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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions (Q169-Q174):

NEW QUESTION # 169

You accidentally truncated a large table named 'SALES DATA' in your 'REPORTING DB' database. You realize this happened 2 days ago, and your account has the default Time Travel retention of 1 day. You need to recover this table with minimal downtime. Analyze the situation and determine the best course of action, considering cost and recovery time.

- A. Raise a support ticket requesting data recovery from failsafe. Since data retention period has expired.
- **B. Immediately contact Snowflake Support to initiate a restore from Fail-safe, understanding that this process may take several hours or even days.**
- C. Create a clone of the table using the 'AT clause and a timestamp from 1 day ago. This would prevent any additional cost.
- D. Because the data retention period has expired, the table is unrecoverable using Snowflake's built-in features; you must restore from an external backup solution if available.
- E. Increase the account-level to 2 days and then use the `UNDROP TABLE SALES_DATA` command.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since the Time Travel window (1 day) has passed, the 'UNDROP' command and cloning using or 'BEFORE clauses will not work (eliminating options B and D). While option C might be true if no external backups exist, the most appropriate first step is to contact Snowflake support (option A). This is because, even though Time Travel has expired, Fail-safe might still contain the data, offering a potential recovery path, although it is a longer process and not guaranteed. Option E is also a valid answer.

NEW QUESTION # 170

You have a table named 'sales_data' with columns 'region', 'product_category', and 'revenue'. You want to create an aggregation policy to prevent users without the 'FINANCE ADMIN' role from seeing revenue values aggregated across all regions. Instead, these users should only see revenue aggregated at the region level. The policy should return NULL for the 'revenue' column when aggregated across all regions by non-admin users. Which of the following SQL snippets correctly implements this aggregation policy?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B correctly uses the `GROUPING()` function to identify when the aggregation is being performed across all regions (`GROUPING(region) = 1`). It then returns NULL for non-FINANCE_ADMIN users in this scenario. Options A is incorrect because `grouping(region) = 0` means region-level aggregation. Options C does not consider regions in the policy, so non-admin users will always see null revenue. Option D's syntax is incorrect. must be combined with `GROUPING` as in E to work correctly. Option E can also work but the CASE statement is clearer and easier to understand.

NEW QUESTION # 171

You are tasked with building a data pipeline that ingests data from various sources into Snowflake, processes it, and then writes the final results back to a data lake in AWS S3, partitioned by date. The data in S3 should be queryable by other applications outside of Snowflake. You choose to use Snowflake Iceberg tables for this purpose. Which of the following is the correct SQL statement to create an Iceberg table 'analytics.public.daily_summary' in Snowflake, backed by an S3 bucket 's3://your-bucket/data/daily_summary/', partitioned by the column, and specifying 'parquet' as the file format?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct syntax for creating an Iceberg table in Snowflake backed by an external location involves using 'USING ICEBERG' and 'EXTERNAL_LOCATION'. 'LOCATION' is used for standard external tables, not Iceberg tables. The 'DATA_SOURCE' parameter is not valid in this context. The syntax is specifically designed for creating Iceberg tables and correctly utilizes `EXTERNAL_LOCATION` to point to the S3 bucket. Note that Iceberg tables requires `EXTERNAL_LOCATION` rather than `LOCATION`.

NEW QUESTION # 172

You have implemented a row access policy on a 'products' table to restrict access based on the user's group. The policy uses a mapping table 'user_groups' to determine which products a user is allowed to see. After implementing the policy, users are reporting significant performance degradation when querying the 'products' table. What are the MOST likely causes of this performance issue, and what steps can you take to mitigate them? Select all that apply.

- A. The row access policy is overly complex and contains computationally expensive functions. Simplify the policy logic and avoid using UDFs or complex subqueries within the policy definition.
- B. The users do not have sufficient privileges to access the 'user_groups' table. Grant the necessary SELECT privileges to the users on the 'user_groupS' table.
- C. The row access policy is interfering with Snowflake's data pruning capabilities. Ensure that the policy expression can be evaluated efficiently by Snowflake's query optimizer by using the 'USING' clause of the ROW ACCESS POLICY.
- D. The row access policy is causing full table scans on the 'products' table. Review the query patterns and consider adding clustering keys to the 'products' table to improve data access patterns.
- E. The 'user_groups' table is not properly indexed, causing slow lookups during policy evaluation. Create an index on the 'username' and 'group' columns of the 'user_groups' table.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:

All options except D are likely causes of performance degradation. A poorly indexed 'user_groups' table (A) will slow down policy evaluation. Complex policy logic (B) can also impact performance. Interference with data pruning (C) is a common issue with row access policies. Full table scans (E) can be exacerbated by the policy if data is not clustered appropriately. Users needing explicit privileges to 'user_groups' is not needed since the policy handles that; also using a secure view handles that as well.

NEW QUESTION # 173

You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame named 'customer data' that contains sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (PII). The DataFrame has columns such as 'customer id', 'name', 'email', and 'phone number'. Your task is to create a new DataFrame that only contains 'customer id' and a hash of the 'email' address for anonymization purposes, while also filtering out any customers whose 'customer id' starts with 'TEMP'. Which of the following approaches adheres to best practices for data security and efficiency in Snowpark, using secure hashing algorithms provided by Snowflake?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option D is the most appropriate. 'sha2 with a bit length of 256 or higher (like 256 in this example) is a strong cryptographic hash function suitable for anonymizing sensitive data. The 'where' function is used with the negation of the 'startswith' function (through column reference 'col()'), so it appropriately filters out customer IDs starting with 'TEMP'. Using 'select' projects only the necessary columns, minimizing the risk of exposing other PII data. Option A utilizes the 'filter' and provides the correct filter. Option C attempts to utilize However, cache_result() is not suitable for this task. Option B, however, is suboptimal because MD5 is considered cryptographically broken and should not be used for security-sensitive applications. Options A and E are technically correct in filtering out customer IDs. They are not as clear as Option D. The code will accomplish the objective of the question but not clearly show which customer IDs will be retained.

NEW QUESTION # 174

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