

# Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 Snowflake DEA-C01 Marvelous Certification Test Questions



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## Snowflake DEA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data Movement: Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers are assessed on their proficiency to load, ingest, and troubleshoot data in Snowflake. It evaluates skills in building continuous data pipelines, configuring connectors, and designing data sharing solutions.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Security: The Security topic of the DEA-C01 test covers the principles of Snowflake security, including the management of system roles and data governance. It measures the ability to secure data and ensure compliance with policies, crucial for maintaining secure data environments for Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data Transformation: The SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer exam evaluates skills in using User-Defined Functions (UDFs), external functions, and stored procedures. It assesses the ability to handle semi-structured data and utilize Snowpark for transformations. This section ensures Snowflake engineers can effectively transform data within Snowflake environments, critical for data manipulation tasks.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Performance Optimization: This topic assesses the ability to optimize and troubleshoot underperforming queries in Snowflake. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge in configuring optimal solutions, utilizing caching, and monitoring data pipelines. It focuses on ensuring engineers can enhance performance based on specific scenarios, crucial for Snowflake Data Engineers and Software Engineers.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Storage and Data Protection: The topic tests the implementation of data recovery features and the understanding of Snowflake's Time Travel and micro-partitions. Engineers are evaluated on their ability to create new environments through cloning and ensure data protection, highlighting essential skills for maintaining Snowflake data integrity and accessibility.</li></ul>

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### Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

#### NEW QUESTION # 78

Streams cannot be created to query change data on which of the following objects? [Select All that Apply]

- A. Standard tables, including shared tables.
- B. Directory tables
- C. Views, including secure views
- D. External tables
- E. Query Log Tables

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Explanation

Streams supports all the listed objects except Query Log tables.

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

What is a characteristic of the use of binding variables in JavaScript stored procedures in Snowflake?

- A. All Snowflake first-class objects can be bound
- B. Users are restricted from binding JavaScript variables because they create SQL injection attack vulnerabilities
- C. All types of JavaScript variables can be bound
- D. Only JavaScript variables of type number, string and sfDate can be bound

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

A characteristic of the use of binding variables in JavaScript stored procedures in Snowflake is that only JavaScript variables of type number, string and sfDate can be bound. Binding variables are a way to pass values from JavaScript variables to SQL statements within a stored procedure. Binding variables can improve the security and performance of the stored procedure by preventing SQL injection attacks and reducing the parsing overhead. However, not all types of JavaScript variables can be bound. Only the primitive types number and string, and the Snowflake-specific type sfDate, can be bound. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe a characteristic of the use of binding variables in JavaScript stored procedures in Snowflake. Option A is incorrect because authenticator is not a type of JavaScript variable, but a parameter of the snowflake.connector.connect function. Option B is incorrect because arrow\_number\_to\_decimal is not a type of JavaScript variable, but a parameter of the snowflake.connector.connect function. Option D is incorrect because users are not restricted from binding JavaScript variables, but encouraged to do so.

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

Within a Snowflake account permissions have been defined with custom roles and role hierarchies.

To set up column-level masking using a role in the hierarchy of the current user, what command would be used?

- A. `IS GRANTED TO INVOKER_ROLE`
- B. `CORRECT_ROLE`
- C. `IKVOKER_ROLE`
- D. `IS RCLE IN SESSION`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The IS\_ROLE\_IN\_SESSION function is used to set up column-level masking using a role in the hierarchy of the current user. Column-level masking is a feature in Snowflake that allows users to apply dynamic data masking policies to specific columns based on the roles of the users who access them. The IS\_ROLE\_IN\_SESSION function takes a role name as an argument and returns true if the role is in the current user's session, or false otherwise. The function can be used in a masking policy expression to determine whether to mask or unmask a column value based on the role of the user. For example:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE MASKING POLICY email_mask AS (val string) RETURNS string -> CASE WHEN  
IS_ROLE_IN_SESSION('HR') THEN val ELSE REGEXP_REPLACE(val, '(.)(.)(@.)(.*)', '[*****]') END;
```

In this example, the IS\_ROLE\_IN\_SESSION function is used to create a masking policy for an email column.

The masking policy returns the original email value if the user has the HR role in their session, or returns a masked email value with asterisks if not.

### NEW QUESTION # 81

A stream called TRANSACTIONS\_STM is created on top of a transactions table in a continuous pipeline running in Snowflake. After a couple of months, the TRANSACTIONS table is renamed transactio3\_raw to comply with new naming standards. What will happen to the TRANSACTIONS\_STM object?

- A. TRANSACTIONS\_STM will be stale and will need to be re-created
- B. TRANSACTIONS\_STM will be automatically renamed TRANSACTIONS\_RAW\_STM.
- C. Reading from the transactio3\_raw: stream will succeed for some time after the expected STALE\_TIME.
- D. TRANSACTIONS\_STM will keep working as expected

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

A stream is a Snowflake object that records the history of changes made to a table. A stream is associated with a specific table at the time of creation, and it cannot be altered to point to a different table later. Therefore, if the source table is renamed, the stream will become stale and will need to be re-created with the new table name. The other options are not correct because:

TRANSACTIONS\_STM will not keep working as expected, as it will lose track of the changes made to the renamed table.

TRANSACTIONS\_STM will not be automatically renamed TRANSACTIONS\_RAW\_STM, as streams do not inherit the name changes of their source tables.

Reading from the transactions\_stm stream will not succeed for some time after the expected STALE\_TIME, as streams do not have a STALE\_TIME property.

### NEW QUESTION # 82

A company has a data warehouse in Amazon Redshift. To comply with security regulations, the company needs to log and store all user activities and connection activities for the data warehouse.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket. Enable logging for the Amazon Redshift cluster. Specify the S3 bucket in the logging configuration to store the logs.
- B. Create an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume. Enable logging for the Amazon Redshift cluster. Write the logs to the EBS volume.
- C. Create an Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) file system. Enable logging for the Amazon Redshift cluster. Write logs to the EFS file system.
- D. Create an Amazon Aurora MySQL database. Enable logging for the Amazon Redshift cluster. Write the logs to a table in the Aurora MySQL database.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Amazon Redshift provides an option to log and store all user activities and connection activities for compliance and auditing purposes. Configuring logging to an Amazon S3 bucket is the recommended approach because:

Amazon S3 is cost-effective, scalable, and durable for storing large volumes of logs over time.

Amazon Redshift natively supports logging to S3, allowing user and connection logs to be easily enabled and stored directly in the specified S3 bucket.

Storing logs in S3 meets compliance needs and provides an efficient way to manage, archive, and retrieve logs for security reviews.

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