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Snowflake DEA-C01 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Performance Optimization: This topic assesses the ability to optimize and troubleshoot underperforming queries in Snowflake. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge in configuring optimal solutions, utilizing caching, and monitoring data pipelines. It focuses on ensuring engineers can enhance performance based on specific scenarios, crucial for Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers.

Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and Data Protection: The topic tests the implementation of data recovery features and the understanding of Snowflake's Time Travel and micro-partitions. Engineers are evaluated on their ability to create new environments through cloning and ensure data protection, highlighting essential skills for maintaining Snowflake data integrity and accessibility.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security: The Security topic of the DEA-C01 test covers the principles of Snowflake security, including the management of system roles and data governance. It measures the ability to secure data and ensure compliance with policies, crucial for maintaining secure data environments for Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Movement: Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers are assessed on their proficiency to load, ingest, and troubleshoot data in Snowflake. It evaluates skills in building continuous data pipelines, configuring connectors, and designing data sharing solutions.
Thema 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Transformation: The SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer exam evaluates skills in using User-Defined Functions (UDFs), external functions, and stored procedures. It assesses the ability to handle semi-structured data and utilize Snowpark for transformations. This section ensures Snowflake engineers can effectively transform data within Snowflake environments, critical for data manipulation tasks.

>> **DEA-C01 Zertifizierungsfragen** <<

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam DEA-C01 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q17-Q22):

17. Frage

A company needs to build a data lake in AWS. The company must provide row-level data access and column-level data access to specific teams. The teams will access the data by using Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift Spectrum, and Apache Hive from Amazon EMR.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use Apache Ranger through Amazon EMR to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access by using Apache Pig.
- **B. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use AWS Lake Formation to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access through AWS Lake Formation.**
- C. Use Amazon Redshift for data lake storage. Use Redshift security policies to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access by using Apache Spark and Amazon Athena federated queries.
- D. Use Amazon S3 for data lake storage. Use S3 access policies to restrict data access by rows and columns. Provide data access through Amazon S3.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lake-formation/latest/dg/cbac-tutorial.html>

18. Frage

David, a Lead Data engineer with XYZ company looking out to improve query performance & other benefits while working with Tables, Regular Views, MVs and Cached Results.

Which one of the following does not show key similarities and differences between tables, regular views, cached query results, and materialized views while choosing any of them by David?

- A. As with non-materialized views, a materialized view automatically inherits the privileges of its base table.
- B. Cached Query Results: Used only if data has not changed and if query only uses deterministic functions (e.g. not CURRENT_DATE).
- C. Both materialized views and regular views enhance data security by allowing data to be exposed or hidden at the row level or column level.
- D. Materialized views are faster than tables because of their "cache" (i.e. the query results for the view); in addition, if data has changed, they can use their "cache" for data that hasn't changed and use the base table for any data that has changed.
- E. Regular views do not cache data, and therefore cannot improve performance by caching.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Explanation

Materialized Views, like other database objects (tables, views, UDFs, etc.), are owned by a role and have privileges that can be granted to other roles.

You can grant the following privileges on a materialized view:

SELECT

As with non-materialized views, a materialized view does not automatically inherit the privileges of its base table. You should explicitly grant privileges on the materialized view to the roles that should use that view.

As with non-materialized views, a user who wishes to access a materialized view needs privileges only on the view, not on the underlying object(s) that the view references.

Rest is correct.

19. Frage

A data engineer has two datasets that contain sales information for multiple cities and states. One dataset is named reference, and the other dataset is named primary.

The data engineer needs a solution to determine whether a specific set of values in the city and state columns of the primary dataset exactly match the same specific values in the reference dataset. The data engineer wants to use Data Quality Definition Language (DQDL) rules in an AWS Glue Data Quality job.

Which rule will meet these requirements?

- A. ReferentialIntegrity "city,state" "reference. {ref_city,ref_state}" = 1.0
- B. ReferentialIntegrity "city,state" "reference. {ref_city,ref_state}" = 100
- C. DatasetMatch "reference" "city->ref_city, state->ref_state" = 1.0
- D. DatasetMatch "reference" "city->ref_city, state->ref_state" = 100

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The ReferentialIntegrity rule checks that every (city, state) pair in the primary dataset has a matching (ref_city, ref_state) pair in the reference dataset, and setting the threshold to 1.0 enforces a 100% match rate. This directly validates exact correspondence of those columns without extra overhead.

20. Frage

A data engineer needs to build an enterprise data catalog based on the company's Amazon S3 buckets and Amazon RDS databases. The data catalog must include storage format metadata for the data in the catalog.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST effort?

- A. Use Amazon Macie to build a data catalog and to identify sensitive data elements. Collect the data format information from Macie.
- B. Use an AWS Glue crawler to scan the S3 buckets and RDS databases and build a data catalog. Use data stewards to inspect the data and update the data catalog with the data format.
- C. Use scripts to scan data elements and to assign data classifications based on the format of the data.
- D. Use an AWS Glue crawler to build a data catalog. Use AWS Glue crawler classifiers to recognize the format of data and

store the format in the catalog.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

AWS Glue crawlers can automatically scan data in Amazon S3 buckets and Amazon RDS databases to build a data catalog. Glue crawlers also have classifiers that can automatically detect the format of the data (such as CSV, JSON, Parquet, etc.) and store this information as metadata in the Data Catalog. This solution automates the process of cataloging and format recognition, meeting the requirement with the least effort.

The "Use an AWS Glue crawler to scan the S3 buckets and RDS databases and build a data catalog. Use data stewards to inspect the data and update the data catalog with the data format." option requires manual inspection and updating of the data catalog by data stewards, which adds significant effort and is unnecessary since Glue crawlers can automatically detect the format.

Amazon Macie is primarily used for identifying sensitive data (e.g., PII), not for building a comprehensive data catalog or identifying data formats. It doesn't meet the requirement of cataloging storage format metadata.

Writing custom scripts to scan and classify data based on format is much more labor-intensive compared to using an automated Glue crawler, which handles this task with much less effort.

21. Frage

A security company stores IoT data that is in JSON format in an Amazon S3 bucket. The data structure can change when the company upgrades the IoT devices. The company wants to create a data catalog that includes the IoT data. The company's analytics department will use the data catalog to index the data.

Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Create an Amazon Athena workgroup. Explore the data that is in Amazon S3 by using Apache Spark through Athena. Provide the Athena workgroup schema and tables to the analytics department.
- B. Create an Amazon Redshift provisioned cluster. Create an Amazon Redshift Spectrum database for the analytics department to explore the data that is in Amazon S3. Create Redshift stored procedures to load the data into Amazon Redshift.
- C. Create an AWS Glue Data Catalog. Configure an AWS Glue Schema Registry. Create a new AWS Glue workload to orchestrate the ingestion of the data that the analytics department will use into Amazon Redshift Serverless.
- D. Create an AWS Glue Data Catalog. Configure an AWS Glue Schema Registry. Create AWS Lambda user defined functions (UDFs) by using the Amazon Redshift Data API. Create an AWS Step Functions job to orchestrate the ingestion of the data that the analytics department will use into Amazon Redshift Serverless.

Antwort: C

22. Frage

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