Snowflake

Exam Questions DEA-C01

SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

The following chart represents the performance of a virtual warehouse over time:

Click to Enlarge

A DataEngineer notices that the warehouse is queueing queries The warehouse is size X- Smallthe minimum and maximum cluster counts are set to 1 the scaling policy is set to i and auto-suspend is set to 10 minutes.
How canthe performance be improved?

A. Change the cluster settings
B. Increase the size of the warehouse
C. Change the scaling policy to economy
D. Change auto-suspend to a longer time frame

Answer: B

Explanation:

The performance can be improved by increasing the size of the warehouse. The chart shows that the warehouse is queueing queries, which means that there are more queries than the warehouse can handle at its current size. Increasing the size of the warehouse will increase its processing power and concurrency limit, which could reduce the queueing time and improve the performance. The other options are not likely to improve the performance significantly. Option A, changing the cluster settings, will not help unless the minimum and maximum cluster countsare increased to allow for multi-cluster scaling. Option C, changing the scaling policy to economy, will not help because it will reduce the responsiveness of the warehouse to scale up or down based on demand. Option D, changing auto-suspend to a longer time frame, will not help because it will only affect how long the warehouse stays idle before suspending itself.

NEW QUESTION 2

Which methods will trigger an action that will evaluate a DataFrame? (Select TWO)

A. DataFrame.random_split ( )
B. DataFrame.collect ()
C. DateFrame.select ()
D. DataFrame.col ( )
E. DataFrame.show ()

Answer: BE

Explanation:

The methods that will trigger an action that will evaluate a DataFrame are DataFrame.collect() and DataFrame.show(). These methods will force the execution of any pending transformations on the DataFrame and return or display the results. The other options are not methods that will evaluate a DataFrame. Option A, DataFrame.random_split(), is a method that will split a DataFrame into two or more DataFrames based on random weights. Option C, DataFrame.select(), is a method that will project a set of expressions on a DataFrame and return a new DataFrame. Option D, DataFrame.col(), is a method that will return a Column object based on a column name in a DataFrame.

NEW QUESTION 3

A company is using Snowpipe to bring in millions of rows every day of Change Data Capture (CDC) into a Snowflake staging table on a real-time basis The CDC needs to get processedand combined with other data in Snowflake and land in a final table as part of the full data pipeline.
How can a Data engineer MOST efficiently process the incoming CDC on an ongoing basis?

A. Create a stream on the staging table and schedule a task that transforms data from the stream only when the stream has data.
B. Transform the data during the data load with Snowpipe by modifying the related copy into statement to include transformation steps such as case statements andJOIN'S.
C. Schedule a task that dynamically retrieves the last time the task was run from information_schema-rask_hiSwOry and use that timestamp to process the delta of the new rows since the last time the task was run.
D. Use a create ok replace table as statement that references the staging table and includes all the transformation SQ
E. Use a task to run the full create or replace table as statement on a scheduled basis

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most efficient way to process the incoming CDC on an ongoing basis is to create a stream on the staging table and schedule a task that transforms data from the stream only when the stream has data. A stream is a Snowflake object that records changes made to a table, such as inserts, updates, or deletes. A stream can be queried like a table and can provide information about what rows have changed since the last time the stream was consumed. A task is a Snowflake object that can execute SQL statements on a schedule without requiring a warehouse. A task can be configured to run only when certain conditions are met, such as when a stream has data or when another task has completed successfully. By creating a stream on the staging table and scheduling a task that transforms data from the stream, the Data Engineer can ensure that only new or modified rows are processed and that no unnecessary computations are performed.

NEW QUESTION 4
Database XYZ has the data_retention_time_in_days parameter set to 7 days and table xyz.public.ABC has the data_retention_time_in_daysset to 10 days.
A Developer accidentally dropped the database containing this single table 8 days ago and just discovered the mistake.
How can the table be recovered?

