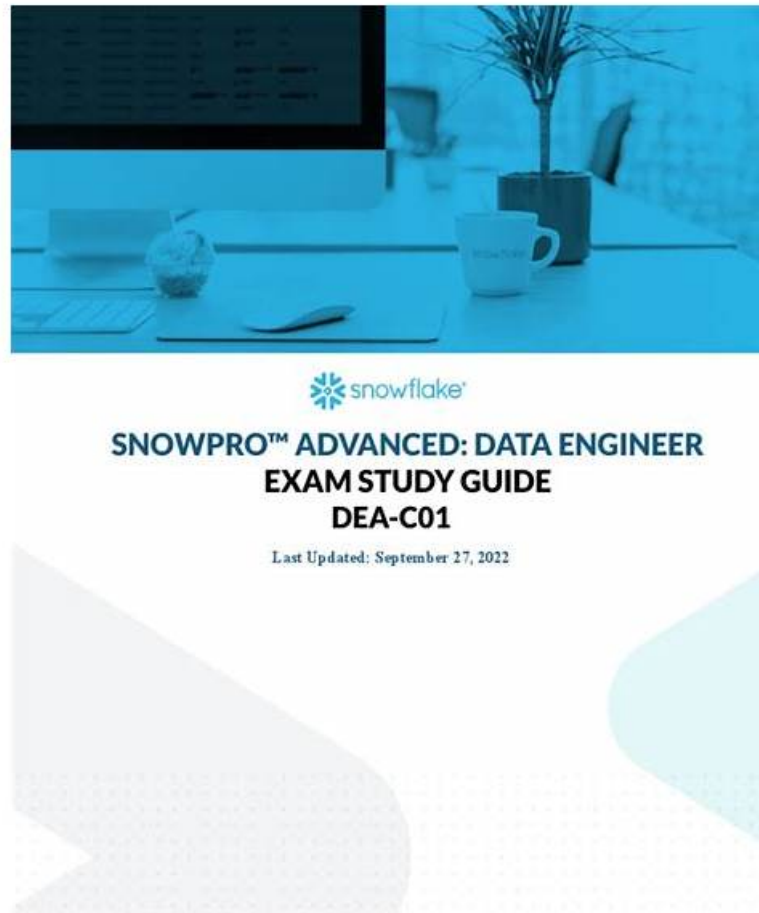


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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

You have configured a replication group to replicate a database 'CUSTOMER DATA' from your primary Snowflake account (AWS us-east-1) to your secondary Snowflake account (Azure eastus). After a recent network outage, the replication process stopped. Upon investigation, you find that some tables in the 'CUSTOMER DATA' database in the primary account have been modified (schema changes). You need to resume replication and ensure data consistency in the secondary account, with minimal impact on users querying the secondary database. Which of the following commands or sequence of commands would be the MOST appropriate to refresh the secondary database while minimizing downtime for query users?

- A. First, suspend the replication group with 'ALTER REPLICATION GROUP SUSPEND;'. Then, drop the secondary database 'DROP DATABASE'. Finally, recreate the secondary database as a replica: 'CREATE DATABASE AS REPLICA OF' and resume the replication group 'ALTER REPLICATION GROUP RESUME;'.
This option is incorrect because dropping and recreating the database is highly disruptive and causes significant downtime.
- B. Suspend the replication group with 'ALTER REPLICATION GROUP SUSPEND;'. Then execute the following: 'ALTER DATABASE ENABLE REPLICATION TO ACCOUNT ALTER REPLICATION GROUP RESUME;'.
This option is incorrect because it does not address the schema changes in the primary database.
- C. Issue a 'ALTER DATABASE REFRESH FROM' command. This command automatically handles schema changes and ensures data consistency with minimal downtime.
This is the correct answer as it refreshes the secondary database from the primary, handling schema changes and minimizing downtime.
- D. First, pause all running queries on the secondary account. Then, execute a full refresh using 'ALTER DATABASE REFRESH FROM'. Finally, resume the queries on the secondary account.
This option is incorrect because pausing all queries is a disruptive action.
- E. Issue a 'ALTER REPLICATION GROUP REFRESH' command. This will automatically handle schema changes and resume replication.
This option is incorrect because it does not exist in Snowflake.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option D provides the most efficient and least disruptive approach. The 'ALTER DATABASE ... REFRESH FROM' command allows you to refresh a secondary database from the primary, automatically handling schema changes and ensuring data consistency. Option A is not sufficient as simply refreshing the replication group might not fully synchronize schema changes, leading to potential inconsistencies. Option B is the most disruptive option as it drops and recreates the secondary database, causing significant downtime. The is in readonly when it's configured and can be refreshed using 'ALTER DATABASE REFRESH FROM.'

