

DEA-C02試験の準備方法 | 検証するDEA-C02技術試験 試験 | 高品質なSnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02)受験料



SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer DEA-C02 Exam Questions

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あなたへの紹介よりあなたに自分で体験させたほうが良いと思います。弊社のTech4Examで無料でSnowflakeのDEA-C02ソフトのデモを直ちにダウンロードできます。我々豊富な経験があるグループはあなたに一番信頼できるSnowflakeのDEA-C02試験のための資料を提供いたします。我々係員は全日24時間で待っていますから、何か疑問があれば、お問い合わせを期待しています。

>> DEA-C02技術試験 <<

DEA-C02受験料、DEA-C02対策学習

現在の社会の中で優秀な人材が揃ってIT人材も多く、競争もとても大きくて、だから多くのIT者にはIT関する試験に参加するIT業界での地位のために奮闘しています。DEA-C02試験はSnowflakeの一つ重要な認証試験で多くのIT専門スタッフが認証される重要な試験です。

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) 認定 DEA-C02 試験問題 (Q250-Q255):

質問 # 250

You're designing a data pipeline in Snowflake that utilizes an external function to perform sentiment analysis on customer reviews using a third-party NLP service. This service charges per request. You need to minimize costs while ensuring timely processing of the reviews.

Which of the following strategies would be most effective in optimizing the cost and performance of your external function?

- A. Bypass the external function completely and rely solely on Snowflake's built-in NLP functions for sentiment analysis.
- B. Implement rate limiting and error handling in the external service (e.g., AWS Lambda or Azure Function) to gracefully handle API usage limits and prevent excessive charges due to errors.

- C. Set 'MAX BATCH_ROWS' to a very high value (e.g., 10000) to maximize the number of rows processed per API call, even if it increases latency for individual reviews.
- D. Pre-process the customer reviews in Snowflake to filter out irrelevant reviews (e.g., very short reviews or reviews with stop words) before sending them to the external function.
- E. Implement a caching mechanism (e.g., using a Snowflake table or an external cache) to store the sentiment analysis results for frequently occurring reviews or similar text patterns, avoiding redundant API calls.

正解: B、D、E

解説:

The correct answers are B, C, and D. Option B avoids redundant API calls by caching results. Option C handles API rate limits to prevent excessive charges. Option D reduces the number of API calls by pre-filtering irrelevant reviews. Option A will increase latency and is not a cost optimization. Option E is not always feasible if Snowflake's built-in functions are insufficient.

質問 # 251

Your company is implementing data governance policies in Snowflake and wants to automatically classify data to track Personally Identifiable Information (PII). You have defined a classification policy with a tag 'PII' and associated tag values like 'Email', 'CreditCard', and 'SSN'. You want to monitor the usage of PII data. Which of the following approaches is the MOST efficient way to track access and modifications to columns tagged with the 'PII' tag and any of its tag values?

- A. Use Snowflake's native data governance capabilities in conjunction with Snowflake Horizon to actively monitor data quality and access patterns, specifically focusing on PII-tagged columns.
- B. Implement a custom UDF that intercepts all queries. Inside the UDF, check if any of the accessed tables or columns are tagged with 'PII', and log those queries into a separate logging table for monitoring.
- C. Create a masking policy that redacts all PII data. Monitor access attempts via the ACCESS HISTORY view. Although it hinders data usability, this approach guarantees no PII data leakage and allows easy monitoring.
- D. Create a scheduled task to query the INFORMATION SCHEMCOLUMNS view and filter based on the TAG DATABASE, TAG SCHEMA, and TAG NAME columns to identify PII columns, then query the QUERY_HISTORY view and filter based on the identified column names.
- E. Enable Snowflake's data governance features, including object tagging and data classification. Then, leverage the ACCESS HISTORY view, filtering based on POLICY _ TAGS. This will show all accesses to data tagged as PII.

正解: E

解説:

The ACCESS HISTORY view, when combined with Snowflake's object tagging and data classification features, provides the MOST efficient way to monitor access to data tagged with specific tags like 'PII'. Filtering based on POLICY _ TAGS allows you to quickly identify accesses related to PII data. Option A is less efficient due to the need for continuous polling and parsing potentially large query histories. Option B excessively restricts data usability. Option D incurs significant overhead and maintenance costs. Option E, while involving Horizon, doesn't primarily rely on Horizon for access monitoring of tagged data; Horizon is more aligned with data discovery and cataloging.

質問 # 252

You have a Python UDF in Snowflake designed to enrich customer data by calling an external API to retrieve additional information based on the customer ID. Due to API rate limits, you need to implement a mechanism to cache API responses within the UDF to avoid exceeding the limits. The UDF is defined as follows:

Which caching mechanism can be implemented MOST effectively WITHIN the Python UDF to minimize API calls while adhering to Snowflake's UDF limitations?

