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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions (Q344-Q349):

NEW QUESTION # 344

You have a Snowflake table, 'raw_data', which contains a column 'data_url' storing URLs pointing to CSV files with varying schemas. Each CSV file represents sales data, but the column names and data types can differ. You need to create a process to automatically discover the schema of each CSV file, load the data into Snowflake, and standardize the column names to 'order_id', 'product_id', 'quantity', and 'price'. Which of the following approaches best addresses this requirement, considering scalability and minimal manual intervention?

- A. Use Snowpipe with auto-ingest to continuously load the CSV files into a VARIANT column in a staging table. Create a series of views on top of the staging table, each view attempting to extract data based on different potential schema variations. Union all the views together to create a single consolidated view.
- B. Leverage a combination of Snowflake Scripting and External functions: create external function that infer the schema of the CSV, create temporary table based on identified schema, fetch the CSV data using SYSTEM$URL GET using snowflake scripting, copy the data into the temporary table, tranform the data into required structure, ingest into target table and finally drop the temporary table
- C. Create a stored procedure that iterates through each URL in 'raw_data' , downloads the CSV file using 'SYSTEM$URL_GET , parses the CSV header to determine the column names, manually maps the discovered column names to the standardized names, creates a temporary table with the discovered schema, loads the data into the temporary table, transforms the data to use the standardized column names, and then inserts the transformed data into a final target table. Drop the temporary table after successful insertion.
- D. Create a Python-based external function that downloads the CSV file from the URL using a library like 'pandas', infers the schema using 'pandas.read_csv' , maps the discovered column names to the standardized names, and returns the data as a JSON string. Then, create a Snowflake table with a VARIANT column, call the external function for each URL, and load the returned JSON data into the table. Create a view on top of it.
- E. Create a Snowflake external table that points to the external stage. Define a single file format to be used by external table. Define a pipe that uses 'COPY INTO' to ingest data into external table from the files found at the file URLs.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Option C is the most suitable approach. It leverages the power of Python and the 'pandas' library within an external function to handle the complexities of schema discovery and standardization. The external function isolates the data transformation logic, making the Snowflake SQL code cleaner. Option E is also valid as it encapsulates the schema discovery and dynamic table creation in Snowflake Scripting. Options A is error prone and not scalable. Option B uses 'VARIANT column, but requires creation of a lot of views. Option D is incorrect since External Tables do not support data coming from URLs but rather from external stages.

NEW QUESTION # 345

Consider a scenario where you have a large dataset of sensor readings stored in a Snowflake table called 'SENSOR DATA'. You need to build an external function to perform complex calculations on these readings using a custom Python library hosted on AWS Lambda'. The calculation requires significant computational resources, and you want to optimize the data transfer between Snowflake and the Lambda function. The following SQL is provided: CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION ARRAY) RETURNS ARRAY VOLATILE MAX BATCH ROWS = 2000 RETURNS NULL ON NULL INPUT API INTEGRATION = aws_lambda_integration AS 'arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:sensorProcessor'; Which of the following options would further optimize the performance and reduce data transfer costs, assuming the underlying Lambda function is correctly configured and functional?

- A. Rewrite the custom Python library in Java and create a Snowflake User-Defined Function (UDF) instead of using an external function.
- B. Increase the 'MAX BATCH ROWS' parameter to the maximum allowed value to send larger batches of data to the external function. Ensure Lambda function memory is increased appropriately.

- C. Compress the data before sending it to the external function and decompress it within the Lambda function. Update the Lambda function to compress the array of results before sending it back to Snowflake and use Snowflake+s functions to decompress it.
- D. Convert the input data to a binary format (e.g., using 'TO_BINARY and FROM_BINARY' functions in Snowflake) before sending it to the Lambda function, and decode it in Lambda to reduce the size of the data being transmitted.
- E. Reduce the number of columns passed to the external function by performing pre-aggregation or filtering on the data within Snowflake before calling the function.

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
The correct answers are A, B, and C. Option A reduces the amount of data transferred over the network, improving performance and reducing costs. Option B minimizes data transfer by sending only necessary data. Option C improves throughput by processing more rows per Lambda invocation, potentially reducing overall execution time. Option D requires a binary format compatible with both Snowflake and Lambda, which can be complex to implement and may not always provide significant benefits. Option E could improve performance by executing directly within Snowflake, but requires re-writing the code and may not be feasible if the Python library relies on specific dependencies not available in the Snowflake Java UDF environment.

