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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which copy options are not supported by CREATE PIPE...AS COPY FROM command?

- A. MATCH_BY_COLUMN_NAME = CASE_SENSITIVE | CASE_INSENSITIVE | NONE
- B. ON_ERROR = ABORT_STATEMENT

- C. FILES = ('file_name1' [, 'file_name2', ...])
- D. VALIDATION_MODE = RETURN_n_ROWS | RETURN_ERRORS | RETURN_ALL_ERRORS
- E. FORCE = TRUE | FALSE

Answer: A,B,C,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 18

Refer to the exhibit.

Exhibit

The exhibit shows the Snowflake web interface. On the left, a tree view shows the database structure: DB1 contains INFORMATION_SCHEMA, PUBLIC, SH1, and SH2. SH1 contains a table TBL1 and no views. SH2 contains a table TBL2 and no views. On the right, two panels are visible. The top panel, titled 'Databases > DB1', shows the 'Stages' tab with a table listing STAGE1 in schema SH1, located at Snowflake. The bottom panel, also titled 'Databases > DB1', shows the 'File Formats' tab with a table listing FF_PIPE_1 in schema SH1, with type CSV.

Based on the architecture in the image, how can the data from DB1 be copied into TBL2? (Select TWO).

- A.

```
use database DB1;
use schema SH2;
copy into TBL2
  from @DB1.SH1.STAGE1
  file_format = (format_name = DB1.SH1.FF_PIPE_1);
```

- B.

```
use database DB1;
use schema SH2;
copy into DB1.SH2.TBL2
  from @STAGE1
  file_format = (format_name = DB1.SH1.FF_PIPE_1);
```

- C.

```
use database DB1;
use schema SH1;
copy into DB1.SH2.TBL2
  from @STAGE1
  file_format = (format_name = FF_PIPE_1);
```

- D.

```
use database DB1;
use schema SH2;
copy into TBL2
  from @STAGE1
  file_format = (format_name = FF_PIPE_1);
```

```

use database DB1;
use schema SH2;
copy into DB1.SH2.TBL2
  from @DB1.SH1.STAGE1
  file_format = (format_name = FF_PIPEL1);

```

- E.

Answer: D,E

NEW QUESTION # 19

An Architect has designed a data pipeline that is receiving small CSV files from multiple sources. All of the files are landing in one location. Specific files are filtered for loading into Snowflake tables using the copy command. The loading performance is poor. What changes can be made to improve the data loading performance?

- A. Create a specific storage landing bucket to avoid file scanning.
- **B. Create a multi-cluster warehouse and merge smaller files to create bigger files.**
- C. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse.
- D. Change the file format from CSV to JSON.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation, the data loading performance can be improved by following some best practices and guidelines for preparing and staging the data files. One of the recommendations is to aim for data files that are roughly 100-250 MB (or larger) in size compressed, as this will optimize the number of parallel operations for a load. Smaller files should be aggregated and larger files should be split to achieve this size range. Another recommendation is to use a multi-cluster warehouse for loading, as this will allow for scaling up or out the compute resources depending on the load demand. A single-cluster warehouse may not be able to handle the load concurrency and throughput efficiently. Therefore, by creating a multi-cluster warehouse and merging smaller files to create bigger files, the data loading performance can be improved. Reference:

Data Loading Considerations

Preparing Your Data Files

Planning a Data Load

NEW QUESTION # 20

A company has a source system that provides JSON records for various IoT operations. The JSON is loading directly into a persistent table with a variant field. The data is quickly growing to 100s of millions of records and performance is becoming an issue. There is a generic access pattern that is used to filter on the create_date key within the variant field. What can be done to improve performance?

- A. Alter the target table to include additional fields pulled from the JSON records. This would include a create_date field with a datatype of varchar. When this field is used in the filter, partition pruning will occur.
- B. Validate the size of the warehouse being used. If the record count is approaching 100s of millions, size XL will be the minimum size required to process this amount of data.
- **C. Alter the target table to include additional fields pulled from the JSON records. This would include a create_date field with a datatype of time stamp. When this field is used in the filter, partition pruning will occur.**
- D. Incorporate the use of multiple tables partitioned by date ranges. When a user or process needs to query a particular date range, ensure the appropriate base table is used.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* The correct answer is C because it improves the performance of queries by reducing the amount of data scanned and processed. By adding a create_date field with a timestamp data type, Snowflake can automatically cluster the table based on this field and prune the micro-partitions that do not match the filter condition. This avoids the need to parse the JSON data and access the variant field for every record.

* Option B is incorrect because it does not improve the performance of queries. By adding a create_date field with a varchar data type, Snowflake cannot automatically cluster the table based on this field and

* prune the micro-partitions that do not match the filter condition. This still requires parsing the JSON data and accessing the variant

field for every record.

* Option C is incorrect because it does not address the root cause of the performance issue. By validating the size of the warehouse being used, Snowflake can adjust the compute resources to match the data volume and parallelize the query execution. However, this does not reduce the amount of data scanned and processed, which is the main bottleneck for queries on JSON data.

* Option D is incorrect because it adds unnecessary complexity and overhead to the data loading and querying process. By incorporating the use of multiple tables partitioned by date ranges, Snowflake can reduce the amount of data scanned and processed for queries that specify a date range. However, this requires creating and maintaining multiple tables, loading data into the appropriate table based on the date, and joining the tables for queries that span multiple date ranges. References:

* Snowflake Documentation: Loading Data Using Snowpipe: This document explains how to use Snowpipe to continuously load data from external sources into Snowflake tables. It also describes the syntax and usage of the COPY INTO command, which supports various options and parameters to control the loading behavior, such as ON_ERROR, PURGE, and SKIP_FILE.

* Snowflake Documentation: Date and Time Data Types and Functions: This document explains the different data types and functions for working with date and time values in Snowflake. It also describes how to set and change the session timezone and the system timezone.

* Snowflake Documentation: Querying Metadata: This document explains how to query the metadata of the objects and operations in Snowflake using various functions, views, and tables. It also describes how to access the copy history information using the COPY_HISTORY function or the COPY_HISTORY view.

* Snowflake Documentation: Loading JSON Data: This document explains how to load JSON data into Snowflake tables using various methods, such as the COPY INTO command, the INSERT command, or the PUT command. It also describes how to access and query JSON data using the dot notation, the FLATTEN function, or the LATERAL join.

* Snowflake Documentation: Optimizing Storage for Performance: This document explains how to optimize the storage of data in Snowflake tables to improve the performance of queries. It also describes the concepts and benefits of automatic clustering, search optimization service, and materialized views.

NEW QUESTION # 21

When using the Snowflake Connector for Kafka, what data formats are supported for the messages? (Choose two.)

- A. Parquet
- B. XML
- C. Avro
- D. JSON
- E. CSV

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The data formats that are supported for the messages when using the Snowflake Connector for Kafka are Avro and JSON. These are the two formats that the connector can parse and convert into Snowflake table rows. The connector supports both schemaless and schematized JSON, as well as Avro with or without a schema registry¹. The other options are incorrect because they are not supported data formats for the messages. CSV, XML, and Parquet are not formats that the connector can parse and convert into Snowflake table rows. If the messages are in these formats, the connector will load them as VARIANT data type and store them as raw strings in the table². References: Snowflake Connector for Kafka | Snowflake Documentation, Loading Protobuf Data using the Snowflake Connector for Kafka | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 22

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