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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q154-Q159):

NEW QUESTION # 154
A company has a table with that has corrupted data, named Dat
a. The company wants to recover the data as it was 5 minutes ago using cloning and Time Travel.
What command will accomplish this?

- A. CREATE TABLE Recover_Data CLONE Data AT(OFFSET => -60*5);
- B. CREATE CLONE TABLE Recover_Data FROM Data AT(OFFSET => -60*5);
- C. CREATE CLONE Recover_Data FROM Data AT(OFFSET => -60*5);
- D. CREATE TABLE Recover Data CLONE Data AT(TIME => -60*5);

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 155
When using the copy into <table> command with the CSV file format, how does the match_by_column_name parameter behave?

- A. It expects a header to be present in the CSV file, which is matched to a case-sensitive table column name.
- B. The command will return a warning stating that the file has unmatched columns.
- C. The command will return an error.
- D. The parameter will be ignored.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://community.snowflake.com/s/article/COPY-INTO-table-Command-MATCH-BY-COLUMN-NAME- Copy-Option-Returns-Error-When-Loading-CSV-Data

NEW QUESTION # 156
What is a valid object hierarchy when building a Snowflake environment?

- A. Organization --> Account --> Database --> Schema --> Stage
- B. Organization --> Account --> Stage --> Table --> View
- C. Account --> Database --> Schema --> Warehouse
- D. Account --> Schema > Table --> Stage

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is the valid object hierarchy when building a Snowflake environment, according to the Snowflake documentation and the web search results. Snowflake is a cloud data platform that supports various types of objects, such as databases, schemas, tables, views, stages, warehouses, and more. These objects are organized in a hierarchical structure, as follows:
Organization: An organization is the top-level entity that represents a group of Snowflake accounts that are related by business needs or ownership. An organization can have one or more accounts, and can enable features such as cross-account data sharing, billing and usage reporting, and single sign-on across accounts12.
Account: An account is the primary entity that represents a Snowflake customer. An account can have one or more databases, schemas, stages, warehouses, and other objects. An account can also have one or more users, roles, and security integrations. An account is associated with a specific cloud platform, region, and Snowflake edition34.

Database: A database is a logical grouping of schemas. A database can have one or more schemas, and can store structured, semi-structured, or unstructured data. A database can also have properties such as retention time, encryption, and ownership56.
Schema: A schema is a logical grouping of tables, views, stages, and other objects. A schema can have one or more objects, and can define the namespace and access control for the objects. A schema can also have properties such as ownership and default warehouse .
Stage: A stage is a named location that references the files in external or internal storage. A stage can be used to load data into Snowflake tables using the COPY INTO command, or to unload data from Snowflake tables using the COPY INTO LOCATION command. A stage can be created at the account, database, or schema level, and can have properties such as file format, encryption, and credentials .
The other options listed are not valid object hierarchies, because they either omit or misplace some objects in the structure. For example, option A omits the organization level and places the warehouse under the schema level, which is incorrect. Option C omits the organization, account, and stage levels, and places the table under the schema level, which is incorrect. Option D omits the database level and places the stage and table under the account level, which is incorrect.
Reference:
Snowflake Documentation: Organizations
Snowflake Blog: Introducing Organizations in Snowflake
Snowflake Documentation: Accounts
Snowflake Blog: Understanding Snowflake Account Structures
Snowflake Documentation: Databases
Snowflake Blog: How to Create a Database in Snowflake
[Snowflake Documentation: Schemas]
[Snowflake Blog: How to Create a Schema in Snowflake]
[Snowflake Documentation: Stages]
[Snowflake Blog: How to Use Stages in Snowflake]

NEW QUESTION # 157
The Data Engineering team at a large manufacturing company needs to engineer data coming from many sources to support a wide variety of use cases and data consumer requirements which include:
1) Finance and Vendor Management team members who require reporting and visualization
2) Data Science team members who require access to raw data for ML model development
3) Sales team members who require engineered and protected data for data monetization What Snowflake data modeling approaches will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a raw database for landing and persisting raw data entering the data pipelines.
- B. Create a Data Vault as the sole data pipeline endpoint and have all consumers directly access the Vault.
- C. Consolidate data in the company's data lake and use EXTERNAL TABLES.
- D. Create a set of profile-specific databases that aligns data with usage patterns.
- E. Create a single star schema in a single database to support all consumers' requirements.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
These two approaches are recommended by Snowflake for data modeling in a data lake scenario. Creating a raw database allows the data engineering team to ingest data from various sources without any transformation or cleansing, preserving the original data quality and format. This enables the data science team to access the raw data for ML model development. Creating a set of profile-specific databases allows the data engineering team to apply different transformations and optimizations for different use cases and data consumer requirements. For example, the finance and vendor management team can access a dimensional database that supports reporting and visualization, while the sales team can access a secure database that supports data monetization.
References:
* Snowflake Data Lake Architecture | Snowflake Documentation
* Snowflake Data Lake Best Practices | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 158
What transformations are supported in the below SQL statement? (Select THREE).
CREATE PIPE ... AS COPY ... FROM (...)

- A. Columns can be omitted.
- B. Type casts are supported.

- C. Data can be filtered by an optional where clause.
- D. Incoming data can be joined with other tables.
- E. Columns can be reordered.
- F. The ON ERROR - ABORT statement command can be used.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
* The SQL statement is a command for creating a pipe in Snowflake, which is an object that defines the COPY INTO <table> statement used by Snowpipe to load data from an ingestion queue into tables1. The statement uses a subquery in the FROM clause to transform the data from the staged files before loading it into the table2.
* The transformations supported in the subquery are as follows2:
* Data can be filtered by an optional WHERE clause, which specifies a condition that must be satisfied by the rows returned by the subquery. For example:
SQLAI-generated code. Review and use carefully. More info on FAQ.
create pipe mypipe as
copy into mytable
from (
select * from @mystage
where col1 = 'A' and col2 > 10
);
* Columns can be reordered, which means changing the order of the columns in the subquery to match the order of the columns in the target table. For example:
SQLAI-generated code. Review and use carefully. More info on FAQ.
create pipe mypipe as
copy into mytable (col1, col2, col3)
from (
select col3, col1, col2 from @mystage
);
* Columns can be omitted, which means excluding some columns from the subquery that are not needed in the target table. For example:
SQLAI-generated code. Review and use carefully. More info on FAQ.
create pipe mypipe as
copy into mytable (col1, col2)
from (
select col1, col2 from @mystage
);
* The other options are not supported in the subquery because2:
* Type casts are not supported, which means changing the data type of a column in the subquery.
For example, the following statement will cause an error:
SQLAI-generated code. Review and use carefully. More info on FAQ.
create pipe mypipe as
copy into mytable (col1, col2)
from (
select col1::date, col2 from @mystage
);
* Incoming data can not be joined with other tables, which means combining the data from the staged files with the data from another table in the subquery. For example, the following statement will cause an error:
SQLAI-generated code. Review and use carefully. More info on FAQ.
create pipe mypipe as
copy into mytable (col1, col2, col3)
from (
select s.col1, s.col2, t.col3 from @mystage s
join othertable t on s.col1 = t.col1
);
* The ON ERROR - ABORT statement command can not be used, which means aborting the entire load operation if any error occurs. This command can only be used in the COPY INTO <table> statement, not in the subquery. For example, the following statement will cause an error:
SQLAI-generated code. Review and use carefully. More info on FAQ.
create pipe mypipe as
copy into mytable

```
from (
select * from @mystage
on error abort
);
```
References:
* 1: CREATE PIPE | Snowflake Documentation
* 2: Transforming Data During a Load | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 159
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