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## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

### NEW QUESTION # 88

Consider the following SQL code snippet intended to insert data into a Snowflake table named 'employees'. However, the execution results in a data type mismatch error. Analyze the code and identify the root cause of the error. Assume the 'salary' column in the 'employees' table is defined as NUMBER(10,2).

- A. The date format 'YYYY-MM-DD' is incorrect for the 'hire date' column.
- B. The string 'Five Thousand' cannot be implicitly converted to a NUMBER(10,2) for the 'salary' column.
- C. The semi-colon (;) at the end of the VALUES clause is causing a syntax error.
- D. The 'insert' statement is missing the column names explicitly.
- E. The 'dept\_id' is not a valid integer value.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The error is due to attempting to insert the string 'Five Thousand' into the 'salary' column, which is defined as NUMBER(10,2). Snowflake cannot implicitly convert a string representation of a number written in words to a numerical value. All other options are syntactically correct or would result in different types of errors.

### NEW QUESTION # 89

You have a table named 'CUSTOMER ORDERS' with columns 'customer\_id', 'order\_date', and 'order\_amount'. You want to retrieve the top 5 customers who placed orders on a specific date ('2023-01-15') based on the total order amount. Which SQL query will achieve this?

- A. SELECT customer\_id, AS total\_amount FROM CUSTOMER\_ORDERS WHERE order\_date = '2023-01-15' ORDER BY total\_amount DESC LIMIT 5;
- B. `sql` SELECT TOP 5 customer\_id, AS total\_amount FROM CUSTOMER\_ORDERS WHERE order\_date = '2023-01-15' GROUP BY customer\_id ORDER BY total\_amount DESC;
- C. **SELECT customer\_id, AS total\_amount FROM CUSTOMER\_ORDERS WHERE order\_date = '2023-01-15' GROUP BY customer\_id ORDER BY total\_amount DESC LIMIT 5;**
- D. SELECT customer\_id, AS total\_amount FROM CUSTOMER\_ORDERS GROUP BY customer\_id WHERE order\_date = '2023-01-15' ORDER BY total\_amount DESC LIMIT 5;
- E. SELECT customer\_id, order\_amount FROM CUSTOMER\_ORDERS WHERE order\_date = '2023-01-15' ORDER BY order\_amount DESC LIMIT 5;

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A is the correct query. It filters the data for the specific date, groups the results by 'customer\_id' to calculate the total order amount for each customer, orders the results in descending order based on the total amount, and then limits the output to the top 5 customers.

Option B has the WHERE clause in the wrong order. Option C misses the GROUP BY clause, resulting in only one row. Option D does not sum the order amounts. Option E is not valid Snowflake SQL; Snowflake does not use TOP clause. It is standard SQL to use the LIMIT clause.

### NEW QUESTION # 90

You are developing a Snowflake Notebook to perform data transformations using Snowpark. As part of the transformation, you need to filter a DataFrame based on a dynamically generated SQL expression. You have a Python dictionary 'filter\_conditions' where keys are column names and values are the filter values. You want to construct a SQL 'WHERE' clause from this dictionary and apply it to the DataFrame. However, the value types are mixed (strings, integers, dates). Which of the following approaches best handles the various data types and securely constructs the filter expression?

- A.

```
where_clause = ' AND '.join([f'{col} = %s' for col in filter_conditions])
values = list(filter_conditions.values())
df.filter(where_clause % tuple(values))

conditions = []
for col, val in filter_conditions.items():
    if isinstance(val, str):
        conditions.append(col + " = " + val + "''")
    else:
        conditions.append(col + " = " + str(val))
where_clause = ' AND '.join(conditions)
```
- B. df.filter(where\_clause)
- C.

```

where_clause = ' AND '.join([f'{col} = {value}' for col, value in filter_conditions.items()])
df.filter(where_clause)

