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## **DEA-C02 real exam dumps: SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) & DEA-C02 free practice exam**

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## **Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions**

## (Q59-Q64):

### NEW QUESTION # 59

You are designing a data ingestion process that involves loading data from an external stage. The data is partitioned into multiple files based on date. The stage is configured to point to the root directory of the partitioned data. You want to efficiently load only the data for a specific date (e.g., '2023-01-15') using the 'COPY' command. Assume your stage name is 'my\_stage', your table is 'my\_table', your date column is named 'event\_date', and the files in the stage are named in the format 'data YYYY-MM-DD.csv'. Which of the following options allows you to selectively load the data for the specific date? (Select ALL that apply)

- `COPY INTO my_table FROM @my_stage/data_2023-01-15.csv FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV);`
- `COPY INTO my_table FROM @my_stage FILES = ('data_2023-01-15.csv') FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV);`
- `COPY INTO my_table FROM @my_stage WHERE metadata$filename = 'data_2023-01-15.csv' FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV);`
- `COPY INTO my_table FROM @my_stage/2023/01/15 FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV);`
- `COPY INTO my_table FROM @my_stage PATTERN='data_2023-01-15*.csv' FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV);`

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

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

Options A, B and E are valid ways to selectively load the data. Option A: specifies the full path to the desired file directly in the FROM clause. Option B: uses the 'FILES' parameter to explicitly list the file to be loaded. Option E: uses PATTERN regular expression to filter the files. Option C is incorrect because the 'WHERE' clause is invalid in 'COPY' command. Option D is wrong as it's not a correct directory structure, and also invalid as it is trying to specify folders with year, month, day structure.

### NEW QUESTION # 60

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. Increase the virtual warehouse size.
- C. Partition the table by 'CUSTOMER\_ID' instead of 'SALE\_DATE'.
- D. **Cluster the 'SALES DATA' table on 'CUSTOMER ID'.**
- E. Create a materialized view that aggregates data by 'CUSTOMER\_ID' and relevant dimensions.

**Answer: D**

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' (C) 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 # 61

You have a table named 'EMPLOYEES' with a retention period of 1 day. You accidentally deleted several important rows from this table, but you need to recover the data. You know the deletion occurred 25 hours ago. What actions should be taken to attempt to recover the deleted data, and what outcome can you expect? Assume you are working in an Enterprise edition of Snowflake

account.

- A. Since its Enterprise edition of Snowflake account, the Time travel and cloning will work with 7 days retention period, hence attempt clone table using Time Travel and recover data successfully
- B. Attempt to use Time Travel or cloning to recover the data. Expect the recovery to fail because the deletion occurred outside the 1-day data retention period.
- C. Attempt to use Time Travel to query the table before the deletion and re-insert the deleted rows. Expect the recovery to be successful as long as the deletion occurred within the data retention period.
- D. Attempt to use UNDROP TABLE command if the table was dropped. Expect the recovery to be successful as long as the deletion occurred within the data retention period.
- E. Attempt to clone the table using Time Travel to a point in time before the deletion, then extract the deleted rows. Expect the recovery to be successful as long as the deletion occurred within the data retention period.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer. Snowflake's Time Travel feature allows data recovery within the defined data retention period. Since the deletion occurred 25 hours ago and the retention period is only 1 day (24 hours), the data is no longer recoverable using Time Travel or cloning. It's important to note that even if the deletion was only 25 hours ago, it still outside of the 1-day data retention period.