NEW QUESTION # 23

A data engineering team is loading a large fact table 'SALES DATA' daily, partitioned by 'SALE DATE'. After several months, query performance degrades significantly. An analyst reports that queries filtering on 'CUSTOMER ID' are slow, despite 'CUSTOMER ID' having high cardinality. The table definition is as follows: CREATE TABLE SALES_DATA (SALE DATE DATE NOT NULL, CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, PRODUCT ID NUMBER NOT NULL, SALE_AMOUNT ... Which of the following actions would BEST improve query performance for queries filtering on 'CUSTOMER ID', considering the existing partitioning by 'SALE DATE'?

- A. Cluster the 'SALES DATA' table on 'CUSTOMER ID'.
This is the correct answer as clustering the table on the filter column 'CUSTOMER ID' will improve query performance.
- B. Increase the virtual warehouse size.
This option is incorrect as it does not address the underlying data organization issue.
- C. Create a secondary index on 'CUSTOMER ID'.
This option is incorrect as secondary indexes are not supported in Snowflake.
- D. Partition the table by 'CUSTOMER_ID' instead of 'SALE_DATE'.
This option is incorrect as partitioning by 'CUSTOMER_ID' is not possible in Snowflake.
- E. Create a materialized view that aggregates data by 'CUSTOMER_ID' and relevant dimensions.
This option is incorrect as it does not directly improve base table performance for filtering.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Clustering the table on 'CUSTOMER_ID' will physically organize the data based on this column, improving the performance of queries filtering on 'CUSTOMER ID'. While increasing warehouse size (E) might provide some performance boost, clustering addresses the underlying data organization issue. Secondary indexes (A) are not supported in Snowflake. Partitioning by 'CUSTOMER_ID' (D) isn't possible in Snowflake. Materialized views (B) are a valid option for pre-aggregation, but clustering will directly improve base table performance for filtering. Therefore, clustering is the best option.

NEW QUESTION # 24

You are implementing row access policies on a 'SALES DATA' table to restrict access based on the 'REGION' column. Different users are allowed to see data only for specific regions. You have a mapping table 'USER REGION MAP' with columns 'USERNAME' and 'REGION'. You want to create a row access policy that dynamically filters the 'SALES DATA' based on the user and their allowed region. Which of the following options represents a correct approach to create and apply this row access policy?

☐ CREATE ROW ACCESS POLICY region_policy AS (region STRING) RETURNS BOOLEAN -> CURRENT_USER() IN (SELECT USERNAME FROM USER_REGION_MAP WHERE REGION = region); ALTER TABLE SALES_DATA ADD ROW ACCESS POLICY region_policy ON REGION;
☐ CREATE ROW ACCESS POLICY region_policy AS (region STRING) RETURNS BOOLEAN -> EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM USER_REGION_MAP WHERE USERNAME = CURRENT_USER() AND REGION = region); ALTER TABLE SALES_DATA ADD ROW ACCESS POLICY region_policy ON REGION;
☒ CREATE ROW ACCESS POLICY region_policy AS (region STRING) RETURNS BOOLEAN -> EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM USER_REGION_MAP WHERE USERNAME = CURRENT_USER() AND REGION = region); ALTER TABLE SALES_DATA SET ROW ACCESS POLICY region_policy ON (REGION);
☐ CREATE ROW ACCESS POLICY region_policy AS (region STRING) RETURNS BOOLEAN -> EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM USER_REGION_MAP WHERE USERNAME = CURRENT_USER() AND REGION = region); ALTER TABLE SALES_DATA MODIFY ROW ACCESS POLICY region_policy ON (REGION);
☐ CREATE ROW ACCESS POLICY region_policy AS (region STRING) RETURNS BOOLEAN -> EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM USER_REGION_MAP WHERE USERNAME = CURRENT_ROLE() AND REGION = region); ALTER TABLE SALES_DATA ADD ROW ACCESS POLICY region_policy ON REGION;

