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## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

### NEW QUESTION # 60

A healthcare organization uses Snowflake to store patient data and needs to create a dashboard to monitor key performance indicators (KPIs) such as patient readmission rates, average length of stay, and patient satisfaction scores. The dashboard should

allow analysts to filter data by hospital, department, and time period. Considering data governance and security best practices, which of the following approaches should you implement to ensure that analysts only have access to the data relevant to their roles and responsibilities, while also optimizing dashboard performance and maintainability? Choose all that apply.

- A. Grant all analysts full access to the entire patient data warehouse and rely on the dashboard's built-in filtering capabilities to restrict data visibility.
- B. Build a single view that joins all necessary tables and use the view to power the dashboards. Apply role-based access control to the view.
- C. Create separate Snowflake roles for different analyst groups (e.g., hospital analysts, department analysts) and grant each role access only to the specific views or tables containing the data they need. Apply row-level security policies to filter data based on the user's role.
- D. Implement data masking techniques to redact sensitive patient information (e.g., names, addresses) within the dashboard visualizations. Ensure that data masking policies are applied consistently across all dashboards and reports.
- E. Create a set of stored procedures that encapsulate the logic for retrieving and aggregating the KPI data. Grant analysts execute privileges on these stored procedures, but not direct access to the underlying tables.

**Answer: C,D,E**

Explanation:

Option A enforces role-based access control at the data layer, preventing unauthorized access. Option C provides a controlled interface for data access, enhancing security and simplifying data governance. Option D protects sensitive data within the dashboard. Granting full access (B) violates security principles. Single view can become unmanageable.

#### NEW QUESTION # 61

You are analyzing website traffic data in Snowflake. The 'web\_events' table contains 'event\_timestamp' (TIMESTAMP N T Z), 'user\_id', and 'page\_url'. You discover that many 'event\_timestamp' values are significantly skewed towards the future (e.g., a year ahead), likely due to incorrect device clocks. You want to correct these skewed timestamps by assuming the majority of events are valid and calculating a time drift. Which of the following strategies using Snowflake functionality would be MOST efficient and accurate for correcting these timestamps?

- A. Calculate the median 'event\_timestamp' for each 'user\_id' and subtract the overall median 'event\_timestamp' from each individual timestamp to derive a 'time\_drift'. Then, subtract the 'time\_drift' from each 'event\_timestamp'.
- B. Calculate the average 'event\_timestamp' and subtract it from each individual timestamp to derive a 'time\_drift'. Then, subtract the 'time\_drift' from each 'event\_timestamp'.
- C. Calculate the median 'event\_timestamp' of all events. Then, for each 'event\_timestamp', calculate the difference between the individual timestamp and the median. Subtract this difference from the future skewed events to correct them.
- D. Calculate the average 'event\_timestamp' of all events. Then, for each 'event\_timestamp', calculate the difference between the individual timestamp and the average. Subtract this difference from the future skewed events to correct them.
- E. Calculate the mode of the 'event\_timestamp' and subtract it from each individual timestamp to derive a 'time\_drift'. Then, subtract the 'time\_drift' from each 'event\_timestamp'.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option D provides the most robust approach. Using the median minimizes the impact of outliers (future-dated timestamps). Calculating the difference between each event timestamp and the overall median timestamp isolates the 'time\_drift' for each record, which is then subtracted from each future skewed events. Option A uses median for each user, which is unnecessary. Options B and E are vulnerable to outliers (the very problem we're trying to solve). Option C, while conceptually interesting, isn't directly supported as a native aggregate function for timestamps in most SQL dialects, including Snowflake, without custom user-defined functions (UDFs), making it less efficient and potentially less accurate.

#### NEW QUESTION # 62

Data clustering is an example of which type of data analysis technique?