A. undrop database xyz;
B. create -able abc_restore as select * from xyz.public.abc at {offset => -60*60*24*8};
C. create table abc_restore clone xyz.public.abc at (offset => -3€0G*24*3);
D. Create a Snowflake Support case lo restore the database and tab e from "a i-safe

Answer: A

Explanation:
 The table can be recovered by using the undrop database xyz; command. This command will restore the database that was dropped within the last 14 days, along with all its schemas and tables, including the customer table. The data_retention_time_in_days parameter does not affect this command, as it only applies to time travel queries that reference historical data versions of tables or databases. The other options are not valid ways to recover the table. Option B is incorrect because creating a table as select * from xyz.public.ABC at {offset => -6060248} will not work, as this query will try to access a historical data version of the ABC table that does not exist anymore after dropping the database. Option C is incorrect because creating a table clone xyz.public.ABC at {offset => -360024*3} will not work, as this query will try to clone a historical data version of the ABC table that does not exist anymore after dropping the database. Option D is incorrect because creating a Snowflake Support case to restore the database and table from fail-safe will not work, as fail-safe is only available for disaster recovery scenarios and cannot be accessed by customers.

NEW QUESTION 5
A Data Engineer has created table t1 with datatype VARIANT: create or replace table t1 (cl variant);
The Engineer has loaded the following JSON data set. which has information about 4 laptop models into the table:

```
{
"device_model": [
{
"manufacturer": "HP",
"model": "HP 240 G8",
"model_id": "hp 240 g8",
"model_name": "240 G8"
},
{
"manufacturer": "HP",
"model": "HP EliteBook 1030 G1",
"model_id": "hp elitebook 1030 g1",
"model_name": "EliteBook 1030 G1"
},
{
"manufacturer": "HP",
"model": "HP ZBook 15 G2",
"model_id": "hp zbook 15 g2",
"model_name": "ZBook 15 G2"
},
{
"manufacturer": "Lenovo",
"model": "Lenovo B50-70",
"model_id": "lenovo b50-70",
"model_name": "B50-70"
}
]
}
```

The Engineer now wants to query that data set so that results are shown as normal structured data. The result should be 4 rows and 4 columns without the double quotes surrounding the data elements in the JSON data.
The result should be similar to the use case where the data was selected from a normal
relational table z2 where t2 has string data type columns model id. model, manufacturer, and =iccisi_r.an=. and is queried with the SQL clause select * from t2;
Which select command will produce the correct results?
A)

```
select value:model_id::string
, value:model::string
, value:manufacturer::string
, value:model_name::string
from t1
, lateral flatten(input => c1);
```

B)
```
select value:model_id::string
, value:model::string
, value:manufacturer::string
, value:model_name::string
from t1
, lateral flatten(input => c1:device_model);
```

