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Amazon DAS-C01 AWS Certified Data Analytics - Specialty (DAS-C01) Exam 2

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NEW QUESTION 54

A retail company's data analytics team recently created multiple product sales analysis dashboards for the average selling price per product using Amazon QuickSight. The dashboards were created from .csv files uploaded to Amazon S3. The team is now planning to share the dashboards with the respective external product owners by creating individual users in Amazon QuickSight. For compliance and governance reasons, restricting access is a key requirement. The product owners should view only their respective product analysis in the dashboard reports.

Which approach should the data analytics team take to allow product owners to view only their products in the dashboard?

- A. Create a manifest file with row-level security.
- B. Separate the data by product and use IAM policies for authorization.
- C. Separate the data by product and use S3 bucket policies for authorization.
- D. Create dataset rules with row-level security.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 55

An airline has .csv-formatted data stored in Amazon S3 with an AWS Glue Data Catalog. Data analysts want to join this data with call center data stored in Amazon Redshift as part of a daily batch process. The Amazon Redshift cluster is already under a heavy load. The solution must be

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q191-Q196):

NEW QUESTION # 191

How do partitioning strategies impact query performance and data storage efficiency in Snowflake?

- A. Enhances query performance and reduces storage requirements
- B. Partitioning improves query planning only
- C. Reduces query performance and increases storage requirements
- D. Limits data access for specific user roles

Answer: A

Explanation:

Effective partitioning strategies enhance query performance by optimizing data retrieval and storage efficiency in Snowflake.

