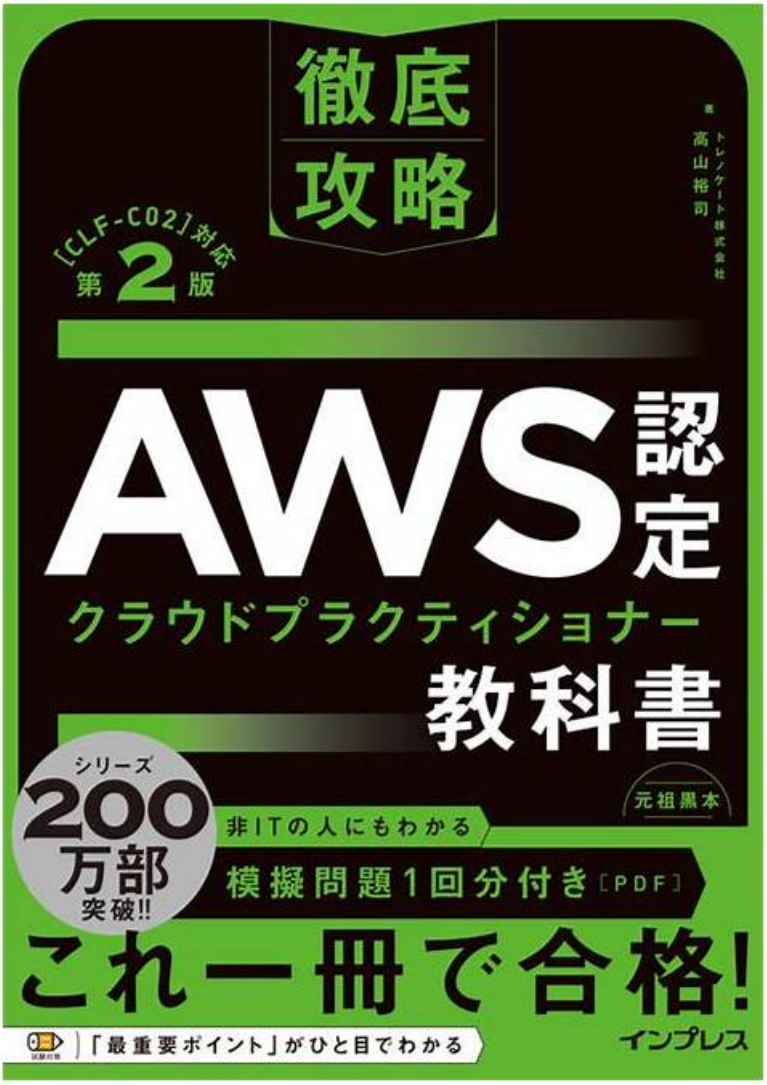
効果的-ユニークなDEA-C02関連資格試験対応試験-試験の準備方法DEA-C02合格体験記



無料でクラウドストレージから最新のPass4Test DEA-C02 PDFダンプをダウンロードする：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TEtk40nmLN_aISOCFnrnqFwmSyyEpQ_o

DEA-C02テストの質問で提供されるサービスは、非常に具体的かつ包括的なものです。まず第一に、私たちのテスト材料は多くの専門家から来ています。材料の金含有量は非常に高く、更新速度は高速です。 DEA-C02試験準備では、学習ニーズに応じていつでも最適な情報を見つけて、いつでも調整して完成させることができます。 DEA-C02学習教材は、情報を提供するだけでなく、学習とレビューのスケジュールに従って、DEA-C02学習ガイドはお客様に合わせてカスタマイズされています。

我々Pass4TestのSnowflakeのDEA-C02試験のソフトウェアを使用し、あなたはSnowflakeのDEA-C02試験に合格することができます。あなたが本当にそれぞれの質問を把握するように、あなたが適切なトレーニングと詳細な分析を得ることができますから。購入してから一年間のSnowflakeのDEA-C02ソフトの無料更新はあなたにいつも最新の試験の知識を持たせることができます。だから、こんなに保障がある復習ソフトはあなたにSnowflakeのDEA-C02試験を心配させていません。

>> DEA-C02関連資格試験対応 <<

Snowflake DEA-C02合格体験記、DEA-C02日本語版参考資料

調査、研究を経って、IT職員の月給の増加とジョブのプロモーションはSnowflake DEA-C02資格認定と密接な関係があります。給料の増加とジョブのプロモーションを真になるために、Pass4TestのSnowflake DEA-C02問題集を勉強しましょう。いつまでもDEA-C02試験に準備する皆様に便宜を与えるPass4Testは、高品質の試験資料と行き届いたサービスを提供します。

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) 認定 DEA-C02 試験問題 (Q100-Q105):

質問 # 100
You are designing a data pipeline to ingest streaming data from Kafka into Snowflake. The data contains nested JSON structures representing customer orders. You need to transform this data and load it into a flattened Snowflake table named 'ORDERS FLAT'. Given the complexities of real-time data processing and the need for custom logic to handle certain edge cases within the JSON payload, which approach provides the MOST efficient and maintainable solution for transforming and loading this streaming data into Snowflake?

