

認定するSnowflake DEA-C02 | 完璧なDEA-C02試験準備試験 | 試験の準備方法SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02)日本語版トレーニング



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>> DEA-C02試験準備 <<

DEA-C02日本語版トレーニング、DEA-C02日本語対策問題集

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) 認定 DEA-C02 試験問題 (Q281-Q286):

質問 # 281

You are using Snowpark Python to perform a complex data transformation involving multiple tables and several intermediate dataframes. During the transformation, an error occurs within one of the Snowpark functions, causing the entire process to halt. To ensure data consistency, you need to implement transaction management. Which of the following Snowpark DataFrameWriter options or session configurations would be MOST appropriate for rolling back the entire transformation in case of an error during the write operation to the final target table?

- A. Wrap the entire transformation in a stored procedure and call 'SYSTEM\$QUERY within the stored procedure's exception handler.
- B. Set the session parameter to 'TRUE and wrap the entire transformation within a 'try...except block, explicitly calling in the 'excepts block.
- C. Use and manually track intermediate dataframes to delete them in case of failure.

- D. Set the session parameter to 'TRUE to ensure all DDL operations are atomic and can be rolled back.
- E. Use True') to automatically rollback the write operation if an error occurs during the write process.

正解: B

解説:

Setting 'TRANSACTION_ABORT ON ERROR to 'TRUE ensures that any error will abort the transaction. Wrapping the code in a 'try...except' block allows you to catch the exception and explicitly call 'session.rollback()' to undo any changes made within the transaction. Option A is relevant to DDL operations, not general data transformations. Option B involves manual tracking, which is error-prone. Option D is not a valid Snowpark DataFrameWriter option. Option E, while potentially useful for cancelling queries, does not directly manage transaction rollback from within the Snowpark session.

質問 # 282

You are setting up a Kafka connector to load data from a Kafka topic into a Snowflake table. You want to use Snowflake's automatic schema evolution feature to handle potential schema changes in the Kafka topic. Which of the following is the correct approach to enable and configure automatic schema evolution using the Kafka Connector for Snowflake?

- A. Set the property to 'true' and the 'snowflake.ingest.stage' to an existing stage.
- B. Automatic schema evolution is not directly supported by the Kafka Connector for Snowflake. You must manually manage schema changes in Snowflake.
- C. Set 'snowflake.ingest.file.name' to an existing file in a stage.
- D. Set the 'snowflake.data.field.name' property to the name of the column in the Snowflake table where the JSON data will be stored as a VARIANT, and set 'snowflake.enable.schematization' to 'true'.
- E. Set the 'value.converter.schemas.enable' to 'true' and provide Avro schemas and also, configure the Snowflake table with appropriate data types for each field. Schema Evolution is not supported by the Kafka Connector for Snowflake.

正解: B

解説:

The correct answer is E. Currently, the Snowflake Kafka connector does not directly support automatic schema evolution. You cannot configure the connector to automatically alter the Snowflake table schema based on changes in the Kafka topic's data structure. You must manually manage schema changes in the Snowflake table to align with the structure of the data being ingested from Kafka. Option D will simply throw errors as the configuration needed is not fully complete with data types. The connector does rely heavily on the VARIANT column and would not be able to evolve properly, and so, that function is not directly available.

質問 # 283

You're designing a Snowpark Scala stored procedure that must execute a series of complex data quality checks on a Snowflake table.

These checks involve multiple steps, including validating data types, checking for null values, and verifying data consistency against external reference data'. You want to ensure that the stored procedure is resilient to errors, provides detailed logging, and can be easily monitored. Which of the following approaches would be the MOST robust and scalable for handling errors and logging within this Snowpark Scala stored procedure?

- A. Use Scala's 'Option' type to handle potential null values and exceptions. Return a string message indicating success or failure for each check. Log these messages using 'System.out.println'.
- B. Use Scala's 'Try' monad to handle exceptions, mapping successes to informational messages and failures to error messages. Log these messages using Snowflake's event tables.
- C. Implement a custom logging framework within the Scala stored procedure that writes detailed logs to a dedicated Snowflake table. Use try-catch blocks to handle exceptions and log error details, including timestamps, error codes, and relevant data values. Use Snowflake's 'SYSTEM\$LAST QUERY ID()' function to track query lineage.
- D. Rely on Snowflake's built-in error handling and logging mechanisms. If an error occurs, the stored procedure will automatically fail, and the error details can be retrieved from Snowflake's query history.
- E. Wrap each data quality check in a try-catch block and use 'println' statements to log error messages to the Snowflake console.

