

Snowflake DEA-C01합격보장가능시험대비자료, DEA-C01높은통과율시험덤프공부



그 외, ExamPassdump DEA-C01 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ap6n9wXh5Ug4vMrBR4aADa4Ve4q0chrQ>

IT업계 종사자라면 누구나 Snowflake 인증DEA-C01시험을 패스하고 싶어하리라고 믿습니다. 많은 분들이 이렇게 좋은 인증시험은 아주 어렵다고 생각합니다. 네 맞습니다. 패스할 확률은 아주 낮습니다. 노력하지 않고야 당연히 불가능한 일이 아니겠습니까? Snowflake 인증DEA-C01 시험은 기초 지식 그리고 능숙한 전업지식이 필요 합니다. ExamPassdump는 여러분들한테Snowflake 인증DEA-C01시험을 쉽게 빨리 패스할 수 있도록 도와주는 사이트입니다. ExamPassdump의Snowflake 인증DEA-C01시험관련 자료로 여러분은 짧은 시간내에 간단하게 시험을 패스할수 있습니다. 시간도 절약하고 돈도 적게 들이는 이런 제안은 여러분들한테 딱 좋은 해결책이라고 봅니다.

많은 사이트에서Snowflake 인증DEA-C01 인증시험대비자료를 제공하고 있습니다. 그중에서 ExamPassdump를 선택한 분들은Snowflake 인증DEA-C01시험통과의 지름길에 오른것과 같습니다. ExamPassdump는 시험에서 불합격성적표를 받으시면 덤프비용을 환불하는 서비스를 제공해드려 아무런 걱정없이 시험에 도전하도록 힘이 되어드립니다. ExamPassdump덤프를 사용하여 시험에서 통과하신 분이 전해주신 희소식이 ExamPassdump 덤프품질을 증명해드립니다.

>> Snowflake DEA-C01합격보장 가능 시험대비자료 <<

DEA-C01합격보장 가능 시험대비자료 시험대비 덤프자료

ExamPassdump의 Snowflake인증 DEA-C01시험덤프자료는 IT인사들의 많은 찬양을 받아왔습니다. 이는ExamPassdump의 Snowflake인증 DEA-C01덤프가 신뢰성을 다시 한번 인증해주는것입니다. Snowflake인증 DEA-C01시험덤프의 인기는 이 시험과목이 얼마나 중요한지를 증명해줍니다. ExamPassdump의 Snowflake인증 DEA-C01덤프로 이 중요한 IT인증시험을 준비하시면 우수한 성적으로 시험을 통과하여 인정받는 IT전문가로 될것입니다.

최신 SnowPro Advanced DEA-C01 무료샘플문제 (Q40-Q45):

질문 # 40

The COPY command supports several options for loading data files from a stage i.e.

- I. By path
- II. Specifying a list of specific files to load.
- III. Using pattern matching to identify specific files by pattern.
- IV. Organize files into logical paths that reflect a scheduling pattern.

Of the aforesaid options for identifying/specifying data files to load from a stage, which option in general is the fastest & best considerate?

- A. IV
- B. I
- C. II

- D. III

정답: C

설명:

Explanation

Of the above options for identifying/specifying data files to load from a stage, providing a discrete list of files is generally the fastest; however, the FILES parameter supports a maximum of 1,000 files, meaning a COPY command executed with the FILES parameter can only load up to 1,000 files.

For example:

copy into load1 from @%/load1/Snow1/ files=('mydata1.csv', 'mydata2.csv', 'mydata3.csv')

질문 # 41

A company needs to optimize storage costs for an Amazon S3 bucket. The S3 bucket receives 10 million objects every day. The objects range in size from 2 KB to 5 MB. The objects need to be immediately accessible for the first 60 days. Users access objects infrequently from 61 to 180 days. The objects must be accessible within an hour from 181 to 365 days. The company can delete the objects after 365 days. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use S3 Intelligent-Tiering to automatically transition objects. Select the Archive Access tier for Intelligent-Tiering. Configure an S3 bucket policy to expire objects that are older than 365 days.
- B. Enable S3 Inventory. Run an AWS Lambda function each day to fetch an inventory report and move objects from S3 Standard to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 60 days. Move objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 180 days. Expire objects after 365 days.
- **C. Create an S3 Lifecycle policy to move objects. Configure the policy to move objects from S3 Standard to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 60 days. Move the objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 180 days. Expire objects after 365 days.**
- D. Enable S3 Inventory. Use a daily inventory report to configure an S3 Batch Operations job that moves objects from S3 Standard to S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) after 60 days. Move objects to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 180 days. Expire objects after 365 days.

