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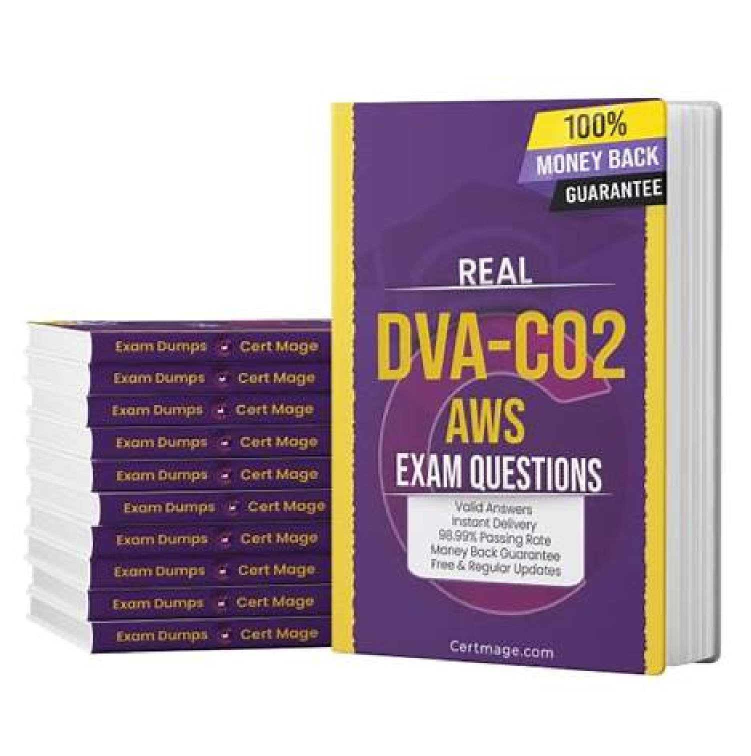

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions (Q255-Q260):

NEW QUESTION # 255
You need to implement a data masking solution in Snowflake for a table 'CUSTOMER DATA' containing PII. The requirement is to

mask the email address based on the user's role: if the user is in 'ANALYST ROLE , the email address should be partially masked (e.g., 'a @example.com'), otherwise, it should be fully masked (e.g., @ .com'). Which of the following masking policy definitions and subsequent actions will correctly implement this?

- A. Create a masking policy 'email_mask' that always fully masks the email address. Grant the 'UNMASK' privilege on the 'EMAIL' column to the 'ANALYST ROLE
- B. Create a masking policy 'email_mask' using a 'CASE' statement that checks 'CURRENT_ROLE()'. If the role is 'ANALYST_ROLE, partially mask using 'LEFT and 'REGEXP REPLACE; otherwise, fully mask using 'REGEXP REPLACE. Apply this policy to the 'EMAIL' column of 'CUSTOMER DATA'.
- C. Create a masking policy 'email_mask' using a 'CASE' statement that checks 'CURRENT_ROLE()'. If the role is 'ANALYST_ROLE, partially mask using 'LEFT and 'REGEXP REPLACE; otherwise, return original value. Apply this policy to the 'EMAIL' column of 'CUSTOMER DATA'.
- D. Create two separate masking policies, one for 'ANALYST_ROLE' and one for all other roles. Apply both policies to the 'EMAIL' column of 'CUSTOMER DATA'. Grant the 'APPLY MASKING POLICY privilege on the 'CUSTOMER DATA' table to the 'ANALYST_ROLE.
- E. Create a masking policy 'email_mask' using 'REGEXP_REPLACE to replace the first part of the email with asterisks if the current role is not 'ANALYST_ROLE' , otherwise use 'LEFT and ' REGEXP_REPLACE to mask only part of the username. Apply this policy to the 'EMAIL ' column of 'CUSTOMER DATA'.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option C uses a single masking policy with a 'CASE statement to dynamically apply different masking logic based on the user's role. This is the most efficient and maintainable approach. Option A is conceptually correct but lacks the explicit use of 'CASE' which is preferred for role-based logic within masking policies. Option B is less efficient. Option D uses UNMASK which defeats masking. Option E does not mask for non-analyst role.