- A. Option D
- B. Option E
- **C. Option B**
- D. Option A
- E. Option C

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option B is the correct approach. It creates a row access policy that checks if a row exists in the where the username matches the current user and the region matches the 'REGION' column in the 'SALES_DATA' table. 'ADD ROW ACCESS POLICY' is the correct command to apply the policy. Option A is incorrect as it uses IN clause, which can become inefficient with large datasets. Option C uses 'SET' which is not a valid operation, and Option D uses 'MODIFY' which is used for masking policy and not row access policy. Option E uses 'CURRENT ROLE' instead of 'CURRENT USER' which is not the appropriate filter criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 25

You are tasked with setting up a Kafka Connector to ingest data into Snowflake. You need to ensure fault tolerance. Which of the following Kafka Connect configurations are essential for enabling fault tolerance and ensuring minimal data loss during connector failures? Select all that apply.

- A. Configure 'errors.tolerance' to 'all'.
- **B. Set 'tasks.max' to a value greater than 1.**
- **C. Configure 'errors.deadletterqueue.topic.name' to specify a Dead Letter Queue (DLQ) topic.**
- D. Utilize Snowflake's auto-ingest feature alongside the Kafka Connector.
- **E. Enable Kafka Connect's internal offset storage by configuring 'offset.storage.topic' and 'config.storage.topic'.**

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

The correct answers are A, C, and E. A: Increasing 'tasks.max' allows the connector to run multiple tasks in parallel, enabling faster processing and improved fault tolerance as the workload is distributed. If one task fails, others continue to operate. C: Kafka Connect relies on internal topics ('offset.storage.topic' and 'config.storage.topic') to store connector configurations and offset information. This ensures that upon a connector restart or worker failure, the connector can resume from where it left off, preventing data loss and duplication. E: Configuring a Dead Letter Queue (DLQ) topic ('errors.deadletterqueue.topic.name') allows the connector to route records that cannot be processed due to errors to a separate topic. This ensures that problematic records do not halt the entire ingestion process and can be analyzed and reprocessed later. B is incorrect since it will only provide details on errors in the log but will not process data and stop the connector. D utilizes Snowflake's auto-ingest, which is independent of the Kafka connector; hence, it will not influence its fault tolerance.

NEW QUESTION # 26

You are designing a data product for the Snowflake Marketplace that provides daily weather forecasts. You need to ensure that consumers of your data receive the latest forecast data every morning automatically with minimal latency. Which of the following strategies offers the MOST efficient and cost-effective solution for updating the shared data?

- A. Implement a continuous data pipeline using Snowflake Streams and Tasks to incrementally update the shared tables as new forecast data becomes available. The stream tracks changes and tasks apply those changes to the shared tables.
- B. Share the raw data files stored in an external stage with the consumers. Consumers will then need to create their own pipelines to process and load the data.
- C. Manually upload a new CSV file containing the latest forecast data to a Snowflake stage and then load it into the shared tables every morning at 6 AM.
- D. Create a scheduled task that executes a full refresh of the shared tables every morning at 6 AM. This task uses CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE AS SELECT to rebuild the tables with the latest forecast data.
- E. Create a stored procedure that truncates and reloads the shared tables with the latest forecast data from a staging table. Schedule this stored procedure to run every morning at 6 AM using a Snowflake task.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using Streams and Tasks for incremental updates (option B) is the most efficient and low-latency solution. It minimizes data processing time and cost compared to full refreshes (options A and C). Manual uploads (option D) are not automated. Sharing raw data files (option E) puts the burden of data processing on the consumer, which is less desirable for a data product.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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