



# Snowflake

## Exam Questions DEA-C01

SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam

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### NEW QUESTION 1

What is a characteristic of the use of binding variables in JavaScript stored procedures in Snowflake?

- A. All types of JavaScript variables can be bound
- B. All Snowflake first-class objects can be bound
- C. Only JavaScript variables of type number, string and sf Date can be bound
- D. Users are restricted from binding JavaScript variables because they create SQL injection attack vulnerabilities

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

A characteristic of the use of binding variables in JavaScript stored procedures in Snowflake is that only JavaScript variables of type number, string and sf Date can be bound. Binding variables are a way to pass values from JavaScript variables to SQL statements within a stored procedure. Binding variables can improve the security and performance of the stored procedure by preventing SQL injection attacks and reducing the parsing overhead. However, not all types of JavaScript variables can be bound. Only the primitive types number and string, and the Snowflake-specific type sf Date, can be bound. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe a characteristic of the use of binding variables in JavaScript stored procedures in Snowflake. Option A is incorrect because authenticator is not a type of JavaScript variable, but a parameter of the snowflake.connector.connect function. Option B is incorrect because arrow\_number\_to\_decimal is not a type of JavaScript variable, but a parameter of the snowflake.connector.connect function. Option D is incorrect because users are not restricted from binding JavaScript variables, but encouraged to do so.

### NEW QUESTION 2

A Data Engineer is building a pipeline to transform a 1 TB table by joining it with supplemental tables. The Engineer is applying filters and several aggregations leveraging Common Table Expressions (CTEs) using a size Medium virtual warehouse in a single query in Snowflake.

After checking the Query Profile, what is the recommended approach to MAXIMIZE performance of this query if the Profile shows data spillage?

- A. Enable clustering on the table
- B. Increase the warehouse size
- C. Rewrite the query to remove the CTEs.
- D. Switch to a multi-cluster virtual warehouse

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The recommended approach to maximize performance of this query if the Profile shows data spillage is to increase the warehouse size. Data spillage occurs when the query requires more memory than the warehouse can provide and has to spill some intermediate results to disk. This can degrade the query performance by increasing the disk IO time. Increasing the warehouse size can increase the amount of memory available for the query and reduce or eliminate data spillage.

### NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

A Data Engineer ran a stored procedure containing various transactions. During the execution, the session abruptly disconnected preventing one transaction from committing or rolling back. 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\_TIMEOUT to 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 5

The following is returned from SYSTEMCLUSTERING\_INFORMATION () for a table named orders with a date column named O\_ORDERDATE:

```
{
  "cluster_by_keys" : "LINEAR(YEAR(O_ORDERDATE))",
  "total_partition_count" : 536,
  "total_constant_partition_count" : 493,
  "average_overlaps" : 0.1716,
  "average_depth" : 1.0914,
  "partition_depth_histogram" : {
    "00000" : 0,
    "00001" : 491,
    "00002" : 41,
    "00003" : 4,
    "00004" : 0,
    "00005" : 0,
    "00006" : 0,
    "00007" : 0,
    "00008" : 0,
    "00009" : 0,
    "00010" : 0,
    "00011" : 0,
    "00012" : 0,
    "00013" : 0,
    "00014" : 0,
    "00015" : 0,
    "00016" : 0
  }
}
```

What does the total\_constant\_partition\_count value indicate about this table?

- A. The table is clustered very well on O\_ORDERDATE, as there are 493 micro-partitions that could not be significantly improved by reclustering
- B. The table is not clustered well on O\_ORDERDATE, as there are 493 micro-partitions where the range of values in that column overlap with every other micro partition in the table.
- C. The data in O\_ORDERDATE does not change very often as there are 493 micro-partitions containing rows where that column has not been modified since the row was created
- D. The data in O\_ORDERDATE has a very low cardinality as there are 493 micro-partitions where there is only a single distinct value in that column for all rows in the micro-partition

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The total\_constant\_partition\_count value indicates the number of micro-partitions where the clustering key column has a constant value across all rows in the micro-partition. However, this does not necessarily mean that the table is clustered well on that column, as there could be other micro-partitions where the range of values in that column overlap with each other. This is the case for the orders table, as the clustering depth is 1, which means that every micro-partition overlaps with every other micro-partition on O\_ORDERDATE. This indicates that the table is not clustered well on O\_ORDERDATE and could benefit from reclustering.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

A stream called TRANSACTIONS\_STM is created on top of a transactions table in a continuous pipeline running in Snowflake. After a couple of months, the TRANSACTIONS table is renamed transactio3\_raw to comply with new naming standards. What will happen to the TRANSACTIONS\_STM object?

