

# DAA-C01最新試験情報、DAA-C01学習範囲



さらに、MogiExam DAA-C01ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XjF9slm-7F-Rg18mfUNltUwF\\_EYQVG\\_t](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XjF9slm-7F-Rg18mfUNltUwF_EYQVG_t)

SnowflakeのDAA-C01試験に準備するために、たくさんの本と塾なしで、我々MogiExamのソフトを使用すればリラクスで目標を達成できます。弊社の商品はあなたの圧力を減少できます。それだけでなく、お金を無駄にする心配なあなたに保障を提供いたします。あなたは弊社の商品を利用して、一回でSnowflakeのDAA-C01試験に合格できなかつたら、弊社は全額で返金することを承諾いたします。

成功したいですか？ 目立ちたいですか？ 当社の製品を選択してください。数年間、優れたDAA-C01模擬試験教材を提供するように最善を尽くしています。当社の製品を選択した場合は、試験を受験して有効な認定資格を取得し、Snowflake DAA-C01模擬試験教材で大きなメリットを得ることができます。適切なポジションに応募する場合、SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Examが役立ちます。よろしければ、DAA-C01模擬テストファイルを使用して、新しい一步を踏み出し、より良い未来を実現してください。

>> DAA-C01最新試験情報 <<

## 完璧-便利なDAA-C01最新試験情報試験-試験の準備方法DAA-C01学習範囲

SnowflakeのDAA-C01認定試験に受かるのはあなたの技能を検証することだけでなく、あなたの専門知識を証明できて、上司は無駄にあなたを雇うことはしないことの証明書です。当面、IT業界でSnowflakeのDAA-C01認定試験の信頼できるソースが必要です。MogiExamはとても良い選択で、DAA-C01の試験を最も短い時間に縮められますから、あなたの費用とエネルギーを節約することができます。それに、あなたに美しい未来を作ること

## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam 認定 DAA-C01 試験問題 (Q47-Q52):

### 質問 # 47

This command was executed:

SQL

```
SELECT seq4(), uniform(1, 10, RANDOM(12))  
FROM TABLE(GENERATOR(TIMELIMIT=> NULL))  
ORDER BY 1;
```

How many rows will be generated?

- A. 0
- B. An infinite number
- C. 1
- **D. 2**

正解: D

解説:

The GENERATOR table function is used in Snowflake to produce a synthetic result set, typically for testing or creating dummy data. However, the GENERATOR function requires at least one of two parameters to be explicitly set to a positive value to produce any rows: ROWCOUNT or TIMELIMIT.

In the provided query, the user has set TIMELIMIT => NULL. In Snowflake's SQL implementation for the GENERATOR function, NULL is treated as a zero or an undefined limit. Furthermore, since the ROWCOUNT parameter is omitted, it defaults to zero. Because neither a positive duration nor a positive row count has been specified, the generator engine has no instruction on how many rows to build.

Evaluating the Results:

- \* Option A is a distractor; while one might think NULL means "no limit" (infinity), the GENERATOR function is designed to be finite and safe.
- \* Option B is incorrect; the number 12 inside the RANDOM(12) function is merely a seed value for the random number generator, ensuring the output is reproducible. It has no impact on the number of rows produced by the FROM clause.
- \* Option C is incorrect; 10 is just a boundary for the UNIFORM function.
- \* Option D is the 100% correct answer. Because the query specifies TIMELIMIT => NULL and fails to provide a ROWCOUNT, Snowflake will execute the query successfully but return a result set containing 0 rows. This is a common "trick" question in the Data Analysis domain to test an analyst's familiarity with table function parameters.

#### 質問 # 48

You have a table named 'event\_data' that tracks user activities. The table contains 'event\_id' (INT), 'user\_id' (INT), (TIMESTAMP NTZ), 'event\_type' (VARCHAR), and 'event\_details' (VARIANT). The table is partitioned by Performance on queries filtering by both 'event\_type' and a specific date range on is slow. You suspect inefficient partition pruning and JSON parsing as potential bottlenecks. Which combination of actions will most effectively address these performance issues?

- A. Change the partition key to 'event\_type' and create a table function to query event\_details.
- B. Create a view that extracts specific fields from the 'event\_details' column into separate columns and add a secondary index on 'event\_type'.
- C. Create a temporary table containing the results and then performing a Merge operation.
- D. Add a masking policy on the 'event\_details' column and recluster the table by 'user\_id'.
- E. Create a materialized view partitioned by and clustered by 'event\_type', pre-extracting relevant fields from 'event\_details' into separate columns.

正解: E

解説:

Option B provides the most effective solution. Creating a materialized view addresses both problems: Partitioning by ensures efficient partition pruning when querying by date ranges. Clustering by 'event\_type' improves performance when filtering on this column. Pre-extracting fields from event\_details into separate columns avoids expensive JSON parsing at query time. Option A, adding index will not perform better than partition pruning. Option C changing partition key will require full reload of data and clustering table is expensive. Option D, masking policy will secure sensitive data but won't resolve performance issues. Option E, creating a temporary table and performing a Merge operation will increase cost and time.

#### 質問 # 49

You are tasked with aggregating website clickstream data in Snowflake to identify the most popular product categories per region on a daily basis. The clickstream data is stored in a table named 'clickstream\_events' with columns: 'event\_time', 'user\_id', 'product\_id', 'region', and 'category'. You need to create a solution that efficiently identifies the top 3 categories for each region on each day. Which approach offers the best performance and scalability considering the dataset size is expected to grow significantly?

