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SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer DEA-C02 Exam Questions

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

You are responsible for monitoring a critical data pipeline that loads data from an external Kafka topic into a Snowflake table 'ORDERS'. Data anomalies have been frequently observed, impacting downstream reporting. You want to implement a solution that proactively identifies and alerts on data quality issues such as missing values, invalid formats, and unexpected data distributions. Which combination of Snowflake features and approaches would be MOST effective for achieving this objective with minimal performance overhead on the pipeline itself?

- A. Using Snowflake's 'VALIDATE' table function after the data load to check for data corruption and then trigger alerts based on the validation results.
- B. Employing Snowflake's built-in statistics and histogram features to analyze data distribution in the 'ORDERS' table and configure alerts based on deviations from historical patterns, combined with a Snowflake Native App for data quality reporting.
- C. Leveraging Snowflake's Data Governance features along with Snowpark UDFs to define and enforce data quality rules at the time of ingestion using a Python-based library like Great Expectations, configured to trigger alerts through Snowflake Notifications.
- D. Creating a separate Snowflake pipeline that reads from the same Kafka topic, performs data quality checks in real-time

using Snowpipe and streams the results to an alert system.

- E. Implementing custom SQL-based data quality checks within a scheduled Snowflake task that runs after the data load and writing results to an audit table for monitoring.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Options C and E offer the most effective and comprehensive approach. Option C uses Snowpark UDFs to enforce data quality rules at ingestion, minimizing overhead on the primary pipeline while also providing governance. Option E complements this by using Snowflake's statistics and histograms for anomaly detection based on historical patterns. This combination allows for both proactive rule-based checks and reactive monitoring of data distribution.

NEW QUESTION # 26

A data engineer is tasked with optimizing query performance on a Snowflake table named 'SALES DATA', which currently has no clustering key defined. The table contains 'SALE (unique identifier)', 'SALE DATE', 'PRODUCT CATEGORY', and 'SALE AMOUNT'. The business analysts frequently run queries filtering on 'SALE DATE' and then aggregating by 'PRODUCT CATEGORY'. Choosing the right clustering keys for the SALES DATA table is crucial for minimizing disk I/O and enhancing query speed. Which of the following clustering key strategies would be MOST effective for the specified query patterns, considering both performance and the potential impact on data loading and DML operations?

- A. Clustering only on 'SALE DATE'
- B. Clustering on followed by 'SALE_DATE'.
- C. Clustering on 'SALE DATE' followed by 'PRODUCT CATEGORY'.
- D. Clustering only on PRODUCT_CATEGORY.
- E. Creating separate tables for each 'PRODUCT CATEGORY'.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Clustering on 'SALE_DATE' followed by 'PRODUCT_CATEGORY' is the most effective strategy. Since queries filter on 'SALE DATE' and then aggregate by 'PRODUCT CATEGORY', this order ensures that micro-partitions are pruned efficiently based on date, and then within each date range, data is further organized by product category, reducing the amount of data scanned for aggregations. Options A and B only address one part of the query pattern. Option D may result in less efficient pruning on the date filter. Option E is an anti-pattern, it leads to table proliferation and maintenance overhead instead of proper clustering.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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- A. The 'RETURNS NULL ON NULL INPUT' clause in the external function definition is causing the function to return NULL even when valid inputs are provided. Remove this clause.
- B. The Lambda function is returning a string instead of a number. Modify the Lambda function to return the discount as a number (e.g., 'discount = 0.15' instead of 'discount = '0.15'').
- C. The data types in the Lambda function and Snowflake function definition do not match. Specifically, the Lambda function expects strings while Snowflake is sending numbers and vice versa. Modify the Lambda function to handle numeric inputs and ensure the Snowflake function definition aligns with the expected output data type (FLOAT).
- D. The Lambda function returns the discount within a nested JSON structure 'data': {'data': [[discount]]}'. The Snowflake function is not designed to handle this. The lambda function should return '{'data':
- E. The Snowflake external function is not correctly parsing the JSON response from the Lambda function. Implement a wrapper function in Snowflake to parse the JSON and extract the discount value before returning it.

