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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

A data analyst needs to create a view named 'DAILY SALES SUMMARY' that provides a daily summary of sales data from the 'SALES TRANSACTIONS' table. The 'SALES TRANSACTIONS' table contains columns like 'TRANSACTION',

'TRANSACTION DATE', 'PRODUCT ID', 'SALES_AMOUNT, and 'CUSTOMER ID. They want to optimize query performance for frequently run reports that use this summary Which of the following approaches provides the BEST performance for the reports while minimizing maintenance overhead?

- A. Create a secure view: 'CREATE OR REPLACE SECURE VIEW DAILY SALES SUMMARY AS SELECT TRANSACTION_DATE, FROM SALES TRANSACTIONS GROUP BY TRANSACTION DATE;'
- B. Create a standard view: 'CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW DAILY SALES SUMMARY AS SELECT TRANSACTION_DATE, FROM SALES TRANSACTIONS GROUP BY TRANSACTION DATE;'
- **C. Create a materialized view: 'CREATE OR REPLACE MATERIALIZED VIEW DAILY SALES SUMMARY AS SELECT TRANSACTION_DATE, FROM SALES_TRANSACTIONS GROUP BY TRANSACTION_DATE;'**
- D. create a table named and insert into it using a scheduled task: 'CREATE TABLE AS SELECT TRANSACTION_DATE, FROM SALES TRANSACTIONS GROUP BY TRANSACTION DATE;'
- E. Create a regular view and manually refresh it daily using a scheduled task.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Materialized views pre-compute and store the results of the query, providing the fastest query performance for read-heavy workloads. Snowflake automatically manages the refresh of materialized views, reducing maintenance overhead. Regular and secure views re-execute the query each time they are accessed. Manually refreshing a table adds significant overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 31

A Data Analyst created a SQL statement that updates a table used for reporting. The Analyst now wants to automate the execution of that SQL.

The Analyst decides to use a task for this along with a stream called MYSTREAM on the source table so only they can update the table if there is new data.

Which statement will create a task that will execute when there is new data in MYSTREAM without having to be executed manually?

- A.
- B.
- **C.**
- D.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To automate a data pipeline in Snowflake using Tasks and Streams, an analyst must understand the relationship between scheduling and conditional execution. A task is an object used to execute a single SQL statement (or a call to a stored procedure) on a recurring basis. A stream, on the other hand, tracks Change Data Capture (CDC) metadata for a table, indicating whether new rows have been added, updated, or deleted.

The core requirement of this question is to ensure the task runs automatically but only if there is new data. In Snowflake, a task requires a SCHEDULE parameter to run automatically without manual intervention. The SCHEDULE defines the frequency (e.g., '5 MINUTE' or a CRON expression) at which the task "attempts" to run. However, to prevent wasting credits by running the task when no data has changed, the WHEN clause is used in conjunction with the system function SYSTEM\$STREAM_HAS_DATA('stream_name').

Evaluating the Options based on the exhibit (image_8c9a13.png):

Option A is incorrect because it lacks a SCHEDULE. Without a schedule, the task is considered "standalone" and will never execute unless manually triggered by an EXECUTE TASK command.

Option B is incorrect because it incorrectly attempts to place the SYSTEM\$STREAM_HAS_DATA function within the SCHEDULE parameter. The schedule must be a time-based interval or a cron string.

Option C is incorrect because 'STREAM' is not a valid schedule interval.

Option D is the 100% correct answer. It provides a valid time-based SCHEDULE ('2 minute') which enables the task to heart-beat automatically. It then correctly utilizes the WHEN clause with SYSTEM\$STREAM_HAS_DATA('MYSTREAM'). This configuration ensures that every two minutes, Snowflake checks the stream; if the stream contains data, the task executes the SQL; if the stream is empty, the task skips the execution, saving compute resources. This pattern is the industry standard for building efficient, automated Data Transformation pipelines in the Snowflake Data Cloud.

