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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q162-Q167):

NEW QUESTION # 162
You are developing a Snowflake Notebook to analyze sales data. You need to connect to a Snowflake database using Python and execute a query to retrieve the top 10 products by sales volume. Which of the following code snippets is the MOST efficient and secure way to achieve this, assuming you've already configured the necessary connection details and have

'snowflake.connector' installed?

- A.
```
import snowflake.connector ctx = snowflake.connector.connect( user='', password='', account='' ) cs = ctx.cursor() query = "SELECT product_name, SUM(quantity) AS total_quantity FROM sales GROUP BY product_name ORDER BY total_quantity DESC LIMIT 10" cs.execute(query) results = cs.fetchmany(10) for row in results: print(row) ctx.close()
```
- B.
```
import snowflake.connector import os ctx = snowflake.connector.connect( user=os.environ['SNOWFLAKE_USER'], password=os.environ['SNOWFLAKE_PASSWORD'], account=os.environ['SNOWFLAKE_ACCOUNT'], warehouse=os.environ.get('SNOWFLAKE_WAREHOUSE', 'COMPUTE_WH'), database=os.environ.get('SNOWFLAKE_DATABASE', 'SALES_DB'), schema=os.environ.get('SNOWFLAKE_SCHEMA', 'PUBLIC') ) cs = ctx.cursor() query = "SELECT product_name, SUM(quantity) AS total_quantity FROM sales GROUP BY product_name ORDER BY total_quantity DESC LIMIT 10" cs.execute(query) for product_name, total_quantity in cs.fetchall(): print(f'{product_name}: {total_quantity}') ctx.close()
```
- C.
```
import snowflake.connector import os ctx = snowflake.connector.connect( user=os.environ['SNOWFLAKE_USER'], password=os.environ['SNOWFLAKE_PASSWORD'], account=os.environ['SNOWFLAKE_ACCOUNT'] ) cs = ctx.cursor() query = "SELECT product_name, SUM(quantity) AS total_quantity FROM sales GROUP BY product_name ORDER BY total_quantity DESC LIMIT 10" try: cs.execute(query) results = cs.fetchall() for row in results: print(row) except snowflake.connector.errors.ProgrammingError as e: print(f"Error executing query: {e}") finally: cs.close() ctx.close()
```
- D.
```
import snowflake.connector ctx = snowflake.connector.connect( user=os.environ['SNOWFLAKE_USER'], password=os.environ['SNOWFLAKE_PASSWORD'], account=os.environ['SNOWFLAKE_ACCOUNT'] ) cs = ctx.cursor() query = "SELECT product_name, SUM(quantity) AS total_quantity FROM sales GROUP BY product_name ORDER BY total_quantity DESC LIMIT 10" cs.execute(query) results = cs.fetchall() for row in results: print(row) ctx.close()
```
- E.
```
import snowflake.connector ctx = snowflake.connector.connect( user='', password='', account='' ) cs = ctx.cursor() cs.execute("SELECT product_name, SUM(quantity) AS total_quantity FROM sales GROUP BY product_name ORDER BY total_quantity DESC LIMIT 10") for (product_name, total_quantity) in cs: print(f'{product_name}: {total_quantity}') ctx.close()
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option E is the most secure and robust. It utilizes environment variables to store credentials securely, includes error handling for potential query execution issues, and ensures that the cursor and connection are closed properly in a `finally' block, even if an error occurs. Option A hardcodes credentials, which is a major security risk. Options B and C don't include comprehensive error handling. Option D uses 'fetchmany(10)' , which might not fetch all results if there are exactly 10 rows and is less common for retrieving all rows.

NEW QUESTION # 163
A data engineer wants to transfer ownership of a database named 'SALES DATA' to a role named 'DATA ADMIN'. The data engineer executes the following command: '"sql GRANT OWNERSHIP ON DATABASE SALES DATA TO ROLE DATA ADMIN; However, the command fails. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason for the failure?

- A. The data engineer does not have the 'OWNERSHIP' privilege on the 'SALES_DATA database.
- B. The 'DATA ADMIN' role does not exist.
- C. The command is syntactically incorrect. GRANT OWNERSHIP requires a 'REVOKE CURRENT GRANTS' clause to be specified.
- D. The 'SALES DATA' database does not exist.
- E. The data engineer must first relinquish ownership before granting ownership to another role.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To transfer ownership of an object in Snowflake, the user executing the command must have the 'OWNERSHIP' privilege on the object. Without the `OWNERSHIP privilege, the user cannot grant ownership to another role, regardless of whether the role exists or the database exists. Options B and C are invalid reasons because Snowflake would throw specific error messages indicating that the database/role does not exist. Option D is incorrect because the 'REVOKE CURRENT GRANTS clause is not always required. Option E is incorrect because the user with ownership can directly transfer it without first relinquishing it.

NEW QUESTION # 164
A company stores unstructured text data (PDFs, DOCX) in an external stage (AWS S3). They want to use Snowflake Cortex's PARSE DOCUMENT function to extract specific information, but are encountering performance issues and high costs. Which of the following strategies could optimize performance and reduce costs when using PARSE DOCUMENT in this scenario?

- A. Pre-process the documents to remove irrelevant sections (e.g., boilerplate text, headers, footers) before loading them into Snowflake for parsing. Also, ensure appropriate partitioning of data in the external stage.
- B. Reduce the number of documents being processed in a single batch to minimize memory consumption.
