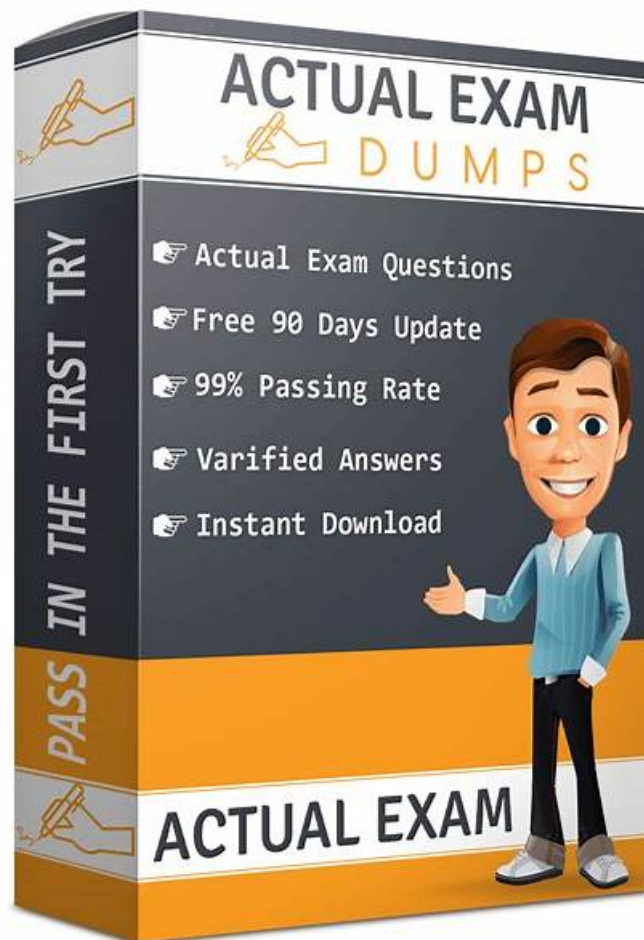


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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions (Q334-Q339):

NEW QUESTION # 334

You are designing a data pipeline to load JSON data from an AWS S3 bucket into a Snowflake table. The JSON files have varying schemas, and you want to use schema evolution to handle changes. You are using a named external stage with 'AUTO REFRESH = TRUE'. You notice that some files are not being ingested, and the COPY HISTORY shows 'Invalid JSON' errors. Which of the following actions would BEST address this issue while minimizing manual intervention?

- A. Implement a pre-processing step using a Snowpark Python UDF to cleanse the JSON files in the stage before the COPY INTO command is executed. This UDF should handle schema variations and correct any invalid JSON structures.
- B. Create a separate landing stage for potentially invalid JSON files and use a task to validate the files before moving them to the main stage for ingestion into Snowflake.
- C. Re-create the stage with the 'AUTO REFRESH = FALSE' parameter and manually refresh the stage metadata after each file is uploaded. This gives more control over which files are processed.
- D. Modify the COPY INTO statement to include 'ON ERROR = SKIP FILE' to ignore files with invalid JSON and continue loading other files. This ensures the pipeline continues without interruption.
- E. Adjust the file format definition associated with the stage to be more permissive, allowing for variations in the JSON structure. For example, use 'STRIP OUTER ARRAY = TRUE' and configure error handling within the file format.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best approach is to use a Snowpark Python UDF (option C) to pre-process and cleanse the JSON files. This allows for handling schema variations and correcting invalid JSON structures before loading them into Snowflake. 'ON ERROR = SKIP FILE' might skip important data without proper investigation. A landing stage (option B) adds complexity and requires additional automation. Making the file format too permissive (option D) may lead to incorrect data loading. Disabling auto-refresh (option E) defeats the purpose of a continuous data pipeline.

