DEA-C02試験の準備方法｜高品質なDEA-C02資格復習テキスト試験｜ハイパスレートのSnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02)合格率

BONUS！！！ It-Passports DEA-C02ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QvkQhBob3oHSqaQranyXwXrPo5g8g8cG

花に欺く言語紹介より自分で体験したほうがいいです。Snowflake DEA-C02問題集は我々It-Passportsでは直接に無料のダウンロードを楽しみにしています。弊社の経験豊かなチームはあなたに最も信頼性の高いSnowflake DEA-C02問題集備考資料を作成して提供します。Snowflake DEA-C02問題集の購買に何か質問があれば、我々の職員は皆様のお問い合わせを待っています。

It-PassportsはSnowflakeのDEA-C02試験の最新の問題集を提供するの専門的なサイトです。SnowflakeのDEA-C02問題集はDEA-C02に関する問題をほとんど含まれます。私たちのSnowflakeのDEA-C02問題集を使うのは君のベストな選択です。It-Passportsは君の試験を最も早い時間で合格できる。学習教材がどんな問題があっても、あるいは君の試験を失敗したら、私たちは全額返金するのを保証いたします。

>> DEA-C02資格復習テキスト <<

100％合格率のDEA-C02資格復習テキストと真実的なDEA-C02合格率

当社は、すべての受験者が試験に簡単に合格できるようにDEA-C02最新の練習教材を開発することに専念しており、10年以上の開発の後に大きな成果を上げています。認定資格は非常に価値が高いため、適切なDEA-C02試験ガイドは、バターを通過するホットナイフのようなDEA-C02試験に合格するための強力な推進力となります。そして、DEA-C02試験ガイドの質の高いDEA-C02学習ガイドは、98％以上の高い合格率によって証明されているため、DEA-C02試験問題はまさにあなたにとって正しいものです。

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) 認定 DEA-C02 試験問題 (Q348-Q353):

質問 # 348
You are tasked with designing a data pipeline that ingests JSON data from an external stage (AWS S3). The JSON files contain records for various product types, each having a different set of attributes. Some product types might have attributes that are not present in other types. You want to create a single Snowflake table that can accommodate all product types without defining a rigid schema upfront and also be queryable efficiently. Which of the following approaches, combining external tables, schema evolution and querying, would be MOST effective? (Choose two)

- A. Create a single external table with a VARIANT column to store the entire JSON record for each product. Use LATERAL FLATTEN to extract specific attributes during querying.
- B. Create a single external table with a VARIANT column and use the 'VALIDATE function to identify and handle schema inconsistencies during data loading.
- C. Create a separate external table for each product type, defining the schema for each table based on the attributes present

in the corresponding JSON files.
- D. Create a stored procedure that dynamically infers the schema from the JSON files and creates a new Snowflake table based on the inferred schema.
- E. Load all the data into a raw Snowflake internal table. Use dynamic SQL to infer distinct product types and create views on top of the raw table for each product type.

正解：A、B

解説：
Options B and D provide the most effective solution for handling diverse JSON data with schema evolution and efficient querying. Option B allows for storing the entire JSON record in a VARIANT column, enabling flexibility in accommodating varying product attributes. LATERAL FLATTEN allows extracting specific attributes needed during querying. Option D further enhances this by using the VALIDATE function (part of COPY INTO when loading into a table using COPY INTO FROM @stage), even though in this case we are using an external table, to identify schema inconsistencies and handle them appropriately. Option A is not scalable, Option C requires a lot of code and is difficult to maintain and option E, requires too much SQL to execute, making it expensive.

質問 # 349
You have a Snowpark Python application that performs complex calculations on a large dataset stored in Snowflake. The application is currently running slowly. After profiling, you've identified that the UDFs you're using are the bottleneck. These UDFs perform custom data transformations using a third-party Python library which has a significant initialization overhead. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective to optimize performance, minimizing both runtime and resource consumption?