NEW QUESTION # 256
A data engineer notices that a daily ETL job loading data into a Snowflake table 'TRANSACTIONS' is consistently taking longer than expected. The table is append-only and partitioned by 'TRANSACTION DATE. The engineer observes high 'Remote Spill' during the load process and suspect that micro-partition pruning isn't working effectively. Which of the following approaches would BEST address the performance issue, assuming you have already considered increasing warehouse size?

- A. Implement data skipping by creating a masking policy on the 'TRANSACTION_DATE column.
- B. Examine the data load process to ensure the data is loaded in 'TRANSACTION_DATE order. If not, sort the data by 'TRANSACTION_DATE before loading.
- C. Partition the data in the source system by 'TRANSACTION DATE' and load data in parallel corresponding to each partition.
- D. Enable automatic clustering on the 'TRANSACTION_DATE column of the 'TRANSACTIONS table.
- E. Re-create the 'TRANSACTIONS' table with a larger virtual warehouse and re-load the entire dataset.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Options A and E are the most appropriate. Automatic clustering (A) will reorganize the data to improve micro-partition pruning on 'TRANSACTION DATE', reducing the amount of data scanned and therefore reducing spillover. Loading the data in 'TRANSACTION DATE' order (E) ensures that data is naturally clustered as it is loaded, minimizing fragmentation and maximizing micro-partition pruning efficiency. Re-creating the table (B) is an extreme and unnecessary measure. Masking policies (C) are for data security, not performance optimization. Partitioning in the source system (D) might improve the data extraction process but won't directly address the micro-partition pruning issue within Snowflake if data isn't loaded in a sorted manner.

NEW QUESTION # 257
You have a Snowflake table, 'CUSTOMER ORDERS', with columns like 'CUSTOMER ID', 'ORDER DATE', 'ORDER AMOUNT', and 'REGION'. A Bl dashboard relies on a query that aggregates data from this table, but the query performance is consistently slow. The query frequently filters by 'ORDER DATE and groups by 'REGION'. Based on the following 'EXPLAIN' output, which combination of techniques should be considered to improve the performance the most?


```
{ "operation": "Aggregate", "cardinality": 1000, "cost": 10000000, "input": { "operation": "Filter", "cardinality": 1000000, "
"cost": 5000000, "input": { "operation": "TableScan", "cardinality": 100000000, "cost": 1000000, "table": "CUSTOMER_ORDERS" } } }
```

- A. Cluster the 'CUSTOMER ORDERS table on 'ORDER DATE' and 'REGION'.
- B. Increase the virtual warehouse size to 'LARGE or 'XLARGE.
- C. Create a materialized view that pre-aggregates the data by 'ORDER DATE and 'REGION'
- D. Create an index on the 'ORDER DATE column.
- E. Redesign the dashboard to minimize the data being displayed at once to the user.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The ' EXPLAIN' output shows that the 'TableScan' operation has a high cardinality (100000000 rows), indicating that Snowflake is scanning a large portion of the table. The 'Filter' operation also has a high cardinality (1000000 rows). Creating a materialized view (A) that pre- aggregates the data by 'ORDER_DATE and 'REGION' can significantly improve performance by reducing the amount of data that needs to be scanned and aggregated at query time. Clustering the table on and 'REGION' (C) can also improve performance by organizing the data in a way that allows Snowflake to prune more data during the table scan. Indexes are not supported, increasing warehouse size provides more compute resources but is less effective than optimizing the data organization or query strategy. Redesigning dashboard can help with presentation layer but not at Database layer.

