DAA-C01 Test Torrent is Very Easy for You to Save a Lot of Time to pass SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam exam - Dumpcollection

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of Dumpcollection DAA-C01 dumps from Cloud Storage: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1iyz-BimCcp0RuEHLuADYCFqSnTeiu3dF

Success in the test of the SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam (DAA-C01) certification proves your technical knowledge and skills. The SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam (DAA-C01) exam credential paves the way toward landing high-paying jobs or promotions in your organization. Many people who attempt the SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam (DAA-C01) exam questions don't find updated practice questions. Due to this they don't prepare as per the current SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam (DAA-C01) examination content and fail the final test. Failure in the SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam (DAA-C01) exam dumps wastes the money and time of applicants.

You don't have to spend all your energy to the exam because our DAA-C01 learning questions are very efficient. Only should you spend a little time practicing them can you pass the exam successfully. In addition, the passing rate of our DAA-C01 Study Materials is very high, and we are very confident to ensure your success. And we can claim that our DAA-C01 exam braindumps will help you pass the exam if you study with our DAA-C01 practice engine.

>> Latest DAA-C01 Braindumps Free <<

DAA-C01 Latest Exam Reviews & DAA-C01 Exam Dumps & DAA-C01 Actual Reviews

You can make your dream of passing the Snowflake DAA-C01 exam come true with Dumpcollection updated Snowflake DAA-C01 practice test questions. Dumpcollection offer Snowflake DAA-C01 the latest dumps in three formats. Snowflake DAA-C01 desktop practice test software creates a real exam environment so that you can feel like attempting the SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam DAA-C01 actual exam.

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample

Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
A retail company wants to build a dashboard to track sales performance by region. They have implemented Dynamic Data Masking on the 'CUSTOMER PHONE' column in their 'CUSTOMERS' table. A user with the 'ANALYST ROLE' needs to see the sales data and masked phone numbers in the dashboard. However, the company also has a Row Access Policy applied to the 'SALES' table that restricts access based on the 'REGION' column, only allowing users to see data from their assigned region. The 'ANALYST ROLE is NOT assigned any specific region. Which approach will allow the dashboard to display the sales data and masked phone numbers for all regions without violating security policies?

- A. Create a stored procedure that executes with 'OWNER rights. Inside the stored procedure, query the 'SALES' and 'CUSTOMERS' tables. Grant the 'ANALYST ROLE execute privilege on the stored procedure. This bypasses both the Row Access Policy and dynamic data masking and displays all data without any restrictions.
- B. Create a view that joins the 'SALES' and 'CUSTOMERS' tables, granting the 'ANALYST_ROLE 'SELECT privilege on the view. The view will inherit the Row Access Policy of the 'SALES' table, preventing the analyst from seeing all regions. The dynamic masking policy on 'CUSTOMER PHONE will still be applied.
- C. Create a stored procedure that executes with 'CALLER rights. Inside the stored procedure, query the 'SALES and 'CUSTOMERS' tables. Grant the execute privilege on the stored procedure. This bypasses the Row Access Policy and displays all data while still applying dynamic data masking.
- D. Create a secure view that joins the 'SALES' and 'CUSTOMERS' tables, granting the 'ANALYST_ROLE 'SELECT privilege on the view. The secure view preserves the Row Access Policy and dynamic masking, ensuring data security and role-based access.
- E. Create a view that joins the 'SALES' and 'CUSTOMERS' tables. Grant the 'ANALYST_ROLES 'SELECT privilege on the view. Remove the Row Access Policy from the 'SALES' table. The dynamic masking policy will still be applied.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A secure view is the best solution. It encapsulates the data access logic and respects both the Row Access Policy (limiting regional access) and Dynamic Data Masking (masking sensitive phone number data). Option B bypasses Row Access policies which isn't desirable. Option D is wrong as removing the Row Access Policy is generally a bad security practice. Option E bypasses the Row Access Policy and masking which is also undesirable.

NEW QUESTION # 20
You are responsible for loading data into a Snowflake table named 'CUSTOMER DATA' from a series of compressed JSON files located in a Google Cloud Storage (GCS) bucket. The data volume is significant, and the loading process needs to be as efficient as possible. The JSON files are compressed using GZIP, and they contain a field called 'registration date' that should be loaded as a DATE type in Snowflake. However, some files contain records where the 'registration_date' is missing or has an invalid format. Your goal is to load all valid data while skipping any files that contain invalid dates, and log any files that contain invalid records. You want to choose the most efficient approach. Which of the following options represents the best strategy to achieve this?

