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SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer DEA-C02 Exam Questions

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2026 Snowflake DEA-C02: Trustable SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Real Exam

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions (Q167-Q172):

NEW QUESTION # 167

You have created an external function `calculate_discount` in Snowflake that calls an AWS Lambda function to determine a discount percentage based on customer lifetime value (CLTV) and product category. The Lambda function's code is: `python import json def lambda_handler(event, context): try: records = event['body']['data'] results = [] for record in records: cltv = record[0] category = record[1] if cltv > 10000 and category == 'Electronics': discount = 0.15 elif cltv > 5000: discount = 0.10 else: discount = 0.05 results.append([discount]) return { 'statusCode': 200, 'body': json.dumps({'data': results}) } except Exception as e: return { 'statusCode': 500, 'body': json.dumps({'error': str(e)}) }` The Snowflake external function is defined as: `sql CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION calculate_discount(cltv FLOAT, category VARCHAR) RETURNS FLOAT VOLATILE MAX_BATCH_ROWS = 1000 RETURNS NULL ON NULL INPUT API_INTEGRATION = aws_lambda_integration AS 'arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:discountCalculator';` However, when you call the function `SELECT calculate_discount(12000.0, 'Electronics');`, you consistently receive NULL values. You've verified that the API integration is correctly configured and the Lambda function is accessible. What is the most likely cause of this issue and how can it be fixed?

- A. The data types in the Lambda function and Snowflake function definition do not match. Specifically, the Lambda function expects strings while Snowflake is sending numbers and vice versa. Modify the Lambda function to handle numeric inputs and

ensure the Snowflake function definition aligns with the expected output data type (FLOAT).

- B. The 'RETURNS NULL ON NULL INPUT' clause in the external function definition is causing the function to return NULL even when valid inputs are provided. Remove this clause.
- C. The Lambda function returns the discount within a nested JSON structure Tdata: [[discount]]}. The Snowflake function is not designed to handle this. The lambda function should return '{data':
- **D. The Snowflake external function is not correctly parsing the JSON response from the Lambda function. Implement a wrapper function in Snowflake to parse the JSON and extract the discount value before returning it.**
- E. The Lambda function is returning a string instead of a number. Modify the Lambda function to return the discount as a number (e.g., 'discount = 0.15' instead of 'discount = '0.15'')

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most likely cause is (B). Snowflake expects the external function to return a single value directly convertible to the declared return type. The Lambda function is returning a JSON object that needs to be parsed. Snowflake needs a wrapper function to extract the numerical result from the json response. All other issues have been taken care of in the question and is not the cause of the problem.

NEW QUESTION # 168

You have a table 'SALES DATA' in your production environment. You want to create a development environment using cloning, but only want to include data up to a specific point in time to minimize storage costs and potential exposure of recent, sensitive data'. You know there were significant changes to the 'SALES DATA' table structure on '2024-01-15'. Your goal is to create a clone that only includes the structure as of '2024-01-14'. Which Snowflake command is MOST appropriate for this scenario?

- A. `CREATE TABLE DEV_SALES_DATA CLONE SALES_DATA BEFORE (STATEMENT => '2024-01-14');`
- **B. `CREATE TABLE DEV_SALES_DATA CLONE SALES_DATA AT (TIMESTAMP => '2024-01-14 00:00:00'::TIMESTAMP_LTZ);`**
- C. `CREATE TABLE DEV_SALES_DATA CLONE SALES_DATA BEFORE (TIME => '2024-01-14');`
- D. `CREATE TABLE DEV_SALES_DATA CLONE SALES_DATA AT (OFFSET => -86400); -- Assuming 1 day offset`
- E. `CREATE TABLE DEV_SALES_DATA CLONE SALES_DATA BEFORE (TIME => '2024-01-15');`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The 'AT (TIMESTAMP=> ...)' clause allows you to specify a specific point in time to clone a table. The 'TIMESTAMP LTZ' data type accurately represents a timestamp with a time zone, which is crucial for time travel operations. The other options either use incorrect syntax, incorrect clauses (C BEFORE is for statements, not specific times), or do not correctly represent the timestamp.

NEW QUESTION # 169

You have a requirement to continuously load data from a cloud storage location into a Snowflake table. The source data is in Avro format and is being appended to the cloud storage location frequently. You want to automate this process using Snowpipe. You've already created the Snowpipe and the associated stage and file format. However, you notice that some files are being skipped during the ingestion process, and data is missing in your Snowflake table. What is the MOST likely reason for this issue, assuming all necessary permissions and configurations (stage, file format, pipe definition) are correctly set up?