- C. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse used for processing, even if it means paying for larger compute resources, and use 'MAX in the file format configuration.
- D. Implement a robust error handling mechanism to prevent processing from halting due to malformed or corrupted documents and monitor the Snowflake resource consumption using Snowflake's monitoring tools.
- E. Utilize Snowflake's caching mechanism by storing parsed results in a separate table and refreshing it periodically, avoiding redundant parsing of the same documents and reduce MAX FILE SIZE to lower value like 'MAX FILE SIZE-8388608'.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
Option B is correct because pre-processing reduces the amount of data that PARSE_DOCUMENT needs to process. Partitioning in the external stage enables Snowflake to more efficiently retrieve the relevant data. Option C is correct because caching prevents redundant processing and reduce MAX FILE_SIZE to lower value. Option E is correct because error handling ensures processing continues and monitoring provides insights into resource usage. Option A increasing warehouse size and MAX FILE SIZE without other optimizations is often a brute-force approach that doesn't address the root cause of performance problems and leads to unnecessary costs. Option D, limiting batch size, can help with memory issues but doesn't fundamentally improve the efficiency of document parsing.

NEW QUESTION # 165
A data engineer needs to load JSON files containing customer reviews stored in an external stage 's3://my-bucket/reviews/'. The JSON structure varies significantly between files, but the goal is to extract 'review_id', 'customer_id', and 'review text' into a Snowflake table 'CUSTOMER REVIEWS'. The engineer is using a COPY INTO statement with a transform. Which of the following is the MOST efficient and correct way to achieve this?

- A. Use a COPY INTO statement with a JSON path expression to extract the required fields during the load. If a field is missing, handle it with 'NULLIF or similar functions during the COPY INTO.
- B. Use a VARIANT column in 'CUSTOMER_REVIEWS' and load the entire JSON structure. Then, use SQL to extract the required fields during querying.
- C. Create a custom file format that defines the expected JSON structure, even though it varies, and rely on Snowflake to handle the variations during the COPY INTO operation.
- D. Create separate tables for each JSON structure variation and then use a UNION ALL view to combine the data.
- E. Write a Python UDF to parse the JSON, extract the required fields, and then use the UDF in a COPY INTO statement.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C is the most efficient. Using a JSON path expression in the COPY INTO statement allows extracting the desired fields directly during the load, avoiding the need to load the entire JSON and then process it. 'NULLIF or similar functions can be used to handle cases where a field might be missing in some JSON documents. Options A, B, D, and E are less efficient or impractical. Loading the entire JSON (A) requires post-processing. Creating separate tables (B) is complex and doesn't scale well. Python UDF (D) introduces overhead and performance limitations. Relying on a custom format without explicitly handling variations (E) will lead to errors.

NEW QUESTION # 166
You are using a Snowflake Notebook to perform data analysis on a large dataset. As part of your analysis, you need to create a custom Python function that calculates a complex metric based on multiple columns in a Snowflake table.
You want to apply this function to each row of the table and store the results in a new column.
Which of the following approaches is the MOST efficient and scalable way to achieve this using Snowflake and Python?

- A. Create a Snowflake Python User-Defined Function (UDF) that encapsulates the calculation logic and then use it in a 'SELECT statement to create a new column with the calculated values. Store the result in a new table using 'CREATE TABLE AS SELECT
- B. Use the '%%osql' magic command to execute a series of SQL UPDATE' statements that call the Python function using a IJDF.
- C. Create a stored procedure in Snowflake that runs the logic in a separate environment.
- D. Load the entire Snowflake table into a Pandas DataFrame, apply the Python function to each row using

'DataFrame.apply()', and then write the modified DataFrame back to Snowflake.
- E. Iterate over the rows of the Snowflake table using the Snowflake Connector for Python, call the Python function for each row, and then use "INSERT statements to insert the calculated values into a new table.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C, creating a Snowflake Python IJDF and using it in a `SELECT statement within a
`CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement, is the most efficient and scalable approach. Snowflake IJDFs allow you to execute Python code directly within the Snowflake engine, leveraging Snowflake's distributed processing capabilities. This avoids the overhead of transferring large amounts of data between Snowflake and the Python environment in the Notebook. Loading the entire table into a Pandas DataFrame (A) is not scalable for large datasets and can lead to memory issues. Using `%%osql' with `UPDATE statements (B) would be very slow due to the row-by-row updates. Iterating over rows using the Snowflake Connector (D) is also inefficient and not scalable. Option E is incorrect because it doesn't directly use Python code from the Notebook.

NEW QUESTION # 167
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