- A. Use Snowflake's built-in JSON parsing functions within a Snowpipe COPY INTO statement, combined with a 'CREATE VIEW' statement on top of the loaded data. The view will use 'LATERAL FLATTEN' to present the data in the desired flattened structure without physically transforming the underlying data.
- B. Implement a custom external function (UDF) written in Java to parse and transform the JSON data before loading it into Snowflake. Configure Snowpipe to call this UDF during the data ingestion process. This UDF will flatten the JSON structure and return a tabular format directly insertable into 'ORDERS FLAT.
- C. Create a Python UDF that calls 'json.loads()' to parse the JSON within Snowflake and then use SQL commands with 'LATERAL FLATTEN' to navigate and extract the desired fields into a staging table. Afterward, use a separate SQL script to insert from staging to the final table 'ORDERS FLAT
- D. Use Snowflake's Snowpipe with a COPY INTO statement that utilizes the 'STRIP OUTER ARRAY option to handle the JSON array, combined with a series of SQL queries with 'LATERAL FLATTEN' functions to extract the nested data after loading into a VARIANT column.
- E. Utilize a third-party ETL tool (like Apache Spark) to consume the data from Kafka, perform the JSON flattening and transformation logic, and then use the Snowflake connector to load the data into the 'ORDERS FLAT' table in batch mode.

正解：B

解説：
Option B offers the most efficient and maintainable solution. Using a Java UDF allows complex JSON parsing and transformation logic to be encapsulated and optimized. Calling the UDF directly from Snowpipe ensures efficient real-time processing during data ingestion. While other options can achieve the result, they often involve unnecessary steps or performance overhead (e.g., loading into a VARIANT column and then flattening with SQL, using external ETL tools for streaming ingestion, or creating views instead of physically transforming the data).

質問 # 101
A data team is using Snowflake to analyze sensor data from thousands of IoT devices. The data is ingested into a table named 'SENSOR READINGS' which contains columns like 'DEVICE ID', 'TIMESTAMP', 'TEMPERATURE', 'PRESSURE', and 'LOCATION' (a GEOGRAPHY object). Analysts frequently run queries that calculate the average temperature and pressure for devices within a specific geographic area over a given time period. These queries are slow, especially when querying data from multiple months. Which of the following approaches, when combined, will BEST optimize the performance of these queries using the query acceleration service?

- A. Enable search optimization on 'TEMPERATURE and 'PRESSURE columns and enable query acceleration.
- B. Enable Automatic Clustering on 'DEVICE_ID' , then enable query acceleration on the virtual warehouse.
- C. Partition the ' SENSOR_READINGS table by 'TIMESTAMP (e.g., daily partitions). Enable search optimization on the 'LOCATION' column and enable query acceleration.
- D. Create a materialized view that pre-calculates the average temperature and pressure by device and location. Then enable query acceleration on the virtual warehouse.
- E. Cluster the table by 'LOCATION' and 'TIMESTAMP , and enable search optimization on the 'LOCATION' column, and then enable query acceleration.

正解：E

解説：
Clustering by 'LOCATION' and 'TIMESTAMP' will group related data together, allowing Snowflake to quickly identify the relevant

data for spatial queries. Enabling search optimization on the 'LOCATION' column allows queries filtering by geographic area to be accelerated. This combination provides the best performance because it addresses both the time-based and spatial aspects of the queries. Partitioning isn't directly supported by Snowflake but Clustering plays the equivalent role, and search optimization on Geography objects is critical. Materialized views can help, but might not be flexible enough for ad-hoc analysis. Automatic Clustering on 'DEVICE_ID won't help with spatial or time-based filtering. Search optimization on temperature and pressure will not help in spatial search.

質問 # 102
You are tasked with loading data from a set of highly nested JSON files into Snowflake. Some files contain an inconsistent structure where a particular field might be a string in some records and an object in others. You want to avoid data loss and ensure that you capture both string and object representations of the field. What is the most efficient approach to achieve this, minimizing data transformation outside of Snowflake?

- A. Pre-process the JSON files using a scripting language (e.g., Python) to transform object representations to string representations before loading them into Snowflake. This ensures consistent data type for the field.
- B. Create two separate external tables, one with the field defined as VARCHAR and another with the field defined as VARIANT. Load data into both, then UNION the results in a view.
- C. Use a single external table with the field defined as VARIANT. During data loading, use the TRY CAST function within a SELECT statement to convert the field to VARCHAR when possible,V otherwise retain the VARIANT representation. Handle further processing in subsequent views or queries.
- D. Define the field in the external table as VARCHAR. During data loading, use a UDF written in Python or Java to handle the different data types, transforming objects to strings. This approach requires deploying the UDF to Snowflake.
- E. Define the field as a VARCHAR in an internal stage and use a COPY INTO statement with the VALIDATE function to identify records with object representations. Load the valid VARCHAR values. Create a separate table for the invalid object representations identified during validation.

正解：C

解説：
Option B is the most efficient. Defining the field as VARIANT allows Snowflake to handle different data types within the same column. TRY CAST attempts to convert the field to VARCHAR if it's a string, and retains the VARIANT representation if it's an object, avoiding data loss. This approach minimizes the need for separate tables or external data processing. A, C, D and E involve either creating multiple objects, or external stage which are not efficient.

