for the processing time used by each virtual warehouse in Snowflake.

A virtual warehouse is a cluster of compute resources that enables executing queries, loading data, and performing other DML operations. Warehouse credits are charged based on the number of virtual warehouses you use, how long they run, and their size¹.

* Among the commands listed in the question, the following ones will use warehouse credits:

* `SELECT MAX(FLAKE_ID) FROM SNOWFLAKE`: This command will use warehouse credits because it is a query that requires a virtual warehouse to execute. The query will scan the

* `SNOWFLAKE` table and return the maximum value of the `FLAKE_ID` column². Therefore, option B is correct.

* `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SNOWFLAKE`: This command will also use warehouse credits because it is a query that requires a virtual warehouse to execute. The query will scan the `SNOWFLAKE` table and return the number of rows in the table³. Therefore, option C is correct.

* `SELECT COUNT(FLAKE_ID) FROM SNOWFLAKE GROUP BY FLAKE_ID`: This command will also use warehouse credits because it is a query that requires a virtual warehouse to execute. The query will scan the `SNOWFLAKE` table and return the number of rows for each distinct value of the `FLAKE_ID` column⁴. Therefore, option D is correct.

* The command that will not use warehouse credits is:

* `SHOW TABLES LIKE 'SNOWFL%'`: This command will not use warehouse credits because it is a metadata operation that does not require a virtual warehouse to execute. The command will return the names of the tables that match the pattern `'SNOWFL%'` in the current database and schema⁵. Therefore, option A is incorrect.

References: : Understanding Compute Cost : MAX Function : COUNT Function : GROUP BY Clause : SHOW TABLES

NEW QUESTION # 143

What Snowflake features should be leveraged when modeling using Data Vault?

- A. Snowflake's ability to hash keys so that hash key joins can run faster than integer joins
- B. Snowflake's support of multi-table inserts into the data model's Data Vault tables
- C. Data needs to be pre-partitioned to obtain a superior data access performance
- D. Scaling up the virtual warehouses will support parallel processing of new source loads

Answer: B

Explanation:

These two features are relevant for modeling using Data Vault on Snowflake. Data Vault is a data modeling approach that organizes data into hubs, links, and satellites. Data Vault is designed to enable high scalability, flexibility, and performance for data integration and analytics. Snowflake is a cloud data platform that supports various data modeling techniques, including Data Vault. Snowflake provides some features that can enhance the Data Vault modeling, such as:

Snowflake's support of multi-table inserts into the data model's Data Vault tables. Multi-table inserts (MTI) are a feature that allows inserting data from a single query into multiple tables in a single DML statement. MTI can improve the performance and efficiency of loading data into Data Vault tables, especially for real-time or near-real-time data integration. MTI can also reduce the complexity and maintenance of the loading code, as well as the data duplication and latency¹².

Scaling up the virtual warehouses will support parallel processing of new source loads. Virtual warehouses are a feature that allows provisioning compute resources on demand for data processing. Virtual warehouses can be scaled up or down by changing the size of the warehouse, which determines the number of servers in the warehouse. Scaling up the virtual warehouses can improve the performance and concurrency of processing new source loads into Data Vault tables, especially for large or complex data sets. Scaling up the virtual warehouses can also leverage the parallelism and distribution of Snowflake's architecture, which can optimize

the data loading and querying³⁴.

Reference:

Snowflake Documentation: Multi-table Inserts

Snowflake Blog: Tips for Optimizing the Data Vault Architecture on Snowflake Snowflake Documentation: Virtual Warehouses

Snowflake Blog: Building a Real-Time Data Vault in Snowflake

NEW QUESTION # 144

Two queries are run on the customer_address table:

```
create or replace TABLE CUSTOMER_ADDRESS ( CA_ADDRESS_SK NUMBER(38,0),
CA_ADDRESS_ID VARCHAR(16), CA_STREET_NUMBER VARCHAR(10) CA_STREET_NAME
VARCHAR(60), CA_STREET_TYPE VARCHAR(15), CA_SUITE_NUMBER VARCHAR(10), CA_CITY VARCHAR(60),
CA_COUNTY VARCHAR(30), CA_STATE VARCHAR(2), CA_ZIP VARCHAR(10), CA_COUNTRY VARCHAR(20),
CA_GMT_OFFSET NUMBER(5,2), CA_LOCATION_TYPE VARCHAR(20) ); ALTER TABLE
DEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESS ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION ON
SUBSTRING(CA_ADDRESS_ID); Which queries will benefit from the use of the search optimization service? (Select TWO).
```

- A. `select*fromDEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESSWhereCA_ADDRESS_IDNOT LIKE '%AAAAAAAAPHPPPL%';`
- B. `select * fromDEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESS Where CA_ADDRESS_ID= substring('AAAAAAAAPHPPPLBAAASKDJHASLKDJKHASKJD',1,16);`
- C. `select * fromDEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESS Where substring(CA_ADDRESS_ID,1,8)= substring('AAAAAAAAPHPPPLBAAASKDJHASLKDJKHASKJD',1,8);`
- D. `select*fromDEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESSWhereCA_ADDRESS_IDLIKE '%PHPP%';`
- E. `select*fromDEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESSWhereCA_ADDRESS_IDLIKE '%BAAASKD%';`

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The use of the search optimization service in Snowflake is particularly effective when queries involve operations that match exact substrings or start from the beginning of a string. The ALTER TABLE command adding search optimization specifically for substrings on the CA_ADDRESS_ID field allows the service to create an optimized search path for queries using substring matches.

* Option A benefits because it directly matches a substring from the start of the CA_ADDRESS_ID, aligning with the optimization's capability to quickly locate records based on the beginning segments of strings.

* Option B also benefits, despite performing a full equality check, because it essentially compares the full length of CA_ADDRESS_ID to a substring, which can leverage the substring index for efficient

* retrieval.Options C, D, and E involve patterns that do not start from the beginning of the string or use negations, which are not optimized by the search optimization service configured for starting substring matches.References: Snowflake's documentation on the use of search optimization for substring matching in SQL queries.

NEW QUESTION # 145

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