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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

A data engineer executed several queries in Snowflake using Snowsight, and now needs to identify the specific queries that inserted data into the 'SALES TABLE' table within the 'SALES DB' database and 'PUBLIC' schema. Which Snowsight feature or filtering option within the Query History interface is MOST effective for achieving this?

- A. Filtering the Query History by the 'User' who executed the queries.
- B. Filtering the Query History by 'Status' to only show 'Successful' queries.

- C. Filtering the Query History by the 'Warehouse' used during query execution.
- **D. using the 'Text' filter in Query History with the search string 'INSERT INTO**
- E. Filtering the Query History using the 'Query ID' field to narrow down the list.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The 'Text' filter allows searching for specific strings within the SQL text of the queries. Searching for 'INSERT INTO SALES_DB.PUBLIC.SALES_TABLE' directly targets the queries inserting data into the specified table. While other filters may help narrow down the results, the 'Text' filter provides the most direct and efficient way to identify the relevant queries.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which of the following statements are true regarding the 'SELECT' command in Snowflake?

- A. It is generally recommended for production environments due to its performance efficiency.
- **B. It selects all columns from a specified table or view.**
- C. It always returns the columns in the order they were defined in the table schema.
- **D. It can be used in conjunction with a 'WHERE' clause to filter the results.**
- E. It selects all columns from all tables in the current database.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

'SELECT selects all columns from a specified table or view and can be used with a 'WHERE' clause. The column order is not guaranteed to be the defined order. 'SELECT is generally discouraged in production as changes to the table schema can break applications relying on a specific column order or set of columns and it may return a lot of data unnecessarily. It only affects the table specified, not all tables in the database.

NEW QUESTION # 34

You are responsible for optimizing the data loading process into a Snowflake table 'PRODUCT REVIEWS'. The source data is in JSON format and contains nested structures. You notice that the virtual warehouse is consistently overloaded during the data loading process, and queries against the 'PRODUCT REVIEWS' table are slow after the data load. Which of the following strategies would BEST improve both the data loading performance and subsequent query performance, considering the use of INSERT statements?

- A. Create a smaller virtual warehouse specifically for data loading, and a separate, larger warehouse for querying. Use INSERT statements with 'OBJECT_CONSTRUCT' to pre-process the JSON data before insertion.
- B. Use INSERT statements to load the data into a staging table with a VARIANT column. After the load, use CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) with 'LATERAL FLATTEN' to transform the data into a structured table. Finally, swap the original table with the newly created structured table. Use smallest virtual warehouse.
- **C. Use INSERT with SELECT statements to load the data and utilize the 'LATERAL FLATTEN' function during the insertion process to flatten the nested JSON structure into relational columns. Ensure the virtual warehouse used is appropriately sized and consider clustering the 'PRODUCT_REVIEWS' table based on commonly queried fields after loading.**
- D. Use INSERT with SELECT statements to load the data and utilize the 'LATERAL FLATTEN' function during the insertion process to flatten the nested JSON structure into relational columns. Use 'auto suspend' feature on virtual warehouse to save costs.
- E. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse used for data loading. Use INSERT statements to load directly from the staged files using the JSON data.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C provides the most comprehensive solution. 'LATERAL FLATTEN' efficiently transforms the nested JSON data during the insert process, improving query performance by eliminating the need to process JSON at query time. Using an appropriately sized warehouse and clustering the table on commonly queried fields further enhances query performance. Option A only addresses warehouse sizing but does not account for query optimization via flattening. Option B might help with resource allocation, but constructing JSON objects is not efficient. Option D does not use insert statement. Option E, turning on auto suspend will impact performance.

NEW QUESTION # 35

A company wants to implement row-level security in their Snowflake data warehouse to restrict access to sales data based on the user's region. They have a table 'SALES' with a 'REGION' column and want to ensure that users can only see sales data for their assigned region. They plan to use row access policies for this. Which of the following steps are REQUIRED to implement this row-level security?

- A. Create a row access policy that references a mapping table or function to determine the user's allowed regions, and then apply the policy to the 'SALES' table. Also, grant SELECT on the SALES Table to the reporting role.
- B. Create a row access policy that directly embeds the region filtering logic, and then apply the policy to the 'SALES' table. Grant the APPLY ROW ACCESS POLICY privilege to the users.
- C. Create a view on top of the 'SALES' table with a 'WHERE' clause that filters data based on the user's region, and then grant 'SELECT' privileges on the view to the users. No Row access policy needs to be created.
- D. Create a row access policy that references a mapping table or function to determine the user's allowed regions, and then apply the policy to the 'SALES' table. No additional privileges are required for the users.
- E. Create a row access policy that references a mapping table or function to determine the user's allowed regions, and then apply the policy to the 'SALES' table. Grant the APPLY ROW ACCESS POLICY privilege to the users.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Row access policies implement row-level security. The policy needs to reference a mapping table or function to determine allowed regions. Applying the policy to the table enforces the security.

Users don't need the 'APPLY ROW ACCESS POLICY' privilege; this is for managing the policies, not accessing the data secured by them. Creating a view (option C) is an alternative, but row access policies are a dedicated mechanism. Embedded logic (option D) is less flexible and maintainable. Option E is best because after you create the row access policy and apply it to the sales table, any user with select on the sales table will have the Row Access Policy applied to them.

NEW QUESTION # 36

You are tasked with creating a secure data sharing environment in Snowflake. You need to share a table named 'CUSTOMER RECORDS' from the 'SALES DB' database in your account (Account A) with another Snowflake account (Account B). You want to ensure that Account B can only query the data and cannot modify it in any way. Which of the following steps are REQUIRED to achieve this securely and effectively?

- A. Create a database in Account B from the share provided by Account A, and grant SELECT privilege to the roles in Account B that need access.
- B. Grant OWNERSHIP on the 'CUSTOMER RECORDS' table to the target account (Account B).
- C. Create a masking policy on all the columns of the 'CUSTOMER RECORDS' table before creating the share object.
- D. Create an external function that reads the data from Account A and presents it to Account B.
- E. Create a share object in Account A and grant USAGE privilege on the database and SELECT privilege on the table to the share.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

To share data securely, you need to create a share object and grant appropriate privileges in the source account (A). This includes USAGE on the database and SELECT on the table. The target account (B) then creates a database from the share, which is a read-only copy of the data.

Finally, SELECT privilege must be granted to roles within account B to allow access. Granting OWNERSHIP to the target account (C) defeats the purpose of secure sharing and isn't required or best practice. External functions (D) are not the correct approach. Masking Policies (E) might be appropriate based on data sensitivity but aren't a fundamental requirement for simple data sharing.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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