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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

While reviewing the query profile for a complex data transformation pipeline, you notice a significant amount of time spent in the 'Join' operation between two large tables, 'transactions' and 'customers'. The join is performed on the 'customer_id' column. Which of the following are potential strategies to optimize the join performance?

- A. Ensure that the 'customer_id' column has identical data types in both tables.
- B. Rewrite the query to use a 'LATERAL FLATTEN' function instead of a 'JOIN'.
- C. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse.
- D. Broadcasting the smaller table to all compute nodes.
- E. Cluster both tables on the 'customer id' column.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Mismatched data types can cause implicit type conversions, which can significantly degrade join performance. Clustering both tables on the join key ('customer_id') will ensure that rows with the same customer ID are located closer together on disk, reducing I/O and improving join efficiency. Broadcasting the smaller table is not directly controllable by the user in Snowflake and is handled automatically by the optimizer. 'LATERAL FLATTEN' is not a direct replacement for a join. Increasing the virtual warehouse size might improve overall processing time but doesn't address the specific inefficiency of the join operation.

NEW QUESTION # 20

You have a large dataset in Snowflake containing customer order information stored in a table named 'ORDERS' with columns 'ORDER_ID' (INT), 'CUSTOMER_ID' (INT), 'ORDER_DATE' (DATE), 'TOTAL_AMOUNT' (FLOAT), and 'DISCOUNT_APPLIED' (BOOLEAN). You need to use Snowsight dashboards to analyze customer spending behavior and identify potential outliers. Which of the following visualizations, combined with appropriate SQL queries, would be MOST effective in identifying customers with unusually high or low order values? (Select TWO)

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

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Options A and C are the most effective. A Box Plot (A) is ideal for identifying outliers in a distribution. By visualizing the distribution of total order amounts per customer, you can easily spot customers with unusually high or low spending. A Scatter Plot (C) directly shows the relationship between customer ID and total spending, making it easy to visually identify outliers based on their position relative to other data points. Option B is more suitable for trend analysis over time, and options D and E are useful but don't directly highlight individual customer outliers in terms of order value.

NEW QUESTION # 21

How does incorporating visualizations in reports and dashboards aid in presenting data for business use analyses?

- A. Visualizations complicate data representation, hindering analysis.
- B. Visualizations enhance data comprehension for effective analysis.
- C. Presenting data visually doesn't impact business use analyses.
- D. It limits data presentation to textual formats only.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Visualizations enhance data comprehension, aiding effective analysis in business use scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 22

You have identified inconsistencies in the data type of the 'ORDER DATE' column across several tables within your Snowflake database. Some tables store it as DATE, while others store it as VARCHAR. You need to create a unified view that presents 'ORDER DATE' consistently as DATE, handling potential conversion errors gracefully. You have to use safe aggregate operations. Which of the following approaches provides the most robust and error-tolerant solution?

- A.
- B.

- C. □
- D. □
- E. □

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most robust and error-tolerant solution is option E, using 'TRY CAST(ORDER DATE AS DATE)'. This function attempts to convert the 'ORDER_DATE' to a DATE data type, and if the conversion fails (e.g., the VARCHAR value cannot be parsed as a date), it returns NULL without raising an error. This ensures that the view creation and queries against it will not fail due to data type conversion issues. Option A, , is an older function, and ' TRY_CAST' is the preferred, more general function. Option B, 'IS_DATE' is not a valid snowflake Function. Option C, ' TO DATE' will fail the query if the data in column is not a valid date. Option D 'SAFE_CAST' is not a valid snowflake function.

NEW QUESTION # 23

You are designing a data warehouse in Snowflake for a retail company. The company has two tables: 'Transactions' (TransactionID, CustomerID, ProductID, TransactionDate, Amount) and 'Products' (ProductID, ProductName, CategoryID, Price). The 'Transactions' table contains millions of rows, and analysts frequently run queries that join these tables to analyze sales by product category. To optimize query performance and reduce data redundancy for these analytical queries, which of the following strategies would be MOST effective, considering Snowflake's architecture and best practices?

- A. Create a materialized view that joins the 'Transactions' and 'Products' tables and includes relevant columns for analysis, partitioning the view by 'TransactionDates'.
- B. Denormalize the 'Transactions' table by adding 'ProductName' and 'CategoryID' columns directly to the 'Transactions' table using a data transformation pipeline after the initial load.
- C. Create a clustered table that includes all columns in transactions and products tables using 'CLUSTER BY' clause to cluster most frequently used column.
- D. Create a stored procedure that automatically rebuilds the standard view daily using the latest data from the 'Transactions' and 'Products' tables.
- E. Create a standard view that joins the 'Transactions' and 'Products' tables, and rely on Snowflake's query optimizer to automatically optimize the join performance.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Options A and D are correct. Creating a materialized view (option A) is a good approach if the underlying tables don't change often. Snowflake will automatically refresh the materialized view when changes occur in the base tables. In this case, the company will have increased query performance. Partitioning by TransactionDate also improves the query's performance. Materialized views store the pre-computed results, significantly speeding up queries that use the view. Denormalizing (option D) by adding 'ProductName' and 'CategoryID' to the 'Transactions' table avoids the join entirely for queries that only need these columns, improving performance and reducing data redundancy. A standard view (option B) doesn't store pre-computed results. While Snowflake's optimizer is effective, it won't provide the same performance gains as a materialized view or denormalization. Option C is not correct because creating a clustered table does not avoid the need to join the tables. Option E is not correct because using the materialized view, the Snowflake will automatically refresh it when changes occur.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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