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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q143-Q148):

NEW QUESTION # 143
What is a characteristic of event notifications in Snowpipe?

- A. Notifications identify the cloud storage event and the actual data in the files.
- B. When a pipe Is paused, event messages received for the pipe enter a limited retention period.
- C. The load history is stored In the metadata of the target table.
- D. Snowflake can process all older notifications when a paused pipe Is resumed.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Event notifications in Snowpipe are messages sent by cloud storage providers to notify Snowflake of new or modified files in a stage. Snowpipe uses these notifications to trigger data loading from the stage to the target table. When a pipe is paused, event messages received for the pipe enter a limited retention period, which varies depending on the cloud storage provider. If the pipe is not resumed within the retention period, the event messages will be discarded and the data will not be loaded automatically. To load the data, the pipe must be resumed and the COPY command must be executed manually. This is a characteristic of event notifications in Snowpipe that distinguishes them from other options. References: Snowflake Documentation: Using Snowpipe, Snowflake Documentation: Pausing and Resuming a Pipe

NEW QUESTION # 144
A Snowflake Architect Is working with Data Modelers and Table Designers to draft an ELT framework specifically for data loading using Snowpipe. The Table Designers will add a timestamp column that Inserts the current tlmestamp as the default value as records are loaded into a table. The Intent is to capture the time when each record gets loaded into the table; however, when tested the timestamps are earlier than the loae_take column values returned by the copy_history function or the Copy_HISTORY view (Account Usage).
Why Is this occurring?

- A. The Snowflake timezone parameter Is different from the cloud provider's parameters causing the mismatch.
- B. The timestamps are different because there are parameter setup mismatches. The parameters need to be realigned
- C. The CURRENT_TIMEis evaluated when the load operation is compiled in cloud services rather than when the record is inserted into the table.
- D. The Table Designer team has not used the localtimestamp or systimestamp functions in the Snowflake copy statement.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* The correct answer is D because the CURRENT_TIME function returns the current timestamp at the start of the statement execution, not at the time of the record insertion. Therefore, if the load operation takes some time to complete, the CURRENT_TIME value may be earlier than the actual load time.
* Option A is incorrect because the parameter setup mismatches do not affect the timestamp values. The parameters are used to control the behavior and performance of the load operation, such as the file format, the error handling, the purge option, etc.
* Option B is incorrect because the Snowflake timezone parameter and the cloud provider's parameters are independent of each other. The Snowflake timezone parameter determines the session timezone for displaying and converting timestamp values, while the cloud provider's parameters determine the
* physical location and configuration of the storage and compute resources.
* Option C is incorrect because the localtimestamp and systimestamp functions are not relevant for the Snowpipe load operation. The localtimestamp function returns the current timestamp in the session timezone, while the systimestamp function returns the current timestamp in the system timezone.
Neither of them reflect the actual load time of the records. References:
* Snowflake Documentation: Loading Data Using Snowpipe: This document explains how to use Snowpipe to continuously load data from external sources into Snowflake tables. It also describes the syntax and usage of the COPY INTO command, which supports various options and parameters to control the loading behavior.
* Snowflake Documentation: Date and Time Data Types and Functions: This document explains the different data types and

functions for working with date and time values in Snowflake. It also describes how to set and change the session timezone and the system timezone.
* Snowflake Documentation: Querying Metadata: This document explains how to query the metadata of the objects and operations in Snowflake using various functions, views, and tables. It also describes how to access the copy history information using the COPY_HISTORY function or the COPY_HISTORY view.

NEW QUESTION # 145
You have created a table as below
CREATE TABLE TEST_01 (NAME STRING(10));
What data type SNOWFLAKE will assign to column NAME?

- A. LONGCHAR
- B. STRING
- C. VARCHAR

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 146
Data is being imported and stored as JSON in a VARIANT column. Query performance was fine, but most recently, poor query performance has been reported.
What could be causing this?

