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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer (DEA-C02) Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38
You have a Snowflake table named 'ORDERS clustered on 'ORDER DATE. After a significant data load, you want to evaluate the effectiveness of the clustering. Which of the following SQL queries, using Snowflake system functions, will provide insights into the clustering depth and overlap of micro-partitions in the 'ORDERS' table, specifically helping you identify whether re-clustering is necessary? Assume that the table

`ORDERS` contains column `ORDER_ID`, `ORDER_DATE`, `CUSTOMER_ID`, `ORDER_AMOUNT`.

- A.
  SELECT SYSTEM\$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION('ORDERS', 'ORDER_DATE');
- B.
  SELECT avg_depth, avg_overlap FROM TABLE(SYSTEM\$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION('ORDERS', 'ORDER_DATE'));
- C.
  SELECT avg_depth, avg_overlap FROM TABLE(SYSTEM\$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION('ORDERS'));

- D. `SELECT SYSTEM\$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION('ORDERS');`
- E. `SHOW CLUSTERING STATUS FOR ORDERS;`

Answer: B

Explanation:
The query SELECT avg_depth, avg_overlap FROM is the correct approach. The function, when given the table name and the clustering key column(s), returns information about the clustering state. Using 'TABLE()' allows you to extract 'avg_deptm and 'avg_overlap', which are key metrics for assessing clustering effectiveness. 'avg_depth' indicates how well the data is clustered (lower is better), and 'avg_overlap' indicates the degree of overlap between micro-partitions (lower is better). A high 'avg_depth' or 'avg_overlap' suggests the need for re-clustering. Option A returns a JSON which is difficult to process to get the required metrics. Option B is missing the clustering key. Option C returns JSON and not the desired output. Option E is not valid SQL syntax in Snowflake.

NEW QUESTION # 39
You have an external table named in Snowflake that points to a set of CSV files in an AWS S3 bucket. The CSV files have a header row, and the data is comma-separated. However, some of the files in the S3 bucket are gzipped. You need to define the external table to correctly read both compressed and uncompressed files. Which of the following SQL statements BEST achieves this?

```
○ CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL TABLE ext_sales_data (id NUMBER, product STRING, sales NUMBER) LOCATION = @my_s3_stage FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV, SKIP_HEADER = 1);
○ CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL TABLE ext_sales_data (id NUMBER, product STRING, sales NUMBER) LOCATION = @my_s3_stage FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV, SKIP_HEADER = 1, COMPRESSION = AUTO);
○ CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL TABLE ext_sales_data (id NUMBER, product STRING, sales NUMBER) LOCATION = @my_s3_stage FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV, SKIP_HEADER = 1, COMPRESSION = GZIP);
○ CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL TABLE ext_sales_data (id NUMBER, product STRING, sales NUMBER) LOCATION = @my_s3_stage FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV, SKIP_HEADER = 1) REFRESH;
○ CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL TABLE ext_sales_data (id NUMBER, product STRING, sales NUMBER) LOCATION = @my_s3_stage AUTO_REFRESH = TRUE FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV, SKIP_HEADER = 1, COMPRESSION = AUTO);
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The 'COMPRESSION = AUTO' parameter in the file format definition allows Snowflake to automatically detect and decompress gzipped files while also reading uncompressed files. The 'SKIP HEADER = 1 ' parameter ensures that the header row in the CSV files is skipped.

NEW QUESTION # 40
You are building a data pipeline that extracts data from a REST API, transforms it using Pandas DataFrames, and loads it into Snowflake. You need to implement error handling to gracefully handle network issues and API rate limits. Which of the following code snippets demonstrates the most robust approach to handle potential errors during data loading into Snowflake using the Python connector?

````
○ ```python try: cursor.execute("INSERT INTO my_table VALUES (%s, %s)", (data1, data2)) except Exception as e: print(f"Error inserting data: {e}")
○ ```python try: cursor.execute("INSERT INTO my_table VALUES (%s, %s)", (data1, data2)) except snowflake.connector.errors.ProgrammingError as e: print(f"SQL Syntax Error: {e}") except snowflake.connector.errors.OperationalError as e: print(f"Connection Error: {e}") except Exception as e: print(f"Other Error: {e}") ```
○ ```python import snowflake.connector try: cursor.execute("INSERT INTO my_table VALUES (%s, %s)", (data1, data2)) connection.commit() except snowflake.connector.errors.ProgrammingError as e: print(f"SQL Syntax Error: {e}") connection.rollback() except snowflake.connector.errors.OperationalError as e print(f"Connection Error: {e}") # Implement retry logic here (e.g., exponential backoff) print("Retrying...") except Exception as e: print(f"Other Error: {e}") connection.rollback() ```
○ ```python cursor.execute("INSERT INTO my_table VALUES (%s, %s)", (data1, data2)) ```
○ ```python cursor.execute("INSERT INTO my_table VALUES (%s, %s)", (data1, data2)) connection.commit() ```
````

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option C provides the most robust error handling. It specifically catches 'snowflake.connector.errors.ProgrammingError' for SQL syntax errors and 'snowflake.connector.errors.OperationalError' for connection errors. Crucially, it includes 'connection.rollback()" in case of errors to maintain data consistency and suggests a retry mechanism (exponential backoff) for connection issues, making it more resilient. Options A and B offer basic error handling but lack granularity and rollback mechanisms. Options D and E have no error handling at all and are therefore inadequate.

NEW QUESTION # 41
You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame named 'customer data' that contains sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (PII). The DataFrame has columns such as 'customer id', 'name', 'email' , and 'phone number'. Your task is to create a new DataFrame that only contains 'customer id' and a hash of the 'email' address for anonymization purposes, while also filtering out any customers whose 'customer id' starts with 'TEMP'. Which of the following approaches adheres to best practices for data security and efficiency in Snowpark, using secure hashing algorithms provided by Snowflake?

