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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
What actions are involved in performing general DML (Data Manipulation Language) operations in Snowflake? (Select all that apply)

- A. Inserting new data
- B. Merging data from multiple tables
- C. Deleting data entirely
- D. Updating existing data

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
General DML operations in Snowflake include inserting, updating, and deleting data.

NEW QUESTION # 44
You are tasked with identifying potential fraud in a financial transactions table named 'transactions'. The table includes 'transaction id' , account id', 'transaction date', and 'transaction_amount'. You need to flag transactions where the transaction amount is significantly higher than the average transaction amount for that account within the last 7 days, specifically, three standard deviations higher. Which analytic function or combination of functions would best accomplish this, while optimizing for performance? (Select all that apply)

- A. Calculate the average and standard deviation of transaction amounts for each account using 'AVG()' and window functions over a 7-day window, and then use a 'CASE' statement to flag transactions that exceed the threshold (average + 3 standard deviation).
- B. Utilize the ' NTILE()' window function to divide transactions into quantiles based on amount within each account's 7-day window. Flag transactions falling into the highest quantile as potentially fraudulent.
- C. Calculate the average transaction amount for each account over the entire dataset. Flag transactions exceeding three times this global average.
- D. Use a user-defined function (UDF) to iterate through each account's transactions, calculate the average and standard deviation for the last 7 days, and flag transactions exceeding the threshold.
- E. Calculate the median transaction amount using the 'MEDIAN()' window function over a 7-day window. Flag transactions where the amount exceeds the median by a predefined percentage (e.g., 200%).

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option A is the best approach for accurately identifying outliers using statistical measures. Calculating both the average ('AVG()') and standard deviation using window functions over a 7-day window allows for a dynamic threshold that adapts to each account's transaction behavior. Combining this with a 'CASE statement allows you to flag those transactions which are above three standard deviations from the average. Option B is less efficient than using Snowflake's built-in analytic functions. Options C, D, and E do not correctly identify outliers based on the specified criteria. The MEDIAN can hide many outliers, and the total dataset average and NTILE are less accurate.

NEW QUESTION # 45
You are loading data into a Snowflake table 'PRODUCT PRICES' using the COPY INTO command from a Parquet file stored in Azure Blob Storage. The 'PRODUCT PRICES' table has the following schema: VARCHAR, PRICE CURRENCY VARCHAR, LAST UPDATED TIMESTAMP NTZ. The Parquet file contains all these columns, but the 'LAST UPDATED column is stored as a Unix epoch timestamp (seconds since 1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC). You need to transform the Unix epoch timestamp to a Snowflake TIMESTAMP NTZ during the data load. Which of the following options correctly demonstrates how to achieve this using a transformation within the COPY INTO command?

- A.
```
```sql COPY INTO PRODUCT_PRICES(PRODUCT_ID, PRICE, CURRENCY, LAST_UPDATED) FROM (SELECT $1, $2, $3, TO_TIMESTAMP($4) FROM @azure_stage/data.parquet) FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = PARQUET); ```
```
- B.
```
```sql COPY INTO PRODUCT_PRICES FROM @azure_stage FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = PARQUET) TRANSFORMATION = (LAST_UPDATED = TO_TIMESTAMP_NTZ(LAST_UPDATED)); ```
```
- C.
```
```sql COPY INTO PRODUCT_PRICES(PRODUCT_ID, PRICE, CURRENCY, LAST_UPDATED) FROM @azure_stage FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = PARQUET) TRANSFORMATION = (LAST_UPDATED = TO_TIMESTAMP_NTZ(VALUE:last_updated)); ```
```
- D.
```
```sql COPY INTO PRODUCT_PRICES FROM @azure_stage FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = PARQUET) TRANSFORMATION = (LAST_UPDATED = CAST(LAST_UPDATED AS TIMESTAMP_NTZ)); ```
```
- E.
```
```sql COPY INTO PRODUCT_PRICES FROM @azure_stage FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = PARQUET) TRANSFORMATION = (LAST_UPDATED = TO_TIMESTAMP(LAST_UPDATED)); ```
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. When using transformations with COPY INTO and an external stage, you must explicitly select the columns using '$1', '$2, etc. The gazure_stage/data.parquet' path is used in the 'FROM' clause, and converts the fourth column (LAST_UPDATED) from the Parquet file to a Snowflake TIMESTAMP. Note: It assumes column ordering in the Parquet file
```

matches the order in the select statement. Using a SELECT statement within the FROM' clause is the correct approach when applying transformations directly during the COPY. The other options are incorrect because they either use the deprecated 'TRANSFORMATION' parameter (now replaced by select statements in the FROM clause) or attempt to apply transformations incorrectly. This is the only answer that is correct and will work. Options A, B, D, and E will all fail during the COPY INTO statement.

NEW QUESTION # 46
A key aspect of performing exploratory ad-hoc analyses is:

- A. Relying solely on predefined hypotheses
- B. Limiting data sources
- C. Flexibility in querying and data exploration
- D. Following a strict data model

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 47
What are the PRIMARY reasons for using integrity constraints on Snowflake tables? (Select TWO).

- A. To enforce that records with a UNIQUE column must have all distinct values in that column.
- B. To enforce that records with a NOT NULL column must have values in that column.
- C. To enforce that a value in a foreign key must match the value of a primary or unique key in a parent table.
- D. To allow for clustering on the primary and foreign keys by specifying them as clustering keys.
- E. To enable team members to see how tables relate to one another.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
Understanding how Snowflake handles integrity constraints is vital, as it differs significantly from traditional transactional databases like PostgreSQL or SQL Server. In Snowflake, most constraints are not enforced by the system, with one major exception.
* Enforcement vs. Documentation: Snowflake does not enforce PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, or UNIQUE constraints during data loading or updates. If you define a primary key, Snowflake will still allow duplicate values to be inserted. The primary reason for including these is for documentation and metadata (Option C), allowing data analysts and BI tools to understand the intended relationships and schema design.
* The NOT NULL Exception: The only integrity constraint that Snowflake actively enforces is NOT NULL (Option B). If a column is defined as NOT NULL, any attempt to insert or update a record with a null value in that column will result in an error.
Evaluating the Options:
* Options A and D are incorrect because Snowflake does not actually enforce these constraints; it merely stores them as metadata.
* Option E is incorrect because while keys can be used for clustering, defining them as constraints is not a prerequisite for specifying them as clustering keys.
* Options B and C are the 100% correct reasons. They represent the practical application (enforcing data quality for nulls) and the architectural application (providing context for the data model).

NEW QUESTION # 48
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