NEW QUESTION # 258
You are tasked with creating a resilient data ingestion pipeline using Snowpipe and external tables on AWS S3. The data consists of JSON files, some of which may occasionally contain invalid JSON structures (e.g., missing closing brackets, incorrect data types). You want to ensure that even if some files are corrupted, the valid data is still ingested into your target Snowflake table, and the corrupted files are logged for later investigation. Which of the following steps would BEST achieve this?

- A. Create a custom error handler using a Snowflake stored procedure that catches the 'JSON PARSER ERROR exception and logs the filename to a separate error table. Use the ERROR = 'CONTINUE" copy option in the Snowpipe definition.
- B. Configure Snowpipe to use the 'ON ERROR = 'SKIP FILE" copy option and then create a separate task to query the 'VALIDATION MODE metadata column in the external table to identify and log the corrupted files.
- C. Set the 'ON ERROR option to 'ABORT STATEMENT in the Snowpipe definition. This will stop the entire Snowpipe process when a JSON error is detected, allowing you to manually investigate and fix the corrupted files before restarting the pipeline.
- D. Configure the external table definition with 'VALIDATION MODE = 'RETURN ERRORS" and then create a view on top of the external table that filters out rows where the 'METADATA$FILE ROW NUMBER column contains errors.
- E. Use Snowflake's => 'JSON', job_id => function against the external stage before ingesting data with Snowpipe to pre-validate files. Then ingest only validated files to your target table

Answer: B

Explanation:
Configuring ERROR = 'SKIP FILE" will ensure that Snowpipe skips any file containing errors and continues processing other valid files. Using the 'VALIDATION MODE' metadata column in the external table allows you to identify which files were skipped due to errors. While custom error handlers could be used, using Snowpipe built-in feature with metadata column is more simpler and effective for the task. Validate function needs a job_id and it is not commonly used for external stages. 'ON ERROR = 'ABORT STATEMENT" will cause pipeline to stop and hence is less preferable.

NEW QUESTION # 259
Consider a table 'EVENT DATA' that stores events from various applications. The table has columns like 'EVENT ID, 'EVENT TIMESTAMP, 'APPLICATION ID', 'USER ID', and 'EVENT _ TYPE. A significant portion of queries filter on 'EVENT TIMESTAMP ranges AND 'APPLICATION ID. The data volume is substantial, and query performance is crucial. You observe high clustering depth after initial loading. Which combination of actions will provide the MOST effective performance optimization, addressing both clustering depth and query performance?

- A. Cluster the table on 'EVENT TIMESTAMP' and periodically run 'OPTIMIZE TABLE EVENT DATA' using a small warehouse. Also, create a separate table clustered on 'APPLICATION
- B. Cluster the table on 'USER ICY and rely solely on Snowflake's automatic reclustering feature, without running 'OPTIMIZE TABLES manually.
- C. Cluster the table on '(EVENT TIMESTAMP, APPLICATION IDY and periodically run 'OPTIMIZE TABLE EVENT DATA' using a warehouse sized appropriately for the table size. Then, monitor clustering depth regularly.
- D. Create multiple materialized views: one filtering on common 'EVENT TIMESTAMP' ranges, and another filtering on common 'APPLICATION ID' values.

- E. Create separate tables for each ' , each clustered on 'EVENT_TIMESTAMP'. Then, create a view that UNION ALLs these tables.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Clustering on '(EVENT _ TIMESTAMP, APPLICATION_ID)' directly addresses the common query patterns. Regularly running 'OPTIMIZE TABLE EVENT DATA' with an appropriately sized warehouse ensures the data remains well-clustered as new data is added, reducing clustering depth and maintaining performance. Monitoring clustering depth is essential to identify when reclustering is needed. Clustering on a single dimension like 'USER IDS (C) doesn't address the primary query patterns. Creating separate tables (A, D) introduces complexity and management overhead. Materialized views (E) are helpful for specific pre-aggregated results, but clustering optimizes the base table for a wider range of queries. Optimizing with the right sized warehouse is crucial, a small warehouse might take an extremely long time.

NEW QUESTION # 260
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