- A. TRANSACTIONS\_STM will keep working as expected
- B. TRANSACTIONS\_STM will be stale and will need to be re-created
- C. TRANSACTIONS\_STM will be automatically renamed TRANSACTIONS\_RAW\_STM.
- D. Reading from the transactio3T>: stream will succeed for some time after the expected STALE\_TIME.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A stream is a Snowflake object that records the history of changes made to a table. A stream is associated with a specific table at the time of creation, and it cannot be altered to point to a different table later. Therefore, if the source table is renamed, the stream will become stale and will need to be re-created with the new table name. The other options are not correct because:

? TRANSACTIONS \_STM will not keep working as expected, as it will lose track of the changes made to the renamed table.

? TRANSACTIONS \_STM will not be automatically renamed TRANSACTIONS

\_RAW\_STM, as streams do not inherit the name changes of their source tables.

? Reading from the transactions\_stm stream will not succeed for some time after the expected STALE\_TIME, as streams do not have a STALE\_TIME property.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

What is the purpose of the BUILD\_FILE\_URL function in Snowflake?

- A. It generates an encrypted URL for accessing a file in a stage.
- B. It generates a staged URL for accessing a file in a stage.
- C. It generates a permanent URL for accessing files in a stage.
- D. It generates a temporary URL for accessing a file in a stage.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The BUILD\_FILE\_URL function in Snowflake generates a temporary URL for accessing a file in a stage. The function takes two arguments: the stage name and the file path. The generated URL is valid for 24 hours and can be used to download or view the file contents. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe the purpose of the BUILD\_FILE\_URL function.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Assuming a Data Engineer has all appropriate privileges and context which statements would be used to assess whether the User-Defined Function (UDF), MTBATA3ASZ. SALES .REVENUE\_BY\_REGION, exists and is secure? (Select TWO)

- A. SHOW DS2R FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVEX'^BYJIESION' IN SCHEMA SALES;
- B. SELECT IS\_SECURE FROM SNOWFLAK
- C. INFCRXATION\_SCKZM
- D. FUNCTIONS WHERE FUNCTION\_3SCHEMA = 'SALES' AND FUNCTI CN\_NAXE = •ftEVEXUE\_BY\_RKXQH4;
- E. SELECT IS\_SEC"JRE FROM INFOR>LVTICN\_SCHEM
- F. FUNCTIONS WHERE FUNCTION\_SCHEMA = 'SALES1 AND FUNGTZON\_NAME = ' REVENUE\_BY\_REGION';
- G. SHOW EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION'IB SCHEMA SALES;
- H. SHOW SECURE FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE 3Y REGION' IN SCHEMA SALES;

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

The statements that would be used to assess whether the UDF, MTBATA3ASZ. SALES .REVENUE\_BY\_REGION, exists and is secure are:

? SHOW DS2R FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVEX'^BYJIESION' IN SCHEMA SALES;;

This statement will show information about the UDF, including its name, schema, database, arguments, return type, language, and security option. If the UDF does not exist, the statement will return an empty result set.

? SELECT IS\_SECURE FROM SNOWFLAKE. INFCRXATION\_SCKZMA.

FUNCTIONS WHERE FUNCTION\_3SCHEMA = 'SALES' AND FUNCTI CN\_NAXE

= •ftEVEXUE\_BY\_RKXQH4;; This statement will query the SNOWFLAKE.INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.FUNCTIONS view, which contains metadata about the UDFs in the current database. The statement will return the IS\_SECURE column, which indicates whether the UDF is secure or not. If the UDF does not exist, the statement will return an empty result set. The other statements are not correct because:

? SELECT IS\_SEC"JRE FROM INFOR>LVTICN\_SCHEMA. FUNCTIONS WHERE

FUNCTION\_SCHEMA = 'SALES1 AND FUNGTZON\_NAME = '

REVENUE\_BY\_REGION';:: This statement will query the INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.FUNCTIONS view, which contains metadata about the UDFs in the current schema. However, the statement has a typo in the schema name ('SALES1' instead of 'SALES'), which will cause it to fail or return incorrect results.

? SHOW EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION' IB SCHEMA

SALES;; This statement will show information about external functions, not UDFs. External functions are Snowflake functions that invoke external services via HTTPS requests and responses. The statement will not return any results for the UDF.

