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Snowflake DEA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Transformation: The SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer exam evaluates skills in using User-Defined Functions (UDFs), external functions, and stored procedures. It assesses the ability to handle semi-structured data and utilize Snowpark for transformations. This section ensures Snowflake engineers can effectively transform data within Snowflake environments, critical for data manipulation tasks.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Storage and Data Protection: The topic tests the implementation of data recovery features and the understanding of Snowflake's Time Travel and micro-partitions. Engineers are evaluated on their ability to create new environments through cloning and ensure data protection, highlighting essential skills for maintaining Snowflake data integrity and accessibility.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data Movement: Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers are assessed on their proficiency to load, ingest, and troubleshoot data in Snowflake. It evaluates skills in building continuous data pipelines, configuring connectors, and designing data sharing solutions.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Optimization: This topic assesses the ability to optimize and troubleshoot underperforming queries in Snowflake. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge in configuring optimal solutions, utilizing caching, and monitoring data pipelines. It focuses on ensuring engineers can enhance performance based on specific scenarios, crucial for Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security: The Security topic of the DEA-C01 test covers the principles of Snowflake security, including the management of system roles and data governance. It measures the ability to secure data and ensure compliance with policies, crucial for maintaining secure data environments for Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers.

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q223-Q228):

NEW QUESTION # 223

A company hosts its applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company must use SSL/TLS connections that encrypt data in transit to communicate securely with AWS infrastructure that is managed by a customer.

A data engineer needs to implement a solution to simplify the generation, distribution, and rotation of digital certificates. The solution must automatically renew and deploy SSL/TLS certificates.

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

- A. Implement custom automation scripts in AWS Secrets Manager.
- B. Store self-managed certificates on the EC2 instances.
- C. Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) Service Connect.
- D. Use AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).**

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) simplifies the process of generating, distributing, and managing SSL/TLS certificates. ACM allows you to automatically renew and deploy certificates with minimal operational overhead. Once integrated with services like EC2, ACM can handle the entire lifecycle of the certificates, from creation to renewal and deployment, without manual intervention. Managing certificates manually introduces significant operational overhead. You would need to handle generation, deployment, renewal, and rotation manually, which is error-prone and time-consuming.

While you could store certificates in AWS Secrets Manager, you would still need to implement custom scripts for certificate generation, rotation, and deployment, increasing operational complexity compared to ACM.

Amazon ECS Service Connect is used for simplifying service discovery and communication within ECS. While it can secure traffic between ECS services, it is not designed for managing SSL/TLS certificates on EC2 instances.

NEW QUESTION # 224

UDTFs also called a table function, returns zero, one, or multiple rows for each input row?

- A. YES**
- B. NO

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

UDFs may be scalar or tabular.

A scalar function returns one output row for each input row. The returned row consists of a single column/value.

A tabular function, also called a table function, returns zero, one, or multiple rows for each input row. A tabular UDF is defined by specifying a return clause that contains the TABLE keyword and specifies the names and data types of the columns in the table results. Tabular UDFs are often called UDTFs (user-defined table functions) or table UDFs.

NEW QUESTION # 225

A company regularly loads data into an Amazon DynamoDB table. The company must retain the data in DynamoDB for 1 year.

After 1 year, the company must archive the data for 5 years. After 5 years, the company must delete the data. Which solution will meet these requirements in the MOST operationally efficient way?

- A. Enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams. Configure a TTL rule to delete items from the DynamoDB table after 1 year. Use an AWS Lambda function to consume the stream and send items to Amazon S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval. Delete the items from S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 5 years.
- B. Include a timestamp with the data that is loaded into DynamoDB. Create an AWS Lambda function to read the timestamps and move items that are 1 year old to Amazon S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to delete the items after 5 years.
- C. Include a timestamp with the data that is loaded into DynamoDB. Use an AWS Lambda function to read timestamps and move items that are 1 year old directly to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive. Configure the function to delete items after 5 years.
- D. Enable Amazon DynamoDB Streams. Configure a TTL rule to delete items from the DynamoDB table after 1 year. Use an AWS Lambda function to consume the stream and send items directly to Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to delete the items after 5 years.

Answer: D

Explanation:

DynamoDB TTL provides a fully managed way to remove items after 1 year with minimal operational work. DynamoDB Streams can capture the item changes so a Lambda function can archive the expiring data to Amazon S3 before it is removed from the table. Using S3 Glacier Deep Archive minimizes archive storage cost for long retention, and an S3 Lifecycle policy can automatically delete the archived objects after 5 years, avoiding custom deletion logic.

NEW QUESTION # 226

If using a JavaScript UDF in a masking policy, Data Engineer needs to ensure the data type of the column, UDF, and masking policy match irrespective of case-sensitivity?

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Please note JavaScript is case sensitive but if we are using a JavaScript UDF in a masking policy, ensure the data type of the column, UDF, and masking policy match.

NEW QUESTION # 227

A company stores 10 to 15 TB of uncompressed .csv files in Amazon S3. The company is evaluating Amazon Athena as a one-time query engine.

The company wants to transform the data to optimize query runtime and storage costs.

Which file format and compression solution will meet these requirements for Athena queries?

- A. Apache Parquet format compressed with Snappy
- B. Apache Avro format compressed with LZO
- C. JSON format compressed with bzip2
- D. .csv format compressed with zip

Answer: A

Explanation:

Parquet provides efficient columnar storage, enabling Athena to read only the necessary data for queries, which reduces scan times and speeds up query performance.

Snappy compression offers a good balance between compression speed and efficiency, reducing storage costs without significantly impacting query times.

NEW QUESTION # 228

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