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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59
You have a table 'product_catalog' containing a 'description' column of type TEXT, and a 'tags' column which is a VARIANT containing an array of strings representing tags associated with the product. You need to build an efficient search mechanism that allows users to find products matching specific tags. Considering scalability and performance for large catalogs, which of the following methods using table functions and Snowflake's search capabilities would be most suitable? Choose all that apply.

- A. Create a search optimization service on the 'product_catalog' table including the 'description' column. When querying, use a combination of CONTAINS() for 'description' and ARRAY_CONTAINS() on the 'tags' column.
- B. Create a view that flattens the 'tags' array using LATERAL FLATTEN into a 'tag' column, and then create a full-text index on the 'description' column. Query the view using CONTAINS() or LIKE operator on the 'description' and EQUALS operator on the 'tag' column.
- C. Create a search optimization service on the 'product_catalog' table including the 'description' and 'tags' columns. When

querying, use a combination of CONTAINS() for 'description' and ARRAY_CONTAINS() on the 'tags' column and a 'SEARCH' clause to filter results.

- D. Use a Java UDF to iterate over the 'tags' array and check if any of the tags match the search terms. Apply this UDF in a WHERE clause along with a CONTAINS() check on the 'description'
- E. Create a search optimization service on the 'product_catalog' table including the 'description' and 'tags' columns. Use LATERAL FLATTEN to expand the 'tags' array and then create an index on the flattened 'tag' values.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Search optimization service in Snowflake is designed to accelerate search queries and is best practice here. Using 'ARRAY on the 'tags' column lets you directly check if the array contains specific tags. Using on the 'description' column can search for specific search terms in your description. Using a 'SEARCH' clause can improve search performnce significantly. Option C and E, are both correct, since they use contains as well as the array_contains but option E includes the use of Search which is more effiecient. Option A is incorrect, as indexes are not allowed on flattened data. UDF will have performance issues. Creating a view and indexing the view is not optimal as querying directly with CONTAINS on the tags column gives faster results.

NEW QUESTION # 60
You are analyzing customer order data in Snowflake. The 'orders' table has columns: and 'order_totar. Your task is to identify the top 5 customers who have consistently placed high-value orders over time. You need to rank customers based on their average order total, but only consider customers who have placed at least 10 orders. Furthermore, you want to account for the recency of orders by applying a weighted average where more recent orders contribute more to the average. Which of the following approaches will efficiently achieve this goal in Snowflake?

- A. Use a QUALIFY clause in conjunction with window functions to filter customers with at least 10 orders and calculate both average and weighted average. Then use the ranking function over the weighted average.
- B. Use a weighted average calculation involving a date-based weighting factor (e.g., days since the order date), calculate the average order total with this weighting, filter with COUNT( ) >= 10 using HAVING, and then rank using RANK() OVER (ORDER BY weighted_average_order_total DESC).
- C. Calculate the average order total using AVG(), filter customers with COUNT( ) >= 10 using HAVING, then rank them using RANK() OVER (ORDER BY average_order_total DESC).
- D. Calculate the average order total and order count for each customer using a subquery, then join the results with a generated series of dates to calculate the weighted average in the outer query, finally ranking the customers using DENSE_RANK().
- E. Create a stored procedure to iterate through each customer, calculate the weighted average order total, and then rank them in the application layer.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Both options B and E correctly address the problem. B calculates a weighted average, filters based on the minimum order count, and then ranks customers based on the weighted average. E achieves the same result in using QUALIFY which is an important technique to filter. Option A doesn't account for weighting. C is inefficient and does not leverage Snowflake's processing power. D is unnecessarily complex with join, date series and subquery for simple operation that can be achieved using window functions.

NEW QUESTION # 61
You observe that a Snowflake query, intended to perform aggregations on a 'SALES table (partitioned by 'SALE DATE), exhibits unexpectedly poor performance despite the data being relatively well clustered. Further investigation reveals that a user recently modified the 'SESSION' parameter NTE OUTPUT FORMAT to 'YYYY-MM'. The aggregation query filters the 'SALES' table using a 'WHERE clause on 'SALE DATE. Which of the following explains the performance degradation, and what actions can be taken to remediate?

- A. The parameter is irrelevant to query performance as it only affects the output representation of dates. The performance issue is due to a different factor, such as insufficient warehouse size.
- B. The change in alters the internal storage format of 'SALE_DATE, invalidating existing clustering metadata. Re-clustering the 'SALES' table is required.
- C. The modified causes Snowflake to perform implicit conversions on 'SALE_DATE in the 'WHERE clause, preventing partition pruning. Modify the query to use a consistent date format or reset the session parameter.
- D. The change in impacts the cost-based optimizer and impacts the explain plan, causing a full table scan, use 'ALTER

SESSION SET DATE OUTPUT FORMAT = 'AUTO".

- E. The change in increases the size of the query's result set, leading to network bottlenecks. Reduce the number of columns returned by the query.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
The parameter itself doesn't change underlying data or invalidate clustering directly (A). While a larger result set can impact network (C), it's less likely than partition pruning issues in this scenario. 'DATE OUTPUT FORMAT can affect query performance if it causes implicit conversion on 'DATE columns in 'WHERE clauses, which can prevent partition pruning; setting it back to 'AUTO' or default behavior fixes this. The optimizer can be affected, forcing full table scan which is sub-optimal.

NEW QUESTION # 62
What actions are involved in performing general DML (Data Manipulation Language) operations in Snowflake? (Select all that apply)

- A. Deleting data entirely
- B. Merging data from multiple tables
- C. Inserting new data
- D. Updating existing data

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
General DML operations in Snowflake include inserting, updating, and deleting data.

NEW QUESTION # 63
A large fact table is partitioned by and clustered by 'customer _ id'. The table has the following columns: 'customer_id', and 'transaction_amount'. You need to optimize queries that frequently filter on a specific range of 'transaction_date' and then aggregate by 'customer _ id'. Given the existing partitioning and clustering, which of the following strategies will BEST improve query performance related to partition pruning and clustering?

- A. No further optimization is needed, the existing partitioning and clustering are sufficient.
- B. Create a new table partitioned by and clustered by 'customer_id' and migrate data. Drop the Original Table.
- C. Create a materialized view that pre-aggregates 'transaction_amount' by 'customer_id' and 'transaction_date' .
- D. Recluster the table frequently using 'ALTER TABLE fact_transactions RECLUSTER;'
- E. Add a secondary index on the 'transaction_date' column.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the best strategy. Creating a materialized view that pre-aggregates the data by and 'transaction_date' addresses both aspects:Partition pruning is naturally leveraged because the materialized view will store aggregated data, allowing queries filtering on 'transaction_date' to use partition pruning during refresh and query. Clustering helps because the data within each partition (date) is clustered by 'customer_id' , making aggregations by customer efficient. Option A might not provide sufficient performance improvement if the aggregation by customer is still slow. Option C will improve query performance marginally but is not a good option with partition pruning, because the data is already partition on date. Option D reclustering too frequently can be costly and may not always result in significant performance gains. Option E can be a costly operation and also data migration may be hectic. Thus the best is to have materialized view.

NEW QUESTION # 64
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