C)
```
select model_id::string
, model::string
, manufacturer::string
, model_name::string
from t1
, lateral flatten(input => c1:device_model);
```
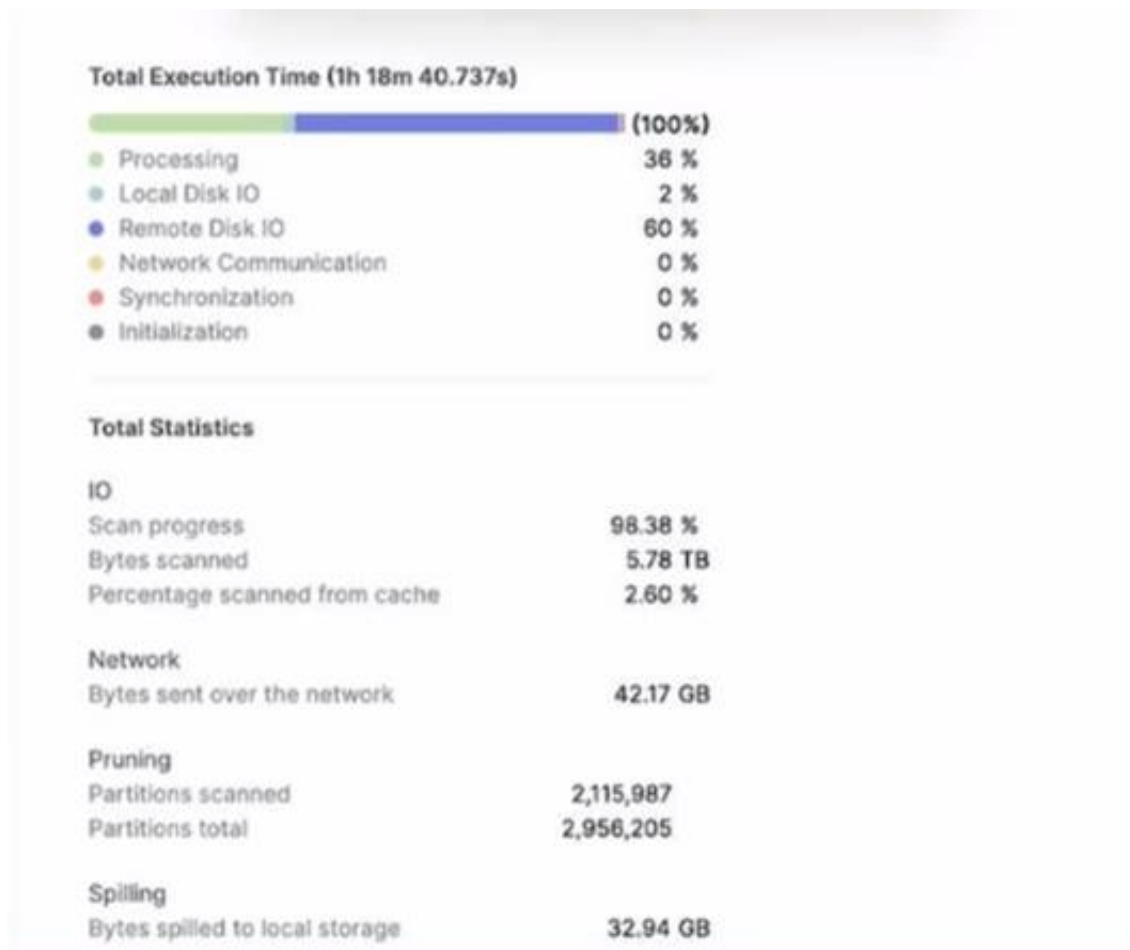
D)
```
select value:model_id
, value:model
, value:manufacturer
, value:model_name
from t1
, lateral flatten(input => c1:device_model);
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
A large table with 200 columns contains two years of historical data. When queried. the table is filtered on a single day Below is the Query Profile:

Using a size 2XL virtual warehouse, this query look over an hour to complete What will improve the query performance the MOST?

A. increase the size of the virtual warehouse.
B. Increase the number of clusters in the virtual warehouse
C. Implement the search optimization service on the table
D. Add a date column as a cluster key on the table

Answer: D

Explanation:
Adding a date column as a cluster key on the table will improve the query performance by reducing the number of micro-partitions that need to be scanned. Since the table is filtered on a single day, clustering by date will make the query more selective and efficient.

NEW QUESTION 7
Which callback function is required within a JavaScript User-Defined Function (UDF) for it to execute successfully?

A. initialize ()
B. processRow ()
C. handler
D. finalize ()

Answer: B

Explanation:
The processRow () callback function is required within a JavaScript UDF for it to execute successfully. This function defines how each row of input data is processed and what output is returned. The other callback functions are optional and can be used for initialization, finalization, or error handling.

NEW QUESTION 8
While running an external function, me following error message is received: Error:function received the wrong number of rows
What iscausing this to occur?

A. External functions do not support multiple rows
B. Nested arrays are not supported in the JSON response
C. The JSON returned by the remote service is not constructed correctly
D. The return message did not produce the same number of rows that it received

Answer: D

Explanation:
The error message "function received the wrong number of rows" is caused by the return message not producing the same number of rows that it received. External functions require that the remote service returns exactly one row for each input row that it receives from Snowflake. If the remote service returns more or fewer rows than expected, Snowflake will raise an error and abort the function execution. The other options are not causes of this error message. Option A is incorrect because external functions do support multiple rows as long as they match the input rows. Option B is incorrect because nested arrays are supported in the JSON response as long as they conform to the return type definition of the external function. Option C is incorrect because the JSON returned by the remote service may be constructed correctly but still produce a different number of rows than expected.

NEW QUESTION 9
A Data Engineer ran a stored procedure containing various transactions During the execution, the session abruptly disconnected preventing one transactionfrom committing or rolling hark.The transaction was left in a detached state and created a lock on resources
...must the Engineer take to immediately run a new transaction?

A. Call the system function SYSTEM$ABORT_TRANSACTION.

B. Call the system function SYSTEM$CANCEL_TRANSACTION.
C. Set the LOCK_TIMEOUTto FALSE in the stored procedure
D. Set the transaction abort on error to true in the stored procedure.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 The system function SYSTEM$ABORT_TRANSACTION can be used to abort a detached transaction that was left in an open state due to a session disconnect or termination. The function takes one argument: the transaction ID of the detached transaction. The function will abort the transaction and release any locks held by it. The other options are incorrect because they do not address the issue of a detached transaction. The system function SYSTEM$CANCEL_TRANSACTION can be used to cancel a running transaction, but not a detached one. The LOCK_TIMEOUT parameter can be used to set a timeout period for acquiring locks on resources, but it does not affect existing locks. The TRANSACTION_ABORT_ON_ERROR parameter can be used to control whether a transaction should abort or continue when an error occurs, but it does not affect detached transactions.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which query will show a list of the 20 most recent executions of a specified task kttask, that have been scheduled within the last hour that have ended or are stillrunning's.
A)