정답: C

설명:

An S3 Lifecycle policy provides native, automatic tiering by object age without operational overhead, which is critical at 10 million new objects per day. Keeping objects in S3 Standard for the first 60 days satisfies immediate access. Transitioning to S3 Standard-IA from days 61-180 matches infrequent access with millisecond retrieval. Transitioning to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval after 180 days meets the "accessible within an hour" requirement. Expiring objects after 365 days satisfies the deletion requirement.

질문 # 42

Data engineer designed the data pipelines using Snowpipe to load data files into Snowflake tables, what will happen in case few files with same name but modified data are queued for reloading?

- A. eTAG is changed for Files even they are having same name, so data will be duplicated in Snowflake tables.
- **B. Snowpipe uses file loading metadata associated with each pipe object to prevent reload-ing the same files (and duplicating data) in a table.**
- C. Data will be reloaded as files are modified & its associated metadata also changed. But Snowflake handle implicitly deduplication.
- D. Snowpipe uses file loading metadata associated with each table object, so no metadata available to prevent duplication.

정답: B

설명:

Explanation

Snowflake uses file loading metadata to prevent reloading the same files (and duplicating data) in a table.

Snowpipe prevents loading files with the same name even if they were later modified (i.e. have a different eTag).

The file loading metadata is associated with the pipe object rather than the table. As a result:

Staged files with the same name as files that were already loaded are ignored, even if they have been modified, e.g. if new rows were added or errors in the file were corrected.

Truncating the table using the TRUNCATE TABLE command does not delete the Snowpipe file loading metadata.

질문 # 43

A company uses AWS Glue jobs to implement several data pipelines. The pipelines are critical to the company. The company needs to implement a monitoring mechanism that will alert stakeholders if the pipelines fail. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to match AWS Glue job failure events. Define an Amazon CloudWatch metric based on the EventBridge rule. Set up a CloudWatch alarm based on the metric to send notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- B. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group for the AWS Glue jobs. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to match new log creation events in the log group. Configure the rule to send notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- C. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to match AWS Glue job failure events. Configure the rule to target an AWS Lambda function to process events. Configure the function to send notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
- D. Configure an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group for the AWS Glue jobs. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to match new log creation events in the log group. Configure the rule to target an AWS Lambda function that reads the logs and sends notifications to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic if AWS Glue job failure logs are present.

정답: A

설명:

By creating an EventBridge rule that matches Glue job state-change events where the state is FAILED, you can emit a custom CloudWatch metric without writing any code. Then you define a CloudWatch alarm on that metric to notify an SNS topic upon breach. This approach requires no Lambda functions or log parsing (just the rule, the metric, and the alarm) minimizing operational overhead.

질문 # 44

A company stores Apache Parquet files in an Amazon S3 data lake. The data lake receives thousands of files from multiple sources every hour. The files range in size from 50 KB to 100 KB. The company is evaluating the implementation of Apache Iceberg tables for the data lake. The company is using AWS Glue Data Catalog as part of the evaluation. The company needs a solution to optimize query performance in Iceberg. The solution must ensure that Iceberg table performance does not degrade when more files are added over time. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Implement a partition strategy in Amazon S3. Run an AWS Glue crawler to update the Data Catalog every 5 minutes.
- B. Configure the Data Catalog to automatically compact the files every minute.
- C. Configure Iceberg table properties to enable automatic compaction based on thresholds for file size and the number of files.
- D. Use an AWS Glue job to compact the files into a standard size of 512 MB at the end of each day. Run an AWS Glue crawler to update the Data Catalog.

정답: C

설명:

Apache Iceberg is designed to manage table performance over time by controlling file layout through compaction. Enabling Iceberg's automatic compaction via table properties allows the table to rewrite many small files into fewer larger files based on configured thresholds, preventing the "small files problem" and keeping query planning and scan performance from degrading as new files continue to arrive.

질문 # 45

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Snowflake인증 DEA-C01 시험을 등록했는데 마땅한 공부자료가 없어 고민중이시라면ExamPassdump의Snowflake인증 DEA-C01덤프를 추천해드립니다. ExamPassdump의Snowflake인증 DEA-C01덤프는 거의 모든 시험문제를 커버하고 있어 시험패스율이 100%입니다. ExamPassdump제품을 선택하시면 어려운 시험공부도 한결 가벼워집니다.

그리고 ExamPassdump DEA-C01 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ap6n9wXh5Ug4vMrBR4aADa4Ve4q0chrQ>