- A. Create a file format object specifying 'TYPE = JSON' and 'COMPRESSION = GZIP. Use a COPY INTO command with a transformation function 'TRY TO DATE(registration_date)' and 'ON ERROR = SKIP FILE. Implement a separate process to validate the loaded data for NULL 'registration_date' values.
- B. create a file format object specifying 'TYPE = JSON' and 'COMPRESSION = GZIP'. Use a COPY INTO command with a transformation function 'TRY Configure the 'CUSTOMER DATA' table with a default value for 'registration_date' and use 'ON ERROR = CONTINUE'.
- C. create a file format object specifying 'TYPE = JSON' and 'COMPRESSION = GZIP. Use a COPY INTO command with 'ON_ERROR = SKIP_FILE. Implement a scheduled task to query the COPY HISTORY view to identify any skipped files and manually investigate the errors.
- D. Use Snowpipe with a file format object specifying 'TYPE = JSON' and 'COMPRESSION = GZIP'. Configure error notifications for the pipe and handle errors manually.
- E. Create a file format object specifying 'TYPE = JSON' and 'COMPRESSION = GZIP. Use a COPY INTO command with a transformation function 'TO DATE(registration_datey and SON ERROR = CONTINUE. Use a validation table to store rejected records.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is E. Using gracefully handles invalid dates by returning NULL, which can be managed using a default value on

the target table. 'ON ERROR = CONTINUE' ensures the loading process doesn't halt. Combining this with a default value provides for a fast, efficient load. Option A skips the entire file, which is not desired if only some records are invalid. Option B will halt the load process if the target field cannot accept a value. Option C is valid but requires a separate process. Option D makes the manual handling more complex since Snowpipe is designed for near real time instead of batch. E is the best option as all invalid fields will be populated with the default value and load will be unaffected.

NEW QUESTION # 21
A retail company wants to understand the relationship between promotional campaigns and sales uplift across different store locations and product categories. You have the following Snowflake tables: 'SALES': 'transaction id', 'store id', 'product_category', 'sale date', 'sale_amount' 'PROMOTIONS': 'promotion id', 'store id', 'product category', 'promotion start date', promotion_end_date', 'discount_percentage' Which analytical approach and corresponding SQL query would be MOST effective in determining if specific promotional campaigns consistently result in a statistically significant sales uplift, considering potential variations across different store locations and product categories? Assume you want to compare sales during the promotion period to a control period (before the promotion). (Select TWO)

- A. Calculate the average sales amount for each store and product category during promotion periods and compare it to the overall average sales amount across all periods using a t-test or similar statistical test to determine significance. This would involve exporting data into a statistical tool.
- B. Create a complex query that joins SALES and PROMOTIONS and calculates the percentage increase in sales during the promotion period compared to the average sales for the same store and product category in the 3 months prior, ignoring the potential for seasonality and other confounding factors.
- C. Employ a difference-in-differences (DID) approach, comparing the change in sales from the control period to the promotion period for the 'treatment group' (stores/product categories with promotions) relative to the change for a 'control group' (stores/product categories without promotions). This requires careful identification of suitable control groups.
- D. Run a series of AIB tests by randomly assigning different discount percentages to different stores and product categories during the promotion period and track the resulting sales uplift, using a Mann-Whitney U test for statistical significance.
- E. Use a simple linear regression model in a Snowflake UDF (User-Defined Function) to predict sales based on the presence or absence of a promotion, without accounting for store or product category fixed effects.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Options A and C are the most effective. Option A utilizes t-tests to assess the statistical significance of sales during promotion periods versus the overall average. Combining statistical analysis with Snowflake data extraction provides insightful results. Option C proposes the Difference-in-Differences (DID) approach which is very effective. It uses a control group to account for external factors that may have also influenced sales. Comparing treated (promotion stores) and controlled store to find the diff in diff provides statistically significant evidence. Options B and E are less rigorous. B doesn't account for important fixed effects and E doesn't consider seasonality and confounding factors. Option D suggests an AIB test which is not practical as sales can not be assigned randomly during a promotion.

NEW QUESTION # 22
When choosing between using a dimensional model and a flattened dataset for BI requirements in Snowflake, what considerations impact the final decision? (Select all that apply)

- A. Data denormalization and redundancy needs
- B. User access control requirements
- C. Query performance expectations
- D. Query execution plan constraints

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Considerations such as query performance expectations and data denormalization needs influence the choice between a dimensional model and a flattened dataset, affecting query optimization and data structure suitability for BI purposes.