```
select * from table(information_schema.task_history(scheduled_time_range_start
=>dateadd('hour',-1,current_timestamp()), result_limit => 20,
task_name=>'MYTASK'))
```

B)

```
select * from table(information_schema.task_history(scheduled_time_range_start
=>dateadd('hour',-1,current_timestamp()), result_limit => 20,
task_name=>'MYTASK')) where query_id IS NOT NULL;
```

C)

```
select * from table(information_schema.task_history(scheduled_time_range_start
=>dateadd('hour',-1,current_timestamp()), result_limit => 20,
task_name=>'MYTASK')) where STATE IN ('EXECUTING', 'SUCCEEDED', 'FAILED')
```

D)

```
select * from table(information_schema.task_history(scheduled_time_range_end
=>dateadd('hour',-1,current_timestamp()), result_limit => 10,
task_name=>'MYTASK')) where STATE IN ('EXECUTING', 'SUCCEEDED')
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
A Data Engineer has written a stored procedure that will run with caller's rights. The Engineer has granted ROLEA right to use this stored procedure.
What is a characteristic of the stored procedure being called using ROLEA?

A. The stored procedure must run with caller's rights it cannot be converted later to run with owner's rights
B. If the stored procedure accesses an object that ROLEA does not have access to the stored procedure will fail
C. The stored procedure will run in the context (database and schema) where the owner created the stored procedure
D. ROLEA will not be able to see the source code for the stored procedure even though the role has usage privileges on the stored procedure

Answer: B

Explanation:
 A stored procedure that runs with caller's rights executes with the privileges of the role that calls it. Therefore, if the stored procedure accesses an object that ROLEA does not have access to, such as a table or a view, the stored procedure will fail with an insufficient privileges error. The other options are not correct because:
? A stored procedure can be converted from caller's rights to owner's rights by using the ALTER PROCEDURE command with the EXECUTE AS OWNER option.
? A stored procedure that runs with caller's rights executes in the context (database and schema) of the caller, not the owner.
? ROLEA will be able to see the source code for the stored procedure by using the GET_DDL function or the DESCRIBE command, as long as it has usage privileges on the stored procedure.

NEW QUESTION 14
What kind of Snowflake integration is required when defining an external function in Snowflake?

A. API integration
B. HTTP integration
C. Notification integration
D. Security integration

Answer: A

Explanation:
 An API integration is required when defining an external function in Snowflake. An API integration is a Snowflake object that defines how Snowflake communicates with an externalservice via HTTPS requests and responses. An API integration specifies parameters such as URL, authentication method, encryption settings, request headers, and timeout values. An API integration is used to create an external function object that invokes the external service from within SQL queries.

NEW QUESTION 15
Which stages support external tables?

A. Internal stages only; within a single Snowflake account
B. internal stages only from any Snowflake account in the organization
C. External stages only from any region, and any cloud provider
D. External stages only, only on the same region and cloud provider as the Snowflake account

Answer: C

Explanation:
 External stages only from any region, and any cloud provider support external tables. External tables are virtual tables that can query data from files stored in external stages without loading them into Snowflake tables. External stages are references to locations outside of Snowflake, such as Amazon S3 buckets, Azure Blob Storage containers, or Google Cloud Storage buckets. External stages can be created from any region and any cloud provider, as long as they have a valid URL and credentials. The other options are incorrect because internal stages do notsupport external tables. Internal stages are locations within Snowflake that can store files for loading or unloading data. Internal stages can be user stages, table stages, or named stages.

NEW QUESTION 19
A Data Engineer wants to centralize grant management to maximize security. A user needs ownership on a table m a new schema However, this user should not have the ability to make grant decisions
What is the correct way to do this?

A. Grant ownership to the user on the table
B. Revoke grant decisions from the user on the table
C. Revoke grant decisions from the user on the schema.
D. Add the with managed access parameter on the schema

Answer: D

Explanation:
 The with managed access parameter on the schema enables the schema owner to control the grant and revoke privileges on the objects within the schema. This way, the user who owns the table cannot make grant decisions, but only the schema owner can. This is the best way to centralize grant management and maximize security.

