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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75

You are analyzing customer order data in Snowflake and need to determine if there is a statistically significant correlation between

the number of items in an order ('ITEM COUNT') and the total order value ('ORDER VALUE'). You have a table named 'ORDERS' with columns 'ORDER ID', 'ITEM COUNT', and 'ORDER VALUE'. Which of the following Snowflake functions or methods, used in combination, would be the MOST appropriate and statistically sound for calculating the correlation coefficient between these two variables, taking into account the need to handle potential NULL values appropriately?

- A. Use 'QUALIFY' clause with 'CORR' function to determine the coefficient values, and then apply statistical significance tests manually by calculating p-values.
- B. Use 'AVG' and 'STDDEV_POP' functions to calculate the mean and standard deviation for both and Then, manually compute the correlation coefficient using these statistics.
- C. Use the 'CORR' function directly on the 'ITEM_COUNT' and 'ORDER_VALUE' columns. No special handling is needed for NULL values as 'CORR' automatically ignores them.
- D. First, replace NULL values in both 'ITEM COUNT' and 'ORDER _ VALUE' with 0 using 'COALESCE', then apply the 'CORR' function.
- E. Use a combination of 'WHERE' clause to filter out rows where either 'ITEM COUNT' or 'ORDER VALUE' is NULL, and then apply the 'CORR' function to the filtered data.

Answer: E

Explanation:

The 'CORR' function in Snowflake can calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient. However, NULL values can affect the result. Option E correctly handles this by explicitly filtering out rows containing NULL values in either column using a 'WHERE' clause, ensuring that the 'CORR' function is applied only to complete pairs of data. Replacing NULL with zero can skew the distribution. Manual computation using AVG and STDDEV POP are more error prone and time taking.

NEW QUESTION # 76

You are tasked with preparing a large dataset of website clickstream data stored in a Snowflake table named This table contains a 'timestamp' column (TIMESTAMP NTZ), a column (VARCHAR), and a 'page_url' column (VARCHAR). You need to identify the most popular pages visited by users during specific hours of the day, but only for users who have visited at least 5 unique pages in the dataset. Which sequence of SQL operations, potentially including temporary tables or CTEs, would efficiently achieve this goal in Snowflake?

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

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Option B and E are the most efficient solutions. Option B uses a CTE (Common Table Expression) to filter users who have visited at least 5 unique pages and then joins this result with the original table to calculate visit counts by hour and page. Option E creates a TEMP table for qualified users then joins against it to create a final aggregated set. A is functionally correct but may not be as optimized as using a CTE and uses two queries. C has an unnecessary subquery in the WHERE clause, which can degrade performance. D uses inline view which is less readable and less efficient than CTE. Both CTEs (B) and temporary tables (E) are common techniques in Snowflake for breaking down complex queries and can improve readability and maintainability. Snowflake's query optimizer is generally very good, and the CTE approach (B) is often preferred for its clarity.

NEW QUESTION # 77

You are designing a data ingestion pipeline for IoT sensor data'. Sensors transmit data in JSON format every 5 seconds. The volume of data is expected to grow exponentially. The business requires both real-time dashboards and historical trend analysis. Which of the following strategies should you employ to address these requirements, particularly focusing on optimizing for both ingestion frequency and cost?

- A. Employ a combination of Snowpipe for near real-time data ingestion into a raw table, and then use Snowflake's Search Optimization Service for faster queries.
- B. Ingest data directly into a single Snowflake table using Snowpipe with JSON data type. Create separate materialized views for real-time dashboards and historical trend analysis.
- C. Utilize an external stream processing engine to pre-aggregate the data into time windows (e.g., 1-minute, 1-hour) before

ingesting into Snowflake using Snowpipe.

- D. Implement Snowpipe for initial data ingestion, complemented by Snowflake's clustering feature based on timestamp to optimize historical analysis queries. And employ a stream processing engine to perform time window pre-aggregation.
- E. Use Snowpipe to ingest data into a raw landing table, and then use Snowflake tasks to transform and load the data into separate tables optimized for real-time dashboards and historical analysis.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

This question has multiple correct answers. Option B and E addresses the need for optimizing both ingestion frequency and cost. Option B involves using Snowflake tasks for transformations, which allows for separating data for real-time and historical analysis. This optimizes query performance for both use cases. Using only Snowpipe directly into a single table is simple but doesn't provide optimization for the different query patterns, while the other options are less efficient or don't fully address the dual requirements. Option E complements using Snowpipe by using Snowflake clustering features and employing stream processing engine to perform pre-aggregation. Snowflake clustering optimizes the speed of historical analysis, reducing cost of scanning large datasets.

NEW QUESTION # 78

How do secure views contribute to data analysis practices in terms of access control and data security?

- A. They prevent the creation of materialized views.
- B. Secure views limit data accessibility for improved security.
- C. Secure views enhance data security while allowing selective data access.
- D. They restrict data access but don't impact data security.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Secure views enhance data security while allowing selective data access.

NEW QUESTION # 79

A data analyst needs to process a large JSON payload stored in a VARIANT column named 'payload' in a table called 'raw events'. The payload contains an array of user sessions, each with potentially different attributes. Each session object in the array has a 'sessionId', 'userId', and an array of 'events'. The events array contains objects with 'eventType' and 'timestamp'. The analyst wants to use a table function to flatten this nested structure into a relational format for easier analysis. Which approach is most efficient and correct for extracting and transforming this data?

- A. Employ a combination of LATERAL FLATTEN and Snowpark DataFrames, using LATERAL FLATTEN to partially flatten the JSON and then Snowpark to handle the remaining complex transformations and data type handling.
- B. Utilize a Snowpark DataFrame transformation with multiple 'explode' operations and schema inference to flatten the nested structure and load data into a new table.
- C. Load the JSON data into a temporary table, then write a series of complex SQL queries with JOINS and UNNEST operations to flatten the data.
- D. Use LATERAL FLATTEN with multiple levels of nesting, specifying 'path' for each level and directly selecting the desired attributes.
- E. Create a recursive UDF (User-Defined Function) in Python to traverse the nested JSON and return a structured result, then call this UDF in a SELECT statement.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is the most efficient and Snowflake-native approach. LATERAL FLATTEN is optimized for handling nested data structures within Snowflake. While other options might work, they introduce overhead (UDF execution), are less efficient (temporary tables and complex SQL), or rely on external frameworks (Snowpark), making them less suitable for this scenario. Specifying the path ensures specific fields are targeted, avoiding unnecessary processing of irrelevant data. LATERAL flatten allows you to join the output of a table function with each row of the input table. This is essential to maintain the context (e.g., userId) from the outer table.

NEW QUESTION # 80

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