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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

You have a Snowflake table 'CUSTOMER ORDERS' with columns 'CUSTOMER ID', 'ORDER DATE', and 'ORDER AMOUNT'. You need to calculate the cumulative sum of 'ORDER AMOUNT' for each customer, ordered by 'ORDER DATE'. However, due to potential late-arriving data, you also need to implement a windowing function that resets the cumulative sum if there's a gap of more than 30 days between consecutive orders for a customer. Which SQL query best accomplishes this?

- SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_DATE, ORDER_AMOUNT, SUM(ORDER_AMOUNT) OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY ORDER_DATE) AS CUMULATIVE_AMOUNT FROM CUSTOMER_ORDERS;
- SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_DATE, ORDER_AMOUNT, SUM(ORDER_AMOUNT) OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY ORDER_DATE ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) AS CUMULATIVE_AMOUNT FROM CUSTOMER_ORDERS;
- SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_DATE, ORDER_AMOUNT, SUM(ORDER_AMOUNT) OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID, (ORDER_DATE - LAG(ORDER_DATE, 1, ORDER_DATE)) OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY ORDER_DATE) > 30) ORDER BY ORDER_DATE) AS CUMULATIVE_AMOUNT FROM CUSTOMER_ORDERS;
- SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_DATE, ORDER_AMOUNT, SUM(ORDER_AMOUNT) OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY ORDER_DATE RANGE BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) AS CUMULATIVE_AMOUNT FROM CUSTOMER_ORDERS;
- SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, ORDER_DATE, ORDER_AMOUNT, SUM(ORDER_AMOUNT) OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY ORDER_DATE ASC) as CUMULATIVE_AMOUNT FROM CUSTOMER_ORDERS;

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C correctly uses a conditional partitioning approach. `UG(ORDER DATE, 1, ORDER DATE) OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY ORDER_DATE)` calculates the previous order date for each customer. `(ORDER_DATE - 1, ORDER DATE) OVER (PARTITION BY CUSTOMER_ID ORDER BY ORDER_DATE) > 30` creates a boolean expression that is true when the difference between consecutive order dates exceeds 30 days. This boolean expression is then used as a secondary partition key, effectively restarting the cumulative sum whenever a gap of more than 30 days occurs. The primary partition is still 'CUSTOMER_ID', ensuring sums are calculated within each customer's order history. The ordering of 'ORDER_DATE' is essential for the cumulative sum to be calculated chronologically.

NEW QUESTION # 50

A Data Analyst executes a complex query. Which query will allow the Analyst to access the results a second time?

- A. `SELECT * FROM TABLE(INFORMATION_SCHEMA.QUERY_HISTORY());`
- B. `SELECT LAST_QUERY_ID(-1);`
- C. `DESC RESULT_LAST_QUERY_ID();`
- **D. `SELECT * FROM TABLE(RESULT_SCAN(LAST_QUERY_ID()));`**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Snowflake provides a powerful feature called Result Caching. When a query is executed, the results are persisted for 24 hours. To access the result set of a previously executed query without re-running the heavy computation (and thus saving credits), a Data Analyst can use the `RESULT_SCAN` table function.

The function `RESULT_SCAN` requires a Query ID as its input. The most common way to programmatically retrieve the ID of the most recently executed statement in the current session is by using the `LAST_QUERY_ID()` function. By wrapping this in the `TABLE()` operator, Snowflake treats the cached results as a virtual table that can be queried, filtered, or even joined with other tables.

Evaluating the Options:

- * Option B is incorrect because `QUERY_HISTORY` returns metadata about queries (like start time, user, and status) but does not return the actual data records produced by those queries.
- * Option C is incorrect as `DESC` (Describe) is used to see the columns and data types of an object, not to fetch its row data.
- * Option D is incorrect; while `LAST_QUERY_ID(-1)` might successfully retrieve a string representing a previous ID in some contexts, it does not actually "access the results" or display the data.
- * Option A is the 100% correct syntax. It is the standard method used by Data Analysts to perform post-processing on a large result set or to recover a result set if the worksheet was accidentally cleared. This is a key part of the Data Analysis domain, specifically regarding performance optimization and the utilization of Snowflake's unique caching layers.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Why is the Parquet format preferred for complex data sets?