- A. Descriptive analysis
- B. Prescriptive analysis
- C. Predictive analysis
- D. Exploratory analysis

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 63

Your organization is migrating its data warehouse to Snowflake. You need to monitor the resource consumption of different users. You want to identify which users are running the most expensive queries (in terms of credits consumed) over the last 7 days. You need to create a query using system functions to achieve this. Which of the following queries will accurately provide this information?

- A. `SELECT user_name, SUM(credits_used) AS total_credits_used FROM snowflake.account_usage.warehouse_metering_history WHERE start_time >= DATEADD(day, -7, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) GROUP BY user_name ORDER BY DESC;`
- B. `SELECT user_name, SUM(credits_used_compute) AS total_credits_used FROM snowflake.account_usage.query_history WHERE start_time DATEADD(day, -7, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) GROUP BY user_name ORDER BY DESC;`
- C. `SELECT user_name, SUM(credits_used) AS total_credits_used FROM snowflake.account_usage.execution_history WHERE start_time >= DATEADD(day, -7, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) GROUP BY user_name ORDER BY DESC;`
- D. `SELECT user_name, SUM(credits_used) AS total_credits_used FROM snowflake.account_usage.query_history WHERE start_time DATEADD(day, -7, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) GROUP BY user_name ORDER BY DESC;`
- E. `SELECT user_name, SUM(credits_used_cloud_services) AS total_credits_used FROM snowflake.account_usage.query_history WHERE start_time >= DATEADD(day, -7, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) GROUP BY user_name ORDER BY DESC;`

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct query should use the 'snowflake.account\_usage.query\_history' view and specifically sum the column as this reflects the credits used for the compute resources by query. Option C accurately reflects this. Option A is incorrect because the 'credits\_used' column in 'query\_history' does not give a direct credit consumption cost based on computation. Option B uses 'execution\_history' which does not aggregate the same detailed credit usage information. Option D sums credits used for cloud services not the compute. Option E references warehouse metering history, not specific users' query execution history.

### NEW QUESTION # 64

You are analyzing website traffic data in Snowflake using Snowsight. The data is stored in a table 'WEB TRAFFIC' with columns 'VISIT DATE (DATE)', 'PAGE URL' (VARCHAR), 'VISITOR\_ID (VARCHAR)', and (INT - in seconds). You need to create a Snowsight dashboard to answer the following questions: 1. What is the average session duration per page URL? 2. What is the distribution of session durations (histogram)? 3. How many unique visitors are there per day? Which of the following approaches is the MOST efficient and appropriate for creating this Snowsight dashboard?

- A. Create a single tile with three tabs. Each tab displays one of the required visualizations (average session duration, histogram, unique visitors). Use the same base SQL query for all three tabs, filtering and aggregating the data differently for each tab.
- B. Create a single tile in Snowsight using a combination chart. Use the average session duration as the primary series, the histogram as a secondary series plotted on a different axis, and the number of unique visitors as a data label on each data point.
- C. `Create three separate tiles in Snowsight, each using a direct SQL query. For the histogram, use the 'WIDTH_BUCKET function within the SQL query to categorize session durations into buckets and then visualize the counts.`
- D. Create three views on top of the WEB TRAFFIC table. Each view will calculate one of the required metrics. Create three tiles in Snowsight, each querying the corresponding view.
- E. Use the Snowsight Notebook feature with Python to load the data into pandas DataFrames. Then, calculate the required aggregations (average session duration, histogram bins, unique visitor counts) using pandas. Finally, create visualization tiles in Snowsight referencing the pandas DataFrames.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A is the most efficient and appropriate. Snowsight's direct SQL query functionality, coupled with the 'WIDTH\_BUCKET' function, provides a straightforward and performant way to create the required visualizations. Using views (Option E) adds an unnecessary layer of abstraction. Trying to combine all visualizations into a single tile (Options B and D) is not suitable for the different visualization types. Using Snowsight Notebook (Option C) introduces unnecessary overhead for this relatively simple descriptive analysis task. While Notebooks are powerful, they're best used for more complex data transformations and analysis that

SQL cannot easily handle.

## NEW QUESTION # 65

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