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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

When optimizing query performance in Snowflake, what benefits does result caching provide?

- A. Limits data access for specific user roles
- B. Improves schema changes management
- C. Restricts query optimization
- D. Speeds up query execution by storing intermediate results

Answer: D

Explanation:

Result caching accelerates query execution by storing intermediate results, reducing processing time for repetitive or commonly accessed queries.

NEW QUESTION # 72

You are working with a table named 'PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS' that contains product descriptions in a 'description' (VARCHAR) column. You need to implement a solution to identify potentially sensitive information within these descriptions, specifically looking for mentions of credit card numbers or social security numbers (SSNs). You want to flag any description that contains either of these patterns. Which of the following Snowflake SQL snippets, leveraging scalar string functions and regular expressions, provides the most efficient and accurate way to achieve this? (Assume that valid credit card numbers are 16 digits and valid SSNs are in the format 'XXX-XX-XXXX'). Select all correct options.

- SELECT description FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS WHERE REGEXP_LIKE(description, '[0-9]{16}') OR REGEXP_LIKE(description, '[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{4}');
- SELECT description FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS WHERE CONTAINS(description, 'XXX-XX-XXXX') OR CONTAINS(description, 'XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX');
- SELECT description FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS WHERE REGEXP_LIKE(description, 'd(16)|d(3)-d(2)-d(4)');
- SELECT description FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS WHERE STARTS_WITH(description, 'Credit Card') OR STARTS_WITH(description, 'SSN');
- SELECT description FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS WHERE LOWER(description) LIKE '%credit card%' OR LOWER(description) LIKE '%social security number%'.

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

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Options A and C are both correct. Option A uses 'REGEXP_LIKE' with two separate regular expressions to search for a 16-digit number (credit card) and a 'XXX-XX-XXXX' pattern (SSN). Option C uses a single 'REGEXP LIKE' function with an alternation to combine both patterns into one regular expression, which is generally more efficient. Option B relies on 'CONTAINS' which performs a simple substring search, not regular expression matching; this will not accurately identify the patterns. Option D uses 'STARTS WITH' which will only identify descriptions that begin with the specified keywords, missing most cases. Option E uses 'LIKE operator for the mentioned words in the sentence that can be 'Credit Card' or 'Social Security Number', but this isn't a search for Credit card numbers or SSNs.

NEW QUESTION # 73

When manipulating data in Snowflake, what distinguishes aggregate functions from analytic functions?

- A. Aggregate functions work on entire datasets
- B. Analytic functions operate on individual rows within a partition
- C. Aggregate functions handle distinct value sets only
- D. Analytic functions return single calculated values

Answer: B

Explanation:

Analytic functions perform calculations on individual rows within a partition, while aggregate functions operate on entire datasets, making them distinct in their functionality.

NEW QUESTION # 74

You are tasked with creating a dashboard to visualize website traffic data'. The data is stored in a Snowflake table 'WEB EVENTS' with the following columns: 'EVENT_ID', 'USER_ID', 'EVENT_TIMESTAMP', 'PAGE_URL', 'SESSION_ID', and 'DEVICE_TYPE'. You need to calculate the average session duration for each device type, but the 'WEB EVENTS' table only contains individual events, not session start and end times. Assume a session is defined by a unique 'SESSION ID' for each 'USER ID'. You are given a window function to calculate the start time and end time for a given 'SESSION ID': First_value and last_value. What steps are crucial to calculate average session duration by 'DEVICE TYPE'?

- A. Calculate median of event timestamp using percentile_cont. Then calculate the difference between median and max timestamps.
- B. Calculate the sum of all 'EVENT_TIMESTAMP' values for each 'USER_ID'. Group by 'DEVICE_TYPE' and calculate the average.
- C. Use window functions to determine the start and end 'EVENT_TIMESTAMP' for each 'SESSION_ID'. Calculate the difference between these start and end times. Then, group by 'DEVICE_TYPE' and calculate the average of these differences.
- D. Simply group by 'DEVICE_TYPE' and calculate the average 'EVENT_TIMESTAMP'
- E. Calculate the difference between the maximum and minimum 'EVENT_TIMESTAMP' for each 'USER_ID'. Then, group by 'DEVICE_TYPE' and calculate the average of these differences.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option B correctly identifies the steps to calculate session duration. First determine Session Start and End time. 1) Use window functions to identify the start and end timestamp for a given SESSION_ID. 2) Calculate the difference between these timestamps. 3) Group by device type to arrive at the averages for session duration across the device_type. Option A is incorrect as it does not represent the session duration which needs to be calculated for a given Session_ID.

NEW QUESTION # 75

You are tasked with validating the data in a 'SALES' table. The table contains 'ORDER_ID', 'CUSTOMER_ID', 'PRODUCT_ID', 'SALE_DATE', and 'SALE_AMOUNT'. You need to identify orders where the 'SALE_AMOUNT' is negative or zero, indicating potential data entry errors, and also find orders with duplicate 'ORDER_ID' values but different 'SALE_AMOUNT' values. Which of the following queries, when combined, would efficiently achieve this validation?

```

 SELECT ORDER_ID FROM SALES WHERE SALE_AMOUNT <= 0; and SELECT ORDER_ID FROM SALES GROUP BY ORDER_ID HAVING COUNT( ) > 1;
 SELECT ORDER_ID, SALE_AMOUNT FROM SALES WHERE SALE_AMOUNT <= 0 UNION ALL SELECT ORDER_ID, SALE_AMOUNT FROM (SELECT ORDER_ID, SALE_AMOUNT, ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY ORDER_ID ORDER BY SALE_AMOUNT) as rn FROM SALES) WHERE rn > 1;
 SELECT ORDER_ID, SALE_AMOUNT FROM SALES WHERE SALE_AMOUNT <= 0; and SELECT s1.ORDER_ID, s1.SALE_AMOUNT FROM SALES s1 JOIN SALES s2 ON s1.ORDER_ID = s2.ORDER_ID AND s1.SALE_AMOUNT != s2.SALE_AMOUNT;
 SELECT ORDER_ID, SALE_AMOUNT FROM SALES WHERE SALE_AMOUNT <= 0 UNION ALL SELECT ORDER_ID, SALE_AMOUNT FROM SALES QUALIFY ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY ORDER_ID ORDER BY SALE_AMOUNT) > 1;
 SELECT ORDER_ID, SALE_AMOUNT FROM SALES WHERE SALE_AMOUNT <= 0; and SELECT ORDER_ID, ANY_VALUE(SALE_AMOUNT) FROM SALES GROUP BY ORDER_ID HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT SALE_AMOUNT) > 1;

```

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The first query 'SELECT ORDER_ID, SALE_AMOUNT FROM SALES WHERE SALE_AMOUNT <= 0;' identifies orders with non-positive sale amounts. The second query 'SELECT ORDER_ID, FROM SALES GROUP BY ORDER_ID HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT SALE_AMOUNT) > 1;' efficiently finds ORDER_IDs that have multiple distinct SALE_AMOUNT values, indicating duplicates with conflicting data. "ANY_VALUE" is used since we only care about the 'ORDER_ID'.

NEW QUESTION # 76

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