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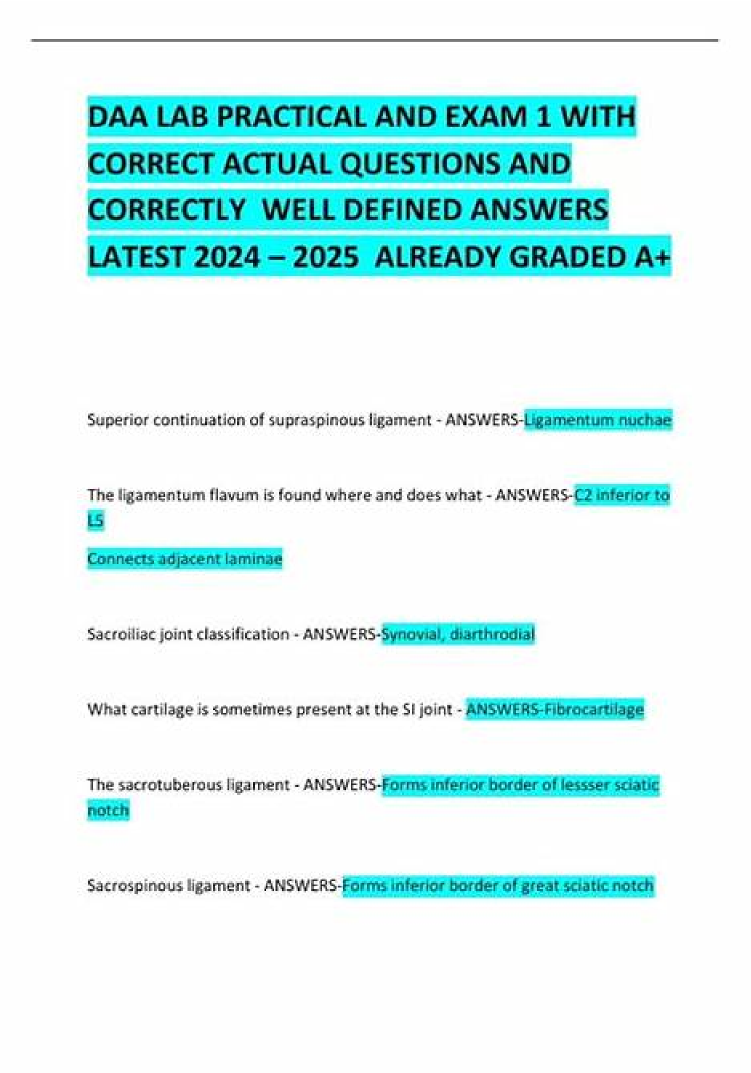

DAA LAB PRACTICAL AND EXAM 1 WITH CORRECT ACTUAL QUESTIONS AND CORRECTLY WELL DEFINED ANSWERS LATEST 2024 – 2025 ALREADY GRADED A+

Superior continuation of supraspinous ligament - ANSWERS-Ligamentum nuchae

The ligamentum flavum is found where and does what - ANSWERS-C2 inferior to L5

Connects adjacent laminae

Sacroiliac joint classification - ANSWERS-Synovial, diarthrodial

What cartilage is sometimes present at the SI joint - ANSWERS-Fibrocartilage

The sacrotuberous ligament - ANSWERS-Forms inferior border of lessser sciatic notch