NEW QUESTION # 192

You are building a dashboard to monitor website traffic. You have the following requirements: 1. Display the number of unique visitors per day. 2. Allow users to filter the data by device type (desktop, mobile, tablet). 3. Show a trend line of unique visitors over time. 4. The dashboard must refresh every 15 minutes with the latest data. 5. The dashboard must be performant even with a large volume of data. Given the following table definition:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE website_traffic (
    event_time TIMESTAMP NTZ,
    user_id VARCHAR,
    device_type VARCHAR
);
```

Which of the following approaches would be the MOST efficient and scalable solution in Snowflake? Select all that apply.

- A. Use a Snowflake stream to capture changes to the 'website_traffic' table. Create a task to process the stream every 15 minutes and update a summary table with the number of unique visitors per day and device type. The dashboard queries the summary table.
- B. Use the dashboard tool's built-in data transformation capabilities to calculate the number of unique visitors per day and device type on the fly, directly from the 'website traffic' table.
- C. Create a stored procedure to calculate the number of unique visitors per day and device type. Schedule the stored procedure to run every 15 minutes and update a table. The dashboard queries this table.
- D. Create a materialized view to pre-aggregate the number of unique visitors per day and device type. Set up a Snowflake task to refresh the materialized view every 15 minutes. The dashboard queries the materialized view.
- E. Create a standard Snowflake view that calculates the number of unique visitors per day and device type. The dashboard queries the view directly, filtering by device type. No task or stream is used.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Materialized views (option A) and Streams with tasks (Option B) are the most efficient options for handling large datasets and real-time updates. Materialized views pre-compute the aggregates, which significantly speeds up query performance. A stream and task combination provides an incremental data processing approach, only processing new data every 15 minutes. This prevents full table scans and improves efficiency. A standard view (option C) will perform the calculation every time it's queried, leading to poor performance with large datasets. Using the dashboard tool's transformation capabilities (option D) is generally less efficient than leveraging Snowflake's compute power. Stored procedures (option E) can work but are generally less efficient than materialized views in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 193

You have a Snowflake table containing order data'. You need to calculate the shipping cost for each order based on the order amount and the destination country. You decide to use a Java UDF for this calculation, as the logic is complex and involves external APIs (simulated here). The UDF should take the order amount (FLOAT) and destination country (VARCHAR) as input and return the calculated shipping cost (FLOAT). The Java code requires external JAR files to be imported. Which of the following options correctly defines and calls the Java UDF in Snowflake, assuming the necessary JAR file has been uploaded to a stage named 'my_stage'?

- ``sql CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calculate_shipping_cost(order_amount FLOAT, destination_country VARCHAR) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE JAVA IMPORTS = ('@my_stage/shipping_calculator.jar') HANDLER = 'com.example.ShippingCalculator.calculateCost' AS \$\$ // Java code for shipping calculation \$\$; SELECT calculate_shipping_cost(order_amount, destination_country) FROM order_details; ``
- ``sql CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calculate_shipping_cost(order_amount FLOAT, destination_country VARCHAR) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE JAVA IMPORTS = ('@my_stage/shipping_calculator.jar') HANDLER = 'ShippingCalculator.calculateCost' AS 'com.example'; SELECT calculate_shipping_cost(order_amount, destination_country) FROM order_details; ``
- ``sql CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calculate_shipping_cost(order_amount FLOAT, destination_country VARCHAR) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE JAVA IMPORTS = ('@my_stage/shipping_calculator.jar') HANDLER = 'com.example.ShippingCalculator.calculateCost' AS 'public class ShippingCalculator { public static double calculateCost(double orderAmount, String destinationCountry) { /.../ return 10.0; } }'; SELECT calculate_shipping_cost(order_amount, destination_country) FROM order_details; ``
- ``sql CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calculate_shipping_cost(order_amount FLOAT, destination_country VARCHAR) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE JAVA IMPORTS = ('@my_stage/shipping_calculator.jar') HANDLER = 'com.example.ShippingCalculator.calculateCost' AS \$\$ public class ShippingCalculator { public static double calculateCost(double orderAmount, String destinationCountry) { /.../ return 10.0; } } \$\$; SELECT calculate_shipping_cost(order_amount, destination_country) FROM order_details; ``
- ``sql CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calculate_shipping_cost(order_amount FLOAT, destination_country VARCHAR) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE JAVA IMPORTS = ('@my_stage/shipping_calculator.jar') HANDLER = 'com.example.ShippingCalculator.calculateCost' ; SELECT calculate_shipping_cost(order_amount, destination_country) FROM order_details; ``

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option E is the most correct because the function definition does not require the definition of the class 'com.example.ShippingCalculator' within the function body. Since the jar file is defined within the imports section, snowflake does not need the explicit definition. Option A, C, and D requires the function and class definition which is already defined in the jar, and defining it again will lead to conflicts. Option B doesn't correctly define the class. All the rest of the options either try to define the Java code inline (which is incorrect when using IMPORTS) or have syntax errors in the UDF definition.

NEW QUESTION # 194

You have a large table 'WEB EVENTS with columns 'EVENT TIMESTAMP', 'USER ID', 'PAGE URL', and 'EVENT _ TYPE'. You need to create a materialized view that efficiently calculates the daily unique user count for a specific set of 'PAGE URL' values. The 'WEB EVENTS table is frequently updated. Which of the following approaches would be MOST performant and scalable for this scenario?

- A. Create a materialized view that first calculates the total number of events for each user on each day and then aggregates that data to calculate the unique user count.
- B. Ingest the daily unique user count data via a 3rd party tool into a new table and create a view using that table.
- C. Create a standard view that filters the 'WEB_EVENTS' table and calculates 'COUNT(DISTINCT USER_ID)' grouped by and 'PAGE URL'.
- D. Create a materialized view using a window function to calculate the running total of unique users each day, then extract the final value for each day.
- **E. Create a materialized view that directly selects 'COUNT(DISTINCT USER_ID)' grouped by ' and with filtering on the desired 'PAGE URL' values.**

Answer: E

Explanation:

Calculating 'COUNT(DISTINCT directly in the materialized view is the most efficient approach. Pre-calculating unnecessary aggregates adds overhead. Standard views do not provide the performance benefits of materialized views. Window functions are

generally less performant than direct aggregations in this scenario, and the new data can be calculated directly in Snowflake, avoiding dependency with 3rd party tools.

NEW QUESTION # 195

A retail company wants to build a dashboard to track sales performance by region. They have implemented Dynamic Data Masking on the 'CUSTOMER PHONE' column in their 'CUSTOMERS' table. A user with the 'ANALYST ROLE' needs to see the sales data and masked phone numbers in the dashboard. However, the company also has a Row Access Policy applied to the 'SALES' table that restricts access based on the 'REGION' column, only allowing users to see data from their assigned region. The 'ANALYST ROLE' is NOT assigned any specific region. Which approach will allow the dashboard to display the sales data and masked phone numbers for all regions without violating security policies?

- A. Create a secure view that joins the 'SALES' and 'CUSTOMERS' tables, granting the 'ANALYST_ROLE' 'SELECT' privilege on the view. The secure view preserves the Row Access Policy and dynamic masking, ensuring data security and role-based access.
- B. Create a stored procedure that executes with 'CALLER' rights. Inside the stored procedure, query the 'SALES' and 'CUSTOMERS' tables. Grant the execute privilege on the stored procedure. This bypasses the Row Access Policy and displays all data while still applying dynamic data masking.
- C. Create a view that joins the 'SALES' and 'CUSTOMERS' tables, granting the 'ANALYST_ROLE' 'SELECT' privilege on the view. The view will inherit the Row Access Policy of the 'SALES' table, preventing the analyst from seeing all regions. The dynamic masking policy on 'CUSTOMER PHONE' will still be applied.
- D. Create a view that joins the 'SALES' and 'CUSTOMERS' tables. Grant the 'ANALYST_ROLES' 'SELECT' privilege on the view. Remove the Row Access Policy from the 'SALES' table. The dynamic masking policy will still be applied.
- E. Create a stored procedure that executes with 'OWNER' rights. Inside the stored procedure, query the 'SALES' and 'CUSTOMERS' tables. Grant the 'ANALYST ROLE' execute privilege on the stored procedure. This bypasses both the Row Access Policy and dynamic data masking and displays all data without any restrictions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A secure view is the best solution. It encapsulates the data access logic and respects both the Row Access Policy (limiting regional access) and Dynamic Data Masking (masking sensitive phone number data). Option B bypasses Row Access policies which isn't desirable. Option D is wrong as removing the Row Access Policy is generally a bad security practice. Option E bypasses the Row Access Policy and masking which is also undesirable.

NEW QUESTION # 196

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