NEW QUESTION 21
The following code is executed ina Snowflake environment with the default settings:

```
able customer;

transaction;

 table customer
nteger,
 varchar



 into customer values ('1', 'John');

ck;

 $1 from customer;
```

What will be the result of the select statement?

A. SQL compilation error object CUSTOMER' does not exist or is not authorized.
B. John
C. 1
D. 1John

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23
A company built a sales reporting system with Python, connecting to Snowflake using the Python Connector. Based on the user's selections, the system generates the SQL queries needed to fetch the data for the report First it gets the customers that meet the given query parameters (on average 1000 customer records for each report run) and then it loops the customer records sequentially Inside that loop it runs the generated SQL clause for the current customer to get the detailed data for that customer number from the sales data table
When the Data Engineer tested the individual SQL clauses they were fast enough (1 second to get the customers 0 5 second to get the sales data for one customer) but the total runtime of the report is too long
How can this situation be improved?

A. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse
B. Increase the number of maximum clusters of the virtual warehouse
C. Define a clustering key for the sales data table
D. Rewrite the report to eliminate the use of the loop construct

Answer: D

Explanation:
 This option is the best way to improve the situation, as using a loop construct to run SQL queries for each customer is very inefficient and slow. Instead, the report should be rewritten to use a single SQL query that joins the customer and sales data tables and applies the query parameters as filters. This way, the report can leverage Snowflake's parallel processing and optimization capabilities and reduce the network overhead and latency.

NEW QUESTION 25
What are characteristics of Snowpark Python packages? (Select THREE).
Third-party packages can be registered as a dependency to the Snowpark session using the session, import () method.

A. Python packages can access any external endpoints
B. Python packages can only be loaded in a local environment
C. Third-party supported Python packages are locked down to prevent hitting
D. The SQL command DESCRIBE FUNCTION will list the imported Python packages of the Python User-Defined Function (UDF).
E. Querying information schema .packages will provide a list of supported Python packages and versions

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
 The characteristics of Snowpark Python packages are:
? Third-party packages can be registered as a dependency to the Snowpark session using the session.import() method.
? The SQL command DESCRIBE FUNCTION will list the imported Python packages of the Python User-Defined Function (UDF).
? Querying information_schema.packages will provide a list of supported Python packages and versions.
These characteristics indicate how Snowpark Python packages can be imported, inspected, and verified in Snowflake. The other options are not characteristics of Snowpark Python packages. Option B is incorrect because Python packages can be loaded in both local and remote environments using Snowpark. Option C is incorrect because third-party supported Python packages are not locked down to prevent hitting external endpoints, but rather restricted by network policies and security settings.

NEW QUESTION 30
A Data Engineer is building a set of reporting tables to analyze consumer requests by region for each of the Data Exchange offerings annually, as well as click-through rates for each listing
Which views are needed MINIMALLY as data sources?

A. SNOWFLAKE- DATA_SHARING_USAGE - LISTING_EVENTS_BAILY
B. SNOWFLAKE.DATA_SHARING_USAGE.LISTING_CONSOKE>TION_DAILY
C. SNOWFLAK
D. DATA_SHARING_USAG
E. LISTING_TELEMETRY_DAILy
F. SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.DATA _TRANSFER_HISTORY

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The SNOWFLAKE.DATA SHARING
_USAGE.LISTING_CONSOKE>TION_DAILY view provides information about consumer requests by region for each of the Data Exchange offeringsannually, as well as click- through rates for each listing. This view is the minimal data source needed for building the reporting tables. The other views are not relevant for this use case.

NEW QUESTION 34
A company is building a dashboard for thousands of Analysts. The dashboard presents the results of a few summary queries on tables that are regularly updated. The query conditions vary by tope according to what data each Analyst needs Responsiveness of the dashboard queries is a top priority, and the data cache should be preserved.
How should the Data Engineer configure the compute resources to support this dashboard?

A. Assign queries to a multi-cluster virtual warehouse with economy auto-scaling Allow the system to automatically start and stop clusters according to demand.
B. Assign all queries to a multi-cluster virtual warehouse set to maximized mode Monitor to determine the smallest suitable number of clusters.
C. Create a virtual warehouse for every 250 Analysts Monitor to determine how many of these virtual warehouses are being utilized at capacity.
D. Create a size XL virtual warehouse to support all the dashboard queries Monitor query runtimes to determine whether the virtual warehouse should be resized.