- A. It changes data colors for differentiation
- B. It has visually appealing data presentation
- C. It randomly alters data for testing
- **D. It supports efficient compression and encoding schemes**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 52

A financial institution needs to categorize transactions as 'High Risk', 'Medium Risk', or 'Low Risk' based on a complex set of rules

involving transaction amount, location, merchant type, and customer history. You are using Snowflake to implement this classification. Which of the following approaches would provide the MOST flexible and scalable solution for defining and managing these risk classification rules, and then applying them to incoming transaction data?

- A. Implementing the classification logic directly within a single, large SQL query using nested 'CASE' statements and complex conditional logic.
- B. Leveraging Snowflake's external functions to call a rules engine deployed on a separate server (e.g., a Drools rules engine running on AWS EC2) to perform the risk classification.
- C. Creating a series of Snowflake Tasks that execute SQL queries to categorize transactions based on individual rules, chaining these tasks together in a specific sequence.
- D. Storing the risk classification rules in a separate Snowflake table and using a dynamic SQL query to generate and execute the classification logic based on the data in the rules table.
- E. Using Snowflake's Python User-Defined Functions (UDFs) to encapsulate the risk classification logic, allowing for more complex calculations and the use of external libraries if needed.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

Options C and E are the most flexible and scalable. Option C enables the creation of complex logic with Snowflake UDF, while option E uses external functions for connecting to separate rule engines. Option A would become unwieldy and difficult to maintain as the number of rules increases. Option B may not be suitable for real-time classification and may introduce unnecessary complexity. Option D, while offering some flexibility, can be challenging to implement and optimize for complex rules.

NEW QUESTION # 53

You are analyzing sales data for a retail company. The 'sales' table contains columns 'product id' (INT), 'sale date' (DATE), and 'sale_amount' (NUMBER). You need to calculate the percentage contribution of each product's sales to the total sales on each day. You want the result to include 'sale date', 'product_id', 'sale_amount', 'daily total', and 'percentage_contribution'. Which of the following Snowflake queries achieves this correctly?

```
 SELECT sale_date, product_id, sale_amount, SUM(sale_amount) OVER (PARTITION BY sale_date) AS daily_total, (sale_amount / daily_total) 100 AS percentage_contribution FROM sales;
```

```
 SELECT sale_date, product_id, sale_amount, SUM(sale_amount) OVER () AS daily_total, (sale_amount / daily_total) 100 AS percentage_contribution FROM sales;
```

```
 SELECT sale_date, product_id, sale_amount, (SELECT SUM(sale_amount) FROM sales) AS daily_total, (sale_amount / daily_total) 100 AS percentage_contribution FROM sales;
```

```
 SELECT s.sale_date, s.product_id, s.sale_amount, dt.daily_total, (s.sale_amount / dt.daily_total) 100 AS percentage_contribution FROM sales s JOIN (SELECT sale_date, SUM(sale_amount) AS daily_total FROM sales GROUP BY sale_date) dt ON s.sale_date = dt.sale_date;
```

```
 SELECT sale_date, product_id, sale_amount, SUM(sale_amount) OVER (ORDER BY sale_date) AS daily_total, (sale_amount / daily_total) 100 AS percentage_contribution FROM sales;
```

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

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Options A and D are correct. Option A uses a window function OVER (PARTITION BY to calculate the total sales for each day. This is efficient because it calculates the total sales for each day in a single pass. Option D uses a subquery to calculate the total sales for each day and then joins this result back to the original table. Option B calculates a single total over the entire table, not by day. Option C calculates a single total sales amount over the entire table and assigns it to every row, which is incorrect. Option E orders the sales amount by the date but doesn't correctly partition by 'sale_date' leading to cumulative sum instead.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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