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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q179-Q184):

NEW QUESTION # 179
A company stores web analytics data in a Snowflake table named 'WEB EVENTS. This table includes a 'USER ID column, a 'TIMESTAMP' column indicating when the event occurred, and a 'EVENT TYPE column that captures the type of event (e.g., 'page_view', 'add_to_cart', 'purchase'). The data analysts want to enrich this data to identify the first and last event times for each user. Which Snowflake features or functions would be MOST appropriate and efficient for achieving this enrichment?

- A. Using a lateral view combined with a table function to find the first and last event times.
- B. Using window functions such as FIRST _ VALUE and 'LAST_VALUE partitioned by 'USER_ID and ordered by 'TIMESTAMP' to find the first and last event times.
- C. Using a simple GROUP BY clause on 'USER ID to find the minimum and maximum timestamp.
- D. Using a correlated subquery to find the minimum and maximum timestamp for each user in the 'WEB EVENTS' table.
- E. Creating a stored procedure that iterates through each user ID and finds the minimum and maximum timestamp using separate queries.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Window functions are the most efficient approach for calculating aggregate values (like minimum and maximum) within partitions (in this case, per user) without requiring self-joins or subqueries. Correlated subqueries can be inefficient for large datasets. Stored procedures with iteration are generally slower than set-based operations. Lateral views are more suitable for exploding array structures, not for finding min/max values. A simple GROUP BY would provide the overall minimum and maximum, not per user.

NEW QUESTION # 180
You are designing a system to ingest data from a high-volume sensor network. The sensors send data in a custom binary format to an on-premise message queue (e.g., RabbitMQ). The data needs to be converted to a structured format (e.g., JSON) before being loaded into Snowflake. Choose the most effective approach to ensure data integrity, scalability, and near-real-time ingestion.

- A. Deploy a stream processing engine (e.g., Apache Kafka Streams, Apache Flink) on-premise to consume messages from the queue, convert the binary data to JSON, and then write the JSON data to a cloud storage location (e.g., S3, Azure Blob Storage, GCS). Configure Snowpipe to load the JSON data into Snowflake.
- B. Create a Snowflake external function that connects to the message queue and converts the binary data to JSON during the COPY INTO process.
- C. Use a third-party data integration platform that supports connecting to message queues, converting binary data, and loading data into Snowflake.
- D. Develop a custom application that subscribes to the message queue, converts the binary data to JSON, and then uses the Snowflake JDBC driver to insert the data directly into Snowflake.
- E. Use an on-premise gateway to expose the RabbitMQ as a REST API, then use a Snowflake external function to call the exposed API.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Options B and D provide robust and scalable solutions. Option B leverages a dedicated data integration platform, which often provides pre-built connectors for message queues, binary data conversion capabilities, and optimized Snowflake integration. Option D utilizes a stream processing engine, offering the scalability and fault tolerance necessary for high-volume data streams. The stream processing engine can perform the binary-to-JSON conversion and write the structured data to cloud storage for Snowpipe to ingest. Option A lacks scalability and fault tolerance. Option C might be limited by the external function execution time and concurrency. Option E creates an unnecesssary intermediate REST API which can affect performance and also does not inherently solve the binary conversion problem.

NEW QUESTION # 181
You are tasked with loading a large CSV file containing website traffic data into Snowflake. The CSV file has the following characteristics: Header row is present. Fields are enclosed in double quotes. The delimiter is a pipe (l) character. One column, 'timestamp' , is stored as milliseconds since the epoch and needs to be converted to a Snowflake TIMESTAMP NTZ. Which of the following COPY INTO statement options would correctly load the data, handle the delimiter and quotes, and convert the 'timestamp' column?

```
RANSFORM_COLUMN (timestamp = TO_TIMESTAMP_NTZ(timestamp/1000));

) COPY INTO my_table FROM @my_stage/data.csv FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV FIELD_DELIMITER = '|' FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = '"' SKIP_HEADER = 1
ATE_FORMAT = 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS') TRANSFORM_COLUMN (timestamp = TO_TIMESTAMP_NTZ(timestamp));

) COPY INTO my_table FROM @my_stage/data.csv FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV FIELD_DELIMITER = '|' FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = '"' SKIP_HEADER = 1
RANSFORM_COLUMN (timestamp = TO_TIMESTAMP_NTZ(CAST(timestamp AS BIGINT)/1000));

) COPY INTO my_table FROM @my_stage/data.csv FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV FIELD_DELIMITER = '|' FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = '"' SKIP_HEADER = 1
ATE_FORMAT = 'EPOCH_MILLIS') TRANSFORM_COLUMN (timestamp = TO_TIMESTAMP_NTZ(timestamp));

) COPY INTO my_table FROM @my_stage/data.csv FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV FIELD_DELIMITER = '|' FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = '"' SKIP_HEADER = 1
```


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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option E is correct because it correctly handles the milliseconds since epoch conversion. It casts the 'timestamp' column to a to ensure accurate division and then divides by 1000 to convert milliseconds to seconds before applying TO_TIMESTAMP_NTZ. Option A is incorrect because timestamp could be a String. Option B is incorrect as date format is not relevant here and it doesn't divide by 1000. Option C is incorrect because BIGINT might not be sufficient for large timestamps. Option D is incorrect because = 'EPOCH MILLIS" is used in file format options, not transform column.

NEW QUESTION # 182
How do Snowsight dashboards facilitate the presentation of data for business use analyses?

- A. They enable diverse data representation for effective analyses.
- B. Snowsight dashboards are exclusively text-based, limiting analyses.
- C. Snowsight limits data representation options, hindering analyses.
- D. Snowsight doesn't support visual data representation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Snowsight dashboards enable diverse data representation for effective analyses in business use cases.

NEW QUESTION # 183
You observe that a Snowflake query, intended to perform aggregations on a 'SALES table (partitioned by 'SALE DATE), exhibits unexpectedly poor performance despite the data being relatively well clustered. Further investigation reveals that a user recently modified the 'SESSION' parameter NTE OUTPUT FORMAT to 'YYYY-MM'. The aggregation query filters the 'SALES' table using a 'WHERE clause on 'SALE DATE. Which of the following explains the performance degradation, and what actions can be taken to remediate?

- A. The change in alters the internal storage format of 'SALE_DATE, invalidating existing clustering metadata. Re-clustering the 'SALES' table is required.
- B. The change in increases the size of the query's result set, leading to network bottlenecks. Reduce the number of columns returned by the query.
- C. The parameter is irrelevant to query performance as it only affects the output representation of dates. The performance issue is due to a different factor, such as insufficient warehouse size.
- D. The modified causes Snowflake to perform implicit conversions on 'SALE_DATE in the 'WHERE clause, preventing partition pruning. Modify the query to use a consistent date format or reset the session parameter.
- E. The change in impacts the cost-based optimizer and impacts the explain plan, causing a full table scan, use 'ALTER SESSION SET DATE OUTPUT FORMAT = 'AUTO".

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
The parameter itself doesn't change underlying data or invalidate clustering directly (A). While a larger result set can impact network (C), it's less likely than partition pruning issues in this scenario. 'DATE OUTPUT FORMAT can affect query performance if it causes implicit conversion on 'DATE columns in 'WHERE clauses, which can prevent partition pruning; setting it back to 'AUTO' or default behavior fixes this. The optimizer can be affected, forcing full table scan which is sub-optimal.

NEW QUESTION # 184
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