

100% Pass Quiz 2026 Professional Snowflake DAA-C01: SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Pass Test Guide



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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q180-Q185):

NEW QUESTION # 180

A data analyst is working with a large table partitioned by (DATE type). The table contains millions of rows spanning several years. They need to optimize a query that retrieves sales data for a specific quarter of 2023. The initial query is: 'SELECT FROM sales_data WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM sale_date) = 2023 AND EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM sale_date) = To improve performance using partition pruning, which of the following queries is the MOST efficient alternative?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A is the most efficient because it directly uses the 'sale_date' column with a 'BETWEEN' clause using specific date values. This allows Snowflake to directly leverage the partition pruning based on the date range. Options B and C use functions C YEAR, 'QUARTER on the 'sale_date' column, preventing efficient partition pruning. Option D uses 'LIKE', which is not suitable for date comparisons and would likely result in a full table scan, furthermore 'LIKE operator will not work with Date Data type. Option E does not prune to a specific quarter.

NEW QUESTION # 181

A marketing company is analyzing customer purchase data stored in Snowflake to understand which customer demographics are most likely to purchase a newly launched product. The 'CUSTOMERS' table has columns: 'customer_id', 'age', 'gender', 'location', and 'household income'. The 'PURCHASES' table has columns: 'customer_id', 'purchase_date', and 'product_id'. Which SQL query would most effectively identify the top three age groups with the highest purchase rate for the new product (product_id = 'NEW PRODUCT')?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option D is the most effective because it calculates the purchase rate by dividing the count of distinct customers who purchased the new product by the total number of customers in each age group. This provides a normalized purchase rate for each age group, allowing for a fair comparison regardless of the size of each group. Options A and C only provide the raw count of purchases or unique purchasers, which doesn't account for the size of each age group. Option B uses 'SUM(CASE...V', which can work, but is less efficient than using 'COUNT(DISTINCTV in combination with a left join to account for all customers, even those who didn't make any purchases. Option E would produce an incorrect rate as it is dividing a customer's count by the distinct count of each customer, resulting in a rate close to 1.0 for each customer that made a purchase.

NEW QUESTION # 182

You are responsible for collecting server log data from multiple geographically distributed data centers. The logs are generated at a high velocity and variety of formats (JSON, CSV, plain text). The requirement is to ensure minimal data loss and efficient ingestion into Snowflake, while also handling potential schema variations across different log sources. Which of the following is the MOST robust and scalable solution, considering potential schema drift and data volume?

- A. Use a centralized file server to collect logs and then use Snowpipe with schema detection enabled on a single variant column in Snowflake.
- B. Configure each data center to directly stream logs to Snowflake using the Snowflake JDBC driver.
- C. Employ a distributed log aggregation system (e.g., Fluentd or Logstash) to standardize the log format and then use Snowpipe to ingest the data into Snowflake.
- D. Write a custom Python script to pull logs from each data center, transform them into a consistent CSV format, and then upload the CSV files to Snowflake using Snowpipe.
- E. Utilize a message queue (e.g., Kafka) to collect logs from all data centers and create an external table pointing to the message queue. Use Snowflake streams to ingest the data from the message queue into Snowflake.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A distributed log aggregation system (Fluentd/Logstash) is the best choice here. These systems are designed for handling high-velocity, varied log formats, and schema variations. They can buffer data to prevent data loss and transform the data into a consistent format before ingestion into Snowflake. Snowpipe provides efficient data loading from cloud storage. This combination provides scalability, reliability, and flexibility. Message queues require more configuration overhead and external tables can be slower for querying. Custom scripts are less scalable and harder to maintain. Direct streaming using JDBC is not recommended for high-volume data.

NEW QUESTION # 183

What actions are typically involved in working with and querying data in Snowflake? (Select all that apply)

- A. Using randomization techniques
- B. Leveraging materialized views for aggregations
- C. Identifying and handling data anomalies
- D. Employing time travel for data retrieval

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Working with Snowflake data involves identifying anomalies, using randomization, employing time travel for historical data retrieval, and utilizing materialized views for enhanced query performance.

NEW QUESTION # 184

A data analyst is tasked with optimizing a daily ETL pipeline that loads data from several external sources into a Snowflake data warehouse. One of the key transformations involves joining two large tables, 'ORDERS' (millions of rows) and 'CUSTOMERS' (hundreds of thousands of rows), based on 'CUSTOMER ID'. The pipeline currently uses a standard 'JOIN' operation, but the transformation step is taking longer than expected. The analyst has explored various optimization techniques, including increasing virtual warehouse size, but the performance improvement is minimal. Assuming that the 'CUSTOMER ID' column is appropriately indexed (or clustered, if applicable) in both tables, and you want to minimize data movement. Which of the following approaches would yield the MOST significant performance improvement for this transformation step, considering metadata caching and data distribution?

- A. Implement a 'MAP JOIN' by setting = FALSE at session Level, which caches the smaller table ('CUSTOMERS') in memory on each node of the virtual warehouse.
- B. Ensure that the 'CUSTOMER_ID column in both 'ORDERS' and 'CUSTOMERS' tables have the same data type and collation. Then, leverage Snowflake's automatic optimization capabilities without explicit hints or redistribution.
- C. Use a 'BROADCAST JOIN' hint to force Snowflake to distribute the smaller 'CUSTOMERS' table to all nodes in the virtual warehouse, regardless of the table sizes and statistics.
- D. Use a CTAS (CREATE TABLE AS SELECT) statement with the = HASH clause on the 'CUSTOMER_ID column to redistribute the 'CUSTOMERS table before the join operation.
- E. Pre-sort both tables by 'CUSTOMER_ID before the join operation using 'ORDER BY clauses in subqueries, ensuring that the data is co-located for faster processing.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Ensuring consistent data types and collations (D) is crucial for optimal join performance in Snowflake. When data types and collations match, Snowflake can leverage its internal optimizations more effectively, including metadata caching and efficient data access patterns. Using a 'BROADCAST JOIN' hint without considering data distribution (A) might lead to unnecessary data movement and performance degradation. 'MAP JOIN' is unavailable in Snowflake (B). Redistributing data using 'DISTRIBUTION_TYPE = HASH' (C) is generally less efficient than leveraging Snowflake's automatic optimizations. Pre-sorting data (E) is unnecessary in Snowflake as it does not guarantee data colocation in the same way that other distributed systems might.

NEW QUESTION # 185

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