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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

A data analyst is tasked with creating a near-real-time dashboard using Streamlit and Snowflake to monitor website traffic. The website traffic data is continuously ingested into a Snowflake table named 'WEB TRAFFIC EVENTS' with columns 'EVENT TIME' (TIMESTAMP LTZ), 'PAGE URL' (VARCHAR), and 'USER ID' (VARCHAR). The analyst wants to ensure the Streamlit dashboard automatically reflects the latest data in Snowflake with minimal latency. Which of the following approaches would provide the MOST efficient and near-real-time data updates in the Streamlit dashboard?

- A. Configure Streamlit to use the Snowflake Connector for Python with auto-commit enabled. This ensures that any changes made to the data in Streamlit are immediately reflected in Snowflake.
- **B. Leverage Snowflake's Change Data Capture (CDC) capabilities to track changes in the ' table. Streamlit can then query the CDC stream to retrieve only the changes since the last refresh, minimizing the amount of data transferred and processed. Utilize 'st.cache_data' with a short TTL.**
- C. Implement Snowflake's Snowpipe to continuously load data into a separate summary table containing pre-aggregated metrics (e.g., page views per minute). Streamlit can then query this summary table frequently without impacting Snowflake's performance. Use 'st.cache_data' with a short TTL to refresh the data quickly.
- D. Use Streamlit's 'st.cache_data' decorator with a long TTL (time-to-live) on a function that queries Snowflake directly for each dashboard refresh. This will cache the query results for a longer period, reducing the load on Snowflake.
- E. Use Streamlit's to directly edit data in the Snowflake table from the dashboard. This provides real-time updates by allowing users to modify the data directly.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Leveraging Snowflake's CDC capabilities is the most efficient way to achieve near-real-time data updates in Streamlit. CDC allows you to retrieve only the changes made to the table since the last refresh, significantly reducing the amount of data transferred and processed compared to querying the entire table each time. Snowpipe is a good option, but is more oriented to data ingestion and not data changes. Option A caches results, which is opposite of real time. Option B is useful, but more complex than needed. Option C is not related to the problem. Option D is incorrect because 'auto-commit' applies only to data updates from the application to Snowflake. Streamlit can then query this CDC stream to get an updated set of data. Using 'st.cache_data' with a short TTL ensures the dashboard reflects recent data changes from the CDC Stream.

NEW QUESTION # 51

A marketing analytics team is building a dashboard to track campaign performance. They have campaign data stored in Snowflake, including cost, impressions, clicks, and conversions. The data is currently stored in a single table, 'CAMPAIGN DATA', with columns like 'date', 'cost', 'impressions', 'clicks', and 'conversions'. They want to optimize query performance for various aggregations and time-series analysis. Which of the following strategies would be MOST beneficial for improving dashboard responsiveness?

- A. Create a search optimization on the 'CAMPAIGN DATA' table on the 'campaign_id' column.
- B. Partition the 'CAMPAIGN_DATA' table by date.
- **C. Create a materialized view that pre-aggregates the data by campaign_id and date.**
- D. Create a standard view that performs the aggregations on demand.
- E. Cluster the 'CAMPAIGN DATA' table on the 'campaign_id' column.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Materialized views (option A) pre-compute and store the results of the aggregation, making the dashboard queries much faster. Standard views (option B) perform the aggregations every time they are queried. Clustering (option C) can help with filtering but is not as effective as pre-aggregation. Partitioning (option D) is not supported in Snowflake. Search optimization (option E) helps with point lookups but not aggregations over large datasets.

NEW QUESTION # 52

A healthcare provider is investigating patient readmission rates within 30 days of discharge. They suspect a correlation between patient demographics (age, gender, location) and readmission. You have the following tables: 'PATIENTS': 'patient_id', 'age', 'gender', 'zip_code' 'ADMISSIONS': 'admission_id', 'patient_id', 'admission_date', 'discharge_date' Which of the following approaches would be MOST effective to identify patient demographics significantly correlated with higher readmission rates within 30 days? (Select TWO)

- A. Develop a complex SQL query to directly identify and list all patients who have been readmitted more than twice in the last year, irrespective of their demographics.
- B. Calculate the overall readmission rate and compare it to the readmission rates for different demographic groups using Chi-Square tests or similar statistical methods to assess statistical significance.
- C. Use correlation coefficients (e.g., Pearson, Spearman) to directly measure the linear association between demographics and the binary readmission outcome (1 -readmitted, 0=not readmitted).
- D. Implement a cohort analysis to track patient readmission rates over time for different demographic segments and visualize the trends using Snowflake's data visualization capabilities (if integrated) or export the data to a BI tool.
- E. Create a Snowflake user-defined function (UDF) in Python to perform a complex machine learning model directly on the data to predict readmissions based on demographics, without any initial exploratory data analysis.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Options A and D are the most effective. A suggests using statistical tests (Chi-square) which can identify statistically significant differences in readmission rates across demographic groups. D proposes cohort analysis, enabling the tracking and visualization of readmission trends for different demographics over time, allowing for the identification of segments with consistently high readmission rates. Option B is not optimal as it jumps directly into complex modeling without initial EDA. Option C, while valid, doesn't handle categorical variables (gender, zip_code) well and might miss non-linear relationships. Option E, identifying high-frequency readmitters, is helpful but doesn't directly address the relationship with demographics.

NEW QUESTION # 53

You are designing a data warehouse for a retail company. The company needs to analyze sales data based on product category, customer demographics, and store location. The sales data is initially stored in a semi-structured JSON format with nested arrays for product details and customer information. The BI team requires optimized query performance for aggregations across these dimensions. Which approach is most suitable for this scenario?

- A. Create a single, wide denormalized table containing all sales, product, customer, and store information.
- B. Use a hybrid approach: flatten only the customer demographics into a relational table and keep the product details in a VARIANT column for ad-hoc queries.
- C. Create a flattened relational data model with separate tables for sales, products, customers, and store locations, linked using foreign keys.
- D. Load the JSON data directly into Snowflake and rely solely on Snowflake's query optimization capabilities without any data modeling.
- E. Load the JSON data directly into a VARIANT column and use lateral views for querying. Avoid any data modeling to minimize initial effort.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option B is the most suitable approach. A flattened relational data model with separate tables and foreign keys allows for efficient querying and aggregations across different dimensions, which is a key requirement for BI reporting. Flattening the data reduces the overhead of parsing JSON during query execution and enables the use of standard SQL aggregation functions. Option A can lead to performance issues with complex JSON structures. Option D can lead to data redundancy and update anomalies. Option C offers a hybrid approach but can still be inefficient for certain queries. Option E relies too heavily on Snowflake's automatic optimization and will likely underperform compared to a properly designed data model.

NEW QUESTION # 54

When planning for data volume collection, what is an important consideration to ensure scalability and performance?

- A. The data processing capabilities
- B. The expected growth rate of data
- C. The types of data visualization tools used
- D. The physical location of data

Answer: B

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