```

- D.

```

where_clause = ' AND '.join([f'{col} = %s' for col in filter_conditions])
values = list(filter_conditions.values())
df.filter(where_clause % tuple(values))

```
- E.

```

from snowflake.snowpark.functions import lit, col
conditions = []
for column, value in filter_conditions.items():
    conditions.append(col(column) == lit(value))
from functools import reduce
import operator
df.filter(reduce(operator.and_, conditions))

```

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

Option C is the best and most secure approach. It leverages Snowpark functions 'col' and 'lit' to create the filter conditions. The 'col' function represents a column in the DataFrame, and creates a literal value. This avoids SQL injection vulnerabilities and correctly handles different data types because Snowpark handles the data type conversion and quoting appropriately. Using 'reduce' and 'operator.and\_', we combine all conditions. Options A, B, D and E are all vulnerable to SQL injection because they directly construct the SQL string with user- provided values without proper escaping or parameterization. Additionally, options A, B, D and E have shortcomings for different date types.

#### NEW QUESTION # 91

A data engineer is tasked with creating a Python script to load data from a local CSV file into a Snowflake table named 'SALES DATA'. The CSV file contains columns 'product id', 'sale date', and 'sale amount'. The engineer wants to use Snowpark to efficiently achieve this. Which of the following code snippets demonstrates the most optimized approach using Snowpark's 'copy\_into table' method, assuming the Snowpark session 'session' is already established, the file format object 'my\_csv\_format' is defined correctly for CSV parsing, and the stage is configured for file access?

- A.

```

import snowflake.snowpark as snowpark

def main(session: snowpark.Session):
    session.file.put("file:///tmp/sales_data.csv", "@my_stage")
    session.sql("COPY INTO SALES_DATA FROM @my_stage/sales_data.csv FILE_FORMAT = (FORMAT_NAME = my_csv_format)").collect()
    return "Data loaded successfully"

```
- B.

```

import snowflake.snowpark as snowpark

def main(session: snowpark.Session):
    df = session.read.option('FILE_FORMAT', 'my_csv_format').csv("@my_stage/sales_data.csv")
    df.write.mode("append").save_as_table("SALES_DATA")
    return "Data loaded successfully"

```
- C.

```

import snowflake.snowpark as snowpark

def main(session: snowpark.Session):
    df = session.read.csv("file:///tmp/sales_data.csv")
    df.write.save_as_table("SALES_DATA")
    return "Data loaded successfully"

```
- D.

```

import snowflake.snowpark as snowpark

def main(session: snowpark.Session):
    session.file.put("file:///tmp/sales_data.csv", "@my_stage")
    session.table("SALES_DATA").copy_into("@my_stage/sales_data.csv", file_format='my_csv_format')
    return "Data loaded successfully"

```

```

import snowflake.snowpark as snowpark

def main(session: snowpark.Session):
    session.file.put("file:///tmp/sales_data.csv", "@my_stage")
    copy_options = {"FILE_FORMAT": "(FORMAT_NAME = my_csv_format)"}
    session.table("SALES_DATA").copy_into("@my_stage/sales_data.csv", copy_options=copy_options)
    return "Data loaded successfully"

```

- E.  "Data loaded successfully"

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

The 'copy\_into' method available on Snowpark DataFrame/Table objects allows you to leverage Snowflake's native COPY command for efficient data loading. Option C correctly uses 'session.table("SALES\_DATA").copy\_into("@my\_stage/sales\_data.csv")', to perform the copy operation. Options A and D do not utilize the COPY command directly and might not be as optimized. Option B uses session.sql which doesn't leverage Snowpark's DataFrame API. Option E incorrectly defines the file\_format as a dictionary. The 'file\_format' parameter expects only the name of existing File Format Object.

#### NEW QUESTION # 92

What MOST accurately describes Snowflake?

- A. An AI data cloud platform
- B. An ETL tool
- C. A data warehouse software
- D. A transactional database

#### Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION # 93

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