Answer: E

Explanation:

The most likely cause is (B). Snowflake expects the external function to return a single value directly convertible to the declared return type. The Lambda function is returning a JSON object that needs to be parsed. Snowflake needs a wrapper function to extract the numerical result from the json response. All other issues have been taken care of in the question and is not the cause of the problem.

NEW QUESTION # 28

You are developing a data pipeline that extracts data from an on-premise PostgreSQL database, transforms it, and loads it into Snowflake. You want to use the Snowflake Python connector in conjunction with a secure method for accessing the PostgreSQL database. Which of the following approaches provides the MOST secure and manageable way to handle the PostgreSQL connection credentials in your Python script when deploying to a production environment?

- A. Store the PostgreSQL username and password in a configuration file (e.g., JSON or YAML) and load the file in the Python script.
- B. Store the PostgreSQL username and password in environment variables and retrieve them in the Python script using 'os.environ'
- C. Prompt the user for the PostgreSQL username and password each time the script is executed.
- **D. Store the PostgreSQL username and password in a dedicated secrets management service (e.g., AWS Secrets Manager, HashiCorp Vault, Azure Key Vault) and retrieve them in the Python script using the appropriate API.**
- E. Hardcode the PostgreSQL username and password directly into the Python script.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D, using a dedicated secrets management service, provides the most secure and manageable approach. Secrets management services are designed to securely store and manage sensitive information like database credentials. They offer features like encryption, access control, auditing, and versioning, making them the best choice for production environments. Option A is highly insecure. Options B and C are better than A but still less secure than using a secrets management service, as environment variables and configuration files can be accidentally exposed or committed to version control. Option E is impractical and insecure for automated pipelines.

NEW QUESTION # 29

You are tasked with building a data pipeline that ingests JSON data from a series of publically accessible URLs. These URLs are provided as a list within a Snowflake table 'metadata_table', containing columns 'file_name' and 'file_url'. Each JSON file contains information about products. You need to create a view that extracts product name, price, and a flag indicating whether the product description contains the word 'discount'. Which of the following approaches correctly implements this, optimizing for both performance and minimal code duplication, using external functions for text processing?

- A. Create a stored procedure that iterates through 'metadata_table', downloads each JSON file using 'SYSTEM\$URL GET', parses the JSON, extracts the required fields, and inserts the data into a target table. Then, create a view on top of the target table. Use 'LIKE '%discount%'' to identify if a product description contains the word 'discount'.
- B. Create a pipe using 'COPY INTO' statement with 'FILE FORMAT = (TYPE = JSON)' and 'ON_ERROR = CONTINUE' that loads the JSON files directly into a staging table. Create a view on top of the staging table to extract the required fields. The must have = TRUE' configured if JSON files are nested array. Use ' I LIKE in your view for the discount flag.
- C. Create an external function that takes a URL as input and returns a BOOLEAN indicating if any error occurred while processing the URL and the data. Create a stored procedure that iterates through 'metadata_table', calls external function for each URL, reports error and then processes the data. A stage must also be created to host external function code.
- **D. Create an external function that takes a string as input and returns a BOOLEAN whether that string contains 'discount'. Create a view on top of metadata_table', and using 'SYSTEM\$URL_GET' fetch the content from 'file_url'. The JSON can then be parsed and the fields like price, name and description can be fetched. Use within the view to flag the presence of discount.**
- **E. Create an external function that takes a URL as input and returns a JSON variant containing the extracted product name, price, and discount flag (using 'LIKE Then, create a view that selects from calls the external function with 'SYSTEM\$URL as input, and extracts the desired attributes from the returned JSON variant. A stage must also be created to host external function code.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Option B correctly leverages an external function to encapsulate the logic of fetching and processing the JSON data from the URL. The external function promotes code reusability and reduces complexity in the view. Option E is also correct as it demonstrates how to process fetched JSON data and use a UDF to enhance the transformation. Option A involves a procedural approach that is less efficient than using an external function or pipes. Option C does not directly work with data URLs and is geared more towards data residing within Snowflake storage. Option D is incorrect because it creates the external function just for identifying errors and creates a stored procedure just to process the data.

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