Answer: B

Explanation:
 This option is the best way to configure the compute resources to support this dashboard. By assigning all queries to a multi-cluster virtual warehouse set to maximized mode, the Data Engineer can ensure that there is enough compute capacity to handle thousands of concurrent queries from different analysts. A multi-cluster virtual warehouse can scale up or down by adding or removing clusters based on the load. A maximized scaling policy ensures that there is always at least one cluster running and that new clusters are added as soon as possible whenneeded. By monitoring the utilization and performance of the virtual warehouse, the Data Engineer can determine the smallest suitable number of clusters that can meet the responsiveness requirement and minimize costs.

NEW QUESTION 37
A Data Engineer is trying to load the following rows from a CSV file into a table in Snowflake with the following structure:

```
RID,ADDRESS,REGISTERDT
0 Ford Walk, Dante, Rhode Island, 366",2014-02-08
14 Monroe Street, Kersey, Nevada, 6384",2021-04-19
33 Gate Ave, Edgewater, New York, 1757",2020-07-03
```

	type
MERID	NUMBER(38,0)
SS	VARCHAR(255)
ERDT	DATE

....engineer is using the following COPY INTO statement:

```
copy into stgCustomer
from @csv_stage/address.csv.gz
file_format = (type = CSV skip_header = 1);
```

However, the following error is received.

```
Number of columns in file (6) does not match that of the corresponding table (3), use file format option
error_on_column_count_mismatch=false to ignore this error File 'address.csv.gz', line 3, character 1 Row 1 starts at line 2, column
"STGCUSTOMER"[6] If you would like to continue loading when an error is encountered, use other values such as 'SKIP_FILE' or
'CONTINUE' for the ON_ERROR option.
```

Which file format option should be used to resolve the error and successfully load all the data into the table?

A. ESC&PE_UNENGLO9ED_FIELD = '\\'
B. ERROR_ON_COLUMN_COUKT_MISMATCH = FALSE
C. FIELD_DELIMITER = ","
D. FIELD OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY = " "

Answer: D

Explanation:
The file format option that should be used to resolve the error and successfully load all the data into the table is FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = '"'. This option specifies that fields in the file may be enclosed by double quotes, which allows for fields that contain commas or newlines within them. For example, in row 3 of the file, there is a field that contains a comma within double quotes: "Smith Jr., John". Without specifying this option, Snowflake will treat this field as two separate fields and cause an error due to column count mismatch. By specifying this option, Snowflake will treat this field as one field and load it correctly into the table.

NEW QUESTION 42
How can the following relational data be transformed into semi-structured data using the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

```
create table provinces (province varchar, created_date date);
```

Row	PROVINCE	CREATED_DATE
2	Alberta	2020-01-19
1	Manitoba	2020-01-18

A. Use the to_json function
B. Use the PAESE_JSON function to produce a variant value
C. Use the OBJECT_CONSTRUCT function to return a Snowflake object
D. Use the TO_VARIANT function to convert each of the relational columns to VARIANT.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This option is the best way to transform relational data into semi-structured data using the least amount of operational overhead. The OBJECT_CONSTRUCT function takes a variable number of key-value pairs as arguments and returns a Snowflake object, which is a variant type that can store JSON data. The function can be used to convert each row of relational data into a JSON object with the column names as keys and the column values as values.

NEW QUESTION 46
A Data Engineer wants to check the status of a pipe named my_pipe. The pipe is inside a database named test and a schema named Extract (case-sensitive).
Which querywill provide the status of the pipe?

A. SELECT FROM SYSTEM$PIPE_STATUS ("test.'extract'.my_pipe"i:
B. SELECT FROM SYSTEM$PIPE_STATUS (,test.,,Extracr,,.ny_pipe, i I
C. SELE2T * FROM SYSTEM$PIPE_STATUS < ' tes
D. "Extract", my_pipe');
E. SELECT * FROM SYSTEM$PIPE_STATUS ("tes
F. 'extract' .my_pipe"};

Answer: C

Explanation:
The query that will provide the status of the pipe is SELECT * FROM SYSTEM$PIPE_STATUS('test."Extract".my_pipe');. The SYSTEM$PIPE_STATUS function returns information about a pipe, such as its name, status, last received message timestamp, etc. The function takes one argument: the pipe name in a

qualified form. The pipe name should include the database name, the schema name, and the pipe name, separated by dots. If any of these names are case-sensitive identifiers, they should be enclosed in double quotes. In this case, the schema name Extract is case-sensitive and should be quoted. The other options are incorrect because they do not follow the correct syntax for the pipe name argument. Option A and B use single quotes instead of double quotes for case-sensitive identifiers. Option D uses double quotes instead of single quotes for non-case-sensitive identifiers.

