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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

Which actions are typically part of responding to data import errors in Snowflake? (Select all that apply)

- A. Resolving data inconsistencies
- B. Identifying error sources
- C. Resuming data import immediately
- D. Analyzing error logs for resolution

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Responding to data import errors involves identifying error sources, resolving inconsistencies, and analyzing logs for resolution.

NEW QUESTION # 41

A Data Analyst is working with a table that has 1 record per day, with sales information. Which window function would calculate a 7-day moving average of sales, where SALES_DATE represents the date column?

- A. SUM(SALES) OVER (ORDER BY SALES_DATE ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW)
- B. SUM(SALES) OVER (ORDER BY SALES_DATE ROWS BETWEEN 7 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW)
- C. AVG(SALES) OVER (ORDER BY SALES_DATE ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW)
- D. AVG(SALES) OVER (ORDER BY SALES_DATE ROWS BETWEEN 7 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Calculating a moving average (or rolling average) is a standard time-series analysis technique used to smooth out short-term fluctuations and highlight longer-term trends. In Snowflake, this is accomplished using Window Functions and the ROWS framing clause.

To calculate a 7-day moving average when you have one record per day, the "window" or "frame" must encompass exactly 7 rows. In SQL windowing syntax, the CURRENT ROW counts as one of those days.

Therefore, to reach a total of 7, you need to look back at the 6 preceding rows ($6 + 1 = 7$).

Evaluating the Options:

- * Options A and B use the SUM() function. While the sum is part of an average, the question specifically asks for the average itself.
- * Option D is incorrect because 7 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW actually creates an 8-day window (the current day plus the seven days before it).
- * Option C is the 100% correct answer. It uses the AVG() aggregate function and correctly defines the frame as 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW, ensuring the calculation reflects exactly one week of data including the current day.

NEW QUESTION # 42

You are tasked with ingesting clickstream data from a website into Snowflake for real-time analytics. The website generates approximately 100,000 events per minute. The business requires insights into user behavior with a maximum latency of 5 minutes. Which data collection strategy would be MOST appropriate to meet these requirements, considering both cost and near real-time needs?

- A. Batch ingestion using Snowpipe with file sizes of 1GB uploaded every 15 minutes.
- B. Scheduled task using a Python script to extract data from an API endpoint every 10 minutes.
- C. Near real-time ingestion using Snowpipe with auto-ingest enabled and micro-batches of data.
- D. Directly inserting data using JDBC from the web application.
- E. Utilizing a third-party ETL tool to transfer data in hourly batches.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Near real-time ingestion using Snowpipe with auto-ingest is the most appropriate choice. It provides low latency (minutes), scales well with high data volume, and is cost-effective compared to maintaining a custom solution or paying for a full-fledged ETL tool for this specific scenario. Batch processing introduces too much latency (15 minutes or more), scheduled tasks can become resource

intensive and JDBC inserts directly from the application can create performance bottlenecks and security concerns.

NEW QUESTION # 43

You are tasked with identifying potential data sources for a new marketing analytics dashboard. The dashboard needs to provide insights into customer behavior across various touchpoints. Which of the following would be the MOST appropriate data sources to consider?

- A. Database containing HR employee data.
- B. Social media activity data ingested via a third-party API and stored in a relational database.
- C. Salesforce data containing customer interactions and sales opportunities.
- D. IoT sensor data containing temperature readings.
- E. Website clickstream data stored in AWS S3 buckets in Parquet format.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

Options A, B, and C are the most relevant data sources for a marketing analytics dashboard focused on customer behavior. Website clickstream data (A) provides insights into user interactions on the website. Social media activity data (B) offers insights into customer sentiment and engagement. Salesforce data (C) provides information about customer interactions and sales opportunities. HR employee data (D) and IoT sensor data (E) are less relevant to customer behavior and marketing analytics.

NEW QUESTION # 44

A Data Analyst created a model called modelX using SNOWFLAKE.ML.FORECAST. The Analyst needs to predict the next few values and save the result directly into tableX. What step does the Analyst need to take after calling the modelX!FORECAST function?

- A. Load the function call results directly INTO tableX.
- B. Create the table by querying the RESULT_SCAN.
- C. List the cache content, then use the data saved in the RESULT_SCAN for tableX.
- D. Pass the new table as a function argument.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Snowflake Cortex ML functions, such as FORECAST, return a tabular result set when called using the instance method syntax (e.g., CALL modelX!FORECAST(...)). While this output is visible in the Snowsight results pane, the CALL statement itself cannot be used directly as a subquery within a standard INSERT INTO or CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) statement.

To persist the results of a model's prediction into a permanent table (tableX), the Data Analyst must utilize the RESULT_SCAN table function. Snowflake stores the results of every query and function call in a temporary cache for 24 hours. The RESULT_SCAN function allows you to treat that cache as a queryable table.

The standard workflow is:

- * Execute the forecast: CALL modelX!FORECAST(FORECASTING_PERIODS => 12);
- * Immediately after, use the LAST_QUERY_ID() function to identify the query that generated the forecast results.
- * Create the table by querying that result set: CREATE TABLE tableX AS SELECT * FROM TABLE (RESULT_SCAN(LAST_QUERY_ID())); Evaluating the Options:
- * Option A is incorrect because the CALL syntax does not support a direct INTO clause for table creation.
- * Option B is incorrect because passing a table as an argument is part of the training or input phase, not the output persistence phase.
- * Option D is overly complex and contains non-standard terminology ("List the cache content").
- * Option C is the 100% correct answer. It reflects the required "post-processing" step in the Snowflake Data Cloud to bridge the gap between procedural model calls and relational table storage.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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