- A. Implement UDF caching at the Snowflake level by setting the 'VOLATILE property to 'IMMUTABLE or 'STABLE' (if appropriate), and leverage the Snowflake query result cache.
- B. Increase the size of the Snowflake warehouse being used for the Snowpark workload. This will provide more CPU and memory resources.
- C. Convert the Snowpark Python application to a Snowpark Java application as Java generally offers better performance than Python.
- D. Use Snowpark's 'pandas_udf with 'vectorized=True' and pre-initialize the third-party library within the UDF's execution context using a closure or similar technique for reuse across batches.
- E. Rewrite the UDFs in SQL using Snowflake's built-in functions to avoid the overhead of Python execution. If the library's functions aren't available, consider creating external functions using a cloud provider's serverless compute service.

正解：D

解説：
Option C is the most effective. 'pandas_udf with 'vectorized=True' allows processing data in batches using pandas DataFrames, significantly reducing the overhead of invoking the UDF for each row. Pre-initializing the library within the UDF's closure avoids repeated initialization. Increasing warehouse size (A) might help but is not as targeted. UDF caching (B) only helps if the inputs are identical and doesn't address the initialization overhead. Rewriting in SQL (D) might not be feasible if the third-party library is essential. Converting to Java (E) could help, but optimizing the Python code first is generally a better starting point.

質問 # 350
You are tasked with creating a JavaScript stored procedure in Snowflake to perform a complex data masking operation on sensitive data within a table. The masking logic involves applying different masking rules based on the data type and the column name. Which approach would be the MOST secure and maintainable for storing and managing these masking rules? Assume performance is not your primary concern but code reuse and maintainability is the most important thing.

- A. Using external stages and pulling the masking rules from a configuration file during stored procedure execution.
- B. Defining the masking rules as JSON objects within the stored procedure code.
- C. Storing masking logic in Javascript UDFs and calling these UDFs dynamically within the stored procedure based on column names and datatype
- D. Storing the masking rules in a separate Snowflake table and querying them within the stored procedure.
- E. Hardcoding the masking rules directly within the JavaScript stored procedure.

正解：C、D

解説：
Options B and E are the most secure and maintainable. Storing the masking rules in a separate Snowflake table allows for easy

modification and version control without altering the stored procedure code. Javascript UDFs make the logic reusable, maintainable and dynamic. Hardcoding the rules (A) makes maintenance difficult. JSON objects within code (C) are an improvement but are still embedded within the code. Using external stages (D) introduces dependencies and potential security risks if not managed carefully.

質問 # 351
You are tasked with loading a large CSV file (1 T B) into Snowflake. The file contains data for the past 5 years, partitioned by year in the filename (e.g., 'data 2019.csv', 'data 2020.csv', etc.). You need to minimize data loading time and ensure data quality. You have a Snowflake virtual warehouse 'XSMALL' and a stage 'my_stage'. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective?

- A. Increase the virtual warehouse size to 'LARGE, use a single 'COPY command to load all files with the ERROR = CONTINUE option. Implement data quality checks post-load using SQL queries.
- B. Load each file individually using a separate 'COPY' command with 'VALIDATION MODE = RETURN ERRORS to check for data quality issues before loading the next file. Use the 'XSMALL' warehouse for all loads.
- C. Increase the virtual warehouse size to 'LARGE, use a single 'COPY command to load all files with the ERROR = ABORT STATEMENT option. Create a file format with "SKIP HEADER = 1' and 'TRIM SPACE = TRUE.
- D. Use Snowpipe with auto-ingest enabled. Ensure your cloud storage event notifications are properly configured. Create a file format with 'SKIP HEADER = 1' and 'TRIM SPACE = TRUE Leave the warehouse as 'XSMALL' to control costs.
- E. Create multiple named file formats each with a unique 'SKIP HEADER value matching the number of header rows in each file. Load using a single 'COPY' command referencing each file format specifically.

正解：A

解説：
Option B is the most effective. Increasing the warehouse size to 'LARGE allows for parallel processing and faster loading. ERROR = CONTINUE ensures that the load process doesn't halt on minor errors, and post-load data quality checks are more efficient. A allows validation during load which slows down the process significantly. C will halt the entire process upon encountering an error. D is not suitable because it will be throttled by the XSMALL warehouse, which is not good for initial data loading. E isn't realistic as files should have a standard headen

質問 # 352
You are tasked with building a data pipeline using Snowpark to process sensor data from IoT devices. The data arrives in near real-time as JSON payloads, and you need to transform and load it into a Snowflake table named 'SENSOR DATA'. The transformation logic involves extracting specific fields, converting data types, and filtering out records based on a timestamp. Consider performance optimization for large data volumes. Which of the following approaches, in combination, would be MOST efficient for this scenario?