NEW QUESTION 48
A secure function returns data coming through an inbound share
What will happen if a Data Engineer tries to assign usage privileges on this function to an outbound share?

A. An error will be returned because the Engineer cannot share data that has already been shared
B. An error will be returned because only views and secure stored procedures can be shared
C. An error will be returned because only secure functions can be shared with inboundshares
D. The Engineer will be able to share the secure function with other accounts

Answer: A

Explanation:
An error will be returned because the Engineer cannot share data that has already been shared. A secure function is a Snowflake function that can access data from an inbound share, which is a share that is created by another account and consumed by the current account. A secure function can only be shared with an inbound share, not an outbound share, which is a share that is created by the current account and shared with other accounts. This is to prevent data leakage or unauthorized access to the data from the inbound share.

NEW QUESTION 49
A Data Engineer is implementing a near real-time ingestionpipeline to toad data into Snowflake using the Snowflake Kafka connector. There will be three Kafka topics created.
……snowflake objects are created automatically when the Kafka connector starts? (Select THREE)

A. Tables
B. Tasks
C. Pipes
D. internal stages
E. External stages
F. Materialized views

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
The Snowflake objects that are created automatically when the Kafka connector starts are tables, pipes, and internal stages. The Kafka connector will create one table, one pipe, and oneinternal stage for each Kafka topic that is configured in the connector properties. The table will store the data from the Kafka topic, the pipe will load the data from the stage to the table using COPY statements, and the internal stage will store the files that are produced by the Kafka connector using PUT commands. The other options are not Snowflake objects that are created automatically when the Kafka connector starts. Option B, tasks, are objects that can execute SQL statements on a schedule without requiring a warehouse. Option E, external stages, are objects that can reference locations outside of Snowflake, such as cloud storage services. Option F, materialized views, are objects that can store the precomputed results of a query and refresh them periodically.

NEW QUESTION 50
Which system role is recommended for a custom role hierarchy to be ultimately assigned to?

A. ACCOUNTADMIN
B. SECURITYADMIN
C. SYSTEMADMIN
D. USERADMIN

Answer: B

Explanation:
The system role that is recommended for a custom role hierarchy to be ultimately assigned to is SECURITYADMIN. This role has the manage grants privilege on all objects in an account, which allows it to grant access privileges to other roles or revoke them as needed. This role can also create or modify custom roles and assign them to users or other roles. By assigning custom roles to SECURITYADMIN, the role hierarchy can be managed centrally and securely. The other options are not recommended system roles for a custom role hierarchy to be ultimately assigned to. Option A is incorrect because ACCOUNTADMIN is the most powerful role in an account, which has full access to all objects and operations. Assigning custom roles to ACCOUNTADMIN can pose a security risk and should be avoided. Option C is incorrect because SYSTEMADMIN is a role that has full access to all objects in the public schema of the account, but not to other schemas or databases. Assigning custom roles to SYSTEMADMIN can limit the scope and flexibility of the role hierarchy. Option D is incorrect because USERADMIN is a role that can manage users and roles in an account, but not grant access privileges to other objects. Assigning custom roles to USERADMIN can prevent the role hierarchy from controlling access to data and resources.

NEW QUESTION 52
When would a Data engineer use table with the flatten function instead of the lateral flatten combination?

A. When TABLE with FLATTENrequires another source in the from clause to refer to
B. WhenTABLE with FLATTENrequires no additional source m the from clause to refer to
C. Whenthe LATERALFLATTENcombination requires no other source m the from clause to refer to
D. When table withFLATTENis acting like a sub-query executed for each returned row

Answer: A

Explanation:
The TABLE function with the FLATTEN function is used to flatten semi- structured data, such as JSON or XML, into a relational format. The TABLE function returns a table expression that can be used in the FROM clause of a query. The TABLE function with the FLATTEN function requires another source in the FROM clause to refer to, such as a table, view, or subquery that contains the semi-structured data. For example: SELECT t.value:city::string AS city, f.value AS

population FROM cities t, TABLE(FLATTEN(input => t.value:population)) f;
In this example, the TABLE function with the FLATTEN function refers to the cities table in the FROM clause, which contains JSON data in a variant column named value. The FLATTEN function flattens the population array within each JSON object and returns a table expression with two columns: key and value. The query then selects the city and population values from the table expression.

