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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q165-Q170):

NEW QUESTION # 165

How do constraints contribute to ensuring data integrity in Snowflake?

- A. Constraints ensure redundant data storage.
- B. They impose rules for maintaining data accuracy and consistency.
- C. Constraints restrict data import from external sources.
- D. They enforce data security measures.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Constraints in Snowflake impose rules for maintaining data accuracy and consistency, ensuring data integrity.

NEW QUESTION # 166

You are tasked with enriching your company's customer transaction data with external economic indicators (e.g., unemployment rate, GDP) obtained from a Snowflake Marketplace data provider. The transaction data resides in a table 'TRANSACTIONS' with columns 'TRANSACTION (INT)', 'TRANSACTION_DATE (DATE)', and (VARCHAR). The economic indicators data, obtained from the Marketplace, is available in a table 'ECONOMIC DATA' with columns 'DATE (DATE)', 'ZIP_CODE (VARCHAR)', 'UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (NUMBER)', and 'GDP' (NUMBER). Due to data quality issues, some zip codes in both tables are missing or malformed. You need to create a view that efficiently joins these two tables, handles missing or malformed zip codes, and provides the transaction data enriched with the economic indicators. Which of the following approaches is the MOST robust and efficient way to create this enriched view, minimizing data loss and maximizing data quality?

- A. Create a stored procedure that iterates through each transaction in 'TRANSACTIONS' , attempts to find a matching economic data record in 'ECONOMIC_DATA' based on date and zip code, and updates a new 'TRANSACTIONS_ENRICHED' table with the economic indicators. Handles missing zipcodes by setting the 'UNEMPLOYMENT RATE' and 'GDP' to 0 for any record in transaction which zip code is missing.
- B. Create a view using a 'LEFT OUTER JOIN' between 'TRANSACTIONS' and 'ECONOMIC_DATA' on 'TRANSACTIONS.TRANSACTION_DATE = ECONOMIC_DATA.DATE' and 'TRANSACTIONS.CUSTOMER_ZIP = ECONOMIC_DATA.ZIP_CODE'. Additionally, use the function to handle malformed zip codes and the 'NVL' function to replace missing or malformed zip codes with a default zip code (e.g., '00000') for joining purposes. Also include a new column 'ENRICHMENT_SUCCESS' that flag indicates that the join was successful or whether data was enriched using the default zip code.
- C. Create a view that performs a simple 'JOIN' between 'TRANSACTIONS' and 'ECONOMIC DATA' on 'TRANSACTIONS.TRANSACTION_DATE = ECONOMIC_DATA.DATE' and 'TRANSACTIONS.CUSTOMER_ZIP = ECONOMIC_DATA.ZIP_CODE'. This approach ignores missing or malformed zip codes.
- D. Create a Snowflake Task that runs daily to update a materialized view that joins 'TRANSACTIONS' and 'ECONOMIC_DATA' on 'TRANSACTIONS.TRANSACTION_DATE = ECONOMIC_DATA.DATE' and 'TRANSACTIONS.CUSTOMER_ZIP = ECONOMIC_DATA.ZIP_CODE' , handling missing zip codes by skipping those records entirely.
- E. Create a view that first filters out all rows with missing or malformed zip codes from both 'TRANSACTIONS' and 'ECONOMIC DATA' using 'WHERE' clauses and regular expressions to validate the zip code format. Then, perform an 'INNER JOIN' between the filtered datasets on 'TRANSACTIONS.TRANSACTION_DATE = ECONOMIC_DATA.DATE' and 'TRANSACTIONS.CUSTOMER_ZIP = ECONOMIC_DATA.ZIP_CODE'.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option C provides the most robust and efficient solution. Using 'LEFT OUTER JOIN' ensures that all transactions are included in the view, even if there is no matching economic data. 'TRY TO NUMBER' handles malformed zip codes gracefully by converting valid zip codes to numbers and returning NULL for invalid ones, preventing errors. 'NVL' replaces NULL zip codes (either originally missing or resulting from TRY_TO_NUMBER) with a default value, allowing the join to proceed using a fallback. Adding the 'ENRICHMENT_SUCCESS' flag provides transparency about which records were enriched using the default zip code, enabling users to assess the reliability of the enriched data. Option A is inadequate because it ignores missing or malformed zip codes, leading to data loss. Option B is inefficient and not scalable due to row-by-row processing. Option D discards records with missing or malformed zip codes, resulting in significant data loss. Option E does not specifically handle data quality issues related to missing or malformed zip codes. Further the use of Tasks and materialized views, while increasing performance, doesn't necessarily address the issue of data quality.