- A. The order of the keys in the JSON was changed.
- B. The recent data imports contained fewer fields than usual.
- C. There were JSON nulls in the recent data imports.
- D. There were variations in string lengths for the JSON values in the recent data imports.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Data is being imported and stored as JSON in a VARIANT column. Query performance was fine, but most recently, poor query performance has been reported. This could be caused by the following factors:
The order of the keys in the JSON was changed. Snowflake stores semi-structured data internally in a column-like structure for the most common elements, and the remainder in a leftovers-like column. The order of the keys in the JSON affects how Snowflake determines the common elements and how it optimizes the query performance. If the order of the keys in the JSON was changed, Snowflake might have to re-parse the data and re-organize the internal storage, which could result in slower query performance.
There were variations in string lengths for the JSON values in the recent data imports. Non-native values, such as dates and timestamps, are stored as strings when loaded into a VARIANT column. Operations on these values could be slower and also consume more space than when stored in a relational column with the corresponding data type. If there were variations in string lengths for the JSON values in the recent data imports, Snowflake might have to allocate more space and perform more conversions, which could also result in slower query performance.
The other options are not valid causes for poor query performance:
There were JSON nulls in the recent data imports. Snowflake supports two types of null values in semi-structured data: SQL NULL and JSON null. SQL NULL means the value is missing or unknown, while JSON null means the value is explicitly set to null. Snowflake can distinguish between these two types of null values and handle them accordingly. Having JSON nulls in the recent data imports should not affect the query performance significantly.
The recent data imports contained fewer fields than usual. Snowflake can handle semi-structured data with varying schemas and fields. Having fewer fields than usual in the recent data imports should not affect the query performance significantly, as Snowflake can still optimize the data ingestion and query execution based on the existing fields.
Reference:
Considerations for Semi-structured Data Stored in VARIANT
Snowflake Architect Training
Snowflake query performance on unique element in variant column
Snowflake variant performance

NEW QUESTION # 147
Which data models can be used when modeling tables in a Snowflake environment? (Select THREE).

- A. Data vault
- B. Dimensional/Kimball
- C. Bayesian hierarchical model
- D. Graph model
- E. Data lake
- F. Inmon/3NF

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:
Snowflake is a cloud data platform that supports various data models for modeling tables in a Snowflake environment. The data models can be classified into two categories: dimensional and normalized.
Dimensional data models are designed to optimize query performance and ease of use for business intelligence and analytics.
Normalized data models are designed to reduce data redundancy and ensure data integrity for transactional and operational systems.
The following are some of the data models that can be used in Snowflake:
* Dimensional/Kimball: This is a popular dimensional data model that uses a star or snowflake schema to organize data into fact and dimension tables. Fact tables store quantitative measures and foreign keys to dimension tables. Dimension tables store descriptive attributes and hierarchies. A star schema has a single denormalized dimension table for each dimension, while a snowflake schema has multiple normalized dimension tables for each dimension. Snowflake supports both star and snowflake schemas, and allows users to create views and joins to simplify queries.
* Inmon/3NF: This is a common normalized data model that uses a third normal form (3NF) schema to organize data into entities and relationships. 3NF schema eliminates data duplication and ensures data consistency by applying three rules: 1) every column in a table must depend on the primary key, 2) every column in a table must depend on the whole primary key, not a part of it, and 3) every column in a table must depend only on the primary key, not on other columns. Snowflake supports 3NF schema and allows users to create referential integrity constraints and foreign key relationships to enforce data quality.
* Data vault: This is a hybrid data model that combines the best practices of dimensional and normalized data models to create a scalable, flexible, and resilient data warehouse. Data vault schema consists of three types of tables: hubs, links, and satellites. Hubs store business keys and metadata for each entity.
Links store associations and relationships between entities. Satellites store descriptive attributes and historical changes for each entity or relationship. Snowflake supports data vault schema and allows users to leverage its features such as time travel, zero-copy cloning, and secure data sharing to implement data vault methodology.
What is Data Modeling? | Snowflake, Snowflake Schema in Data Warehouse Model - GeeksforGeeks, [Data Vault 2.0 Modeling with Snowflake]

NEW QUESTION # 148
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