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Amazon DAS-C01

AWS Certified Data Analytics - Specialty (DAS-C01) Exam

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them to connect with users more effectively.

Which options will help meet these requirements in the MOST efficient way? (Choose two.)

- A. Use Kibana to aggregate, filter, and visualize the data stored in Amazon Elasticsearch Service. Refresh content performance dashboards in near-real time.
 - B. Upload clickstream records to Amazon S3 as compressed files. Then use AWS Lambda to send data to Amazon Elasticsearch Service from Amazon S3.
 - C. Upload clickstream records from Amazon S3 to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and use a Kinesis Data Streams consumer to send records to Amazon Elasticsearch Service.
 - D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to upload compressed and batched clickstream records to Amazon Elasticsearch Service.
 - E. Use Amazon Elasticsearch Service deployed on Amazon EC2 to aggregate, filter, and process the data.
- Refresh content performance dashboards in near-real time.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION 58

A retail company's data analytics team recently created multiple product sales analysis dashboards for the average selling price per product using Amazon QuickSight. The dashboards were created from .csv files uploaded to Amazon S3. The team is now planning to share the dashboards with the respective external product owners by creating individual users in Amazon QuickSight. For compliance and governance reasons, restricting access is a key requirement. The product owners should view only their respective product analysis in the dashboard reports. Which approach should the data analytics team take to allow product owners to view only their products in the dashboard?

- A. Create dataset rules with row-level security.
- B. Create a manifest file with row-level security.
- C. Separate the data by product and use S3 bucket policies for authorization.
- D. Separate the data by product and use IAM policies for authorization.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/latest/user/restrict-access-to-a-data-set-using-row-level-security.html>

NEW QUESTION 59

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q358-Q363):

NEW QUESTION # 358

A data engineering team is using Snowpark Python to build a data pipeline. They need to create a User-Defined Function (UDF) that transforms a JSON string column representing customer information into a STRUCT type containing flattened fields for 'name', 'age', and 'city'. The UDF should handle null values gracefully and return NULL if the input JSON is invalid or if the 'name' field is missing. Considering performance implications and error handling, which of the following approaches is MOST optimal for defining and registering this UDF?

- A. Using 'session.register_function' to register a Python function as a UDF with and manually constructing a VARIANT object in Python from the extracted JSON fields.
- B. Using 'snowflake.snowpark.functions.udf' with defining the STRUCT schema explicitly, and handling JSON parsing and field extraction using the 'snowflake.snowpark.functions.parse_json' function. Return None for invalid json.
- C. Using 'snowflake.snowpark.functions.udf' with and handling JSON parsing and field extraction using standard Python libraries within the UDF, returning a JSON string representation of the STRUCT.
- D. Using 'snowflake.snowpark.functions.sproc' to create a stored procedure that performs the JSON transformation and returns the transformed data.
- E. Using 'snowflake.snowpark.functions.udf' with and relying solely on Snowflake's built-in JSON functions within the UDF, even for complex transformations, and handling exceptions with try-except blocks within the UDF to return NULL.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B is the most optimal. Using allows Snowpark to understand the schema of the returned data, enabling efficient type checking and query optimization. 'snowflake.snowpark.functions.parse_json' leverages Snowflake's internal JSON parsing capabilities, leading to better performance. Returning None from UDF handles nulls gracefully. Other options either involve less efficient StringType return types, manual VARIANT object creation which is less type-safe, or suggest stored procedures when a simple UDF is sufficient.

