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## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q136-Q141):

### NEW QUESTION # 136

You're developing a data quality process in Snowflake that relies on identifying duplicate records within a large table named 'TRANSACTIONS'. You need to generate a hash value for each row based on several key columns ('transaction\_id', 'customer\_id', 'amount', to efficiently compare rows and detect duplicates. However, some of these columns may contain NULL values, which you want to handle consistently during the hash generation. Which of the following approaches, utilizing Snowflake's system functions, will MOST reliably generate a consistent hash value for duplicate rows, even when some of the key columns contain NULLs? (Select TWO)

- A. Use the 'SHA2(CONCAT(NVL(transaction\_id, ''), NVL(customer\_id, ''), NVL(amount, ''), NVL(transaction\_date, ''))) function, replacing NULLs with empty strings using the NVL function before concatenation.
- B. Use the || customer\_id || amount || transaction\_date)' function. Snowflake implicitly converts NULL to a default value during string concatenation.
- C. Use the AS VARCHAR), AS VARCHAR), AS VARCHAR), NVL(CAST(transaction\_date AS VARCHAR), function, explicitly converting each value to a string and replacing NULLs with empty strings using NVL.
- D. Use the WS('I', transaction\_id, customer\_id, amount, function. This concatenates strings with a separator, handling NULLs implicitly by skipping them in concatenation, leading to inconsistencies.
- E. Use the customer\_id, amount, transaction\_date)' function directly, as Snowflake automatically handles NULLs in hashing functions.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Options B and E are the most reliable. Option B concatenates the value of the columns as a string to create a seed for SHA2, ensuring to convert the NULL to empty string, which is necessary so that SHA2 does not return NULL in the face of NULL column values. Option E also uses SHA2 to encrypt after concatenating all the column values but it casts all those columns to varchar, which is necessary for the data preparation and data ingestion as they might be of different datatype. The first option is wrong because Snowflake's HASH function automatically returns NULL if any of the input are NULL. Option C uses the '||' operator to concatenate values and Snowflake will return NULL in case any value is null. Option D concatenates strings with a separator, handling NULLs implicitly by skipping them in concatenation, leading to inconsistencies

### NEW QUESTION # 137

You have a Snowflake table named 'CUSTOMER DATA' with a VARIANT column called 'PROFILE'. This 'PROFILE' column contains nested JSON objects with customer attributes. You need to extract the customer's first name from the 'PROFILE' and handle cases where the 'firstName' field might be missing (NULL). Which of the following methods is the most efficient and concise way to achieve this?

- A. 

```
SQL SELECT PROFILE:firstName FROM CUSTOMER_DATA;
```
- B. 

```
SQL SELECT PROFILE:firstName FROM CUSTOMER_DATA;
```
- C. 

```
SQL SELECT IFNULL(PROFILE:firstName::STRING, 'Unknown') FROM CUSTOMER_DATA;
```
- D. 

```
SQL SELECT PROFILE['firstName'] FROM CUSTOMER_DATA;
```
- E. 

```
SQL SELECT GET_PATH(PROFILE, 'firstName') FROM CUSTOMER_DATA;
```

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option E is the most efficient and concise. 'PROFILE:firstName' directly accesses the field, casts it to a string and 'IFNULL' handles the potential NULL values, replacing them with 'Unknown'. Options A and C might return NULL if the field is missing. Option B is less efficient than direct path access. While option D works, casting to string is essential to ensure the correct datatype and to avoid any unexpected behaviors, making option E the ideal answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 138

You have been tasked with creating a reporting solution for a marketing campaign. The source data includes customer information (name, email, location), campaign details (campaign ID, name, start date, end date), and interaction data (customer ID, campaign

ID, interaction type, timestamp). The business users want to analyze campaign performance based on customer segments, interaction types, and time periods. The data volume is expected to be moderately large (millions of records), and the reporting requirements are relatively stable. Which of the following data modeling and transformation strategies would be most efficient and maintainable?

- **A. Create a star schema with a fact table for interactions and dimension tables for customers, campaigns, and time. Use Snowflake's clustering feature to optimize query performance.**
- B. Load the raw data into a single VARIANT column and use SQL with FLATTEN function for all reporting queries.
- C. Load the data into separate tables for customers, campaigns, and interactions, without defining any relationships. Rely on ad-hoc joins in SQL queries for reporting.
- D. Create a snowflake schema with normalized dimension tables for customers and campaigns. Use materialized views to pre-aggregate data for common reporting queries.
- E. Create a fully denormalized table containing all customer, campaign, and interaction data. Use SQL views to create different perspectives for reporting.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option B offers the most efficient and maintainable solution. A star schema provides a good balance between query performance and data maintainability. The fact table stores the interactions, while the dimension tables provide context for customers, campaigns, and time. Snowflake's clustering feature can be used to physically organize the data on disk based on common query patterns, further improving performance. A fully denormalized table (Option A) can lead to data redundancy and update anomalies. Option C makes reporting complex and inefficient. Option D adds complexity without significant performance benefits in this scenario. Option E is inefficient for this use case. Given that we expect stable reporting requirements and moderately large data, it is best to flatten the data using a well-defined data model.

#### NEW QUESTION # 139

In what ways do stored procedures differ from user-defined functions (UDFs) in SQL?

- A. Stored procedures only handle basic arithmetic operations.
- B. Stored procedures and UDFs are interchangeable in SQL.
- C. UDFs allow custom-defined operations on data, extending SQL functionalities.
- **D. Stored procedures can't execute repetitive tasks like UDFs.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Stored procedures and UDFs differ in their ability to execute repetitive tasks.

#### NEW QUESTION # 140

A large retail company is migrating its transaction data to Snowflake and wants to build a consumption layer for BI reporting. They have historical data with frequent updates and require both point-in-time analysis and trend analysis. Which modeling technique(s) would be MOST suitable for this scenario, considering performance, storage efficiency, and the need for both historical tracking and current state views?

- **A. Snowflake Schema with Slowly Changing Dimension Type 2 (SCD2) for relevant dimensions.**
- B. A wide, denormalized table created using CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) statement, refreshed nightly.
- C. Star Schema with Slowly Changing Dimension Type 0 (SCDO) for critical dimensions.
- **D. Data Vault modeling, with point-in-time tables built on top of the Data Vault for BI reporting.**
- E. Star Schema with Slowly Changing Dimension Type 1 (SCD1) for all dimensions.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Data Vault provides the historical tracking and auditability needed, while point-in-time tables on top optimize for BI queries. Snowflake schema with SCD2 also allows historical tracking within a dimensional model. SCD1 alone will not preserve history, and SCDO locks in attributes indefinitely. A wide denormalized table is not suitable for historical analysis or frequent updates and can lead to redundancy. Therefore options B and C are suitable for BI reporting.

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