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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions (Q157-Q162):

NEW QUESTION # 157

A data engineer is responsible for a Snowflake data pipeline that ingests data from multiple external sources, transforms it, and loads it into a data warehouse. The engineer needs to implement a notification system to alert them when specific data quality issues occur, such as data duplication exceeding a threshold or a sudden drop in data volume. Which approach offers the MOST flexible and scalable solution for implementing these notifications?

- A. Develop custom SQL scripts to periodically query the data for quality issues and send email notifications using Snowflake's stored procedures and the 'EMAIL' external function.
- **B. Implement a data quality monitoring tool that integrates with Snowflake via JDBC/ODBC and uses its own rules engine and notification system to detect and alert on data quality issues.**
- C. Rely solely on Snowflake's Data Sharing feature to share the data with a data quality team who will manually review the data and report any issues.
- **D. Create a series of Snowflake Tasks that execute SQL queries to check for data quality issues. If an issue is detected, the task triggers an external function to send a notification to a messaging service (e.g., AWS SNS, Azure Event Grid).**
- E. Use Snowflake's built-in resource monitors to track data volume and configure alerts based on predefined thresholds. This approach is simple but limited in its ability to detect complex data quality issues.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Options C and D provide the most flexible and scalable solutions. Using a dedicated data quality monitoring tool (C) offers a comprehensive solution with a rules engine and notification system. Option D allows for a modular and scalable approach where individual tasks check for specific data quality issues and trigger notifications via external functions. Option A is too limited. Option B lacks scalability and maintainability compared to dedicated tools or task-based solutions. Option E is a manual and inefficient approach.

NEW QUESTION # 158

You have a Snowflake table, 'raw_data', which contains a column 'data url' storing URLs pointing to CSV files with varying schemas. Each CSV file represents sales data, but the column names and data types can differ. You need to create a process to automatically discover the schema of each CSV file, load the data into Snowflake, and standardize the column names to 'order id', 'product id', 'quantity', and 'price'. Which of the following approaches best addresses this requirement, considering scalability and minimal manual intervention?

- **A. Create a Python-based external function that downloads the CSV file from the URL using a library like 'pandas', infers the schema using 'pandas.read_csv', maps the discovered column names to the standardized names, and returns the data as a JSON string. Then, create a Snowflake table with a VARIANT column, call the external function for each URL, and load the returned JSON data into the table. Create a view on top of it.**
- **B. Leverage a combination of Snowflake Scripting and External functions: create external function that infer the schema of the CSV, create temporary table based on identified schema, fetch the CSV data using SYSTEM\$URL GET using snowflake scripting, copy the data into the temporary table, transform the data into required structure, ingest into target table and finally drop the temporary table**
- C. Create a Snowflake external table that points to the external stage. Define a single file format to be used by external table. Define a pipe that uses 'COPY INTO' to ingest data into external table from the files found at the file URLs.

- D. Create a stored procedure that iterates through each URL in 'raw_data' , downloads the CSV file using 'SYSTEM\$URL_GET' , parses the CSV header to determine the column names, manually maps the discovered column names to the standardized names, creates a temporary table with the discovered schema, loads the data into the temporary table, transforms the data to use the standardized column names, and then inserts the transformed data into a final target table. Drop the temporary table after successful insertion.
- E. Use Snowpipe with auto-ingest to continuously load the CSV files into a VARIANT column in a staging table. Create a series of views on top of the staging table, each view attempting to extract data based on different potential schema variations. Union all the views together to create a single consolidated view.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Option C is the most suitable approach. It leverages the power of Python and the 'pandas' library within an external function to handle the complexities of schema discovery and standardization. The external function isolates the data transformation logic, making the Snowflake SQL code cleaner. Option E is also valid as it encapsulates the schema discovery and dynamic table creation in Snowflake Scripting. Options A is error prone and not scalable. Option B uses 'VARIANT' column, but requires creation of a lot of views. Option D is incorrect since External Tables do not support data coming from URLs but rather from external stages.

NEW QUESTION # 159

You are tasked with creating a Python script to load data from a CSV file stored in an AWS S3 bucket into a Snowflake table. You have the following requirements: 1. Use the 'COPY INTO' command for efficient data loading. 2. Handle potential schema evolution in the CSV file (e.g., new columns being added). 3. Automatically create the target table if it doesn't exist, inferring the schema from the CSV. Which combination of Snowflake Python connector functionalities and 'COPY INTO' options would best address these requirements, assuming you have an AWS IAM role configured for Snowflake access to S3?

