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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q119-Q124):

NEW QUESTION # 119

Which two statements describe Snowflake's elasticity features? (Choose two)

- A. Storage and compute are tightly coupled for high performance
- B. Snowflake supports semi-structured data formats
- C. Compute resources can scale independently
- D. Storage scales automatically based on demand

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 120

You are using Snowflake to load data from JSON files stored in an external stage. The JSON files have a nested structure, and you need to extract specific fields from the nested JSON objects into separate columns in your Snowflake table. Given the following simplified JSON structure:

```
{
  "customer": {
    "id": 123,
    "name": "John Doe",
    "address": {
      "street": "123 Main St",
      "city": "Anytown"
    }
  },
  "order_date": "2023-10-27"
}
```

Assuming the JSON data is loaded into a VARIANT column named 'RAW DATA', which of the following SQL snippets correctly extracts the customer name, street address, and order date into separate columns?

- A.

```
SELECT RAW_DATA:customer:name AS customer_name, RAW_DATA:customer:address:street AS street, RAW_DATA:order_date AS order_date FROM my_table;
```

- B.

```
SELECT GET_PATH(RAW_DATA, 'customer.name') AS customer_name, GET_PATH(RAW_DATA, 'customer.address.street') AS street, RAW_DATA:order_date AS order_date FROM my_table;
```

- C.

```
SELECT RAW_DATA:customer:name AS customer_name, RAW_DATA:customer:address:street AS street, RAW_DATA:order_date AS order_date FROM my_table;
```

- D.

```
SELECT RAW_DATA['customer']['name'] AS customer_name, RAW_DATA['customer']['address']['street'] AS street, RAW_DATA['order_date'] AS order_date FROM my_table;
```

- E.

```
SELECT RAW_DATA:customer.name AS customer_name, RAW_DATA:customer.address.street AS street, RAW_DATA:order_date AS order_date FROM my_table;
```

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option A is the most concise and idiomatic way to extract nested JSON fields in Snowflake using the colon (:) operator. This is the preferred method for accessing elements within a VARIANT column. The other options might work in some cases, but are not the standard or most efficient approach.

NEW QUESTION # 121

A Snowflake account has a virtual warehouse named 'ANALYTICS_WH' configured with multi-clustering. The MIN CLUSTER COUNT is set to 1, and the MAX CLUSTER COUNT is set to 3.

During a period of heavy query load, all three clusters are active. However, after the peak period, the query load decreases significantly. Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding the automatic scaling behavior of this virtual warehouse? (Select TWO)

- A. Snowflake will immediately suspend all idle clusters to minimize credit consumption.
- B. Snowflake will automatically reduce the number of active clusters down to the MIN_CLUSTER_COUNT (1) when the query load decreases.
- C. Snowflake will automatically suspend all clusters when the query load drops below a certain threshold.
- D. The time it takes for Snowflake to reduce the number of clusters depends on the 'SCALING_POLICY' set for the warehouse. 'ECONOMY' will scale down faster than 'STANDARD'.
- E. Snowflake will maintain all three clusters indefinitely, regardless of the query load, until the administrator manually scales down the warehouse.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Snowflake automatically scales down the number of active clusters in a multi-cluster warehouse when the query load decreases, eventually reducing it to the MIN_CLUSTER_COUNT (1) (B).

The 'SCALING_POLICY' determines how aggressively Snowflake scales the warehouse up and down. 'ECONOMY' scales down more aggressively than 'STANDARD' to minimize credit consumption (E). Snowflake will not suspend all clusters entirely if MIN_CLUSTER_COUNT is set to 1. The clusters are not suspended immediately (C). (D) is incorrect as Snowflake does automatically scale down.

NEW QUESTION # 122

You are developing a data pipeline in Snowflake Notebooks. One cell contains Python code that uses the Snowpark DataFrame API to perform several data transformations. After executing the cell, you observe that the execution status is 'Canceled'. What are the possible causes for this status, and how can you diagnose the issue?

- A. The user manually canceled the cell execution using the Notebook interface.
- B. The Notebook environment encountered a memory error due to the size of the Snowpark DataFrame, leading to a cancellation.
- C. The Snowflake warehouse was suspended due to inactivity, interrupting the Snowpark DataFrame operations.
- D. An error occurred during the Snowpark DataFrame operations, triggering an automatic cancellation by the Snowflake engine.
- E. A Snowflake administrator terminated the query associated with the Snowpark session.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

A 'Canceled' status indicates an intentional or forced termination. Manual cancellation (A) is the most straightforward cause. Warehouse suspension (B) will interrupt execution. A Snowflake admin can terminate queries (E). Error in Snowpark DataFrame execution (C) typically results in a failed status with an error message. Memory errors (D) could lead to a failure, but cancellation is less likely unless explicitly triggered within the code.

NEW QUESTION # 123

A Snowflake administrator is configuring network policies for their organization. They need to restrict access to their Snowflake account to only specific IP addresses associated with their corporate network. They create a network policy with an 'ALLOWED IP LIST'. After activating the policy at the account level, users from outside the allowed IP range are still able to connect. Which of the following reasons could explain why this is happening? (Choose all that apply)

- A. The network policy was not activated at the account level correctly. Check using 'SHOW PARAMETERS LIKE 'NETWORK_POLICY' IN ACCOUNT;'
- B. Snowflake does not enforce network policies until the virtual warehouse is restarted.
- C. The 'BLOCKED IP LIST' in the network policy is configured incorrectly, inadvertently allowing traffic from unauthorized IPs.
- D. The user is connecting through a VPN that uses an IP address within the 'ALLOWED_IP_LIST'.
- E. There is another network policy active at the user level that overrides the account-level policy.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

If the network policy isn't activated at the account level, it won't be enforced. User-level policies override account-level policies. An incorrectly configured 'BLOCKED IP LIST' might allow traffic through. Restarting the warehouse is not related to network policy enforcement. The VPN explanation would be the expected result if the user followed the rules, not a reason why things are not working. So only A, B and D apply to this situation.

NEW QUESTION # 124

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