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Snowflake DAA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Snowflake Architecture and Data Platform Fundamentals	- Data platform fundamentals • 1. Separation of storage and compute • 2. Data lifecycle in Snowflake - Snowflake architecture concepts • 1. Cloud services layer, compute layer, storage layer • 2. Virtual warehouses and scaling
Topic 2: Data Loading and Unloading	- Data ingestion methods • 1. COPY INTO and bulk loading • 2. Continuous ingestion and Snowpipe concepts - Data export • 1. UNLOAD and external stages
Topic 3: Data Modeling and Performance Optimization	- Modeling approaches in Snowflake • 1. Star and snowflake schemas • 2. Data normalization vs denormalization - Performance tuning • 1. Clustering and pruning techniques • 2. Warehouse sizing and auto-suspend/auto-resume

Topic 4: Security, Governance, and Data Sharing	- Access control and security • 1. Role-based access control (RBAC) • 2. Authentication and encryption concepts - Data sharing and governance • 1. Secure data sharing • 2. Data masking and policies
Topic 5: Data Transformation and Analysis	- Analytical workloads • 1. Materialized views and caching • 2. Query optimization for analytics - SQL-based transformations • 1. Semi-structured data (VARIANT, JSON, XML) • 2. Joins, aggregations, window functions

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

You're developing a data quality process in Snowflake that relies on identifying duplicate records within a large table named 'TRANSACTIONS'. You need to generate a hash value for each row based on several key columns ('transaction_id', 'customer_id', 'amount', 'transaction_date'), to efficiently compare rows and detect duplicates. However, some of these columns may contain NULL values, which you want to handle consistently during the hash generation. Which of the following approaches, utilizing Snowflake's system functions, will MOST reliably generate a consistent hash value for duplicate rows, even when some of the key columns contain NULLs? (Select TWO)

- A. Use the 'SHA2(CONCAT(NVL(transaction_id, ''), NVL(customer_id, ''), NVL(amount, ''), NVL(transaction_date, ''))) function, replacing NULLs with empty strings using the NVL function before concatenation.
- B. Use the customer_id, amount, transaction_date' function directly, as Snowflake automatically handles NULLs in hashing functions.
- C. Use the WS('I', transaction_id, customer_id, amount, function. This concatenates strings with a separator, handling NULLs implicitly by skipping them in concatenation, leading to inconsistencies.
- D. Use the II customer_id II amount II transaction_date' function. Snowflake implicitly converts NULL to a default value during string concatenation.
- E. Use the AS VARCHAR), AS VARCHAR), AS VARCHAR), NVL(CAST(transaction_date AS VARCHAR), function, explicitly converting each value to a string and replacing NULLs with empty strings using NVL.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Options B and E are the most reliable. Option B concatenates the value of the columns as a string to create a seed for SHA2, ensuring to convert the NULL to empty string, which is necessary so that SHA2 does not return NULL in the face of NULL column values. Option E also uses SHA2 to encrypt after concatenating all the column values but it casts all those columns to varchar, which is necessary for the data preparation and data ingestion as they might be of different datatype. The first option is wrong because Snowflake's HASH function automatically returns NULL if any of the input are NULL. Option C uses the 'II' operator to

concatenate values and Snowflake will return NULL in case any value is null. Option D concatenates strings with a separator, handling NULLs implicitly by skipping them in concatenation, leading to inconsistencies

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which Snowflake feature allows users to encapsulate a series of SQL statements into a reusable database object, facilitating modular code development?

- A. User-Defined Function (UDF)
- B. Common Table Expressions (CTE)
- C. Stored procedure
- D. Materialized view

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 34

When selecting and implementing an effective data model, what considerations are crucial for ensuring its suitability for BI requirements? (Select all that apply)

- A. Conformity to specific database standards only
- B. Extensive data denormalization
- C. Performance and ease of maintenance
- D. Scalability and flexibility

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Effective data models should ensure scalability, flexibility, good performance, and ease of maintenance to meet BI requirements effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Why is the Parquet format preferred for complex data sets?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 36

You are working with a table named 'PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS' that contains product descriptions in a 'description' (VARCHAR) column. You need to implement a solution to identify potentially sensitive information within these descriptions, specifically looking for mentions of credit card numbers or social security numbers (SSNs). You want to flag any description that contains either of these patterns. Which of the following Snowflake SQL snippets, leveraging scalar string functions and regular expressions, provides the most efficient and accurate way to achieve this? (Assume that valid credit card numbers are 16 digits and valid SSNs are in the format 'XXX-XX-XXXX'). Select all correct options.

- ☐ SELECT description FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS WHERE REGEXP_LIKE(description, '[0-9]{16}') OR REGEXP_LIKE(description, '[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{4}');
- ☐ SELECT description FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS WHERE CONTAINS(description, 'XXX-XX-XXXX') OR CONTAINS(description, 'XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX');
- ☐ SELECT description FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS WHERE REGEXP_LIKE(description, '^d{16}\$|^d{3}-^d{2}-^d{4}\$');
- ☐ SELECT description FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS WHERE STARTS_WITH(description, 'Credit Card') OR STARTS_WITH(description, 'SSN');
- ☐ SELECT description FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS WHERE LOWER(description) LIKE '%credit card%' OR LOWER(description) LIKE '%social security number%';

- A. Option B

- [illegible]

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