NEW QUESTION # 335

A data engineering team is building a real-time data pipeline in Snowflake. Data arrives continuously and needs to be processed with minimal latency. The team is using Snowflake Streams and Tasks for incremental data processing. However, they are encountering issues where the tasks are sometimes skipped or delayed, leading to data inconsistencies. Which combination of actions would BEST address these issues and ensure reliable near real-time data processing?

- A. Adjust the 'ERROR_INTEGRATION' parameter on the task definition to send notifications when tasks fail. This allows for manual intervention but does not prevent skipping.
- B. Disable task scheduling and rely solely on Snowflake's Auto-Resume feature for warehouses. This simplifies the pipeline and reduces the chance of errors.
- C. Increase the warehouse size to ensure sufficient compute resources. This will prevent tasks from being skipped due to resource contention.
- D. Monitor the 'TASK HISTORY' view regularly to identify skipped or delayed tasks and manually re-run them as needed. This is a reactive approach and does not prevent future occurrences.
- E. Configure the tasks to run using a serverless compute model (Snowflake-managed compute). Ensure the parameter is set to a higher value and implement error handling within the task using TRY/CATCH blocks.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option C is the best solution. Serverless compute allows Snowflake to automatically manage resources for the tasks, ensuring they are not skipped due to insufficient compute. Setting 'SUSPEND TASK AFTER NUM FAILURES' avoids immediate suspension after a transient failure, and TRY/CATCH allows for robust error handling. Increasing warehouse size (A) may help, but serverless provides better elasticity. B only provides notification. D is incorrect as disabling tasks removes automation. E is a reactive approach.

NEW QUESTION # 336

A data engineer is using the Snowflake Spark connector to write data to a Snowflake table. The write operation fails consistently with the error 'net.snowflake.client.jdbc.SnowflakeSQLException: SQL execution error: String ' ' is too long (maximum is

16777216)). Which of the following is the most likely cause and how can it be resolved using Spark Connector?

- The error indicates that a String column in the Snowflake table is not large enough to accommodate the data being written. Increase the size of the column in Snowflake using 'ALTER TABLE'.
- The Snowflake warehouse is overloaded. Increase the warehouse size to improve performance and resolve the error.
- Spark is attempting to write null values to a non-nullable column in Snowflake. Update the Spark code to handle null values appropriately or use a default value.
- One or more string fields in the Spark DataFrame exceed the maximum allowed length for string columns in Snowflake (16MB). Truncate the string fields in the Spark DataFrame before writing to Snowflake. A potential solution using Spark is `df.withColumn("column_name", substring(col("column_name"), 0, 16777216))`.
- The Snowflake Spark connector is not configured correctly. Verify the connection parameters and ensure that the correct Snowflake account and warehouse are specified.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The error message clearly states that a string is too long. While options A might seem plausible, it is better to pre-process data on spark using `0, 16777216))`. This helps to ensure data conforms to the desired constraints before reaching snowflake. Option B addresses performance, but is not a root cause of the error. Option C relates to nulls but the error message is for maximum string length.

NEW QUESTION # 337

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. 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**
- B. 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.
- **C. 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.**
- 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. 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.

Answer: A,C

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 # 338

You are tasked with creating a Snowpark Java stored procedure to calculate a complex, custom rolling average for a time series dataset. This rolling average requires access to external libraries for statistical calculations. Which of the following steps are

necessary to successfully deploy and execute this stored procedure?

- A. Create a stored procedure in Snowflake, specifying the fully qualified path to the JAR file in the stage, the handler class, and the return type.
- B. Package the Java code and all necessary external libraries into a single JAR file.
- C. Grant the necessary privileges on the stage and the database to the role executing the stored procedure.
- D. Upload the JAR file to a Snowflake stage.
- E. All of the above.

Answer: E

Explanation:

All the steps mentioned are necessary. The Java code and its dependencies must be packaged into a JAR (A), which is then uploaded to a Snowflake stage (B). The stored procedure needs to be created with a reference to the JAR file and the handler (C), and finally, appropriate permissions must be granted (D). Therefore, option E is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 339

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