? SHOW SECURE FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE 3Y REGION' IN SCHEMA

SALES;; This statement is invalid because there is no such thing as secure functions in Snowflake. Secure functions are a feature of some other databases, such as PostgreSQL, but not Snowflake. The statement will cause a syntax error.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

A Data Engineer is working on a Snowflake deployment in AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland). The Engineer is planning to load data from staged files into target tables using the copy into command

Which sources are valid? (Select THREE)

- A. Internal stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa)
- B. Internal stage on AWS eu-central-1 (Frankfurt)
- C. External stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa)
- D. External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland)
- E. External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-central 1 (Frankfurt)
- F. SSO attached to an Amazon EC2 instance on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland)

**Answer:** CDE

**Explanation:**

The valid sources for loading data from staged files into target tables using the copy into command are:

? External stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa): This is a valid source because Snowflake supports cross-cloud data loading from external stages on different cloud platforms and regions than the Snowflake deployment.

? External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland): This is a valid source because Snowflake supports data loading from external stages on the

same cloud platform and region as the Snowflake deployment.

? External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-central 1 (Frankfurt): This is a valid source because Snowflake supports cross-region data loading from external stages on different regions than the Snowflake deployment within the same cloud platform. The invalid sources are:

? Internal stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa): This is an invalid source because internal stages are always located on the same cloud platform and region as the Snowflake deployment. Therefore, an internal stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa) cannot be used for a Snowflake deployment on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland).

? Internal stage on AWS eu-central-1 (Frankfurt): This is an invalid source because internal stages are always located on the same region as the Snowflake deployment. Therefore, an internal stage on AWS eu-central-1 (Frankfurt) cannot be used for a Snowflake deployment on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland).

? SSO attached to an Amazon EC2 instance on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland): This is an invalid source because SSO stands for Single Sign-On, which is a security integration feature in Snowflake, not a data staging option.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 11

A company has an extensive script in Scala that transforms data by leveraging DataFrames. A Data engineer needs to move these transformations to Snowpark. ...characteristics of data transformations in Snowpark should be considered to meet this requirement? (Select TWO)

- A. It is possible to join multiple tables using DataFrames.
- B. Snowpark operations are executed lazily on the server.
- C. User-Defined Functions (UDFs) are not pushed down to Snowflake
- D. Snowpark requires a separate cluster outside of Snowflake for computations
- E. Columns in different DataFrames with the same name should be referred to with squared brackets

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

The characteristics of data transformations in Snowpark that should be considered to meet this requirement are:

? It is possible to join multiple tables using DataFrames.

? Snowpark operations are executed lazily on the server.

These characteristics indicate how Snowpark can perform data transformations using DataFrames, which are similar to the ones used in Scala. DataFrames are distributed collections of rows that can be manipulated using various operations, such as joins, filters, aggregations, etc. DataFrames can be created from different sources, such as tables, files, or SQL queries. Snowpark operations are executed lazily on the server, which means that they are not performed until an action is triggered, such as a write or a collect operation. This allows Snowpark to optimize the execution plan and reduce the amount of data transferred between the client and the server.

The other options are not characteristics of data transformations in Snowpark that should be considered to meet this requirement. Option C is incorrect because User-Defined Functions (UDFs) are pushed down to Snowflake and executed on the server. Option D is incorrect because Snowpark does not require a separate cluster outside of Snowflake for computations, but rather uses virtual warehouses within Snowflake. Option E is incorrect because columns in different DataFrames with the same name should be referred to with dot notation, not squared brackets.

#### NEW QUESTION 16

Which methods can be used to create a DataFrame object in Snowpark? (Select THREE)

- A. session.jdbc\_connection()
- B. session.read.json()
- C. session.table()
- D. DataFraas.writeO
- E. session.builder()
- F. session.sql()

**Answer:** BCF

#### Explanation:

The methods that can be used to create a DataFrame object in Snowpark are session.read.json(), session.table(), and session.sql(). These methods can create a DataFrame from different sources, such as JSON files, Snowflake tables, or SQL queries.

The other options are not methods that can create a DataFrame object in Snowpark. Option A, session.jdbc\_connection(), is a method that can create a JDBC connection object to connect to a database. Option D, DataFrame.write(), is a method that can write a DataFrame to a destination, such as a file or a table. Option E, session.builder(), is a method that can create a SessionBuilder object to configure and build a Snowpark session.

#### NEW QUESTION 18

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 21**

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