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The Snowflake sector is an ever-evolving and rapidly growing industry that is crucial in shaping our lives today. With the growing demand for skilled Snowflake professionals, obtaining SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam (DAA-C01) certification exam has become increasingly important for those who are looking to advance their careers and stay competitive in the job market. Individuals who hold SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam (DAA-C01) certification exam demonstrate to their employers and clients that they have the knowledge and skills necessary to succeed in the DAA-C01 exam.

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93
What key considerations should be addressed while selecting data sources for retrieval in a collection system? (Select all that apply)

- A. Data redundancy elimination
- B. Data retrieval speed
- C. Data format compatibility
- D. Data consistency across sources

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
When selecting data sources, ensuring data consistency, retrieval speed, and format compatibility are crucial to maintain accuracy and efficiency in data retrieval.

NEW QUESTION # 94
You have a Snowflake table 'RAW DATA containing a 'VARIANT column called 'json_data'. This column stores JSON objects representing customer orders. The structure includes a nested array of items within each order. You need to create a flattened table called 'ORDER ITEMS with the following columns: 'order_id', and However, the field is not directly present in the JSON data'. Instead, it needs to be derived by concatenating the 'order_id' with the index (ordinal position) of the item within the 'items' array. The structure looks like this: { "order_id": "ORD-123", "customer_id": "CUST-456", "items": [{ "item_name": "Laptop", "item_price": 1200 }, { "item_name": "Mouse", "item_price": 25 }] } Which of the following SQL statements correctly creates the 'ORDER ITEMS table?

```
'-' || (row_number() OVER (PARTITION BY raw_data.json_data:order_id::STRING ORDER BY seq))::STRING AS item_id, f.value:item_name::STRING AS
em_name, f.value:item_price::NUMBER AS item_price FROM RAW_DATA, LATERAL FLATTEN(input => raw_data.json_data:items) f; ```

```sql CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE ORDER_ITEMS AS SELECT raw_data.json_data:order_id::STRING AS order_id, raw_data.json_data:order_id::STRIN
'-' || f.index::STRING AS item_id, f.value:item_name::STRING AS item_name, f.value:item_price::NUMBER AS item_price FROM RAW_DATA, LATERAL
LATTEN(input => raw_data.json_data:items) f; ```

```sql CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE ORDER_ITEMS AS SELECT json_data:order_id::STRING AS order_id, json_data:order_id::STRING || '-' ||
seq::STRING AS item_id, f.value:item_name::STRING AS item_name, f.value:item_price::NUMBER AS item_price FROM RAW_DATA, LATERAL
LATTEN(input => json_data:items) f; ```

```sql CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE ORDER_ITEMS AS SELECT json_data:order_id::STRING AS order_id, json_data:order_id::STRING || '-' || (f.seq +
)::STRING AS item_id, f.value:item_name::STRING AS item_name, f.value:item_price::NUMBER AS item_price FROM RAW_DATA, LATERAL FLATTEN(input
> json_data:items) f; ```

```sql CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE ORDER_ITEMS AS SELECT raw_data.json_data:order_id::STRING AS order_id, raw_data.json_data:order_id::STRIN
'-' || f.seq::STRING AS item_id, f.value:item_name::STRING AS item_name, f.value:item_price::NUMBER AS item_price FROM RAW_DATA, LATERAL
```


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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option E correctly uses the 'LATERAL FLATTEN' function to unnest the 'items' array. The key is using 'f.seq' (sequence number) provided by 'FLATTEN' function, which is the ordinal position of the item in the array (starting from 1), to create the item_id. It concatenates the order_id with the sequence number to generate a unique item_id. Option A is wrong because row_number is an aggregate function, and needs Group by to execute. Option B uses f.index, which does not exist in the output of Lateral flatten. Options C is correct in most of the parameters, however, 'raw_data' alias is missing, as a result the result will be error. Option D also uses seq, however it adds 1, which changes the index to start from 1, which might be wrong.

NEW QUESTION # 95
How do automated and repeatable tasks contribute to maintaining reports and dashboards to meet business requirements?

- A. Repeatable tasks solely enhance data updates in dashboards.
- B. They hinder scalability in reports and dashboards.
- C. Automated tasks increase complexity in dashboard management.
- D. Automated tasks ensure consistency and reduce manual effort.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Automated tasks ensure consistency and reduce manual effort in maintaining reports and dashboards.