#### NEW QUESTION # 62

You are building a data pipeline to ingest clickstream data into Snowflake. The raw data is landed in a stage and you are using a Stream on this stage to track new files. The data is then transformed and loaded into a target table 'CLICKSTREAM DATA'. However, you notice that sometimes the same files are being processed multiple times, leading to duplicate records in 'CLICKSTREAM DATA'. You are using the 'SYSTEM\$STREAM HAS DATA' function to check if the stream has data before processing. What are the possible reasons this might be happening, and how can you prevent it? (Select all that apply)

- A. The stream offset is not being advanced correctly after processing the files. Ensure that the files are consumed completely and a DML operation is performed to acknowledge consumption.
- B. The 'SYSTEM\$STREAM HAS DATA' function is unreliable and should not be used for production data pipelines. Use 'COUNT()' on the stream instead.
- C. The transformation process is not idempotent. Even with the same input files, it produces different outputs each time it runs.
- D. The auto-ingest notification integration is configured incorrectly, causing duplicate notifications to be sent for the same files. This is particularly applicable when using cloud storage event triggers.
- E. The COPY INTO command used to load the files into Snowflake has the 'ON ERROR = CONTINUE' option set, allowing it to skip corrupted files, causing subsequent processing to pick them up again.

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

Several factors could lead to duplicate processing: B (Stream offset not advancing): Streams track changes based on an offset. If the offset is not advanced after processing, the same changes will be re-processed. C (Non-idempotent transformation): If the transformation logic isn't idempotent, re-processing the same data will lead to different results, effectively creating duplicates. E (Duplicate Auto-ingest Notifications): If the auto-ingest process is configured to send duplicate notifications for the same files (due to misconfiguration of cloud storage event triggers, for example), the COPY INTO command will run multiple times for the same file. 'SYSTEM\$STREAM HAS DATA' is a valid function (A is incorrect). 'ON \_ERROR = CONTINUE' (D) would prevent files from being skipped but would not itself cause duplicate processing. The skipping might surface other issues, but isn't the direct cause.

#### NEW QUESTION # 63

You have a Snowpark DataFrame 'df\_products' with columns 'product id', 'category', and 'price'. You need to perform the following transformations in a single, optimized query using Snowpark Python: 1. Filter for products in the 'Electronics' or 'Clothing' categories. 2. Group the filtered data by category. 3. Calculate the average price for each category. 4. Rename the aggregated column to 'average\_price'. Which of the following code snippets demonstrates the most efficient way to achieve this?

`df_products.filter((df_products['category'] == 'Electronics') | (df_products['category'] == 'Clothing')).groupBy('category').agg(avg(df_products['price']).alias('average_price')).show()`

`from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, avg df_products.filter(col('category').isin(['Electronics', 'Clothing'])).groupBy(col('category')).agg(avg(col('price')).as_('average_price')).show()`

`df_products.where(df_products.category.isin(['Electronics', 'Clothing'])).groupBy(df_products.category).agg(mean(df_products.price).name('average_price')).show()`

`from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, avg df_products.filter(col('category').isin(['Electronics', 'Clothing'])).groupBy('category').agg(avg('price')).alias('average_price')).show()`

`from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, avg df_products.where(col('category').isin(['Electronics', 'Clothing'])).groupBy('category').agg(avg('price')).alias('average_price')).to_pandas()`

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option B is the most efficient and correct. It uses 'col()' from 'snowflake.snowpark.functions' to properly reference the 'category' and 'price' columns, uses 'isin()' for a more concise and efficient filtering of multiple category values, groups by the category using and calculates the average price with 'avg(col('price')).as\_('average\_price')'. Option A, C, and D are syntactically incorrect or less efficient ways to accomplish the same task within Snowpark. Option E is incorrect because it utilizes 'to\_pandas()' which returns the result as a Pandas DataFrame rather than a Snowpark DataFrame, failing to adhere to the Snowpark environment. While Option D is very similar, it lacks the proper syntax for specifying column references with 'col('category')' in the groupBy and 'col('price')' in the avg function.

#### NEW QUESTION # 64

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When we choose the employment work, you will meet a bottleneck, how to let a company to choose you to be a part of him? We would say ability, so how does that show up? There seems to be only one quantifiable standard to help us get a more competitive job, which is to get the test DEA-C02 certification and obtain a qualification. If you want to have a good employment platform, then take office at the same time there is a great place to find that we have to pay attention to the importance of qualification examination.

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