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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions (Q316-Q321):

NEW QUESTION # 316
You are working with a very large Snowflake table named 'CUSTOMER TRANSACTIONS which is clustered on 'CUSTOMER ID and 'TRANSACTION DATE. After noticing performance degradation on queries that filter by 'TRANSACTION AMOUNT and 'REGION' , you decide to explore alternative clustering strategies. Which of the following actions, when performed individually, will LEAST likely improve query performance specifically for queries filtering by 'TRANSACTION AMOUNT and 'REGION', assuming you can only have one clustering key?

- A. Creating a materialized view that pre-aggregates data by 'TRANSACTION_AMOUNT and 'REGION'.
- B. Adding ' TRANSACTION_AMOUNT and 'REGIO!V to the existing clustering key while retaining 'CUSTOMER_ID and 'TRANSACTION_DATE
- C. Creating a search optimization on 'TRANSACTION_AMOUNT' and 'REGION' columns.
- D. Creating a new table clustered on 'TRANSACTION_AMOUNT and 'REGION', and migrating the data.
- E. Dropping the existing clustering key and clustering on 'TRANSACTION_AMOUNT' and 'REGION'.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Adding 'TRANSACTION_AMOUNT and 'REGION' to the existing clustering key while retaining 'CUSTOMER ID and

'TRANSACTION_DATE (option D) is the LEAST likely to improve performance for queries filtering by 'TRANSACTION_AMOUNT and 'REGION' Clustering is most effective when the order of columns in the clustering key matches the order in which they are filtered in the query. Because the query filters on 'TRANSACTION_AMOUNT and 'REGION', these columns should be the leading columns in the clustering key for optimal pruning. Since the leading keys are and , snowflake would still read significant amount of unnecessary data for filtering. A, C, and E all address having 'TRANSACTION_AMOUNT and 'REGION' as keys, and B addresses caching.

