

DAA-C01問題サンプル、DAA-C01試験勉強書



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>> DAA-C01問題サンプル <<

DAA-C01試験勉強書 & DAA-C01日本語版トレーニング

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam 認定 DAA-C01 試験問題 (Q162-Q167):

質問 # 162

You are analyzing website traffic data stored in a Snowflake table named 'page views'. The table has columns 'user id', 'page_url', and 'timestamp'. You need to identify users who visited a specific sequence of pages ('/home', '/products', '/cart', '/checkout') within

a 5- minute window. Which analytic function and additional Snowflake features would be MOST efficient and accurate to achieve this?

- A. Create a stored procedure that iterates through each user's page views, sorted by timestamp, checking for the page sequence within the 5-minute window.
- B. Use 'SESSIONIZE' to define user sessions based on a 5-minute inactivity gap. Then, use window functions to identify users who visited all four specified pages within the same session. This requires Snowflake Enterprise Edition.
- **C. Use 'LEAD and 'LAG' functions to check the next and previous page visits, ordered by 'timestamp' within each , then use a 'QUALIFY' clause with conditional statements to identify the correct sequence and timeframe.**
- D. Use to check previous page visits, ordered by 'timestamp' within each 'user_id' , and then filter based on the sequence. Create a user-defined function (UDF) in Python to handle the 5-minute window logic.
- E. Use LAST VALUE and FIRST VALUE along with CASE statements, ordering by timestamp for each user, followed by joining the table to itself four times to find the page sequence.

正解: C

解説:

Option B is the most efficient and accurate. Using LEAD and LAG allows direct comparison of adjacent events in time, and the QUALIFY clause provides a concise way to filter based on complex conditions. Sessionize is also valid in Enterprise Edition. While UDFs (A) and stored procedures (D) are possible, they are generally less performant than SQL analytic functions. Option E, self-joining the table multiple times, would be inefficient and difficult to maintain.

質問 # 163

How do automated and repeatable tasks contribute to maintaining reports and dashboards to meet business requirements?

- A. They hinder scalability in reports and dashboards.
- B. Repeatable tasks solely enhance data updates in dashboards.
- C. Automated tasks increase complexity in dashboard management.
- **D. Automated tasks ensure consistency and reduce manual effort.**

正解: D

解説:

Automated tasks ensure consistency and reduce manual effort in maintaining reports and dashboards.

質問 # 164

In Snowsight, what is the significance of creating diverse chart types (e.g., bar charts, scatter plots, heat grids) for data visualization?

- A. It restricts users to specific chart types for simplicity.
- B. Snowsight doesn't support multiple chart types for visualization.
- C. It limits data presentation options for complex datasets.
- **D. Different chart types offer varied data representation for better analysis.**

正解: D

解説:

Diverse chart types offer varied data representation, facilitating better analysis in Snowsight.

質問 # 165

You are tasked with loading JSON files into Snowflake using Snowsight. The JSON files are semi-structured and contain nested arrays and objects. You want to flatten the JSON structure during the load process to facilitate easier querying. Which of the following Snowsight-integrated features or approaches are suitable for flattening the JSON data during the load process? Select all that apply.

- A. Load the JSON data into a staging table as raw JSON strings. Then, write a custom Python User-Defined Function (UDF) that parses the JSON strings and returns a flattened representation of the data. Use this UDF in a 'CREATE TABLE AS SELECT' statement to load the flattened data into a new table.
- **B. Load the JSON data into a VARIANT column in Snowflake. Then, use SQL with 'LATERAL FLATTEN' to query and**

extract data from the nested structures, creating a view to represent the flattened data.

- C. Create a Snowpipe that automatically loads new JSON files from a stage into a Snowflake table. Within the Snowpipe definition, define a transformation that uses 'LATERAL FLATTEN' to flatten the JSON data before loading it into the target table.
- D. Use Snowsight's 'Load Data' wizard along with Snowflake's built-in functions like 'GET_PATH' and operator within the computed column expressions during the load process to extract and load specific elements from the JSON data into individual columns.
- E. Use Snowsight's 'Load Data' wizard to load the JSON files directly into relational tables by defining mappings between JSON elements and table columns. Snowsight automatically flattens the JSON structure based on the defined mappings.

正解: B、C、D

解説:

Options A, C, and E are all suitable approaches for flattening JSON data. Option A leverages 'LATERAL FLATTEN' in SQL, which is a common and efficient way to flatten JSON structures after loading into a VARIANT column. Option C utilizes Snowpipe with a transformation including 'LATERAL FLATTEN', enabling automatic flattening during ingestion. Option E uses computed columns in Snowsight to extract JSON elements during loading using 'GET_PATH' or the operator. Option B is incorrect; Snowsight's 'Load Data' wizard doesn't automatically flatten JSON during the initial load. It mainly handles the basic load of the JSON file into a VARIANT column, not automatic flattening. Option D is a valid but less performant alternative; UDFs can be slower than native Snowflake SQL functions for large datasets.

質問 # 166

A Snowflake table 'SALES_DATA' contains a 'TRANSACTION_ID' (VARCHAR), 'AMOUNT' (VARCHAR), and 'TRANSACTION DATE' (VARCHAR) column. Some 'TRANSACTION_ID' values are alphanumeric, others are purely numeric. The 'AMOUNT' column sometimes contains currency symbols ('\$ ', ', ') or commas, and 'TRANSACTION DATE' is in 'MM/DD/YYYY' format. You need to perform the following transformations: 1. Extract only numeric 'TRANSACTION ID's. 2. Convert 'AMOUNT' to a numeric type for calculations, removing currency symbols and commas. 3. Convert 'TRANSACTION DATE' to a DATE type. Which of the following SQL queries effectively accomplishes these data type transformations in Snowflake?

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

正解: E

解説:

Option E is the most comprehensive and robust solution - It uses 'REGEXP LIKE' to filter out non-numeric and the CASE statement, which is important because 'TRANSACTION_ID's will have both numeric and alphanumeric values. - The 'AMOUNT' column correctly uses 'REGEXP_REPLACE' and 'TRY_CAST' to handle multiple currency symbols and converts the values to DECIMAL. - is used which handles incorrect data in DATE conversion and return NULL in case of invalid 'TRANSACTION_DATE'. Option A is incorrect because IS_INTEGER is not a standard built-in Snowflake function. Option B can cause errors if the TRANSACTION_ID cannot be converted to INTEGER after being checked with REGEXP LIKE. Option C's CAST statements can cause errors if there's any data that cannot be correctly CAST.

質問 # 167

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