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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q162-Q167):

NEW QUESTION # 162

You have a table 'product_catalog' containing a 'description' column of type TEXT, and a 'tags' column which is a VARIANT containing an array of strings representing tags associated with the product. You need to build an efficient search mechanism that allows users to find products matching specific tags. Considering scalability and performance for large catalogs, which of the following methods using table functions and Snowflake's search capabilities would be most suitable? Choose all that apply.

- A. Create a search optimization service on the 'product_catalog' table including the 'description' and 'tags' columns. Use LATERAL FLATTEN to expand the 'tags' array and then create an index on the flattened 'tag' values.
- B. Create a search optimization service on the 'product_catalog' table including the 'description' and 'tags' columns. When

querying, use a combination of CONTAINS() for 'description' and ARRAY_CONTAINS() on the 'tags' column and a 'SEARCH' clause to filter results.

- C. Create a search optimization service on the 'product_catalog' table including the 'description' column. When querying, use a combination of CONTAINS() for 'description' and ARRAY_CONTAINS() on the 'tags' column.
- D. Use a Java UDF to iterate over the 'tags' array and check if any of the tags match the search terms. Apply this UDF in a WHERE clause along with a CONTAINS() check on the 'description'
- E. Create a view that flattens the 'tags' array using LATERAL FLATTEN into a 'tag' column, and then create a full-text index on the 'description' column. Query the view using CONTAINS() or LIKE operator on the 'description' and EQUALS operator on the 'tag' column.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Search optimization service in Snowflake is designed to accelerate search queries and is best practice here. Using 'ARRAY' on the 'tags' column lets you directly check if the array contains specific tags. Using on the 'description' column can search for specific search terms in your description. Using a 'SEARCH' clause can improve search performance significantly. Option C and E, are both correct, since they use contains as well as the array_contains but option E includes the use of Search which is more efficient. Option A is incorrect, as indexes are not allowed on flattened data. UDF will have performance issues. Creating a view and indexing the view is not optimal as querying directly with CONTAINS on the tags column gives faster results.

NEW QUESTION # 163

You're developing a data quality process in Snowflake that relies on identifying duplicate records within a large table named 'TRANSACTIONS'. You need to generate a hash value for each row based on several key columns ('transaction_id', 'customer_id', 'amount', to efficiently compare rows and detect duplicates. However, some of these columns may contain NULL values, which you want to handle consistently during the hash generation. Which of the following approaches, utilizing Snowflake's system functions, will MOST reliably generate a consistent hash value for duplicate rows, even when some of the key columns contain NULLs? (Select TWO)

- A. Use the WS('I', transaction_id, customer_id, amount, function. This concatenates strings with a separator, handling NULLs implicitly by skipping them in concatenation, leading to inconsistencies.
- B. Use the 'SHA2(CONCAT(NVL(transaction_id, 'I'), NVL(customer_id, ' '), NVL(amount, ' '), NVL(transaction_date, ' ')))' function, replacing NULLs with empty strings using the NVL function before concatenation.
- C. Use the customer_id, amount, transaction_date' function directly, as Snowflake automatically handles NULLs in hashing functions.
- D. Use the AS VARCHAR), AS VARCHAR), AS VARCHAR), NVL(CAST(transaction_date AS VARCHAR), function, explicitly converting each value to a string and replacing NULLs with empty strings using NVL.
- E. Use the II customer_id II amount II transaction_date)' function. Snowflake implicitly converts NULL to a default value during string concatenation.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Options B and E are the most reliable. Option B concatenates the value of the columns as a string to create a seed for SHA2, ensuring to convert the NULL to empty string, which is necessary so that SHA2 does not return NULL in the face of NULL column values. Option E also uses SHA2 to encrypt after concatenating all the column values but it casts all those columns to varchar, which is necessary for the data preparation and data ingestion as they might be of different datatype. The first option is wrong because Snowflake's HASH function automatically returns NULL if any of the input are NULL. Option C uses the 'II' operator to concatenate values and Snowflake will return NULL in case any value is null. Option D concatenates strings with a separator, handling NULLs implicitly by skipping them in concatenation, leading to inconsistencies

NEW QUESTION # 164

When considering row access policies and Dynamic Data Masking in Snowflake, how do they influence data visibility and security?

- A. Limit data access based on user roles
- B. Only apply to certain data types
- C. Dynamically mask sensitive data for specific users
- D. Grant unrestricted access to all data

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Row access policies and Dynamic Data Masking play vital roles in limiting data access based on user roles and dynamically masking sensitive data to enhance data security and visibility for authorized users.

NEW QUESTION # 165

You are tasked with creating a data access strategy for a marketing analytics team. They need access to customer purchase data, but only aggregated by region and product category. They should not be able to see individual customer details due to PII compliance. You decide to use a Secure View. Which of the following are the MOST appropriate steps to ensure data security and minimize performance impact?

- A. Create a Materialized View directly on the base tables with the aggregation logic. Grant SELECT privilege on the Materialized View to the marketing analytics role.
- B. Create a Secure View directly on the base tables with the aggregation logic. Grant SELECT privilege on the view to the marketing analytics role.
- C. Create a Secure View that aggregates the data and grant SELECT privilege on the view to the marketing analytics role.
- D. Create a Materialized View that aggregates the data. Create a Secure View on top of the Materialized View and grant SELECT privilege on the secure view to the marketing analytics role.
- E. Create a regular view that aggregates the data and grant SELECT privilege on the view to the marketing analytics role.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Secure Views prevent access to the underlying tables and data lineage. Creating the Secure View directly with the aggregation prevents unauthorized access to detailed data and avoids exposing intermediate tables or views. Materialized views while improving performance, when used along with a Secure View adds unnecessary complexity as aggregation should happen in secure view only.

NEW QUESTION # 166

You have a Snowflake table 'customer data' containing personally identifiable information (PII) such as customer names and addresses. You need to create a de-identified version of this table for analytical purposes, replacing the names and addresses with synthetic data, while preserving referential integrity with other tables that use the original customer IDs. Which combination of Snowflake features and techniques would you use to achieve this securely and efficiently?

- A. Use Snowflake's external functions to call an external service that provides de-identification capabilities.
- B. Use Snowflake's data masking policies to dynamically mask the PII columns during query execution.
- C. Create a view on top of the original table using Snowflake's masking policies and row-level security, allowing only specific users to see the de-identified data.
- D. Export the 'customer_data' table to a local file, de-identify the data using an external scripting language (e.g., Python), and then import the de-identified data back into Snowflake.
- E. Create a new table with the de-identified data using a combination of Snowflake's HASH function for customer IDs, and a user-defined function (UDF) to generate synthetic names and addresses. Use secure data sharing to provide access to the de-identified table.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Options B and D are the best choices. Option B directly addresses the need for a de-identified table by generating synthetic data and using HASH to preserve referential integrity. Secure data sharing provides controlled access. Option D uses external functions to leverage specialized de-identification services. Options A and E are useful for dynamic masking, but do not create a separate de-identified dataset and may still expose PII to authorized users. Option C involves exporting data, which increases the risk of data leakage and is less efficient.

NEW QUESTION # 167

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