- ☐ Use 'pandas.read_csv()' to read the CSV into a DataFrame, then use 'df.to_sql()' to load the DataFrame into Snowflake, setting 'if_exists='replace'.
- ☐ Use the Snowflake Python connector to execute a 'CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS' statement with a predefined schema, followed by a 'COPY INTO' command with the 'ON_ERROR = CONTINUE' option.
- ☐ Use the Snowflake Python connector to execute a 'COPY INTO' command with the 'ON_ERROR = CONTINUE' and 'MATCH_BY_COLUMN_NAME = CASE_INSENSITIVE' options, and enable 'AUTO_CREATE_TABLE = TRUE' feature flag in your Snowflake session parameters
- ☐ Use 'SnowflakeCursor.execute_stream()' function with pandas DataFrame as input.
- ☐ Use 'pandas.read_csv()' to read the CSV into a DataFrame, manually inspect the DataFrame's columns, construct a 'CREATE TABLE' statement based on those columns, and then use 'df.to_sql()' with 'if_exists='append'.

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option C is the most effective solution. 'ON_ERROR = CONTINUE' allows the 'COPY INTO' command to proceed even if it encounters errors (e.g., due to extra columns). 'MATCH_BY_COLUMN_NAME = CASE_INSENSITIVE' handles slight variations in column names between the CSV and the Snowflake table. Setting 'AUTO_CREATE_TABLE = TRUE' in the Snowflake session (this is a hypothetical feature, Snowflake doesn't directly have AUTO_CREATE_TABLE in COPY INTO, so this tests knowledge of workarounds and understanding of COPY INTO capabilities). Other options have drawbacks. Option A doesn't directly use COPY INTO and is generally slower. Option B requires a predefined schema, negating the ability to handle schema evolution. Option D is used with in memory stream, rather s3. Option E involves manual schema inspection and construction, which is cumbersome and error-prone.

NEW QUESTION # 160

You have configured a Kafka Connector to load JSON data into a Snowflake table named 'ORDERS'. The JSON data contains nested structures. However, Snowflake is only receiving the top- level fields, and the nested fields are being ignored. Which configuration option within the Kafka Connector needs to be adjusted to correctly flatten and load the nested JSON data into Snowflake?

- A. Enable the 'snowflake.ingest.stage' property and set it to a Snowflake internal stage.
- B. Use the 'transforms' configuration with the 'org.apache.kafka.connect.transforms.ExtractField\$Value' transformation to extract specific fields.

- C. Configure the 'snowflake.data.field.name' property to specify the column in the Snowflake table where the entire JSON should be loaded as a VARIANT.
- D. Set the 'value.converter.schemas.enable' property to 'true'.
- E. Apply the 'org.apache.kafka.connect.transforms.Flatten' transformation to the 'transforms' configuration.

Answer: E

Explanation:

The correct answer is E. The 'org.apache.kafka.connect.transforms.Flatten' transformation is designed specifically for flattening nested JSON structures within Kafka Connect. By applying this transformation to the 'transforms' configuration of the Kafka Connector, you can instruct the connector to recursively flatten the nested JSON data before loading it into Snowflake, ensuring that all fields are accessible. Option A utilizes stages and is unrelated to nested structures. Option B enables schemas, which is useful for Avro, but does not inherently flatten nested structures. Option C allows for extraction but would require multiple transformations for each field and would be cumbersome. Option D will only load the full JSON but would not flatten it, failing the requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 161

Consider the following scenario: You are ingesting JSON data from an external stage into Snowflake. The JSON data contains an array of objects, where each object represents a product with attributes like 'product id', 'name', and 'price'. However, sometimes the 'price' field is missing entirely from some product objects. You want to load this data into a Snowflake table with columns 'product_id', 'name', and 'price' (defined as NUMBER). How can you handle the missing 'price' field gracefully during the COPY INTO operation, ensuring that missing prices are represented as NULL in the Snowflake table without causing errors?

- A. Define the 'price' column in the Snowflake table as NUMBER and use the DEFAULT NULL clause. The COPY INTO statement will automatically insert NULL values for missing fields.
- B. Pre-process the JSON data before loading into Snowflake, adding a 'price': null field to any product object missing the price.
- C. Define the 'price' column in the Snowflake table as VARIANT. After the data is loaded, create a view that extracts the price using the 'GET' function and converts it to NUMBER using 'TO NUMBER'. Handle NULL values in the view using 'price' || ', NULL, TO 'price''))'.
- D. Define the 'price' column in the Snowflake table as NUMBER and use a transformation within the COPY INTO statement to handle missing prices: 'TRANSFORMATION = (price =
- E. Define the 'price' column in the Snowflake table as VARCHAR. During data loading use the NULLIFEMPTY function within the COPY INTO statement: 'TRANSFORMATION=

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option B is the most effective approach using Snowflake's built-in features. TRY TO NUMBER will return NULL if 'price' is missing, ensuring that NULL is inserted into the NUMBER column, avoiding errors. Option A does not work, DEFAULT NULL is not respected on column mappings. C does not work since VARCHAR and NULLIFEMPTY do not meet all the requirements. Option D works, but is not the most efficient. Option E requires unnecessary pre-processing.

NEW QUESTION # 162

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