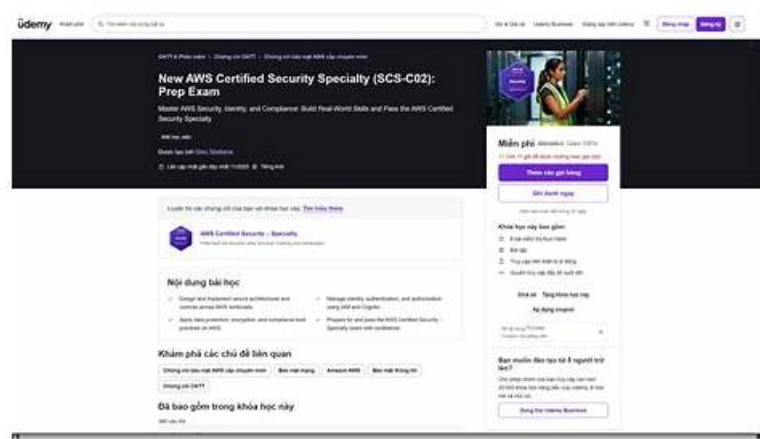


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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions (Q305-Q310):

NEW QUESTION # 305

You are tasked with designing a solution to load semi-structured data (JSON) from an AWS S3 bucket into a Snowflake table using Snowpipe and the REST API. The data in S3 is constantly being updated, and you need to ensure that only new or modified files are loaded into Snowflake. Which of the following steps are essential for implementing an efficient and cost-effective solution?

- A. Use the 'VALIDATION MODES copy option with 'RETURN_ALL RESULTS = TRUE to validate all data being loaded into the Snowflake table.
- B. Configure auto-ingest using SQS queue and SNOWPIPE object. No need to manually call the REST API endpoint for data loading.
- C. Configure Snowpipe to automatically detect new files in the S3 bucket using event notifications, but manually refresh the pipe using SYSTEM \$PIPE STATUS periodically to ensure that all files are processed.
- D. Configure an S3 event notification to trigger a REST API call to the Snowpipe endpoint whenever a new or modified file is added to the S3 bucket. The API call should include the file name in the request.

- E. Create a Snowflake external function that polls the S3 bucket every minute, checks for new files using the LIST command, and then calls the Snowpipe REST API endpoint for each new file.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Options A and E are the most efficient and cost-effective solutions. Option A utilizes S3 event notifications to trigger Snowpipe, loading only new files using REST API, and avoids unnecessary polling. Option E uses Snowflake's Auto Ingest feature. Auto ingest eliminates the need for manual Snowpipe calls through REST API and reduces latency. Option B involves inefficient polling. Option C involves unnecessary manual refreshing of the pipe. Option D focuses on data validation during the copy process but doesn't address the core requirement of efficient file detection and triggering.

NEW QUESTION # 306

Which of the following statements are accurate regarding the differences between SQL UDFs and Java UDFs in Snowflake? (Select two)

- A. SQL UDFs and Java UDFs are interchangeable, and there is no performance difference between them.
- B. Java UDFs always execute faster than SQL UDFs due to JVM optimizations.
- C. SQL UDFs can only be used for simple transformations and cannot execute external calls, while Java UDFs can perform complex logic and interact with external services via libraries.
- D. Java UDFs are deprecated and should not be used; instead, SQL UDFs are recommended for all scenarios.
- E. SQL UDFs are defined using SQL code within Snowflake, whereas Java UDFs require uploading a JAR file containing the compiled Java code.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

SQL UDFs are suitable for simpler transformations within Snowflake and cannot make external calls. They are defined directly using SQL code. Java UDFs, on the other hand, offer more flexibility by allowing complex logic implementation, interaction with external services/libraries via JAR files, and custom code. Java UDFs are generally perform better when complex transformations are needed, where SQL UDFs can become cumbersome. Performance depends on the workload. Option B is wrong because SQL UDFs are more performant for simpler tasks. Option D is wrong because it's highly dependant on workload, where options E is wrong as Java UDFs are very useful and not deprecated.

NEW QUESTION # 307

You are building a data pipeline in Snowflake that uses an external function to perform sentiment analysis on customer reviews stored in a table named 'CUSTOMER REVIEWS'. The external function 'sentiment_analyzer' is hosted on AWS Lambda and requires an API key for authentication. You want to ensure that the API key is securely passed to the Lambda function and prevent unauthorized access. Which of the following approaches represents the MOST secure and recommended method to manage the API key?

- A. Store the API key directly in the external function definition as a string literal within the 'AS' clause.
- B. Store the API key in a Snowflake table with restricted access and retrieve it within the external function's logic.
- C. Create a Snowflake secret object to store the API key and reference it in the external function definition using the 'USING' clause and 'SYSTEM\$GET SECRET' function.
- D. Pass the API key as a parameter to the external function each time it is called.
- E. Embed the API key directly into the AWS Lambda function's environment variables, avoiding any transmission from Snowflake.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Storing the API key directly in the function definition (A) or passing it as a parameter (B) exposes the key. Storing it in a table (D) is also less secure than using Snowflake secrets. While embedding the API key into the AWS Lambda function's environment variables (E) improves security, it doesn't address securing the key during transmission from Snowflake and offers no auditability. The most secure approach is to use a Snowflake secret object (C) to store the API key securely and reference it in the external function definition using the clause and 'SYSTEM\$GET SECRET' function. This method provides encryption at rest and in transit and allows for centralized management and auditing of secrets.

NEW QUESTION # 308

You are developing a data pipeline in Snowflake that processes sensitive customer data. You need to implement robust data governance controls, including column-level security and data masking. Which of the following combinations of Snowflake features, when used together, provides the MOST comprehensive solution for achieving this?

- A. Row access policies and data masking policies on base tables, supplemented with object tagging and column-level security policies on views that grant limited access to specific user roles.
- B. Data masking policies and network policies.
- C. Object tagging, column-level security policies (using views), and masking policies.
- D. Row-level security policies and data masking policies.
- E. Dynamic tables and masking policies.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Option E provides the most comprehensive solution. Here's why: Row access policies and data masking policies: These provide strong data protection at the row and column level. Using them on the base tables ensures that data is protected from the start. Object Tagging: Used to classify the sensitive data. Tagging sensitive data and then applying masking and Row level Policies Column-level security on views: Using views to grant access and using security policies on views protects the columns that should be accessed by each user Option B Provides column level security via views. Options A, C and D are incomplete solutions: A: Row-level security without column-level and data masking. C: Data masking without row-level and column-level security, also the masking does not protect against unauthorized access. D: Dynamic tables do not directly contribute to data governance controls.

NEW QUESTION # 309

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. 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.
- B. 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).
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- 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 # 310

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