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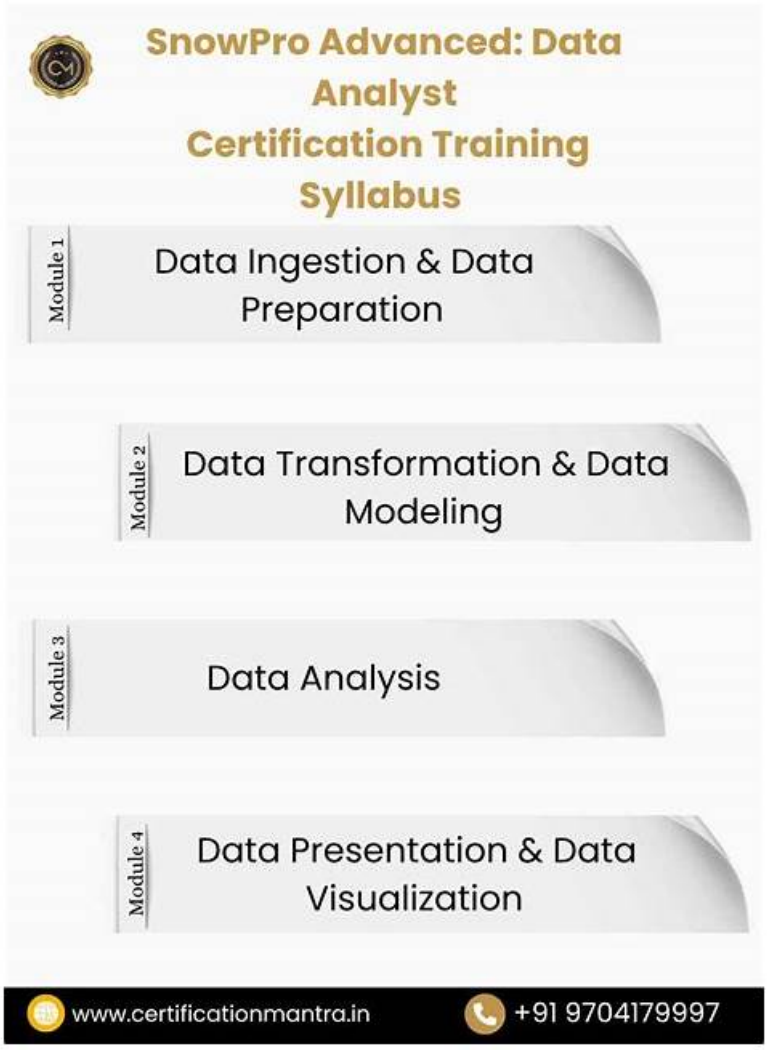


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## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

**NEW QUESTION # 59**
Which query will provide this data without incurring additional storage costs?

- A. CREATE TABLE DEV.PUBLIC.TRANS_HIST LIKE PROD.PUBLIC.TRANS_HIST;
- B. CREATE TABLE DEV.PUBLIC.TRANS_HIST CLONE PROD.PUBLIC.TRANS_HIST;
- C. CREATE TABLE DEV.PUBLIC.TRANS_HIST AS (SELECT * FROM PROD.PUBLIC. TRANS_HIST);
- D. CREATE TABLE DEV.PUBLIC.TRANS_HIST AS (SELECT * FROM PROD.PUBLIC.TRANS_HIST WHERE extract(year from (TRANS_DATE)) = 2019);

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Snowflake utilizes a unique architecture known as Zero-Copy Cloning, which allows users to create a replica of a table, schema, or entire database without physically duplicating the underlying data files (micro- partitions). When you execute the CLONE command, Snowflake simply creates new metadata that points to the existing micro-partitions of the source object.
Because the data is not physically copied, the clone operation is nearly instantaneous and, crucially, incurs no additional storage costs at the moment of creation. Storage costs only begin to accumulate for the clone when the data in the source or the clone diverges-for example, if rows are updated or deleted in the clone, Snowflake creates new micro-partitions to store the changed data while preserving the original state in the source.
Evaluating the Options:
* Option A (LIKE) only copies the column definitions and structure of the table. It does not copy the data itself, so while it doesn't incur storage, it also doesn't provide the "data" requested by the prompt.
* Option B (CTAS - Create Table As Select) performs a full deep copy of the data. This creates entirely new micro-partitions, which immediately increases the storage footprint and associated costs.
* Option D is a filtered CTAS operation. While it may result in less data than the full table, it still involves creating new physical storage for the 2019 records, thus incurring additional costs.
* Option C is the 100% correct answer. It uses the CLONE keyword, which is the specific Snowflake feature designed to provide a full dataset for dev/test environments with zero initial storage impact. This is a core competency in the Data Transformation and Data Modeling domain.

**NEW QUESTION # 60**
How does leveraging window functions in Snowflake differ from using table functions for data manipulation?

- A. Window functions modify table structures directly
- B. Table functions generate tables as output
- C. Window functions operate on entire datasets
- D. Table functions are limited to specific data types only

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Window functions process data within specified partitions or frames, while table functions generate tables as their output, differing in their scope and operation.

