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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

A company stores sensor data, including timestamps (ts), sensor ID (sensor_id), and readings (reading_value), in a Snowflake table named 'sensor_data'. Due to sensor malfunctions, some readings are significantly higher or lower than expected (outliers). Which of the following approaches are suitable in Snowflake to calculate the average reading value for each sensor, EXCLUDING readings that fall outside of two standard deviations from the mean for that sensor?

- A. Using a LATERAL FLATTEN function to transform reading values into an array, calculate the mean and standard

deviation in a JavaScript UDF, then use ARRAY SLICE to remove outliers before calculating the average.

- B. Using a QUALIFY clause with window functions to filter out the outlier readings based on their distance from the mean, prior to calculating the final average.
- C. Using window functions to calculate the mean and standard deviation for each sensor, then filtering the results to exclude outliers using a WHERE clause.
- D. Calculating the mean and standard deviation for each sensor in a subquery, then joining the results with the original data and filtering based on the calculated values.
- E. Using a HAVING clause after grouping by sensor_id to filter out groups where the range of reading_value exceeds a certain threshold.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Options A, B and C provides valid ways to determine outliers. A is based on direct filtering based on standard deviation on the original table using window function. B uses Sub query approach and filtering. C allows to use QUALIFY clause with window functions for filtering before aggregation. D attempts to filter groups based on range which is not the intent of the original question to filter on a per reading basis if its an outlier or not. Option E, although technically possible, introduces significant complexity and performance overhead with the use of UDF and array manipulation for a task achievable with standard SQL.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which of the following statements are true regarding the use of user-defined functions (UDFs) in Snowflake to optimize query performance, especially when compared to equivalent SQL expressions? (Select all that apply)

- A. SQL UDFs generally perform better than Java or Python UDFs because they are executed natively within the Snowflake engine.
- B. External functions and UDFs are the same, both reside outside snowflake.
- C. UDFs can sometimes improve code readability by encapsulating complex logic, but this rarely translates into significant performance gains.
- D. Snowflake UDFs, especially those written in Java or Python, can introduce performance overhead due to the cost of invoking the external runtime environment.
- E. UDFs can be useful when the same complex calculation needs to be performed multiple times within a single query, potentially reducing code duplication and improving maintainability, thereby indirectly improving performance by simplification.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:

UDFs can improve code readability but don't always translate to performance gains. Java and Python UDFs incur overhead because they run outside the Snowflake engine. SQL UDFs are generally faster. They are useful for code reuse. External functions and UDFs are not the same: UDFs reside inside snowflake.

NEW QUESTION # 59

What functionalities are available when a Snowflake worksheet is shared with other users? (Select TWO).

- A. Users with edit permissions can view past versions of the worksheet.
- B. Whenever a user with permissions runs a worksheet, the existing version history of the worksheet will be overwritten.
- C. If multiple users edit and run a shared worksheet at the same time, each run of the worksheet will create a new version.
- D. If the worksheet is being edited, the collaborators will be able to see these edits in real-time.
- E. Collaborators can share the worksheet across Snowflake accounts.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Snowsight, the modern web interface for Snowflake, introduces robust collaboration features through shared worksheets.

Understanding the synchronization and versioning logic is critical for the Data Presentation and Data Visualization domain.

When a worksheet is shared with collaborators, Snowflake enables real-time collaboration (Option D). This means that as one user types or modifies SQL code, those changes are immediately visible to all other users who have the worksheet open. This functionality is similar to co-authoring in modern document editors, allowing data teams to debug or develop complex queries synchronously without the need for manual copy- pasting or constant screen sharing.

Furthermore, Snowflake manages the execution history of shared worksheets through a structured versioning system (Option C). If

multiple users are interacting with the same worksheet, Snowflake does not overwrite a single "master" state during execution. Instead, every time a user executes the worksheet (or a portion of it), Snowflake creates a new version of the worksheet content associated with that specific run. This ensures that the code used to generate a particular result set is preserved and tied to that specific Query ID in the history.

Evaluating the Options:

* Option A is incorrect because while users can see current edits, viewing a full, navigable history of "past versions" is not a standard feature in the same way it is in dedicated version control systems like Git.

* Option B is incorrect as worksheet sharing is restricted to users within the same Snowflake account.

Sharing across accounts requires the use of Data Shares or Private Listings.

* Option E is incorrect because Snowflake preserves the history rather than overwriting it, allowing analysts to audit who ran what code and when.

* Options C and D are the 100% correct answers. They define the synchronous and persistent nature of Snowsight collaboration, ensuring that teams can work together effectively while maintaining an immutable trail of executions.

NEW QUESTION # 60

You have identified inconsistencies in the data type of the 'ORDER DATE' column across several tables within your Snowflake database. Some tables store it as DATE, while others store it as VARCHAR. You need to create a unified view that presents 'ORDER DATE' consistently as DATE, handling potential conversion errors gracefully. You have to use safe aggregate operations. Which of the following approaches provides the most robust and error-tolerant solution?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☒

Answer: E

Explanation:

The most robust and error-tolerant solution is option E, using 'TRY CAST(ORDER DATE AS DATE)'. This function attempts to convert the 'ORDER_DATE' to a DATE data type, and if the conversion fails (e.g., the VARCHAR value cannot be parsed as a date), it returns NULL without raising an error. This ensures that the view creation and queries against it will not fail due to data type conversion issues. Option A, , is an older function, and ' TRY_CAST' is the preferred, more general function. Option B, 'IS_DATE' is not a valid snowflake Function. Option C, ' TO DATE will fail the query if the data in column is not a valid date. Option D 'SAFE_CAST is not a valid snowflake function.

NEW QUESTION # 61

When manipulating data in Snowflake, what distinguishes aggregate functions from analytic functions?

- A. Analytic functions operate on individual rows within a partition
- B. Aggregate functions work on entire datasets
- C. Analytic functions return single calculated values
- D. Aggregate functions handle distinct value sets only

Answer: A

Explanation:

Analytic functions perform calculations on individual rows within a partition, while aggregate functions operate on entire datasets, making them distinct in their functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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