```
○ from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sha2, col secure_customer_data =
customer_data.filter(~col('customer_id').startswith('TEMP')).select(col('customer_id'), sha2(col('email'), 256).alias('hashed_email')).show()

○ from snowflake.snowpark.functions import md5, col secure_customer_data =
customer_data.filter(~customer_data['customer_id'].like('TEMP%')).select(customer_data['customer_id'],
md5(customer_data['email']).alias('hashed_email')).show()

○ from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sha2, col, substring secure_customer_data =
customer_data.filter(~col('customer_id').startswith('TEMP')).select(col('customer_id'), sha2(col('email'),
256).alias('hashed_email')).cache_result().show()

○ from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sha2, col secure_customer_data =
customer_data.where(~col('customer_id').startswith('TEMP')).select(col('customer_id'), sha2(col('email'), 256).alias('hashed_email')).show()

○ from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sha2, col secure_customer_data = customer_data.filter(col('customer_id').startswith('TEMP') ==
False).select(col('customer_id'), sha2(col('email'), 256).alias('hashed_email')).show()
```

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option D is the most appropriate. 'sha2 with a bit length of 256 or higher (like 256 in this example) is a strong cryptographic hash function suitable for anonymizing sensitive data. The 'where' function is used with the negation of the 'startswith' function (through column reference 'col()'), so it appropriately filters out customer IDs starting with 'TEMP. Using 'select' projects only the necessary columns, minimizing the risk of exposing other PII data. Option A utilizes the 'filter' and provides the correct filter. Option C attempts to utilize However, cache_result() is not suitable for this task. Option B, however, is suboptimal because MD5 is considered cryptographically broken and should not be used for security-sensitive applications. Options A and E are technically correct in filtering out customer IDs. They are not as clear as Option D. The code will accomplish the objective of the question but not clearly show which customer IDs will be retained.

NEW QUESTION # 42
You are designing a Snowpark Python application to process streaming data from a Kafka topic and land it into a Snowflake table 'STREAMED DATA. Due to the nature of streaming data, you want to achieve the following: 1. Minimize latency between data arrival and data availability in Snowflake. 2. Ensure exactly-once processing semantics to prevent data duplication. 3. Handle potential schema evolution in the Kafka topic without breaking the pipeline. Which combination of Snowpark and Snowflake features, applied with the correct configuration, would BEST satisfy these requirements? Select all that apply.

- A. Use Snowpipe with auto-ingest and configure it to trigger on Kafka topic events. Define a VARIANT column in 'STREAMED_DATX to handle schema evolution.
- B. Utilize Snowflake Streams on in conjunction with Snowpark to transform and cleanse the data after it has been ingested by Snowpipe. Apply a merge statement to update an external table of parquet files.
- C. Implement a Snowpark Python UDF that consumes data directly from the Kafka topic using a Kafka client library. Write data into 'STREAMED_DATX within a single transaction. Use a structured data type for the 'STREAMED DATA'.
- D. Use Snowflake Connector for Kafka to load data into a staging table. Then, use Snowpark Python to transform and load the data into 'STREAMED_DATR within a single transaction. Implement schema evolution logic in the Snowpark code to handle changes in the Kafka topic schema.
- E. Use Snowflake's native Kafka connector to load data into a staging table. Then, use a Task and Stream combination, using a Snowpark Python UDF, to transform and load the data into 'STREAMED DATA' within a single transaction, handling schema evolution by casting columns to their new types or dropping missing column data.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Options D and E represent the most reliable solutions to this problem statement. Option D: The combination of the Snowflake Connector for Kafka and Snowpark offers a balanced approach. The connector efficiently loads the raw data, and Snowpark Python provides the flexibility to transform the data within a transaction and implement schema evolution logic. Option E: Snowflake's Kafka connector, combined with tasks, streams, and a Snowpark IJDF, provides a pipeline that continuously transforms data and is only triggered by new events in the staging table created by the Kafka connector. Implementing schema evolution in the IJDF itself handles small changes effectively. Option A does not provide exactly-once semantics. While VARIANT columns handle schema evolution, Snowpipe itself might deliver messages more than once. Option B is less scalable and harder to manage compared to using the Snowflake Connector for Kafka or Streams/Tasks. Option C, using Streams on 'STREAMED_DATA' , can lead to data duplication if not managed correctly and updating an external table negates a central table stream for change control.

NEW QUESTION # 43
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