**NEW QUESTION # 61**
A Data Analyst for a ride-sharing company needs to assess the relationship between the number of active drivers in a city, and the average waiting time for passengers. Which query will determine if an increase in the number of active drivers is associated with a decrease in the average waiting time?

- A. SELECT CITY, VARIANCE(ACTIVE_DRIVERS, AVERAGE_WAITING_TIME) FROM RIDE_DATA GROUP BY CITY;
- B. SELECT CITY, SUM(ACTIVE_DRIVERS), VARIANCE(AVERAGE_WAITING_TIME) FROM RIDE_DATA GROUP BY CITY;
- C. SELECT CITY, CORR(ACTIVE_DRIVERS, AVERAGE_WAITING_TIME) FROM RIDE_DATA GROUP BY CITY;
- D. SELECT CITY, SUM(ACTIVE_DRIVERS), AVG(AVERAGE_WAITING_TIME) FROM RIDE_DATA GROUP BY CITY;

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
In statistical analysis, when you want to measure the strength and direction of a relationship between two continuous variables, you use Correlation. The CORR() function in Snowflake calculates the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient for a set of pairs. The correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to +1:
* A result near +1 indicates a strong positive relationship (both variables increase together).
* A result near -1 indicates a strong negative (inverse) relationship, which is exactly what the analyst is looking for: as the number of active drivers increases, the waiting time decreases.
* A result near 0 indicates no linear relationship.
Evaluating the Options:
* Option A only provides the sum of one variable and the variance (spread) of another. It does not show how they move together.
* Option B is incorrect because VARIANCE() is a univariate function (takes one argument) measuring data dispersion; it cannot compare two variables.
* Option C provides descriptive statistics for each variable independently but does not quantify the relationship between them.
* Option D is the 100% correct answer. By calculating the CORR(), the analyst will get a single value for each city that proves (or disproves) the hypothesis that more drivers lead to shorter wait times. This is a vital skill for the Data Analysis domain, specifically for performing bivariate statistical analysis.

**NEW QUESTION # 62**
You have a large dataset of sensor readings stored as Parquet files in an external stage. The Parquet files are compressed using Snappy compression. You need to create a Snowflake table that allows you to efficiently query this data, minimizing storage costs and maximizing query performance. Which of the following options represents the MOST efficient approach, considering both storage and query performance, along with any configuration changes needed?

- A. Create an external table pointing to the Parquet files with 'FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = PARQUET, COMPRESSION = 'AUTO')'. Snowflake automatically detects the compression. Apply optimize table on the external table.
- B. Create an external table with 'AUTO_REFRESH = TRUE and query the Parquet files directly. Specify the 'FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = PARQUET, COMPRESSION = 'SNAPPY')' option when creating the external stage. Create standard view on top of this external stage. Run analyze table on base table.
- C. Load the Parquet files directly into a Snowflake internal table using 'COPY INTO' without specifying any file format options. Snowflake will automatically handle Snappy compression and optimize for internal storage.
- D. Create a Snowflake table with a VARIANT column. Copy data into this table from the external stage specifying file format as '(TYPE = PARQUET)'. Create a materialized view based on the data present in the table with variant column.
- E. Create an external table without specifying any compression options. Snowflake automatically detects the compression. Create a materialized view on top of external stage.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Creating an external table and explicitly specifying the file format with 'COMPRESSION = 'SNAPPY'' allows Snowflake to efficiently access the data. 'AUTO REFRESH = TRUE' ensures schema evolution is handled, and creating the external table directly allows you to leverage Parquet's columnar storage. 'ANALYZE TABLE allows Snowflake to optimize the query plan. While Snowflake can automatically detect compression in some cases, explicitly specifying it provides more control and can improve performance. 'OPTIMIZE TABLE' is not applicable to external tables. Materialized views on top of External tables is computationally expensive. Using variant column is not optimized approach as it bypasses the benefits of Parquet files.

**NEW QUESTION # 63**
A marketing analytics team is building a dashboard to track campaign performance. They have campaign data stored in Snowflake, including cost, impressions, clicks, and conversions. The data is currently stored in a single table, 'CAMPAIGN DATA, with

columns like 'date', 'cost', 'impressions', 'clicks' , and 'conversions'. They want to optimize query performance for various aggregations and time-series analysis. Which of the following strategies would be MOST beneficial for improving dashboard responsiveness?

- A. Partition the 'CAMPAIGN_DATX table by date.
- B. Create a search optimization on the 'CAMPAIGN DATA' table on the 'campaign_id' column.
- C. Create a materialized view that pre-aggregates the data by campaign_id and date.
- D. Cluster the 'CAMPAIGN DATA' table on the 'campaign_id' column.
- E. Create a standard view that performs the aggregations on demand.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Materialized views (option A) pre-compute and store the results of the aggregation, making the dashboard queries much faster. Standard views (option B) perform the aggregations every time they are queried. Clustering (option C) can help with filtering but is not as effective as pre-aggregation. Partitioning (option D) is not supported in Snowflake. Search optimization (option E) helps with point lookups but not aggregations over large datasets.

**NEW QUESTION # 64**
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