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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

When loading data from stage using COPY INTO, what options can you specify for the ON_ERROR clause?

- A. SKIP_FILE
- B. CONTINUE
- C. ABORT_STATEMENT
- D. FAIL

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
* The ON_ERROR clause is an optional parameter for the COPY INTO command that specifies the behavior of the command when it encounters errors in the files. The ON_ERROR clause can have one of the following values1:
* CONTINUE: This value instructs the command to continue loading the file and return an error message for a maximum of one error encountered per data file. The difference between the ROWS_PARSED and ROWS_LOADED column values represents the number of rows that include detected errors. To view all errors in the data files, use the VALIDATION_MODE parameter or query the VALIDATE function1.
* SKIP_FILE: This value instructs the command to skip the file when it encounters a data error on any of the records in the file. The command moves on to the next file in the stage and continues loading. The skipped file is not loaded and no error message is returned for the file1.
* ABORT_STATEMENT: This value instructs the command to stop loading data when the first error is encountered. The command returns an error message for the file and aborts the load operation. This is the default value for the ON_ERROR clause1.
* Therefore, options A, B, and C are correct.
COPY INTO <table>

NEW QUESTION # 55

A new user user_01 is created within Snowflake. The following two commands are executed:
Command 1-> show grants to user user_01;
Command 2 ~> show grants on user user 01;
What inferences can be made about these commands?

- A. Command 1 defines which user owns user_01
  Command 2 defines all the grants which have been given to user_01
- B. Command 1 defines which role owns user_01
  Command 2 defines all the grants which have been given to user_01
- C. Command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user_01 Command 2 defines which role owns user 01
- D. Command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user_01 Command 2 defines which user owns user_01

Answer: C

Explanation:
The SHOW GRANTS command in Snowflake can be used to list all the access control privileges that have been explicitly granted to roles, users, and shares. The syntax and the output of the command vary depending on the object type and the grantee type specified in the command1. In this question, the two commands have the following meanings:
Command 1: show grants to user user_01; This command lists all the roles granted to the user user_01. The output includes the role name, the grantee name, and the granted by role name for each grant. This command is equivalent to show grants to user current_user if user_01 is the current user1.
Command 2: show grants on user user_01; This command lists all the privileges that have been granted on the user object user_01. The output includes the privilege name, the grantee name, and the granted by role name for each grant. This command shows which role owns the user object user_01, as the owner role has the privilege to modify or drop the user object2.
Therefore, the correct inference is that command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user_01, and command 2 defines which role owns user_01.
Reference:
SHOW GRANTS
Understanding Access Control in Snowflake

NEW QUESTION # 56

What is the recommended strategy to choose the right sized warehouse to achieve best performance based on query processing?

- A. Run heterogenous queries on the same warehouse
- B. Run homogenous queries on the same warehouse

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 57

A retail company has over 3000 stores all using the same Point of Sale (POS) system. The company wants to deliver near real-time sales results to category managers. The stores operate in a variety of time zones and exhibit a dynamic range of transactions each minute, with some stores having higher sales volumes than others.

Sales results are provided in a uniform fashion using data engineered fields that will be calculated in a complex data pipeline. Calculations include exceptions, aggregations, and scoring using external functions interfaced to scoring algorithms. The source data for aggregations has over 100M rows.

Every minute, the POS sends all sales transactions files to a cloud storage location with a naming convention that includes store numbers and timestamps to identify the set of transactions contained in the files. The files are typically less than 10MB in size.

How can the near real-time results be provided to the category managers? (Select TWO).