- A. The file format definition in Snowflake is incompatible with the Avro schema.
- B. The Snowpipe is paused due to exceeding the daily quota.
- C. The data files in cloud storage are not being automatically detected by Snowpipe.
- **D. The cloud storage event notifications are not properly configured to trigger Snowpipe.**
- E. Snowflake does not support Avro format for Snowpipe.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D is the most likely reason. Snowpipe relies on cloud storage event notifications (e.g., SQS for AWS S3, Event Grid for Azure Blob Storage, Pub/Sub for Google Cloud Storage) to trigger data ingestion. If these notifications are not properly configured, Snowpipe will not be notified of new files being added to the storage location, resulting in skipped files. Option A is possible, but less likely if the pipe was just created and initial data loading is failing. Option B is incorrect; Snowpipe detects files based on event

notifications, not by continuously scanning the storage location. Option C could be an issue, but the question states the file format is defined. Option E is incorrect; Snowpipe does support Avro format.

NEW QUESTION # 170

A data engineering team is using a Snowflake stream to capture changes made to a source table named 'orders'. They want to only capture 'INSERT' and 'UPDATE' operations but exclude 'DELETE' operations from being captured in the stream. Which of the following configurations will achieve this requirement? Assume the stream has already been created and is named 'orders_stream'.

- A. Create a view on top of the base table that filters out deleted rows, and then create a stream on the view.
- B. Create a Snowflake task that periodically truncates the stream's metadata table, removing DELETE records.
- C. Alter the stream using the 'HIDE_DELETES' parameter: 'ALTER STREAM orders_stream SET HIDE_DELETES = TRUE;'
- D. Use task and stream combination. In the task, create view using 'select from orders where metadata\$delete = false' and create stream on that view.
- E. It's impossible to configure a stream to exclude specific DML operations. All changes are always tracked.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Snowflake streams can be configured to hide delete operations using the parameter Setting 'HIDE_DELETES = TRUE' will prevent delete operations from being exposed through the stream. Option A is incorrect as streams can be configured. Option B, while functional, adds an extra layer of complexity. Option D doesn't exist as a valid parameter for streams. Option E is a highly unconventional and unsupported approach.

NEW QUESTION # 171

A company is using Snowflake's web app interface to manage its data. A data engineer needs to create a new table, load data into it from a CSV file stored in an internal stage, and then grant SELECT privileges on the table to a specific role using the web app. Which sequence of actions within the Snowflake web app represents the most efficient and secure way to accomplish this task?

- A. 1. Use the SQL worksheet to execute CREATE TABLE statement. 2. Use the Data Load Data wizard to load the CSV file. 3. Use the SQL worksheet to execute GRANT SELECT ON TABLE statement.
- B. 1. Use the Database Tables interface to create the new table using the table editor. 2. Upload the CSV file directly to the table using the 'Load Data' option. 3. Use the SQL worksheet to execute GRANT SELECT ON TABLE statement.
- C. 1. Use the Database Tables interface to create the new table using the table editor. 2. Use the Data Load Data wizard to load the CSV file. 3. Use the SQL worksheet to execute GRANT SELECT ON TABLE statement.
- D. 1. Use the SQL worksheet to execute CREATE TABLE statement. 2. Use the Database -> Tables interface, select the table, and use the 'Load Data' option to load the CSV file. 3. Use the Database -> Tables interface, select the table, and use the 'Privileges' tab to grant SELECT privilege to the role.
- E. 1. Use the Database Tables interface to create the new table using the table editor. 2. Use the Data Load Data wizard to load the CSV file. 3. Use the Database -> Tables interface, select the table, and use the 'Privileges' tab to grant SELECT privilege to the role.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option E is the most efficient and secure option, as it leverages both the graphical interface and SQL for specific tasks. Using the Table interface in option A is clunky. Option B is inefficient as Data -> Load Data Wizard is preferable to uploading via the table interface itself. Option C uses the SQL Worksheet and lacks security. Option D is redundant. Option E provides a good balance. Creating the table via the GUI, loading the data via the load data wizard and then granting privileges by the SQL Worksheet is most efficient.

NEW QUESTION # 172

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