- A. Leverage external caching services like Redis by making API calls to Redis from the UDF to store and retrieve cached API responses. This would require configuring Snowflake to connect with external systems.
- B. Persist the API responses in a temporary table within Snowflake. The UDF will first query the temporary table for the customer ID; if found, return the cached data. Otherwise, call the API and store the response in the temporary table for future use.
- C. Create a global dictionary within the UDF to store the API responses, using the customer ID as the key. Before calling the API, check if the customer ID exists in the dictionary; if it does, return the cached response. This approach will keep cached values during the session.
- D. Utilize Snowflake's built-in caching mechanisms (result caching) by ensuring the UDF is deterministic and only depends on its input parameters. Snowflake will automatically cache the results of the UDF for subsequent calls with the same input.

- E. Use the 'functools.lru_cache' decorator to cache the results of the 'get_customer_details' function within the UDF's scope. This will automatically cache the most recently used API responses.

正解: E

解説:

Using 'functools.lru_cache' (Option A) is the most efficient and straightforward solution. It provides a built-in caching mechanism within the Python UDF's scope without requiring external dependencies or complex manual caching logic. Option B is not the best, as it will cause issues in multithreaded environment where this is not thread safe and could cause data inconsistency. Option C is related to Snowflake result cache which is independent of UDF cache needs and concerns. The temp table (option D) adds overhead by querying external tables within the UDF, making API execution slower rather than faster. And Option E needs external connections which increase infrastructure complexity.

質問 # 253

You are tasked with optimizing a continuous data pipeline that loads data from an external stage into a Snowflake table using streams.

The pipeline is experiencing significant latency during peak hours. The stream is defined on a very large table with frequent updates and deletes. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective in reducing the latency of the data pipeline, considering stream performance and cost implications?

- A. Create multiple streams on the same base table, each filtering for specific types of changes (e.g., INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE).
- B. Reduce the RETENTION TIME of the stream. This will limit the amount of historical data tracked and improve performance.
- C. Implement a more aggressive pruning strategy on the base table to reduce the amount of data that the stream needs to track.
- D. Implement a materialized view on top of the stream to pre-aggregate the data.
- E. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse used for loading data. This will provide more compute resources for processing the stream.

正解: C

解説:

Pruning on the base table directly reduces the amount of data the stream has to track, therefore improving performance. Increasing warehouse size (A) might help but is not directly related to the stream's efficiency. Creating multiple streams (C) will likely increase the overhead. Reducing RETENTION _ TIME (D) might lead to data loss if changes are not consumed promptly. A materialized view (E) consumes credits and does not directly affect stream performance. The correct answer focuses on minimizing the workload for the stream itself.

質問 # 254

You are performing a series of complex data transformations on a large table named 'TRANSACTIONS' in Snowflake. After running several DML statements, you realize that an earlier transformation step introduced incorrect data into the table. You want to rollback the table to a state before that specific transformation occurred. Which of the following methods could be used to achieve this rollback, assuming you know the exact timestamp or query ID of the state you want to revert to? Select all that apply.

- A. Use the UNDROP TABLE command if the table was dropped accidentally, then manually re-apply the correct transformations.
- B. Create a new table with the correct data and load from the original table filtered by a range of transaction IDs excluding the incorrect range.
- C. Create a clone of the 'TRANSACTIONS' table using Time Travel, specifying the 'AT' or 'BEFORE' clause with either the timestamp or query ID of the desired state. Then, replace the original table with the cloned table.
- D. Use Time Travel to query the historical version of the 'TRANSACTIONS' table using the 'AT' or 'BEFORE' clause with either the timestamp or query ID. Then, use 'INSERT OVERWRITES' or 'REPLACE TABLES' statement to replace the current content of the original table with the historical data.
- E. Restore the entire Snowflake account to a point in time before the incorrect transformation.

正解: C、D

解説:

Options B and E are the correct methods for rolling back changes using Time Travel. Option B clones the table to the desired state and replaces the original, effectively rolling it back. Option E directly overwrites the original table with the historical data obtained through Time Travel. Option A is an extreme measure. Option C is for recovering dropped tables, not rolling back changes within a table. Option D does not directly rollback the table to the previous state, the correct data has to be loaded, that will take more time.

質問 # 255

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DEA-C02受験料: <https://www.tech4exam.com/DEA-C02-pass-shiken.html>

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今ご周知通り、大手会社が社員を選ぶ時、DEA-C02その仕事に関係するSnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02)資格があるかどうかを非常に重視してます。

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