NEW QUESTION # 346
A Snowflake data engineer is troubleshooting a performance issue with a query that retrieves data from a large table (TRANSACTIONS). The table has a VARIANT column containing semi-structured JSON data representing transaction details. The query uses several LATERAL FLATTEN functions to extract specific fields from the JSON and filters the data based on these extracted values. Despite having adequate virtual warehouse resources, the query is running slower than expected. Identify the MOST effective strategy to improve the performance of this query:

- A. Create a new table with pre-extracted fields from the VARIANT column and use this table in the query instead of the LATERAL FLATTEN operations.
- B. Create a search optimization service on the TRANSACTIONS table for the VARIANT column.
- C. Increase the virtual warehouse size to provide more memory for processing the JSON data.
- D. Convert the VARIANT column to a VARCHAR column and store the JSON data as a string.
- E. Rewrite the query to use regular expressions instead of LATERAL FLATTEN for extracting the fields from the JSON data.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Pre-extracting the required fields from the VARIANT column into separate columns in a new table significantly improves query performance by eliminating the need for expensive LATERAL FLATTEN operations at query time. Option A might help slightly, but pre-extraction is more impactful. Option C is unlikely to be faster. Option D, while applicable to VARIANT columns, is better suited for point lookups, not large-scale extraction and filtering. Option E would negate the benefits of the VARIANT data type.

NEW QUESTION # 347
A global e-commerce company, 'GlobalMart', uses Snowflake for its data warehousing needs. They operate primarily in the US (us-east-1) and Europe (eu-west-l). They're implementing cross-region replication for disaster recovery and business continuity. Their requirements are: 1) All data from the US region needs to be replicated to the EU region. 2) The failover to the EU region should have minimal downtime. 3) Replication should be automatic and continuous. Considering these requirements, which of the following Snowflake features and configurations would be the MOST suitable and efficient?

- A. Create a database replica in the EU region and manually refresh it periodically using 'CREATE DATABASE AS CLONE'
- B. Use Snowflake's Data Sharing feature to share data from the US region with an account in the EU region. This automatically replicates the data.
- C. Export data from the US region to cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3 or Azure Blob Storage) and then load it into the EU region using Snowpipe.
- D. Enable database replication using replication groups, configure a primary database in us-east-I , and a secondary database in eu-west-l. Set the replication schedule with 'ALTER REPLICATION GROUP ADD .
- E. Manually unload data from the US region and load it into the EU region using SnowSQL. Automate this process using a scheduled task.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B is the most suitable because it utilizes Snowflake's replication groups, which provide automated and continuous replication with minimal downtime during failover. Option A requires manual intervention. Option C doesn't truly replicate the data; it provides access to it. Options D and E are inefficient and introduce significant latency.

NEW QUESTION # 348

A data engineer needs to optimize the performance of a series of complex transformations performed using Snowflake stored procedures. These procedures involve multiple table joins, aggregations, and data filtering operations. The current execution time is unacceptably long. Which of the following optimization strategies are most likely to provide the greatest performance improvements, considering both code-level optimizations and Snowflake's architecture? Select all that apply.

- A. Implement data caching within the stored procedures using temporary tables to store intermediate results, reducing the need to repeatedly query the same data.
- B. Ensure the underlying tables are appropriately clustered and consider using materialized views for frequently accessed aggregations or pre-computed results to improve query performance.
- C. Rewrite the stored procedures to use procedural logic (e.g., loops and cursors) more extensively, as this allows for fine-grained control over the execution flow and can improve performance for certain operations.
- D. Use external functions written in languages like Python or Java for computationally intensive tasks that are not efficiently handled by SQL, taking advantage of Snowflake's support for external functions.
- E. Refactor the stored procedures to leverage set-based operations (e.g., using SQL statements with joins and aggregations) whenever possible, allowing Snowflake to parallelize the execution across multiple nodes.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
Snowflake is designed for parallel processing of set-based operations. Using procedural logic limits its ability to parallelize. Caching intermediate results using temporary tables can significantly reduce redundant computations. Finally, using appropriate clustering and materialized views are fundamental optimization techniques in Snowflake. External functions should be considered when the task is impossible or highly inefficient to implement in SQL. Option A is incorrect because procedural logic often hinders Snowflake's parallel processing capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 349

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