NEW QUESTION # 96
You're working with a Snowflake database containing sales transaction data'. The 'SALES' table includes columns 'transaction id' , product id', 'customer id', 'transaction_date', and 'sales amount'. The Bl team needs to analyze sales trends, identify top-selling products, and segment customers based on their purchase behavior. They also need to support ad-hoc queries with various filtering and aggregation criteria'. The data volume is significant, and query performance is a key concern. Consider the following Snowflake table definition (simplified):

```
CREATE TABLE SALES ( transaction_id INTEGER, product_id INTEGER, customer_id INTEGER, transaction_date DATE, sales_amount DECIMAL(10, 2) );
```

Which of the following SQL queries, combined with appropriate data modeling techniques, will provide the BEST performance for analyzing monthly sales trends by product category, assuming a separate 'PRODUCTS table exists with 'product_id' and 'category' columns?

- A.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE TEMP_TABLE AS SELECT transaction_id, product_id, customer_id, DATE_TRUNC('month', transaction_date)
AS transaction_month, sales_amount FROM SALES; CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW MONTHLY_SALES_BY_CATEGORY AS SELECT t.transaction_month AS month, p.category,
SUM(t.sales amount) FROM TEMP_TABLE t JOIN PRODUCTS p ON t.product_id = p.product_id GROUP BY 1, 2; SELECT   FROM MONTHLY_SALES_BY_CATEGORY
ORDER BY month, category;
```

- B.

```
SELECT EXTRACT(MONTH FROM transaction_date) AS month, (SELECT category FROM PRODUCTS WHERE product_id = SALES.product_id), SUM(sales_amount)
FROM SALES GROUP BY 1, 2 ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

- C.

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW MONTHLY_SALES_BY_CATEGORY AS SELECT [illegible] transaction_date) AS month, p.category, SUM(s.sales_amount)
FROM SALES s JOIN PRODUCTS p ON s.product_id = p.product_id [illegible] FROM MONTHLY_SALES_BY_CATEGORY ORDER BY month, category;
```

- D.

```
SELECT EXTRACT(MONTH FROM s.transaction_date) AS month, p.category, SUM(s.sales_amount) FROM SALES s JOIN PRODUCTS p ON s.product_id = p.product_id
GROUP BY 1, 2 ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

- E.

```
SELECT DATE_TRUNC('month', s.transaction_date) AS month, p.category, SUM(s.sales_amount) FROM SALES s JOIN PRODUCTS p ON s.product_id = p.product_id
GROUP BY 1, 2 ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B provides the best performance because it uses a materialized view to pre- compute the monthly sales trends by product category. Subsequent queries to the materialized view will be significantly faster than re-calculating the aggregation each time. Option A performs the join and aggregation every time the query is executed. Option C uses a correlated subquery, which is generally less performant than a join. Option D uses , which might provide the same result but doesn't address the performance issue of recalculating the aggregation every time. Option E uses a temporary table which is unncessary because a materialized view can be created directly from the SALES and PRODUCTS table.

NEW QUESTION # 97
Your company uses Snowflake to store sales data'. A dashboard reporting weekly sales trends is performing poorly. The underlying table, 'SALES DATA, contains billions of rows with columns like 'SALE DATE, 'PRODUCT ID', 'CUSTOMER D', and 'SALE AMOUNT. The dashboard queries use 'SALE DATE for filtering and grouping. The query execution plan shows full table scans. You need to optimize the dashboard's performance with minimal impact on data loading processes. Which of the following strategies should you implement FIRST to improve query performance?

- A. Increase the warehouse size to X-LARGE.
- B. Create a clustered table on 'SALE DATE' in the 'SALES DATA' table.
- C. Create a materialized view that aggregates sales data weekly by 'PRODUCT_ID and 'CUSTOMER ID
- D. Partition the 'SALES_DATX table by 'SALE_DAT
- E. Create a search optimization on 'SALES DATA' table for 'SALE DATE.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Clustering the table on 'SALE DATE' is the most effective initial strategy. It physically organizes the data based on 'SALE DATE, which the dashboard queries use for filtering, thus reducing the amount of data scanned during query execution. Materialized views require ongoing maintenance and may not be the most efficient starting point. Increasing the warehouse size will increase the resource, but doesn't solve the underlying problem of full table scans, and search optimization is less efficient than clustering for date-based filtering. Snowflake does not support user-defined partitioning. Hence option A is the most appropriate choice.

NEW QUESTION # 98
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