NEW QUESTION # 359

You are tasked with building a Snowpark application that processes sensor data. The data arrives continuously and is ingested into a Snowflake table called 'RAW SENSOR DATA'. You need to create a Snowpark DataFrame that applies a user-defined function (UDF) to each row to enrich the data. The UDF, named 'ENRICH SENSOR DATA', is written in Python and resides in a stage called 'UDF STAGE'. The UDF takes three arguments: 'timestamp', and 'raw_value', all of which are STRING type in Snowflake. Which of the following code snippets correctly defines and calls the UDF using Snowpark?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option E is correct because it uses 'call_udf' function which correctly calls pre existing UDF function defined in Snowflake database. Option A & D are syntactically incorrect since return_type and input_types are required by @udf decorator. Option B attempts to define a UDTF (User-Defined Table Function) which is not what's requested in the question, and the 'select' function is not used correctly in this context. Option C defines the UDF inline, which is a valid approach, but it's less efficient than calling an existing one, and it misses the point that the UDF already exists.

NEW QUESTION # 360

You are tasked with automating the creation of Snowpark sessions using key pair authentication for multiple users. You have a function that retrieves connection parameters (account, user, private key, etc.) for each user from a secure configuration file. The private keys are stored in PEM format. However, some users' private keys are password-protected. Which of the following

approaches ensures the secure and correct establishment of Snowpark sessions for all users, including those with password-protected private keys? Assume `get_user_config(username)` retrieves the user's configuration, including the private key and password (if any).

- **A. ☐**
- B. Require all users to remove the password protection from their private keys to simplify the session creation process.
- C. ☐
- D. Attempt to establish a session without a password. If it fails, prompt the user for the password and retry the session creation using the provided password. Store the password temporarily in memory.
- E. Store the password for each user's private key in a separate, encrypted file and retrieve it during session creation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option C is the most secure and correct approach. It handles both password-protected and non-password-protected private keys gracefully using the 'cryptography' library, without storing passwords in memory or requiring users to compromise their security. It attempts to load the private key with the password (if provided), and if no password is provided, it defaults to 'None'. Options A and D have security vulnerabilities associated with storing or prompting for passwords. Option B forces users to weaken security. Option E doesn't consider password protected private keys.

NEW QUESTION # 361

When creating UDFs/UDTFs in Snowpark Python, what are the advantages of explicitly specifying data types (either via Python type hints or the registration API) compared to relying on implicit type inference?

- A. Reduced deployment time.
- B. Automatic data type conversion by Snowflake, eliminating the need for explicit casting within the UDF/UDTF.
- **C. Early detection of type-related errors during development, preventing runtime failures.**
- **D. Improved performance due to reduced overhead in data type resolution at runtime.**
- **E. Enhanced code readability and maintainability, making it easier to understand the expected data types.**

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

Specifying data types explicitly offers several benefits. (A) Explicit data types allow Snowflake to optimize query execution by eliminating the need to infer types at runtime, resulting in improved performance. (B) Type hints and registration APIs enhance code readability and maintainability by clearly indicating the expected data types. (C) Explicit data types enable early detection of type-related errors during development, preventing unexpected runtime failures. (D) While Snowflake can perform some implicit conversions, explicit type declarations don't guarantee automatic conversion in all scenarios and manual casting might still be needed. (E) deployment time is not significantly affected.

NEW QUESTION # 362

Consider the following Snowpark code snippet that aims to calculate the rank of each employee based on their salary within their respective department. What are potential issues with this code, and how can you improve it? (Select all that apply.)

- **A. The code does not handle potential null values in the salary column. Consider using or before calculating the rank.**
- **B. There may be performance issues if the employee table is very large. Consider adding a filter to the DataFrame before applying the window function.**
- C. The 'rank()' function will produce dense ranks, which might be undesirable if there are ties in salary. Use for contiguous ranks instead.
- **D. It is missing the 'col' function call in the orderBy clause. It should be 'orderBy(sf.col("salary").desc())'.**
- E. The code is correct and will produce the desired output without any issues.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Options B, D, and E are correct. B: The 'orderBy' clause needs the 'col' function call in D: Null values in the salary column can lead to unexpected ranking results, and should be addressed beforehand. E: Applying window functions on very large DataFrames can be resource-intensive, so filtering data beforehand can improve performance. Option A is incorrect because there are indeed issues with the code. Option C: 'rank()' function does not produce dense ranks. function is used for contiguous ranks.

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