NEW QUESTION 55
A Data Engineer needs to know the details regarding the micro-partition layout for a table named invoice using a built-in function.
Which query will provide this information?

A. SELECT SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INTFORMATICII ('Invoice') ;
B. SELECT $CLUSTERXNG_INFQRMATION ('Invoice')'
C. CALL SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION ('Invoice');
D. CALL $CLUSTERINS_INFORMATION('Invoice');

Answer: A

Explanation:
 The query that will provide information about the micro-partition layout for a table named invoice using a built-in function is SELECT SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION('Invoice');. The
SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION function returns information about the clustering status of a table, such as the clustering key, the clustering depth, the clustering ratio, the partition count, etc. The function takes one argument: the table name in a qualified or unqualified form. In this case, the table name is Invoice and it is unqualified, which means that it will use the current database and schema as the context. The other options are incorrect because they do not use a valid built-in function for providing information about the micro-partition layout for a table. Option B is incorrect because it uses $CLUSTERING_INFORMATION instead of SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION,
which is not a valid function name. Option C is incorrect because it uses CALL instead of SELECT, which is not a valid way to invoke a table function. Option D is incorrect because it uses CALL instead of SELECT and $CLUSTERING_INFORMATION instead of SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION, which are both invalid.

NEW QUESTION 60
Which Snowflake feature facilitates access to external API services such as geocoders. data transformation, machine Learning models and other custom code?

A. Security integration
B. External tables
C. External functions
D. Java User-Defined Functions (UDFs)

Answer: C

Explanation:
 External functions are Snowflake functions that facilitate access to external API services such as geocoders, data transformation, machine learning models and other custom code. External functions allow users to invoke external services from within SQL queries and pass arguments and receive results as JSON values. External functions require creating an API integration object and an external function object in Snowflake, as well as deploying an external service endpoint that can communicate with Snowflake via HTTPS.

NEW QUESTION 64
A Data Engineer wants to create a new development database (DEV) as a clone of the permanent production database (PROD) There is a requirement to disable Fail-safe for all tables.
Which command will meet these requirements?

A. CREATE DATABASE DEV CLONE PROD FAIL_SAFE=FALSE;
B. CREATE DATABASE DEV CLONE PROD;
C. CREATE TRANSIENT DATABASE DEV CLONE RPOD
D. CREATE DATABASE DEV CLOSE PRODDATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS =0L

Answer: C

Explanation:
This option will meet the requirements of creating a new development database (DEV) as a clone of the permanent production database (PROD) and disabling Fail-safe for all tables. By using the CREATE TRANSIENT DATABASE command, the Data Engineer can create a transient database that does not have Fail-safe enabled by default. Fail-safe is a feature in Snowflake that provides additional protection against data loss by retaining historical data for seven days beyond the time travel retention period. Transient databases do not have Fail-safe enabled, which means that they do not incur additional storage costs for historical data beyond their time travel retention period. By using the CLONE option, the Data Engineer can create an exact copy of the PROD database, including its schemas, tables, views, and other objects.

NEW QUESTION 65
Which Snowflake objects does the Snowflake Kafka connector use? (Select THREE).

A. Pipe
B. Serverless task
C. Internal user stage
D. Internal table stage
E. Internal named stage
F. Storage integration

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
 The Snowflake Kafka connector uses three Snowflake objects: pipe, internal table stage, and internal named stage. The pipe object is used to load data from an external stage into a Snowflake table using COPY statements. The internal table stage is used to store files that are loaded from Kafka topics into Snowflake using

PUT commands. The internal named stage is used to store files that are rejected by the COPY statements due to errors or invalid data. The other options are not objects that are used by the Snowflake Kafka connector. Option B, serverless task, is an object that can execute SQL statements on a schedule without requiring a warehouse. Option C, internal user stage, is an object that can store files for a specific user in Snowflake using PUT commands. Option F, storage integration, is an object that can enable secure access to external cloud storage services without exposing credentials.

NEW QUESTION 69
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