正解: C

解説:

Option C provides the most robust and scalable solution. Writing logs to a dedicated Snowflake table allows for detailed analysis

and monitoring of data quality checks. Using try-catch blocks provides granular error handling, and including timestamps and error codes in the logs facilitates troubleshooting, provides query lineage. Options A and B are insufficient because 'println' and 'System.out.println' log to the session's output but lack persistence and are difficult to analyze at scale. Option D relies on Snowflake's general error handling but lacks detailed custom logging. Option E relies on internal event tables which the developer does not have control or access to.

質問 # 284

A Snowflake data warehouse is experiencing performance degradation. A critical reporting dashboard, which relies on a complex SQL query, is taking significantly longer to execute. You've examined the query profile and identified that a user-defined function (UDF) called 'PARSE ADDRESS, written in Python, is consuming a large portion of the execution time. The 'PARSE ADDRESS UDF is used to parse address strings into individual components (street, city, state, zip). What are the most effective strategies to improve the performance of this query, assuming it's difficult to rewrite the query without the UDF?

- A. convert the Python UDF 'PARSE_ADDRESS' into a Java UDE
- B. Utilize external functions with a more performant compute service (e.g. AWS Lambda) if the environment allows.
- C. Create a materialized view that pre-calculates the output of the 'PARSE ADDRESS UDF for frequently queried address values and joins with the original table.
- D. Rewrite the Python UDF 'PARSE ADDRESS in SQL using Snowflake's built-in string functions.
- E. Increase the virtual warehouse size to compensate for the UDF's overhead.

正解: B、C、D

解説:

Options A, C and E are the best choices. SQL UDFs (A) are generally much faster than Python UDFs because they execute natively within Snowflake's engine. Materialized views (C) can significantly improve performance by pre-computing the UDF's output for commonly used values. External functions (E) allow leveraging a more efficient processing environment. While a Java UDF might be slightly faster than a Python UDF (B), the performance gain is unlikely to be substantial enough to justify the effort. Simply increasing the warehouse size (D) is a brute-force approach that doesn't address the underlying inefficiency of the Python UDF. The most effective solution is often to eliminate the Python UDF entirely if possible.

質問 # 285

You have a Snowflake stage pointing to an external cloud storage location containing numerous Parquet files. A directory table is created on top of it. Over time, some files are deleted or moved from the external location. You notice discrepancies between the directory table's metadata and the actual files present in the storage location. Choose the option that best describes how Snowflake handles these discrepancies and the actions you should take.

- A. Snowflake does not track file deletions. If a file is deleted from cloud storage after being added to a directory table, Snowflake continues to reference the deleted file, potentially causing errors during data loading. Run 'VALIDATE on the directory table.
- B. Snowflake automatically detects deleted files and marks them as 'invalid' in the directory table. Queries will automatically exclude these invalid files.
- C. Snowflake automatically updates the directory table in real-time, reflecting the changes immediately. No action is needed.
- D. Snowflake requires you to drop and recreate the directory table periodically to synchronize the metadata with the external storage. Using 'ALTER DIRECTORY TABLE REFRESH' will not remove deleted files from the directory table's metadata. However, these invalid files won't be shown in select unless explicitly used.
- E. Snowflake does not automatically detect these changes. You must manually refresh the directory table using 'ALTER DIRECTORY TABLE ... REFRESH' to synchronize the metadata. Snowflake does not provide an automated cleanup of metadata associated with removed files.

正解: A

解説:

Snowflake's directory tables do not automatically reflect changes in external storage due to file deletions. The 'ALTER DIRECTORY TABLE ... REFRESH' command updates the metadata, but it doesn't automatically remove entries for deleted files. Attempting to load data from a deleted file will likely result in errors. Running 'VALIDATE on the directory table will identify the files that no longer exist in the external stage. Options A, B, C, and D are incorrect because they misrepresent how Snowflake manages changes in the underlying storage.

質問 # 286

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