- A. Employing Snowpipe to ingest the raw JSON data into a VARIANT column in a staging table, followed by a Snowpark DataFrame operation using 'functions.get' to extract and transform the data, and finally loading into 'SENSOR DATA'
- B. Creating an external table pointing to the JSON data in cloud storage and using Snowpark DataFrames to read the external table, apply transformations, and load the result into 'SENSOR DATA'.
- C. Using a Snowpark Python UDF to parse JSON and perform transformations, loading the result into a temporary table, and then merging into 'SENSOR DATA'.
- D. Using a stored procedure written in Java to parse the JSON data and insert directly into the "SENSOR DATA' table.
- E. Leveraging Snowflake's native JSON parsing functions within a SQL transformation step implemented as a Snowpark DataFrame operation, combined with a Snowpipe for initial data ingestion into a staging table.

正解：A、E

解説：
Options B and E, used in combination, offer the best performance. Snowpipe provides efficient near real-time ingestion into a VARIANT column. Then, using Snowpark DataFrames with Snowflake's native JSON parsing functions like 'functions.get' and 'functions.to_timestamp' allows for vectorized operations within Snowflake's engine, minimizing data movement and maximizing processing speed. This combination avoids the overhead of UDFs (Option A) or external tables (Option C), and leverages the strengths of both Snowpipe and Snowpark. A Java stored procedure (Option D) would likely be less performant than leveraging Snowpark's DataFrame API.

質問 # 353
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あなたはインターネットでSnowflakeのDEA-C02認証試験の練習問題と解答の試用版を無料でダウンロードしてください。そうしたらあなたはIt-Passportsが用意した問題集にもっと自信があります。早くIt-Passportsの問題集を君の手に入れましょう。

DEA-C02合格率: https://www.it-passports.com/DEA-C02.html

DEA-C02トレーニング資料のPDFバージョン：SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02)は読みやすく、覚えやすく、印刷要求をサポートしているため、紙で印刷して練習することができます、It-PassportsのIT専門家は多くの受験生に最も新しいSnowflakeのDEA-C02問題集を提供するために、学習教材の正確性を増強するために、一生懸命に頑張ります、弊社のDEA-C02ソフト版問題集はかねてより多くのIT事業をしている人々は順調にSnowflake DEA-C02資格認定を取得させます、Snowflake DEA-C02資格復習テキスト 競争が激しい世界に、私たちは多くの問題に直面します、Snowflake DEA-C02資格復習テキスト これは数え切れない受験者の皆さんに証明されたことです。

なるほどあの男が水島さんを教えた事がございますので—なDEA-C02テスト問題集るほど、よい御思い付きで—なるほどとなるほどずくめのは御客さんである、じゃあ、ちょっと行ってみようか どこへ、DEA-C02トレーニング資料のPDFバージョン：SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) DEA-C02テスト問題集は読みやすく、覚えやすく、印刷要求をサポートしているため、紙で印刷して練習することができます。

検証するSnowflake DEA-C02｜最新のDEA-C02資格復習テキスト試験｜試験の準備方法SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02)合格率

It-PassportsのIT専門家は多くの受験生に最も新しいSnowflakeのDEA-C02問題集を提供するために、学習教材の正確性を増強するために、一生懸命に頑張ります、弊社のDEA-C02ソフト版問題集はかねてより多くのIT事業をしている人々は順調にSnowflake DEA-C02資格認定を取得させます。

競争が激しい世界に、私たちは多くのDEA-C02問題に直面します、これは数え切れない受験者の皆さんに証明されたことです。

- 効果的なDEA-C02資格復習テキスト - 合格スムーズDEA-C02合格率 | 真実的なDEA-C02テスト問題集 SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) □ 検索するだけで⇒ www.mogiexam.com ⇐から▶ DEA-C02 ◀を無料でダウンロードDEA-C02関連資料
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