NEW QUESTION # 317
You are building a data pipeline that extracts data from a REST API, transforms it using Pandas DataFrames, and loads it into Snowflake. You need to implement error handling to gracefully handle network issues and API rate limits. Which of the following code snippets demonstrates the most robust approach to handle potential errors during data loading into Snowflake using the Python connector?

- ```python try: cursor.execute("INSERT INTO my_table VALUES (%s, %s)", (data1, data2)) except Exception as e: print(f"Error inserting data: {e}") ```
- ```python try: cursor.execute("INSERT INTO my_table VALUES (%s, %s)", (data1, data2)) except snowflake.connector.errors.ProgrammingError as e: print(f"SQL Syntax Error: {e}") except snowflake.connector.errors.OperationalError as e: print(f"Connection Error: {e}") except Exception as e: print(f"Other Error: {e}") ```
- ```python import snowflake.connector try: cursor.execute("INSERT INTO my_table VALUES (%s, %s)", (data1, data2)) connection.commit() except snowflake.connector.errors.ProgrammingError as e: print(f"SQL Syntax Error: {e}") connection.rollback() except snowflake.connector.errors.OperationalError as e: print(f"Connection Error: {e}") # Implement retry logic here (e.g., exponential backoff) print("Retrying...") except Exception as e: print(f"Other Error: {e}") connection.rollback() ```
- ```python cursor.execute("INSERT INTO my_table VALUES (%s, %s)", (data1, data2)) ```
- ```python cursor.execute("INSERT INTO my_table VALUES (%s, %s)", (data1, data2)) connection.commit() ```

- A. Option E
- B. Option B
- C. Option D
- D. Option A
- E. Option C

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option C provides the most robust error handling. It specifically catches 'snowflake.connector.errors.ProgrammingError' for SQL syntax errors and 'snowflake.connector.errors.OperationalError' for connection errors. Crucially, it includes 'connection.rollback()" in case of errors to maintain data consistency and suggests a retry mechanism (exponential backoff) for connection issues, making it more resilient. Options A and B offer basic error handling but lack granularity and rollback mechanisms. Options D and E have no error handling at all and are therefore inadequate.

NEW QUESTION # 318
Consider a scenario where you're optimizing a data pipeline in Snowflake responsible for aggregating sales data from multiple regions. You've identified that the frequent full refreshes of the target aggregated table are causing significant performance overhead and resource consumption. Which strategies could be employed to optimize these full refreshes without sacrificing data accuracy?

- A. Leverage Snowflake's search optimization service on the base tables. While costly, this will dramatically speed up full table scans performed in the aggregation.
- B. Implement incremental data loading using streams and tasks. This allows you to only process and load the changes that have occurred since the last refresh, reducing the amount of data that needs to be processed.
- C. Schedule the full refreshes during off-peak hours when the Snowflake warehouse is less utilized. This minimizes the impact on other workloads but does not reduce the actual processing time.
- D. Replace the full refresh with a 'TRUNCATE TABLE' followed by an 'INSERT statement. This approach is faster than 'CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE' and reduces locking.
- E. Utilize Snowflake's Time Travel feature to clone the previous version of the aggregated table, apply the necessary changes to the clone, and then swap the clone with the original table using 'ALTER TABLE SWAP WITH'. Note that this will impact data availability during the swap operation.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
Options A and C are the most effective strategies. Incremental data loading (Option A) focuses on processing only the changed

data, significantly reducing the processing time and resources used. Cloning and swapping (Option C) can provide a faster refresh while maintaining data availability (with a brief interruption during the swap). Option B, while faster than 'CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE, is still a full refresh and inefficient. Option D only mitigates the impact, not the underlying inefficiency. Option E will help improve performance but can be costly, should only be implemented for specific columns/tables and does not reduce the need for optimizing the data pipeline's refresh strategy directly.

NEW QUESTION # 319
A data engineering team is loading a large fact table 'SALES DATA' daily, partitioned by 'SALE DATE. After several months, query performance degrades significantly. An analyst reports that queries filtering on 'CUSTOMER are slow, despite 'CUSTOMER ID' having high cardinality. The table definition is as follows: CREATE TABLE SALES_DATA (SALE DATE DATE NOT NULL, CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, PRODUCT ID NUMBER NOT NULL, SALE_AMOUNT ... Which of the following actions would BEST improve query performance for queries filtering on 'CUSTOMER ID', considering the existing partitioning by 'SALE DATE'?

- A. Create a secondary index on 'CUSTOMER ID'
- B. Cluster the 'SALES DATA' table on 'CUSTOMER ID.
- C. Create a materialized view that aggregates data by 'CUSTOMER_ID and relevant dimensions.
- D. Increase the virtual warehouse size.
- E. Partition the table by 'CUSTOMER_ID instead of 'SALE_DATE.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Clustering the table on 'CUSTOMER_ID' will physically organize the data based on this column, improving the performance of queries filtering on 'CUSTOMER ID. While increasing warehouse size (E) might provide some performance boost, clustering addresses the underlying data organization issue. Secondary indexes (A) are not supported in Snowflake. Partitioning by 'CUSTOMER_ID (D) isn't possible in Snowflake. Materialized views (B) are a valid option for pre-aggregation, but clustering will directly improve base table performance for filtering. Therefore, clustering is the best option.

NEW QUESTION # 320
A large e-commerce company is experiencing performance issues with its daily sales report queries. These queries aggregate data from a fact table 'SALES FACT (100 billion rows) and several dimension tables, including 'CUSTOMER DIM', 'PRODUCT DIM', and 'DATE DIM'. The queries are run every morning and are essential for business decision-making. The team has identified that the 'SALES FACT table's primary key is 'SALE ID, but the queries frequently filter and join on 'CUSTOMER and 'PRODUCT ID. You want to use query acceleration service for these reports without changing query logic. Which combination of actions will MOST effectively leverage query acceleration service, assuming sufficient credits?

- A. Enable search optimization on the columns 'CUSTOMER ID' and 'PRODUCT ID of the 'SALES FACT table, then enable query acceleration on the virtual warehouse. Set the QUERY_ACCELERATION_MAX_SCALE_FACTOR parameter to a reasonable value based on testing.
- B. Enable clustering on the 'CUSTOMER DIM' and 'PRODUCT DIMS tables.
- C. Enable Automatic Clustering on the 'SALES FACT table based on 'CUSTOMER ID' and 'PRODUCT ID, then enable query acceleration on the virtual warehouse.
- D. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse used for running the reports and enable query acceleration. Set the parameter to a high value.
- E. Create materialized views that pre-aggregate the sales data based on 'CUSTOMER ID', 'PRODUCT ID, and 'DATE ID, then enable query acceleration on the virtual warehouse.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Enabling search optimization on and in the 'SALES FACT table is the most effective approach for query acceleration in this scenario. This allows Snowflake to efficiently find the rows needed for the reports without scanning the entire table. Automatic Clustering improves data organization, but it doesn't directly accelerate individual queries in the same way. Materialized views are also useful, but require additional storage and maintenance. Simply increasing the warehouse size and enabling query acceleration without addressing the data organization or indexing might not be as cost-effective. Clustering dimension tables won't affect the performance on the large fact table.

NEW QUESTION # 321
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