NEW QUESTION # 23
You are a data analyst at a retail company. You want to enrich your sales data with weather information from the Snowflake

Marketplace to analyze the impact of weather conditions on sales. You have a table 'SALES DATA' with columns 'TRANSACTION_DATE (DATE) and 'STORE (INTEGER). You subscribe to a weather data listing from the Snowflake Marketplace that provides weather information by date and location (latitude and longitude). The weather data is in a view called 'WEATHER_DATA' with columns 'DATE' (DATE), 'LATITUDE' (NUMBER), 'LONGITUDE' (NUMBER), and 'TEMPERATURE' (NUMBER). You need to write a SQL query to join these two datasets. However, the 'WEATHER DATA' does not have a 'STORE ID' and requires calculating distance from a known 'STORE LATITUDE' and 'STORE LONGITUDE' stored in a 'STORES' table. Which approach is the MOST efficient and accurate way to enrich 'SALES DATA with 'TEMPERATURE' from 'WEATHER DATA'?

- A. Use a Snowflake UDF (User-Defined Function) that takes 'TRANSACTION_DATE, 'STORE D" , 'STORE_LATITUDE and 'STORE LONGITUDE as input and returns the temperature from the closest weather station in 'WEATHER_DATA' by calculating the Haversine distance within the UDF.
- B. Create a view that joins 'SALES DATA' with 'WEATHER DATA' using the 'DATE column. Then, update this view with 'STORE LATITUDE' and ' STORE_LONGITUDE by joining 'SALES_DATA' with the 'STORES' table. Finally, implement a 'CASE statement within the view to calculate the temperature based on the 'LATITUDE and 'LONGITUDE of each store and weather station.
- C. create a new table 'STORE_LOCATIONS' by querying the 'STORES' table that maps 'STORE_ID to 'LATITUDE and 'LONGITUDE. Then, use a CROSS JOIN to create all combinations of 'SALES_DATR, 'STORE_LOCATIONS, and 'WEATHER_DATR and filter based on the proximity (e.g., within 5km) of the store to the weather station using the Haversine formula. Finally, select the closest weather station by using QUALIFY ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY TRANSACTION_DATE, STORE_ID ORDER BY DISTANCE ASC) = 1 .
- D. Join 'SALES_DATX and 'WEATHER_DATX directly on ' TRANSACTION_DATE = 'DATE. Calculate average temperature across all locations for each day to account for location differences. This approach assumes temperature variations are minimal across locations.
- E. Create a stored procedure that iterates through each row in 'SALES_DATX , calculates the distance to each weather station in 'WEATHER_DATR , finds the closest weather station, and updates a new 'SALES DATA ENRICHED' table with the temperature. This can be done using the Haversine formula.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the most efficient and accurate. Creating a table allows us to pre-calculate store locations. Then, using a 'CROSS JOIN' avoids nested loops, and filtering using the Haversine formula provides accurate proximity-based matching. 'QUALIFY' ensures you select only the closest weather station. Option A is inaccurate as it averages temperatures across all locations. Option B is inefficient due to row-by-row processing within a stored procedure. Option D, while potentially accurate, can suffer from performance issues associated with UDFs, especially when dealing with a large volume of data. Option E is incorrect as you can't update a View directly and the case statement will be difficult to maintain. The Haversine formula calculates the great-circle distance between two points on a sphere given their longitudes and latitudes.

NEW QUESTION # 24
.....

With the development of economic globalization, your competitors have expanded to a global scale. Obtaining an international DAA-C01 certification should be your basic configuration. What I want to tell you is that for DAA-C01 Preparation materials, this is a very simple matter. And as we can claim that as long as you study with our DAA-C01 learning guide for 20 to 30 hours, then you will pass the exam as easy as pie.

New DAA-C01 Test Notes: https://www.dumpcollection.com/DAA-C01_braindumps.html

Snowflake Latest DAA-C01 Braindumps Free So just come and have a try, Snowflake Latest DAA-C01 Braindumps Free The different versions of our dumps can give you different experience, Our pass rate of our DAA-C01 training prep is up to 98% to 100%, anyone who has used our DAA-C01 exam practice has passed the exam successfully, Snowflake Latest DAA-C01 Braindumps Free Before you purchase we provide you the real test dumps pdf free download for your reference.

Finding Your Assets in a Dark Room Without a Flashlight) Watch Out for Killer Octothorpes, DAA-C01 Exam Question To find out which x$ table supplies information to a particular data dictionary table, you can perform an autotrace on that data dictionary table.

Quiz Snowflake - DAA-C01 Updated Latest Braindumps Free

So just come and have a try, The different DAA-C01 versions of our dumps can give you different experience, Our pass rate of our DAA-C01 training prep is up to 98% to 100%, anyone who has used our DAA-C01 exam practice has passed the exam successfully.

Before you purchase we provide you the real test dumps pdf free download for your reference, As long as you are willing to trust our DAA-C01 preparation materials, you are bound to get the certificate.

P.S. Free 2025 Snowflake DAA-C01 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Dumpcollection: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1iyz-BimCcp0RuEHLuADYCFqSnTeiu3dF