NEW QUESTION # 167

When manipulating data in Snowflake, what distinguishes aggregate functions from analytic functions?

- A. Aggregate functions handle distinct value sets only
- B. Analytic functions operate on individual rows within a partition
- C. Analytic functions return single calculated values
- D. Aggregate functions work on entire datasets

Answer: B

Explanation:

Analytic functions perform calculations on individual rows within a partition, while aggregate functions operate on entire datasets, making them distinct in their functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 168

A data analyst accidentally dropped a crucial table, 'SALES DATA', containing historical sales information. The table was dropped 5 days ago. The data retention period for the Snowflake account is set to the default value. The analyst needs to recover the table with all its data'. What is the MOST efficient and reliable method to recover the 'SALES DATA" table in Snowflake?

- A. create a clone of the table using Time Travel at a point in time before it was dropped, using the 'CREATE TABLE CLONE SALES DATA BEFORE(STATEMENT y command.
- B. Request Snowflake Support to restore the table from their backups.
- C. Use the 'TIME TRAVEL' function in a SELECT statement to retrieve the data and recreate the table.
- **D. Restore the table using the 'UNDROP TABLE SALES DATA' command.**
- E. create a clone of the table using Time Travel at a point in time before it was dropped, using the 'CREATE TABLE CLONE SALES DATAAT (OFFSET -86400 5)' command.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The 'UNDROP TABLE' command is the most efficient and direct method to recover a dropped table, as long as it's within the data retention period. Since the table was dropped 5 days ago and the default retention period is typically sufficient (can be up to 90 days in Enterprise Edition), 'UNDROP TABLE' should work. While options B and E are valid uses of cloning and time travel, they involve creating a new table and are less direct. Requesting Snowflake support (C) is unnecessary for a simple table recovery. Option D will require data extraction and recreating the table structure, which is tedious and time-consuming compared to 'UNDROP'.

NEW QUESTION # 169

You are tasked with creating a dashboard to visualize website traffic data'. The data is stored in a Snowflake table 'WEB EVENTS' with the following columns: 'EVENT_ID', 'USER_ID', 'EVENT_TIMESTAMP', 'PAGE_URL', 'SESSION_ID', and 'DEVICE_TYPE'. You need to calculate the average session duration for each device type, but the 'WEB EVENTS' table only contains individual events, not session start and end times. Assume a session is defined by a unique 'SESSION ID' for each 'USER ID'. You are given a window function to calculate the start time and end time for a given 'SESSION ID': First_value and last_value. What steps are crucial to calculate average session duration by 'DEVICE TYPE'?

- A. Calculate median of event timestamp using percentile_cont. The calculate difference between median and max timestamps.
- B. Calculate the difference between the maximum and minimum 'EVENT_TIMESTAMP' for each 'USER_ID'. Then, group by 'DEVICE_TYPE' and calculate the average of these differences.
- **C. Use window functions to determine the start and end 'EVENT_TIMESTAMP' for each 'SESSION ID'. Calculate the difference between these start and end times. Then, group by 'DEVICE_TYPE' and calculate the average of these differences.**
- D. Simply group by 'DEVICE_TYPE' and calculate the average 'EVENT_TIMESTAMP'
- E. Calculate the sum of all 'EVENT_TIMESTAMP' values for each 'USER ID'. Group by 'DEVICE_TYPE' and calculate the average.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option B correctly identifies the steps to calculate session duration. First determine Session Start and End time. 1) Use window functions to identify the start and end timestamp for a given SESSION ID. 2) Calculate the difference between these timestamps. 3) Group by device type to arrive at the averages for session duration across the device_type. Option A is incorrect as it does not represent the session duration which needs to be calculated for a given Session_ID.

NEW QUESTION # 170

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