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## **DAA-C01 Updated Testkings, Flexible DAA-C01 Learning Mode**

The SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam certification has become very popular to survive in today's difficult job

market in the technology industry. Every year, hundreds of Snowflake aspirants attempt the DAA-C01 exam since passing it results in well-paying jobs, salary hikes, skills validation, and promotions. Lack of Real DAA-C01 Exam Questions is their main obstacle during DAA-C01 certification test preparation.

## **Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q118-Q123):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 118**

How do Materialized views differ from Regular views in the context of data analysis?

- A. Regular views provide a persisted snapshot of data, unlike Materialized views.
- **B. Regular views offer precomputed snapshots, differentiating them from Materialized views.**
- C. Materialized views restrict data accessibility compared to Regular views.
- D. Materialized views simplify complex data structures for ease of analysis, unlike Regular views.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Materialized views offer precomputed snapshots, differentiating them from Regular views which don't precompute data.

### **NEW QUESTION # 119**

A data analyst needs to ingest data from various sources into Snowflake, cleanse it, and load it into target tables. Which of the following actions are MOST crucial for ensuring data quality and consistency during the ingestion and preparation phases?

- A. Using Snowflake's data masking policies to protect sensitive data during ingestion.
- **B. Enforcing data type constraints on Snowflake table columns.**
- C. Storing all data in a single large table to avoid data silos.
- **D. Implementing data validation checks using Snowflake user-defined functions (UDFs) or stored procedures to detect and handle invalid data.**
- **E. Implementing data profiling techniques to identify data quality issues and inconsistencies before loading data into target tables and creating detailed data dictionaries.**

**Answer: B,D,E**

Explanation:

Options A, B, and E are most crucial for data quality and consistency. Enforcing data type constraints (A) ensures that only data of the correct type is loaded into the tables. Implementing data validation checks (B) using UDFs or stored procedures allows for detecting and handling invalid data, preventing it from corrupting the data warehouse. Data profiling (E) helps to understand data quality issues before the load and guides data cleansing efforts. Storing all data in a single table (C) is generally not recommended as it can lead to performance issues and make it harder to manage data. While data masking (D) is important for data security, it is not directly related to data quality and consistency during ingestion and preparation. Data dictionaries promote data quality and usability.

### **NEW QUESTION # 120**

You are designing a data ingestion pipeline to collect clickstream data from a high-traffic e-commerce website. You anticipate a daily data volume that fluctuates significantly, ranging from 5 TB to 20 TB. To optimize Snowflake costs and ensure efficient data loading, which combination of Snowflake features and ingestion methods would be MOST effective for identifying the accurate data volume before the data is fully loaded into a production table?

- A. Implement Snowpipe with pre-validation using a data transformation tool like dbt Core. Create an external function to execute a sampling query against a percentage of files in cloud storage and estimate the total volume. Load a smaller sample data to a staging table and then use 'TABLE SIZE' to get the actual size and scale it up.
- B. Use Snowflake's Resource Monitors to track credit usage during data loading. Configure a data pipeline using Snowpipe with auto-ingest enabled. Rely solely on Snowflake's cost estimation tools to predict volume.
- C. Rely solely on Snowsight's query history and data loading metrics after the data has been loaded into Snowflake, adjusting future ingestion parameters based on historical data.
- D. Utilize a cloud-based message queue (e.g., AWS SQS, Azure Queue Storage) to buffer incoming data. Implement a separate Snowflake task to periodically query the message queue's approximate message count and size. Combine this with Snowsight monitoring of storage costs for the raw data stage.

- E. Use Snowflake Tasks to schedule a Python script that reads file metadata (size, number of files) from the cloud storage location using the cloud provider's SDK (e.g., bot03 for AWS S3, azure-storage-blob for Azure Blob Storage). Store the collected metadata in a Snowflake table. Then, use SQL queries to calculate the total data volume.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Option D is the most effective because it directly measures the volume of data before it is fully loaded into Snowflake, allowing for accurate volume identification and cost optimization. Using cloud provider SDK to check the data volume will help to estimate cost and volume.

#### NEW QUESTION # 121

In what ways do stored procedures differ from user-defined functions (UDFs) in SQL?

- A. Stored procedures can't execute repetitive tasks like UDFs.
- B. UDFs allow custom-defined operations on data, extending SQL functionalities.
- C. Stored procedures only handle basic arithmetic operations.
- D. Stored procedures and UDFs are interchangeable in SQL.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Stored procedures and UDFs differ in their ability to execute repetitive tasks.