NEW QUESTION # 32

You're building a Snowflake forecasting model to predict website traffic. Your dataset contains 'VISIT DATE (DATE)', 'PAGE VIEWS (NUMBER)', and 'PROMOTION FLAG' (BOOLEAN, indicating whether a promotion was active that day). You suspect that promotional periods significantly impact traffic, but need to account for days after a promotion that show residual impact. Which of the following strategies can you employ to improve your forecasting model to handle promotion and their lagging effects. Select two correct options.

- A. Create multiple lagged features for 'PROMOTION FLAG'. For example, 'PROMOTION FLAG LAG1' would be the 'PROMOTION FLAG' value from the previous day, from two days ago, and so on. Include these lagged features in the model's INPUT.
- B. Use a simple moving average on the 'PAGE VIEWS' column over a 7-day period, ignoring the 'PROMOTION FLAG' entirely, as Snowflake's forecasting will automatically learn the promotional effects through the averaged data.
- C. Use the 'HOLIDAY_DETECTION' parameter in the model creation statement. Snowflake will automatically detect promotions as holidays and incorporate them into the forecast.
- D. Create a new feature called 'DAYS SINCE PROMOTION' that calculates the number of days since the last promotion. Include this feature in the model's INPUT.
- E. Remove the 'PROMOTION FLAG' column entirely, as promotions introduce too much noise in the data and make accurate forecasting impossible.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Options A and C are correct. Option A helps the model directly capture the time elapsed since a promotion, allowing it to learn the decaying effect. Option C captures the lagged effects of promotions by including 'PROMOTION_FLAG' values from previous days as separate features. Option B is incorrect because simple moving average is a bad approach that may not be able to learn complex patterns of promotion effects on forecasting data, moreover promotional periods will be ignored. Option D is incorrect as promotions are valuable signals, not noise. Option E is incorrect because Snowflake's 'HOLIDAY DETECTION' feature automatically deals with typical public holidays, not self defined promotional campaigns.

NEW QUESTION # 33

You have a table 'CUSTOMER LOCATIONS' with customer IDs and their geographical locations in WGS 84 format stored in 'LATITUDE' (FLOAT) and 'LONGITUDE' (FLOAT) columns. You need to create a new table 'CUSTOMER GEOGRAPHY' with a 'LOCATION' column of GEOGRAPHY type derived from these latitude and longitude values. Which of the following statements, used individually or in combination, are necessary and correct to accomplish this?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option D correctly creates the table using a 'CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) statement and uses TO LATITUDE))' to convert the latitude and longitude values into a GEOGRAPHY object. This is a concise and efficient way to create the new table with the desired GEOGRAPHY column.

NEW QUESTION # 34

You are using Snowpipe to continuously load data from an external stage (AWS S3) into a Snowflake table named 'RAW DATA'. You notice that the pipe is frequently encountering errors due to invalid data formats in the incoming files. You need to implement a robust error handling mechanism that captures the problematic records for further analysis without halting the pipe's operation. Which of the following approaches is the MOST effective and Snowflake-recommended method to achieve this?

- A. Utilize Snowpipe's 'VALIDATION_MODE' parameter set to identify and handle invalid records. This requires modification of the COPY INTO statement to redirect errors to an error table.
- B. Disable the Snowpipe and manually load data using a COPY INTO statement with the 'ON_ERROR = 'SKIP_FILE'' option, then manually inspect the skipped files.
- C. Configure Snowpipe's 'ON_ERROR' parameter to 'CONTINUE' and rely on the 'SYSTEM\$PIPE_STATUS' function to identify files with errors. Then, manually query those files for problematic records.

- D. Implement Snowpipe's 'ERROR_INTEGRATION' object, configuring it to automatically log error records to a designated stage location in JSON format for later analysis. This requires updating the pipe definition.
- E. Implement a custom error logging table and modify the Snowpipe's COPY INTO statement to insert error records into this table using a stored procedure called upon failure.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Snowflake's 'ERROR_INTEGRATION' feature, when configured with a pipe, automatically logs details of records that fail during ingestion to a specified stage. This provides a structured and readily accessible log of errors without interrupting the data loading process. Option A is not a native feature. Option B, while potentially usable, doesn't directly integrate with pipes as the PRIMARY mechanism. Option C involves more manual intervention and doesn't offer structured error logging. Option E defeats the purpose of automated loading via Snowpipe.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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