- A. The copy into command with a task scheduled to run every second should be used to achieve the near- real time requirement.
- B. All files should be concatenated before ingestion into Snowflake to avoid micro-ingestion.
- C. A stream should be created to accumulate the near real-time data and a task should be created that runs at a frequency that matches the real-time analytics needs.
- D. A Snowpipe should be created and configured with AUTO_INGEST = true. A stream should be created to process INSERTS into a single target table using the stream metadata to inform the store number and timestamps.
- E. An external scheduler should examine the contents of the cloud storage location and issue SnowSQL commands to process the data at a frequency that matches the real-time analytics needs.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
To provide near real-time sales results to category managers, the Architect can use the following steps:
Create an external stage that references the cloud storage location where the POS sends the sales transactions files. The external stage should use the file format and encryption settings that match the source files2 Create a Snowpipe that loads the files from the external stage into a target table in Snowflake. The Snowpipe should be configured with AUTO_INGEST = true, which means that it will automatically detect and ingest new files as they arrive in the external stage. The Snowpipe should also use a copy option to purge the files from the external stage after loading, to avoid duplicate ingestion3 Create a stream on the target table that captures the INSERTS made by the Snowpipe. The stream should include the metadata columns that provide information about the file name, path, size, and last modified time. The stream should also have a retention period that matches the real-time analytics needs4 Create a task that runs a query on the stream to process the near real-time data. The query should use the stream metadata to extract the store number and timestamps from the file name and path, and perform the calculations for exceptions, aggregations, and scoring using external functions. The query should also output the results to another table or view that can be accessed by the category managers. The task should be scheduled to run at a frequency that matches the real-time analytics needs, such as every minute or every 5 minutes.

The other options are not optimal or feasible for providing near real-time results:
All files should be concatenated before ingestion into Snowflake to avoid micro-ingestion. This option is not recommended because it would introduce additional latency and complexity in the data pipeline.
Concatenating files would require an external process or service that monitors the cloud storage location and performs the file merging operation. This would delay the ingestion of new files into Snowflake and increase the risk of data loss or corruption. Moreover, concatenating files would not avoid micro-ingestion, as Snowpipe would still ingest each concatenated file as a separate load.

An external scheduler should examine the contents of the cloud storage location and issue SnowSQL commands to process the data at a frequency that matches the real-time analytics needs. This option is not necessary because Snowpipe can automatically ingest new files from the external stage without requiring an external trigger or scheduler. Using an external scheduler would add more overhead and dependency to the data pipeline, and it would not guarantee near real-time ingestion, as it would depend on the polling interval and the availability of the external scheduler.

The copy into command with a task scheduled to run every second should be used to achieve the near-real time requirement. This option is not feasible because tasks cannot be scheduled to run every second in Snowflake. The minimum interval for tasks is one minute, and even that is not guaranteed, as tasks are subject to scheduling delays and concurrency limits. Moreover, using the copy

into command with a task would not leverage the benefits of Snowpipe, such as automatic file detection, load balancing, and micro-partition optimization. References:
1: SnowPro Advanced: Architect | Study Guide
2: Snowflake Documentation | Creating Stages
3: Snowflake Documentation | Loading Data Using Snowpipe
4: Snowflake Documentation | Using Streams and Tasks for ELT
Snowflake Documentation | Creating Tasks
Snowflake Documentation | Best Practices for Loading Data
Snowflake Documentation | Using the Snowpipe REST API
Snowflake Documentation | Scheduling Tasks
SnowPro Advanced: Architect | Study Guide
Creating Stages
Loading Data Using Snowpipe
Using Streams and Tasks for ELT
[Creating Tasks]
[Best Practices for Loading Data]
[Using the Snowpipe REST API]
[Scheduling Tasks]

NEW QUESTION # 58

What is a characteristic of event notifications in Snowpipe?

- A. The load history is stored In the metadata of the target table.
- B. When a pipe Is paused, event messages received for the pipe enter a limited retention period.
- C. Notifications identify the cloud storage event and the actual data in the files.
- D. Snowflake can process all older notifications when a paused pipe Is resumed.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Event notifications in Snowpipe are messages sent by cloud storage providers to notify Snowflake of new or modified files in a stage. Snowpipe uses these notifications to trigger data loading from the stage to the target table. When a pipe is paused, event messages received for the pipe enter a limited retention period, which varies depending on the cloud storage provider. If the pipe is not resumed within the retention period, the event messages will be discarded and the data will not be loaded automatically. To load the data, the pipe must be resumed and the COPY command must be executed manually. This is a characteristic of event notifications in Snowpipe that distinguishes them from other options. References: Snowflake Documentation:
Using Snowpipe, Snowflake Documentation: Pausing and Resuming a Pipe

NEW QUESTION # 59

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