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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q52-Q57):

NEW QUESTION # 52

What considerations should be taken into account when choosing between a dimensional model and a flattened data set for BI requirements in Snowflake? (Select all that apply)

- A. Data redundancy and normalization requirements
- B. Availability of only specific query types
- C. Query complexity and performance expectations

- D. Flexibility and ease of maintenance

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Considerations include data redundancy, normalization needs, query complexity, performance expectations, flexibility, and ease of maintenance when choosing the appropriate data structure for BI requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 53

A company receives daily CSV files containing customer order data'. Each file contains a header row and is compressed using GZIP.

The files are landed in an AWS S3 bucket. The company wants to automate the data ingestion into a Snowflake table named 'orders_table'. The requirements are: 1. Automated ingestion: New files should be automatically ingested as they arrive in the S3 bucket. 2. Data validation: Records with invalid dates or missing product IDs should be rejected and logged for review. 3. Data transformation: The column (string format 'YYYY-MM-DD') needs to be converted to a DATE data type, and a new column 'order_year' needs to be derived from the 'order_date'. Which combination of Snowflake features and configurations provides the MOST efficient and reliable solution to meet these requirements?

- A. Create an external table pointing to the S3 bucket. Use a stream on the external table to track changes and a task to periodically move the new data into the 'orders_table' while performing the necessary transformations and validations. This could also be achieved using Dynamic Tables.
- B. Create a Snowpipe that points to the S3 bucket with a COPY INTO statement that utilizes a user-defined function (UDF) written in Python to perform complex data validation and transformation before loading the data into the 'orders_table'. Set 'ON_ERROR = 'SKIP_FILE' to avoid loading erroneous data.
- C. Create a Snowpipe that points to the S3 bucket. Use a COPY INTO statement with 'VALIDATE(O)' and a BEFORE trigger to invoke a stored procedure that validates the data against a set of rules. Use a stored procedure to transform the data into 'orders_table'.
- D. Create a Snowpipe that points to the S3 bucket with a COPY INTO statement that performs the date conversion using TO DATE() and extracts the order year using YEAR(). Configure the COPY INTO statement with 'ON_ERROR = 'CONTINUE' and a validation table to log rejected records.
- E. Create a Snowpipe that points to the S3 bucket with a COPY INTO statement that includes 'ON_ERROR = 'SKIP_FILE'. Use a downstream task to periodically validate and transform the data in the 'orders_table'.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Options B and C offer the best combination of features to address the requirements effectively. Option B leverages Snowpipe's COPY INTO statement to directly convert the date, calculate order year, and handle errors by continuing the load and logging invalid records into a validation table. This maximizes efficiency and ensures that valid data is ingested quickly. ON_ERROR = 'CONTINUE' is better than SKIP_FILE since it is preferable to ingest valid data in file even some has issues. Option C uses external tables combined with streams and tasks or dynamic tables which is an alternative to Snowpipe and COPY INTO and also provides automatic ingestion and transformation capabilities. Option A is less effective because it does not provide a mechanism to capture and log errors from the copy process; skipping files provides no insight to the validity of data. Option D is not the most efficient. While UDFs can handle complex transformations, relying solely on them for all validation and transformation steps can lead to performance bottlenecks and introduce maintenance overhead; Also setting ON_ERROR = 'SKIP_FILE' isn't a great pattern if you want to ingest partial data. Option E's BEFORE trigger might add significant overhead since Snowflake triggers have limitations.

NEW QUESTION # 54

A large retail company is migrating its transaction data to Snowflake and wants to build a consumption layer for BI reporting. They have historical data with frequent updates and require both point-in-time analysis and trend analysis. Which modeling technique(s) would be MOST suitable for this scenario, considering performance, storage efficiency, and the need for both historical tracking and current state views?

- A. Star Schema with Slowly Changing Dimension Type 1 (SCDI) for all dimensions.
- B. A wide, denormalized table created using CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) statement, refreshed nightly.
- C. Star Schema with Slowly Changing Dimension Type 0 (SCDO) for critical dimensions.
- D. Data Vault modeling, with point-in-time tables built on top of the Data Vault for BI reporting.
- E. Snowflake Schema with Slowly Changing Dimension Type 2 (SCD2) for relevant dimensions.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Data Vault provides the historical tracking and auditability needed, while point-in-time tables on top optimize for BI queries. Snowflake schema with SCD2 also allows historical tracking within a dimensional model. SCDI alone will not preserve history, and SCDO locks in attributes indefinitely. A wide denormalized table is not suitable for historical analysis or frequent updates and can lead to redundancy. Therefore options B and C are suitable for BI reporting.

NEW QUESTION # 55

A data analyst is tasked with optimizing a query that aggregates data from a table 'ORDERS' containing order details, including columns like 'ORDER ID', 'CUSTOMER ID', 'ORDER DATE', 'PRODUCT ID', and 'QUANTITY'. The query calculates the total quantity of products ordered per customer and month. The current query is as follows: `SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, DATE_TRUNC('MONTH', ORDER_DATE) AS ORDER_MONTH, SUM(QUANTITY) AS TOTAL_QUANTITY FROM ORDERS GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_MONTH ORDER BY CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_MONTH`. Despite the 'ORDERS' table being relatively small (10 million rows), the query performance is slow. The analyst suspects a poorly chosen warehouse size. Which of the following actions, combined with monitoring query execution, would be MOST beneficial to determine the optimal warehouse size and improve query performance?

- **A. Start with the smallest warehouse size and incrementally increase the size, monitoring query execution time and cloud services usage. Stop increasing the size when query time plateaus or cloud services usage increases significantly.**
- B. Run the query multiple times with different warehouse sizes, recording the execution time for each size. Choose the warehouse size with the lowest execution time, regardless of cloud services usage.
- C. Increase the warehouse size to the largest available size and monitor query execution time and cloud services usage. If cloud services usage is high, decrease the warehouse size until a balance is achieved.
- D. Use the query history to determine the average execution time for similar queries and choose a warehouse size that is slightly larger than the one used for those queries.
- E. Set the parameter to a low value to prevent long-running queries and force Snowflake to automatically optimize the warehouse size.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most beneficial approach is to start with the smallest warehouse size and incrementally increase it (B). This allows for observing the impact of warehouse size on query performance and cloud services usage. Increasing until the query time plateaus or cloud services usage increases significantly indicates the point of diminishing returns. Simply using the largest size (A) may be wasteful, and ignoring cloud services usage (C) can lead to cost overruns. Query history (D) may not be relevant if the query is significantly different. Setting a timeout (E) will not optimize the warehouse size.

NEW QUESTION # 56

What is the primary benefit of using secure views in data analysis?

- **A. Secure views offer enhanced data security while allowing selective data access.**
- B. They don't impact data security but significantly enhance query performance.
- C. They prevent the creation of materialized views.
- D. Secure views simplify complex data structures more effectively than materialized views.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Secure views enhance data security while allowing selective data access.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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