- A. Using a combination of GROUP BY, DENSE\_RANK() window function, and a subsequent filter. This approach calculates the rank for each category within each region and day, then filters to keep only the top 3. DENSE RANK handles ties more gracefully.
- B. Creating a series of temporary tables for each region, aggregating the data, and then using a JOIN operation to combine the results.
- C. Using a combination of GROUP BY, RANK() window function, and a subsequent filter. This approach calculates the rank for each category within each region and day, then filters to keep only the top 3.
- D. Using a simple GROUP BY operation to count the occurrences of each category, region, and day, then relying on external tools to filter the top 3.
- E. Implementing a stored procedure that iterates through each region and day, calculating the category counts and selecting

the top 3 using procedural logic.

正解: A

解説:

Option D is the most efficient and scalable because it leverages Snowflake's built-in window functions (DENSE\_RANK) for efficient ranking within partitions (region and day). Window functions are optimized for parallel processing. DENSE\_RANK handles ties appropriately (assigning the same rank to tied categories). Option A is similar but DENSE\_RANK is better for the case of ties. Option B would be slow and not scalable due to the iterative nature of stored procedures. Option C is inefficient due to the creation of temporary tables and JOIN operations. Option E offloads the crucial filtering to external tools, impacting performance.

### 質問 # 50

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, 'XXXX-XX-XXXX') OR CONTAINS(description, 'XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX');
- 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 E
- **B. Option A**
- C. Option D
- **D. Option C**
- E. Option B

正解: B、D

解説:

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.

### 質問 # 51

You are tasked with creating a data pipeline that ingests data from various sources, including a Snowflake Marketplace data share, and prepares it for analysis. The pipeline involves several transformations and enrichments. Which of the following methods offer the BEST approach to manage data lineage and auditability within this pipeline, considering the shared data from the Marketplace?

- A. Implement a custom logging system that records each transformation step and data source, including the data share details.
- **B. Use Snowflake's 'SYSTEM\$GET\_PREDECESSORS' and functions combined with a metadata repository to capture and visualize data lineage.**
- C. Rely solely on Snowflake's query history and table metadata to track data lineage.
- D. Replicate the data share's tables into your own database and track changes on the replicated tables.
- E. Create a series of temporary tables at each stage of the pipeline to store intermediate results and track data lineage.

正解: B

解説:

Option C is the best approach. Snowflake's built-in functions like 'SYSTEM\$GET\_PREDECESSORS' and allow you to programmatically trace the dependencies and data flow within your Snowflake environment, including data accessed from shares. Combining this information with a metadata repository provides a robust and auditable data lineage solution. Option A is insufficient as it doesn't provide a structured and easily navigable lineage. Option B is viable but requires significant manual effort to maintain and scale. Option D creates unnecessary storage overhead and doesn't inherently improve data lineage tracking. Option E is not recommended as replicating shared data goes against the purpose of data sharing and can lead to synchronization issues.

## 質問 # 52

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激変なネット情報時代で、質の良いSnowflakeのDAA-C01問題集を見つけるために、あなたは悩むことはありませんか。私たちは君がMogiExamを選ぶことと正確性の高いSnowflakeのDAA-C01問題集を祝っています。MogiExamのSnowflakeのDAA-C01問題集が君の認定試験に合格するのに大変役に立ちます。

**DAA-C01学習範囲:** <https://www.mogixam.com/DAA-C01-exam.html>

Snowflake DAA-C01最新試験情報 1年後、クライアントは購入時に50%の割引を享受でき、古いクライアントは特定の割引を享受できますことわざにあるように、知識には制限がありません、全額返金します、参考のために許容できる価格に加えて、3つのバージョンのすべてのDAA-C01試験資料は、10年以上にわたってこの分野の専門家によって編集されています、当社のDAA-C01学習ガイド資料は、あなたの個人的な開発に大きな影響を与える可能性があります、Snowflake DAA-C01最新試験情報 私たちの会社は何百人もの専門家を雇うことに多額のお金を費やし、彼らは作品を書くためにチームを作りました、Snowflake DAA-C01最新試験情報 その権威性が高いと言えます。

心拍は平常だ、だって結末は決まっているから、今日私は家を出る、この先どうなるかわかDAA-C01らなくとも、もう私の役目は終わった気がするから、いやそんなモノ初めからなかったんだけど、玲奈などは安心してきっていて、だからこそ、くだらないことうどうだ悩んでいる。

## 試験の準備方法-一番優秀なDAA-C01最新試験情報試験-効率的なDAA-C01学習範囲

1年後、クライアントは購入時に50%の割引を享受できDAA-C01学習範囲、古いクライアントは特定の割引を享受できますことわざにあるように、知識には制限がありません、全額返金します、参考のために許容できる価格に加えて、3つのバージョンのすべてのDAA-C01試験資料は、10年以上にわたってこの分野の専門家によって編集されています。

当社のDAA-C01学習ガイド資料は、あなたの個人的な開発に大きな影響を与える可能性があります、私たちの会社は何百人もの専門家を雇うことに多額のお金を費やし、彼らは作品を書くためにチームを作りました。

- 真実的なSnowflake DAA-C01最新試験情報 - 合格スムーズDAA-C01学習範囲 | 一生懸命にDAA-C01教育資料 □ サイト【 [www.xhs1991.com](http://www.xhs1991.com) 】で □ DAA-C01 □ 問題集をダウンロードDAA-C01最新知識
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