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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q118-Q123):

NEW QUESTION # 118

You are loading data into a Snowflake table 'EMPLOYEE DATA (EMP_ID INT, EMP_NAME VARCHAR, DEPARTMENT VARCHAR)' using 'INSERT' statements. You notice that some of the 'EMP_NAME values in your source data contain single quotes ('). Which of the following methods can you use to ensure that these values are correctly inserted into the table without causing syntax errors?

- A. Enclose the `EMP\_NAME` values in double quotes (") instead of single quotes in the `INSERT` statement.

- B. Use parameterized queries or prepared statements to insert the data.
- C. Replace each single quote (') with two single quotes (') in the 'EMP NAME' values before inserting.
- D. Before inserting, use 'REPLACE(EMP NAME, ''', ''', in the INSERT statement to escape the single quotes.
- E. Remove special characters and single quotes from all EMP_NAME.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Option A is a standard SQL practice to escape single quotes within a string literal by replacing them with two single quotes. Option C is another secure and effective approach. Parameterized queries or prepared statements handle the escaping of special characters automatically, preventing SQL injection vulnerabilities and ensuring data integrity. Option B doesn't work. In Snowflake, you can't use double quotes to escape single quotes within a string literal. Option D will work in some SQL dialects but may not work in all versions. Option E changes the meaning of your data.

NEW QUESTION # 119

You are designing a Snowflake UDF to parse log files. The UDF needs to accept the log file content as a string argument and a configuration parameter that specifies the log format. Which of the following approaches is MOST efficient and allows for easy updates to the log format without redeploying the UDF?

- A. Use a stage to store the log format definition as a JSON file. Read the file content from the stage within the UDF using the 'EXTERNAL_ TABLE function.
- B. Pass the log format as a string argument directly to the UDF. Parse the string within the UDF to extract the format definition.
- C. Store the log format in a named stage and create a function to retrieve the format from the stage using 'GET_OBJECT.
- D. Store the log format in a Snowflake secret and retrieve it using the SYSTEM\$GET SECRET function, passing the secret name as an argument to the UDF.
- E. Store the log format in a separate table and use a Snowflake lookup within the UDF to retrieve the format based on a key passed as an argument.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option E is the best solution. Storing the log format in a Snowflake secret offers the most secure and manageable approach. Secrets are designed to store sensitive configuration data, and SYSTEM\$GET_SECRET ensures that the UDF can access the format without embedding it directly in the code. This allows for updates without redeploying the UDF. Options A, B, C, and D have drawbacks. Passing as a string (A) is inefficient and less secure. Table lookup (B) adds overhead. External tables/stages (C and D) are more complex and might not be necessary for simple configuration data.

NEW QUESTION # 120

A data scientist has developed a Streamlit application within a Snowflake Notebook to perform predictive analytics on customer churn. The application uses a pre-trained machine learning model stored as a Snowflake stage object. The model takes several customer features as input, which are stored in a Snowflake table called 'CUSTOMER FEATURES'. The data scientist needs to ensure that the model is loaded efficiently and that the inference is performed securely within the Snowflake environment, minimizing data movement.

Which of the following approaches would be the MOST efficient and secure for loading the pre- trained model and performing the inference within the Snowflake environment using a Streamlit application?

- A. Download the pre-trained model from the Snowflake stage to the Streamlit application's local storage and perform the inference using a standard Python machine learning library.
- B. Implement Snowpark and load the model from the Snowflake stage, transforming and sending the data to the model with Snowpark session in Snowflake, leveraging Streamlit for visualization.
- C. Use Streamlit's caching capabilities (st.cache_resource') to load the pre-trained model from the Snowflake stage into the Streamlit application's memory. Then, perform the inference directly within the Streamlit application.
- D. Create a Snowflake external function (UDF) that loads the pre-trained model from the Snowflake stage and performs the inference. Call this UDF from the Streamlit application, passing the customer features as input.
- E. Create a Snowflake stored procedure that loads the pre-trained model from the Snowflake stage and performs the inference using SQL commands (if the model is compatible). Call this stored procedure from the Streamlit application.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Options B and E are the most appropriate for efficiency and security. Creating a Snowflake UDF or Snowpark session (E) keeps the data and model processing within the Snowflake environment, minimizing data movement and leveraging Snowflake's compute resources. UDFs or Snowpark session provide a secure and efficient way to perform the inference. Downloading model is not scalable (A), simple caching might be inefficient (C), storing procedure is not suitable as its not SQL based (D).

NEW QUESTION # 121

Which of the following statements are true regarding the 'SELECT' command in Snowflake?

- A. It can be used in conjunction with a 'WHERE' clause to filter the results.
- B. It selects all columns from a specified table or view.
- C. It selects all columns from all tables in the current database.
- D. It always returns the columns in the order they were defined in the table schema.
- E. It is generally recommended for production environments due to its performance efficiency.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

'SELECT' selects all columns from a specified table or view and can be used with a 'WHERE' clause. The column order is not guaranteed to be the defined order. 'SELECT' is generally discouraged in production as changes to the table schema can break applications relying on a specific column order or set of columns and it may return a lot of data unnecessarily. It only affects the table specified, not all tables in the database.

NEW QUESTION # 122

You have a table 'SALES DATA' with columns 'PRODUCT_ID' (INT), 'SALE_DATE' (DATE), and 'SALE_AMOUNT'. You want to load data into this table from various sources. You need to insert multiple rows in a single INSERT statement for performance reasons. However, one of the data sources occasionally provides 'SALE_AMOUNT' as 'NULL'. What is the best way to handle the 'NULL' values in the 'INSERT' statement while ensuring that the rest of the data is loaded correctly?

- A. Insert 'NULL' directly into the 'SALE_AMOUNT' column.
- B. Use the 'DEFAULT' keyword for the SALE_AMOUNT column in the 'INSERT' statement when the value is NULL.
- C. Replace the 'NULL' values with 0 in the 'INSERT' statement.
- D. Use the insert statement to convert empty string to NULL.
- E. Omit the 'SALE_AMOUNT' column from the 'INSERT' statement when the value is 'NULL'.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option E is the most straightforward and correct approach. If the 'SALE_AMOUNT' column is defined to allow 'NULL' values (which is common for numeric columns representing amounts), you can directly insert into the column. Option A will cause an error if all columns are not specified in INSERT statement. Option B changes the meaning of your data by changing the NULL to 0. Option C will only work if the 'SALE_AMOUNT' column has a default defined, and D is not needed as NULL can be inserted as NULL into the column.

NEW QUESTION # 123

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