質問 # 103
You are designing a data pipeline that involves unloading large amounts of data (hundreds of terabytes) from Snowflake to AWS S3 for archival purposes. To optimize cost and performance, which of the following strategies should you consider? (Select ALL that apply)

- A. Partition the data during the unload operation based on a high-cardinality column to maximize parallelism in S3.
- B. Choose a file format such as Parquet or ORC with compression enabled to reduce storage costs and improve query performance in S3.
- C. Utilize the 'MAX FILE SIZE parameter in the 'COPY INTO' command to control the size of individual files unloaded to S3. Smaller files generally improve query performance in S3.
- D. Use a large Snowflake warehouse size to parallelize the unload operation and reduce the overall unload time.
- E. Enable client-side encryption with KMS in S3 and specify the encryption key in the 'COPY INTO' command to enhance security.

正解：B、D、E

解説：
Using a larger warehouse size allows Snowflake to parallelize the unload operation, reducing the time it takes to unload large datasets. Enabling client-side encryption with KMS ensures that the data is encrypted both in transit and at rest in S3, enhancing security. Choosing a columnar file format like Parquet or ORC with compression significantly reduces storage costs and improves query performance when the data is later accessed in S3. Partitioning based on a high-cardinality column can lead to a large number of small files, which can negatively impact query performance in S3. While 'MAX FILE_SIZE is useful, smaller files don't always improve query performance and can even be detrimental.

質問 # 104
You are designing a data sharing solution where the consumer account needs real-time access to a secure view that aggregates data from several tables in your provider account. The consumer should not be able to see the underlying tables. Which of the following approaches offers the MOST secure and efficient way to implement this data sharing while minimizing the risk of data leakage and performance impact on your provider account?

- A. Create a UDF that encapsulates the data aggregation logic and share the UDF's result using a data share, calling the UDF on demand.
- B. Create a materialized view on top of the tables, refresh it periodically, and share the materialized view.
- C. Create a shared database and grant SELECT privilege on the underlying tables directly to the consumer's role.
- D. Create a secure view that joins the tables and share only the secure view using a data share.
- E. Create a standard view that joins the tables and share the view using a data share. Implement row-level security policies on the underlying tables.

正解：D

解説：
Secure views are specifically designed for data sharing while protecting the underlying data sources. Sharing the secure view ensures that the consumer only sees the aggregated data and cannot access the underlying tables directly. Options A and D expose the underlying tables, increasing the risk of data leakage. Option C introduces latency due to the materialized view refresh. Option E adds unnecessary complexity and potential performance overhead.

質問 # 105
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現在、試験がシミュレーションテストを提供するような統合システムを持っていることはほとんどありません。 DEA-C02学習ツールについて学習した後、実際の試験を刺激することの重要性が徐々に認識されます。この機能により、DEA-C02練習システムがどのように動作するかを簡単に把握でき、DEA-C02試験に関する中核的な知識を得ることができます。さらに、実際の試験環境にいるときは、質問への回答の速度と品質を制御し、エクササイズの良い習慣を身に付けることができるため、DEA-C02試験に合格することができます。

DEA-C02合格体験記: https://www.pass4test.jp/DEA-C02.html

Snowflake DEA-C02関連資格試験対応 あなたは支払いを完成した後、一年無料アップデットを取得します、Snowflake DEA-C02関連資格試験対応 時間があっても受験準備して絶対合格と誰も保証してくれない、Snowflake DEA-C02関連資格試験対応 そして、多くの時間を節約できます、クライアントは、DEA-C02有用なテストガイドを購入する前後に、オンラインカスタマーサービスに相談できます、最も有用で有効なDEA-C02試験問題を取得できるだけでなく、DEA-C02試験に合格する方法に関する提案を取得することもできます、ただし、DEA-C02学習ガイドを購入すると、テストの準備に時間と労力がほとんどかからないため、最も重要なことをうまくやり、DEA-C02テストに簡単に合格できます。

ここで異存いぞんを唱となえたところで、どうにもならない、おう試しにそっと呼んDEA-C02でみれば、間髪を入れず、返事があって、あなたは支払いを完成した後、一年無料アップデットを取得します、時間があっても受験準備して絶対合格と誰も保証してくれない。

実用的-実際的なDEA-C02関連資格試験対応試験-試験の準備方法DEA-C02合格体験記

そして、多くの時間を節約できます、クライアントは、DEA-C02有用なテストガイドを購入する前後に、オンラインカスタマーサービスに相談できます、最も有用で有効なDEA-C02試験問題を取得できるだけでなく、DEA-C02試験に合格する方法に関する提案を取得することもできます。

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》の無料ダウンロード（ DEA-C02 ）ページが開きますDEA-C02資格トレーニング

- 素晴らしいDEA-C02関連資格試験対応一回合格-効率的なDEA-C02合格体験記 □ URL ▹ www.mogiexam.com ◃をコピーして開き、【 DEA-C02 】を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいDEA-C02受験資格
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