Sacrospinous ligament - ANSWERS-Forms inferior border of great sciatic notch

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
A financial analyst is using Snowflake to forecast stock prices based on historical data'. They have a table named 'STOCK PRICES with columns 'TRADE DATE (DATE) and 'CLOSING PRICE (NUMBER). They want to implement a custom moving average calculation using window functions to smooth out short-term fluctuations and identify trends. Specifically, they need to calculate a 7-day weighted moving average, where the most recent day has the highest weight and the weights decrease linearly. Which SQL statement correctly implements this weighted moving average calculation?

```
○ SELECT TRADE_DATE, CLOSING_PRICE, AVG(CLOSING_PRICE) OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE ASC ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) AS Weighted_MA FROM STOCK_PRICES;

○ SELECT TRADE_DATE, CLOSING_PRICE, SUM(CLOSING_PRICE (ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE DESC))) OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE ASC ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) / SUM(ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE DESC)) OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE ASC ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) AS Weighted_MA FROM STOCK_PRICES;

○ SELECT TRADE_DATE, CLOSING_PRICE, AVG(CLOSING_PRICE) OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE ASC ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW EXCLUDE CURRENT ROW) AS Weighted_MA FROM STOCK_PRICES;

○ SELECT TRADE_DATE, CLOSING_PRICE, SUM(CLOSING_PRICE (ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE ASC))) OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE ASC ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) / SUM(ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE ASC)) OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE ASC ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) AS Weighted_MA FROM STOCK_PRICES;

○ SELECT TRADE_DATE, CLOSING_PRICE, SUM(CLOSING_PRICE (7 - ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE DESC) + 1)) OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE ASC ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) / SUM(7 - ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE DESC) + 1) OVER (ORDER BY TRADE_DATE ASC ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) AS Weighted_MA FROM STOCK_PRICES;
```


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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer because it accurately calculates the 7-day weighted moving average with linearly decreasing weights. It assigns weights from 7 (most recent) down to 1 (oldest) within the 7-day window. The weight calculation '(7 - ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY TRADE DATE DESC) + 1)' ensures the most recent date has a weight of 7, and the weights decrease linearly to 1. The sum of the weighted closing prices is then divided by the sum of the weights to get the weighted average. Other options are incorrect because they either calculate a simple moving average, apply incorrect weights, or have syntactic errors. Option B and D's row_number() is ordered ascending, resulting in the oldest data point having the highest weight.

NEW QUESTION # 18
When automating data processing, what significance do logging and monitoring solutions hold in ensuring seamless operations?

- A. These solutions have no impact on data processing.
- B. Logging and monitoring solutions aid in identifying processing bottlenecks.
- C. They solely monitor system performance.
- D. They restrict access to processed data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Logging and monitoring solutions help identify processing bottlenecks, ensuring seamless operations in automated data processing.

NEW QUESTION # 19
You are designing a data pipeline in Snowflake that ingests data from multiple external sources with varying schemas and data

quality. After ingestion, you need to standardize the data format, handle missing values, and perform data type conversions before loading it into your analytical tables. You need to implement a reusable and maintainable solution. Which approach minimizes code duplication and maximizes data quality?

- A. Use Snowflake's pipes and Snowpipe to load raw data into staging tables, then use a combination of dynamic SQL, user-defined functions (UDFs), and stored procedures to perform the data cleaning and transformation in a modular and reusable manner.
- B. Create separate SQL scripts for each data source to handle the specific data cleaning and transformation requirements.
- C. Ingest the data into a single large table without any transformation, and rely on business intelligence tools to handle data cleaning and transformation during analysis.
- D. Use Snowflake's external tables to directly query the data in its raw format and perform the data cleaning and transformation on-the-fly during query execution.
- E. Implement a centralized stored procedure that accepts the data source name as a parameter and performs all data cleaning and transformation logic based on conditional statements (CASE statements).

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C is the most robust and maintainable approach. It leverages Snowflake's features (pipes, Snowpipe, dynamic SQL, UDFs, and stored procedures) to create a modular and reusable data pipeline. Pipes and Snowpipe handle data ingestion efficiently. Dynamic SQL allows for building flexible queries based on metadata. UDFs encapsulate reusable data transformation logic. Stored procedures orchestrate the entire process. Options A and B lead to code duplication and are difficult to maintain. Option D can be inefficient for complex transformations. Option E pushes data quality issues to the BI layer, which is not ideal.

NEW QUESTION # 20
Your team is building a data pipeline to ingest data from a REST API that returns JSON payloads. Due to API rate limits, you need to implement a backoff strategy to avoid overwhelming the API. You are using Python and the 'requests' library for data ingestion. Which code snippet BEST demonstrates a robust backoff strategy with exponential backoff and jitter?

