Snowflake

DEA-C01 Exam

SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam

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Version: 5.0

Question: 1

Given the table sales which has a clustering key of column CLOSED_DATE which table function will return the average clustering depth for the SALES_REPRESENTATIVE column for the North American region?
A)

```
select system$clustering_information('Sales', 'sales_representative', 'region = ''North America''');
```

B)

```
select system$clustering_depth('Sales', 'sales_representative', 'region = ''North America''');
```

C)

```
select system$clustering_depth('Sales', 'sales_representative') where region = 'North America';
```

D)

```
select system$clustering_information('Sales', 'sales_representative') where region = 'North America';
```

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The table function SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_DEPTH returns the average clustering depth for a specified column or set of columns in a table. The function takes two arguments: the table name and the column name(s). In this case, the table name is sales and the column name is SALES_REPRESENTATIVE. The function also supports a WHERE clause to filter the rows for which the clustering depth is calculated. In this case, the WHERE clause is REGION = 'North America'. Therefore, the function call in Option B will return the desired result.

Question: 2

What is the purpose of the BUILD_FILE_URL function in Snowflake?

A. It generates an encrypted URL foe 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.

Question: 3

A Data Engineer has developed a dashboard that will issue the same SQL select clause to Snowflake every 12 hours.
---will Snowflake use the persisted query results from the result cache provided that the underlying data has not changed^

A. 12 hours
B. 24 hours
C. 14 days
D. 31 days

Answer: C

Explanation:

Snowflake uses the result cache to store the results of queries that have been executed recently. The result cache is maintained at the account level and is shared across all sessions and users. The result cache is invalidated when any changes are made to the tables or views referenced by the query. Snowflake also has a retention policy for the result cache, which determines how long the results are kept in the cache before they are purged. The default retention period for the result cache is 24 hours, but it can be changed at the account, user, or session level. However, there is a maximum retention period of 14 days for the result cache, which cannot be exceeded. Therefore, if the underlying data has not changed, Snowflake will use the persisted query results from the result cache for up to 14 days.

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 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_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.

Question: 5

The following code is executed in a 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

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