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## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q311-Q316):

### NEW QUESTION # 311

Data Engineer, ran the below clustering depth analysis function:

`select system$clustering_depth('TPCH_CUSTOMERS', '(C1, C6)', 'C9 = 30');` on TPCH\_CUSTOMERS table, will return which of the following?

- A. An error: this function does not accept lists of columns as a third parameter.
- **B. Calculate the clustering depth for a table using mentioned columns in the table.**
- C. An error: this function does not accept predicates ('C9 = 30') as parameter.
- D. Calculate the clustering depth for a table using the clustering key defined for the table.

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 312

Data Engineer looking out for quick tool for understanding the mechanics of queries & need to know more about the performance or behaviour of a particular query.

He should go to which feature of snowflake which can help him to spot typical mistakes in SQL query expressions to identify potential performance bottlenecks and improvement opportunities?

- A. Performance Metadata table
- B. Query Designer
- **C. Query Profile**
- D. Query Optimizer

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

Query Profile, available through the classic web interface, provides execution details for a query. For the selected query, it provides a graphical representation of the main components of the pro-cessing plan for the query, with statistics for each component, along with details and statistics for the overall query.

Query Profile is a powerful tool for understanding the mechanics of queries. It can be used whenever you want or need to know more about the performance or behavior of a particular query. It is de-signed to help you spot typical mistakes in SQL query expressions to identify potential performance bottlenecks and improvement opportunities.

### NEW QUESTION # 313

A company has three subsidiaries. Each subsidiary uses a different data warehousing solution.

The first subsidiary hosts its data warehouse in Amazon Redshift. The second subsidiary uses Teradata Vantage on AWS. The third subsidiary uses Google BigQuery.

The company wants to aggregate all the data into a central Amazon S3 data lake. The company wants to use Apache Iceberg as the table format.

A data engineer needs to build a new pipeline to connect to all the data sources, run transformations by using each source engine, join the data, and write the data to Iceberg.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

- **A. Use the Amazon Athena federated query connectors for Amazon Redshift, Teradata, and BigQuery to build the pipeline in Athena. Write a SQL query to read from all the data sources, join the data, and run a Merge operation on the data lake Iceberg table.**
- B. Use the native Amazon Redshift, Teradata, and BigQuery connectors in Amazon Appflow to write data to Amazon S3 and AWS Glue Data Catalog. Use Amazon Athena to join the data. Run a Merge operation on the data lake Iceberg table.
- C. Use the native Amazon Redshift connector, the Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connector for Teradata, and the open source Apache Spark BigQuery connector to build the pipeline in Amazon EMR. Write code in PySpark to join the data. Run a Merge operation on the data lake Iceberg table.
- D. Use native Amazon Redshift, Teradata, and BigQuery connectors to build the pipeline in AWS Glue. Use native AWS Glue transforms to join the data. Run a Merge operation on the data lake Iceberg table.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Amazon Athena federated query allows querying data from multiple data sources, including Amazon Redshift, Teradata, and Google BigQuery, using their federated query connectors. This solution offers a serverless approach, reducing the operational overhead of managing infrastructure while allowing SQL-based transformations across all data sources. Once the data is read and joined, Athena can write the results back to Amazon S3 in the Iceberg table format with a Merge operation.

This approach minimizes the operational effort as Athena manages the complexity of connecting to different databases through its connectors, and you can perform the necessary transformations and data joins using familiar SQL.

While AWS Glue is a powerful ETL tool, it requires more operational effort to manage complex transformations across multiple systems, and managing native transforms across different engines (Redshift, Teradata, BigQuery) in Glue can introduce additional complexity.

Amazon EMR with PySpark can handle the task, but it requires more operational effort to manage and maintain the EMR cluster. Writing and maintaining PySpark code can also be more complex compared to using SQL in Athena.

Appflow is primarily designed for simple data movement between SaaS applications and AWS services, but it does not provide the complex transformation and joining capabilities needed for this scenario. Using Athena after Appflow for joins adds unnecessary complexity compared to directly using federated queries in Athena.

#### NEW QUESTION # 314

A company uses Apache Airflow to orchestrate the company's current on-premises data pipelines. The company runs SQL data quality check tasks as part of the pipelines. The company wants to migrate the pipelines to AWS and to use AWS managed services.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of refactoring?

- A. Create a custom Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that contains the Airflow application and the code that the company needs to migrate. Use the custom AMI to deploy Amazon EC2 instances. Update the network connections to interact with the newly deployed EC2 instances.
- **B. Migrate the existing Airflow orchestration configuration into Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA). Create the data quality checks during the ingestion to validate the data quality by using SQL tasks in Airflow.**
- C. Convert the pipelines to AWS Step Functions workflows. Recreate the data quality checks in SQL as Python based AWS Lambda functions.
- D. Setup AWS Outposts in the AWS Region that is nearest to the location where the company uses Airflow. Migrate the servers into Outposts hosted Amazon EC2 instances. Update the pipelines to interact with the Outposts hosted EC2 instances instead of the on-premises pipelines.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Amazon MWAA is a managed service for running Apache Airflow. It allows migrating existing Airflow configurations with minimal changes. Data quality checks can continue to be implemented as SQL tasks in Airflow, similar to the current setup.

#### NEW QUESTION # 315

A company is using an AWS Transfer Family server to migrate data from an on-premises environment to AWS. Company policy mandates the use of TLS 1.2 or above to encrypt the data in transit.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Update the security group rules for the on-premises network to allow only connections that use TLS 1.2 or above.
- **B. Update the security policy of the Transfer Family server to specify a minimum protocol version of TLS 1.2**
- C. Install an SSL certificate on the Transfer Family server to encrypt data transfers by using TLS 1.2.
- D. Generate new SSH keys for the Transfer Family server. Make the old keys and the new keys available for use.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/transfer/latest/userguide/security-policies.html>

#### NEW QUESTION # 316

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Since the human beings came into informational era, great changes have taken place in all walks of life especially the information

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