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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111

You're working with product catalog data in Snowflake. The product information is stored in a table named 'PRODUCTS' , and a key attribute, 'attributes' , contains a semi-structured JSON object for each product. This 'attributes' object can have varying keys, but you are interested in extracting specific keys and pivoting them into columns. The relevant JSON structure is as follows : { "color": "red", "size": "L", "material": "cotton", "style": "casual"} ""What method is the MOST efficient to transform this data to a relational structure, assuming you want to analyze product attributes such as 'color' and 'size' as separate columns?

- A. Using a stored procedure to iterate through each row, parse the JSON, and update a new table with pivoted columns.
- B. Using LATERAL FLATTEN to unnest the 'attributes' and then using a CASE statement to pivot the data.
- C. Using dynamic SQL to generate a query that extracts the required attributes using JSON path accessors and then creates a new table.
- D. Creating a view with direct JSON path accessors (e.g., for each desired attribute).
- E. Creating a new table with a 'VARIANT' column for the attributes and performing transformations in a BI tool.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option B is the most efficient. Directly accessing the JSON elements using path accessors like allows Snowflake to optimize the query execution, which typically offers superior performance compared to flattening and pivoting with 'CASE statements. Flattening (Option A) introduces unnecessary complexity and overhead when specific attributes are known and desired. Options C and D are generally inefficient and should be avoided for this type of transformation. Creating a view is more performant and simple. Option E is overkill and introduces complexity that isn't needed since the required attributes are known.

NEW QUESTION # 112

You have a table 'PRODUCTS' with a 'PRICE' column stored as VARCHAR. Some values in this column are valid numerical strings (e.g., '12.99'), while others contain invalid characters (e.g., '12.99USD', 'N/A'). You need to calculate the average price of all valid products. Which of the following approaches ensures that you only consider valid numeric values and handles potential errors effectively? Select all that apply.

- A. ☐
- B. ☒
- C. ☐
- D. ☒
- E. ☐

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Option B is correct because it uses a regular expression to explicitly check if the PRICE column contains only valid numeric characters (digits and an optional decimal point) before attempting to cast it to a DECIMAL. 'REGEXP LIKE' ensures that non-numeric values are filtered out, preventing errors during casting, and then 'CAST' is used since it is validated by the regular expression check. Option D is also correct because it uses 'CASE statement with 'IS DECIMAL' function that is a user defined function (UDF) for checking if a string can be converted to decimal, and if True, it casts the PRICE to DECIMAL; otherwise, it assigns NULL. The AVG function automatically ignores NULL values, ensuring that only valid numeric values are considered. Option A won't work as 'DECIMAL' function is not standard, so you will need to create user defined function. 'TO_NUMBER' and 'TO_DECIMAL' throws error if it cannot parse which is not ideal. Option E, throws error if column PRICE cannot be converted, where as 'TRY TO DECIMAL' will not throw the error and return NULL.

NEW QUESTION # 113

You are analyzing website traffic data in Snowflake and notice a sudden drop in page views from a specific country (Country A) starting last month. You have access to the 'WEBSITE_TRAFFIC' table with columns: 'date', 'country', 'page_views', 'device_type'. Which of the following queries and techniques would be MOST effective in identifying the potential cause of this anomaly?

- A. Join the 'WEBSITE_TRAFFIC' table with a table containing marketing campaign data (MARKETING_CAMPAIGNS) on 'date' and 'country' to see if any marketing campaigns were paused or modified in Country A around the time of the drop. Consider using 'LEFT JOIN' to not lose traffic data.
- B. Analyze 'page_views' by 'device_type' for Country A before and after the drop to see if the drop is concentrated in a specific device type (e.g., mobile, desktop). Use 'CASE statement within the 'GROUP' to categorize time periods.
- C. Execute 'SELECT FROM WEBSITE_TRAFFIC WHERE country = 'Country A' AND date DATEADD(month, -1, CURRENT DATE());' and manually inspect the data for suspicious patterns.
- D. Run a simple 'SELECT FROM WEBSITE_TRAFFIC WHERE country = 'Country A' AND date DATEADD(month, -3, GROUP BY date ORDER BY date;' to visualize the trend and confirm the drop.
- E. Use a statistical anomaly detection function (e.g., moving average) on the 'page_views' for Country A and compare against other countries to identify if the drop is specific to Country A. Consider using 'LAG' function with 'OVER' clause to calculate the moving average.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

Options B, C, and D are the most effective. B uses statistical methods to identify the anomaly, C investigates potential external factors (marketing campaigns), and D explores internal segments (device types). Option A is a basic check but doesn't identify causes. Option E is not scalable and inefficient for large datasets. Using a combination of statistical analysis, external data integration, and segmentation provides a comprehensive diagnostic approach.

NEW QUESTION # 114

What effect do row access policies have on the creation of dashboards concerning user data visibility?

- A. Row access policies impact dashboard creation negatively.
- B. Row access policies offer unrestricted data visibility.
- C. Row access policies don't influence data visibility in dashboards.
- **D. They limit data visibility based on user privileges.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Row access policies restrict data visibility based on user privileges, ensuring better security in dashboard creation.

NEW QUESTION # 115

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 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.**
- B. 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.
- C. Create a view that joins the 'SALES' and 'CUSTOMERS' tables. Grant the 'ANALYST_ROLE' 'SELECT' privilege on the view. Remove the Row Access Policy from the 'SALES' table. The dynamic masking policy will still be applied.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.

Answer: A

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 # 116

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