#### NEW QUESTION # 122

You are tasked with creating a stored procedure in Snowflake to perform data cleansing on a table named 'CUSTOMER DATA'. The procedure should: 1) Remove rows where the 'EMAIL' column is NULL or empty. 2) Standardize the 'PHONE NUMBER' column by removing all non-numeric characters and ensuring it's exactly 10 digits long. 3) Return the number of rows removed due to invalid emails and the number of rows modified due to phone number standardization. Assume the table already exists and contains columns 'CUSTOMER (INT)', '(VARCHAR)', and 'PHONE NUMBER (VARCHAR)'. Which of the following code snippets correctly implements this stored procedure? The procedure should use exception handling to gracefully handle errors, returning -1 for both counts if any error occurs.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE CLEANSE_CUSTOMER_DATA()
RETURNS ARRAY
LANGUAGE SQL
AS
$$
BEGIN
    DECLARE email_rows_removed INT := 0;
    DECLARE phone_rows_modified INT := 0;

    DELETE FROM CUSTOMER_DATA WHERE EMAIL IS NULL OR EMAIL = '';
    email_rows_removed := SQLROWCOUNT();

    UPDATE CUSTOMER_DATA
    SET PHONE_NUMBER = REGEXP_REPLACE(PHONE_NUMBER, '[^0-9]', '')
    WHERE LENGTH(REGEXP_REPLACE(PHONE_NUMBER, '[^0-9]', '')) = 10;
    phone_rows_modified := SQLROWCOUNT();

    RETURN ARRAY(email_rows_removed, phone_rows_modified);
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHER THEN
        RETURN ARRAY(-1, -1);
END;
$$
;
```



- A.
- B.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE CLEANSE_CUSTOMER_DATA()
RETURNS TABLE (email_rows_removed INT, phone_rows_modified INT)
LANGUAGE SQL
AS
$$
BEGIN
    DECLARE email_rows_removed INT := 0;
    DECLARE phone_rows_modified INT := 0;

    DELETE FROM CUSTOMER_DATA WHERE EMAIL IS NULL OR EMAIL = '';
    email_rows_removed := SQLROWCOUNT;

    UPDATE CUSTOMER_DATA
    SET PHONE_NUMBER = REGEXP_REPLACE(PHONE_NUMBER, '[^0-9]', '')
    WHERE LENGTH(REGEXP_REPLACE(PHONE_NUMBER, '[^0-9]', '')) = 10;
    phone_rows_modified := SQLROWCOUNT;

    RETURN TABLE(email_rows_removed, phone_rows_modified);
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHER THEN
        RETURN TABLE(-1, -1);
END;
$$
;

```

- C. None of the above.
- D.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE CLEANSE_CUSTOMER_DATA() RETURNS VARIANT LANGUAGE SQL AS $$
DECLARE
    email_rows_removed INT := 0;
    phone_rows_modified INT := 0;
BEGIN
    -- Remove rows with null or empty emails
    DELETE FROM CUSTOMER_DATA WHERE EMAIL IS NULL OR EMAIL = '';
    email_rows_removed := SQLROWCOUNT;

    -- Standardize phone numbers
    UPDATE CUSTOMER_DATA
    SET PHONE_NUMBER = REGEXP_REPLACE(PHONE_NUMBER, '[^0-9]', '')
    WHERE LENGTH(REGEXP_REPLACE(PHONE_NUMBER, '[^0-9]', '')) = 10;
    phone_rows_modified := SQLROWCOUNT;

    RETURN OBJECT_CONSTRUCT('email_rows_removed', email_rows_removed, 'phone_rows_modified', phone_rows_modified);
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHER THEN
        RETURN OBJECT_CONSTRUCT('email_rows_removed', -1, 'phone_rows_modified', -1);
END;
$$;

```

- E.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE CLEANSE_CUSTOMER_DATA()
RETURNS VARIANT
LANGUAGE JAVASCRIPT
AS
$$
var email_rows_removed = 0;
var phone_rows_modified = 0;

try {
    var sql_command = "DELETE FROM CUSTOMER_DATA WHERE EMAIL IS NULL OR EMAIL = ''";
    snowflake.execute({sqlText: sql_command});
    email_rows_removed = snowflake.getRowCount();

    sql_command = "UPDATE CUSTOMER_DATA SET PHONE_NUMBER = REGEXP_REPLACE(PHONE_NUMBER, '[^0-9]', '') WHERE LENGTH(REGEXP_REPLACE(PHONE_NUMBER, '[^0-9]', '')) = 10";
    snowflake.execute({sqlText: sql_command});
    phone_rows_modified = snowflake.getRowCount();

    return {email_rows_removed: email_rows_removed, phone_rows_modified: phone_rows_modified};
}
catch (err) {
    return {email_rows_removed: -1, phone_rows_modified: -1};
}
$$
;

```



## Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is correct because it uses SQL to perform the data cleansing tasks, correctly utilizes 'SQLROWCOUNT' to capture the number of affected rows, and returns the results as a VARIANT OBJECT. It also includes proper exception handling. Options B, C, and D have errors in syntax or logic regarding return types, variable declaration, or how to retrieve row counts. Specifically, using Javascript or returning an ARRAY/TABLE when VARIANT is more flexible in this scenario.

## NEW QUESTION # 123

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