- A.

```
import requests
import time

def fetch_data(url):
    try:
        response = requests.get(url)
        response.raise_for_status()
        return response.json()
    except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e
        print(f"Error fetching data: {e}")
        return None
```

- B.

```
import requests
import time
import random

def fetch_data(url):
    try:
        response = requests.get(url, timeout=10)
        response.raise_for_status()
        return response.json()
    except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e
        time.sleep(random.randint(1,5))
        return fetch_data(url)
```

- C.

```
import requests
import time

def fetch_data(url):
    while True:
        try:
            response = requests.get(url)
            response.raise_for_status()
            return response.json()
        except requests.exceptions.RequestException:
            time.sleep(5)
```

- D.

```
import requests
import time
import random

def fetch_data(url, max_retries=5):
    retries = 0
    while retries < max_retries:
        try:
            response = requests.get(url)
            response.raise_for_status()
            return response.json()
        except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:
            retries += 1
            wait_time = (2    retries) + random.uniform(0, 1)
            print(f"Retry {retries} after {wait_time:.2f} seconds")
            time.sleep(wait_time)
    print(f"Max retries reached. Failed to fetch data from {url}")
    return None
```

- E.

```
import requests

def fetch_data(url):
    response = requests.get(url)
    return response.json()
```

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B provides the most robust backoff strategy. It implements exponential backoff (wait time increases exponentially with each retry) and adds jitter (a random amount of time) to the wait time to avoid synchronized retries from multiple clients. also handles error codes correctly. Option A doesn't have a backoff strategy. Option C has a simple retry mechanism but lacks exponential backoff and a limit on retries. Option D lacks error handling and retry logic. Option E uses recursion, which is generally not recommended and does not feature exponential backoff.

NEW QUESTION # 21
A company receives daily CSV files containing customer order data'. Each file contains a header row and is compressed using GZIP.

The files are landed in an AWS S3 bucket. The company wants to automate the data ingestion into a Snowflake table named 'orders table'. The requirements are: 1. Automated ingestion: New files should be automatically ingested as they arrive in the S3 bucket. 2. Data validation: Records with invalid dates or missing product IDs should be rejected and logged for review. 3. Data transformation: The column (string format 'YYYY-MM-DD') needs to be converted to a DATE data type, and a new column 'order _ year' needs to be derived from the 'order_date'. Which combination of Snowflake features and configurations provides the MOST efficient and reliable solution to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a Snowpipe that points to the S3 bucket with a COPY INTO statement that performs the date conversion using TO DATE() and extracts the order year using YEAR(). Configure the COPY INTO statement with "ON_ERROR = 'CONTINUE'' and a validation table to log rejected records.
- B. Create a Snowpipe that points to the S3 bucket with a COPY INTO statement that utilizes a user-defined function (UDF) written in Python to perform complex data validation and transformation before loading the data into the 'orders_table'. Set 'ON_ERROR = 'SKIP_FILEP to avoid loading erroneous data.
- C. Create a Snowpipe that points to the S3 bucket. Use a COPY INTO statement with 'VALIDATE(O)' and a BEFORE trigger to invoke a stored procedure that validates the data against a set of rules. Use a stored procedure to transform the data into 'orders_table' .
- D. Create an external table pointing to the S3 bucket. Use a stream on the external table to track changes and a task to periodically move the new data into the 'orders_table' while performing the necessary transformations and validations. This could also be achieved using Dynamic Tables.
- E. Create a Snowpipe that points to the S3 bucket with a COPY INTO statement that includes 'ON ERROR = 'SKIP_FILE''. Use a downstream task to periodically validate and transform the data in the 'orders_table'.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Options B and C offer the best combination of features to address the requirements effectively. Option B leverages Snowpipe's COPY INTO statement to directly convert the date, calculate order year, and handle errors by continuing the load and logging invalid records into a validation table. This maximizes efficiency and ensures that valid data is ingested quickly. ON ERROR = 'CONTINUE' is better than SKIP FILE since it is preferable to ingest valid data in file even some has issues. Option C uses external tables combined with streams and tasks or dynamic tables which is an alternative to Snowpipe and COPY INTO and also provides automatic ingestion and transformation capabilities. Option A is less effective because it does not provide a mechanism to capture and log errors from the copy process; skipping files provides no insight to the validity of data. Option D is not the most efficient. While UDFs can handle complex transformations, relying solely on them for all validation and transformation steps can lead to performance bottlenecks and introduce maintenance overhead; Also setting ON_ERROR = 'SKIP_FILE' isn't a great pattern if you want to ingest partial data. Option E's BEFORE trigger might add significant overhead since Snowflake triggers have limitations.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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