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## **Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):**

NEW QUESTION # 38

A Data Analyst created a model called modelX using SNOWFLAKE.ML.FORECAST. The Analyst needs to predict the next few values and save the result directly into tableX. What step does the Analyst need to take after calling the modelX!FORECAST function?

- A. List the cache content, then use the data saved in the RESULT\_SCAN for tableX.
- B. Pass the new table as a function argument.
- C. Load the function call results directly INTO tableX.
- **D. Create the table by querying the RESULT\_SCAN.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Snowflake Cortex ML functions, such as FORECAST, return a tabular result set when called using the instance method syntax (e.g., CALL modelX!FORECAST(...)). While this output is visible in the Snowsight results pane, the CALL statement itself cannot be used directly as a subquery within a standard INSERT INTO or CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) statement.

To persist the results of a model's prediction into a permanent table (tableX), the Data Analyst must utilize the RESULT\_SCAN table function. Snowflake stores the results of every query and function call in a temporary cache for 24 hours. The RESULT\_SCAN function allows you to treat that cache as a queryable table.

The standard workflow is:

\* Execute the forecast: CALL modelX!FORECAST(FORECASTING\_PERIODS => 12);

\* Immediately after, use the LAST\_QUERY\_ID() function to identify the query that generated the forecast results.

\* Create the table by querying that result set: CREATE TABLE tableX AS SELECT \* FROM TABLE (RESULT\_SCAN(LAST\_QUERY\_ID())); Evaluating the Options:

\* Option A is incorrect because the CALL syntax does not support a direct INTO clause for table creation.

\* Option B is incorrect because passing a table as an argument is part of the training or input phase, not the output persistence phase.

\* Option D is overly complex and contains non-standard terminology ("List the cache content").

\* Option C is the 100% correct answer. It reflects the required "post-processing" step in the Snowflake Data Cloud to bridge the gap between procedural model calls and relational table storage.

### NEW QUESTION # 39

You are designing a data warehouse for a retail company. The 'SALES' table stores transaction data and includes columns like 'TRANSACTION ID', 'PRODUCT ID', 'CUSTOMER ID', 'SALE DATE', and 'SALE AMOUNT'. The 'PRODUCT ID' references the 'PRODUCTS' table, and 'CUSTOMER' references the 'CUSTOMERS' table. Which of the following strategies represent the MOST optimal approach to define primary keys in this scenario, considering Snowflake's best practices and the need for efficient query performance, assuming 'TRANSACTION ID' is globally unique?

- **A. Define 'TRANSACTION ID' as the primary key on the 'SALES' table, 'PRODUCT ID' as the primary key on the 'PRODUCTS' table, and 'CUSTOMER ID' as the primary key on the 'CUSTOMERS' table.**
- B. Define 'TRANSACTION ID' as the primary key on the 'SALES' table. Do not define primary keys on 'PRODUCTS' or 'CUSTOMERS'.
- C. Do not define primary keys on any of the tables. Rely solely on Snowflake's internal optimizations.
- D. Define a composite primary key on the 'SALES' table consisting of 'TRANSACTION ID', 'PRODUCT ID', and 'CUSTOMER ID'. Define 'PRODUCT ID' as the primary key on the 'PRODUCTS' table, and 'CUSTOMER ID' as the primary key on the 'CUSTOMERS' table.
- E. Define 'TRANSACTION ID' as the primary key on the 'SALES' table. Define 'PRODUCT ID' as the primary key on the 'PRODUCTS' table, and 'CUSTOMER ID' as the primary key on the 'CUSTOMERS' table. Then, create unique indexes on 'PRODUCT ID' in 'SALES' referencing 'PRODUCTS' and in 'SALES' referencing 'CUSTOMERS'.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

While Snowflake does not enforce primary key constraints, defining them provides valuable metadata for the query optimizer. Since 'TRANSACTION ID' is unique in 'SALES', it is a suitable primary key. Defining primary keys on 'PRODUCTS' and 'CUSTOMERS' is also appropriate for their respective tables. Creating unique indexes is redundant if primary keys are defined. Skipping primary key definitions entirely can hinder optimization. A composite key in 'SALES' is unnecessary as 'TRANSACTION ID' is already globally unique.

### NEW QUESTION # 40

What is the primary benefit of using secure views in data analysis?

- A. They prevent the creation of materialized views.
- B. They don't impact data security but significantly enhance query performance.
- C. Secure views simplify complex data structures more effectively than materialized views.
- **D. Secure views offer enhanced data security while allowing selective data access.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Secure views enhance data security while allowing selective data access.

### NEW QUESTION # 41

A data analyst needs to enrich customer data in a Snowflake database with demographic information obtained from the Snowflake Marketplace. The purchased listing provides data as a secure view. Which of the following SQL commands is the MOST efficient and secure way to create a new table in the data analyst's database that combines customer data with the demographic information from the Marketplace listing, while ensuring that only necessary columns from the Marketplace data are included?

- A. 

```
CREATE VIEW enriched_customers AS SELECT c. , m.age, m.income FROM customer_table c JOIN marketplace_view m ON c.customer_id = m.customer_id;
```
- B. 

```
CREATE TABLE enriched_customers AS SELECT c. , m. FROM customer_table c JOIN marketplace_view m ON c.customer_id = m.customer_id;
```
- C. 

```
CREATE TABLE enriched_customers AS SELECT c. , m.age, m.income FROM customer_table c JOIN marketplace_view m ON c.customer_id = m.customer_id;
```
- D. 

```
CREATE TABLE enriched_customers AS SELECT c. , m.age, m.income FROM customer_table c, marketplace_view m WHERE c.customer_id = m.customer_id;
```
- **E.  CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE enriched\_customers AS SELECT c. , m.age, m.income FROM customer\_table c JOIN marketplace\_view m ON c.customer\_id = m.customer\_id;**

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Option D is the most efficient and secure because: it creates a new table or replaces if one exists, it explicitly selects only the necessary columns (age, income) from the Marketplace view, preventing unnecessary data exposure. It also explicitly uses JOIN condition. A new table has to be created instead of view for persistence and to prevent recomputing of the data on frequent requests.

### NEW QUESTION # 42

How can incorporating visualizations in reports and dashboards facilitate better data comprehension and analysis for business use scenarios?

- **A. They enhance data comprehension, aiding effective analysis.**
- B. Presenting data visually increases complexity in analysis.
- C. Visualizations limit data exploration and analysis capabilities.
- D. Visualizations don't impact data comprehension or analysis significantly.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Visualizations enhance data comprehension, aiding effective analysis in business use scenarios.

### NEW QUESTION # 43

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