



Snowflake

SnowPro-Advanced-Data-Engineer

SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

QUESTION & ANSWERS

Question: 1

Which are the valid options for the `validation_mode` parameter in the `COPY` command

- A. `RETURN_ROWS`
- B. `RETURN_ERROR`
- C. `RETURN_ERRORS`
- D. `RETURN_ALL_ERRORS`

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation/Reference:

`VALIDATION_MODE = RETURN_n_ROWS | RETURN_ERRORS | RETURN_ALL_ERRORS`

String (constant) that instructs the `COPY` command to validate the data files instead of loading them into the specified table; i.e. the `COPY` command tests the files for errors but does not load them. The command validates the data to be loaded and returns results based on the validation option specified:

Supported Values

Notes

`RETURN_n_ROWS` (e.g. `RETURN_10_ROWS`)

Validates the specified number of rows, if no errors are encountered; otherwise, fails at the first error encountered in the rows.

`RETURN_ERRORS`

Returns all errors (parsing, conversion, etc.) across all files specified in the `COPY` statement.

`RETURN_ALL_ERRORS`

Returns all errors across all files specified in the `COPY` statement, including files with errors that were partially loaded during an earlier load because the `ON_ERROR` copy option was set to `CONTINUE` during the load.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/sql/copy-into-table.html#optional-parameters>

Question: 2

`FORMAT_NAME` and `TYPE` are mutually exclusive in the `COPY` command.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

`FILE_FORMAT = (FORMAT_NAME = 'file_format_name')` or `FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV | JSON | AVRO | ORC | PARQUET | XML [...])`

Specifies the format of the data files to load:

`FORMAT_NAME = 'file_format_name'`

Specifies an existing named file format to use for loading data into the table. The named file format determines the format type (CSV, JSON, etc.), as well as any other format options, for the data files. For more information, see CREATE FILE FORMAT.

TYPE = CSV | JSON | AVRO | ORC | PARQUET | XML [...]

Specifies the type of files to load into the table. If a format type is specified, then additional format-specific options can be specified. For more details, see Format Type Options (in this topic).

Note

FORMAT_NAME and TYPE are mutually exclusive; specifying both in the same COPY command might result in unexpected behavior.

Question: 3

Which of the below mentioned compression techniques are applicable for CSV file format?

- A. GZIP
- B. BZ2
- C. BROTLI
- D. ZSTD
- E. DEFLATE
- F. RAW_DEFLATE
- G. LZIP

Answer: A,B,C,D,E,F

Explanation/Reference:

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/sql/copy-into-table.html#type-csv>

Supported Values

Notes

AUTO

Compression algorithm detected automatically, except for Brotli-compressed files, which cannot currently be detected automatically. If loading Brotli-compressed files, explicitly use BROTLI instead of AUTO.

GZIP

BZ2

BROTLI

Must be specified when loading Brotli-compressed files.

ZSTD

Zstandard v0.8 (and higher) supported.

DEFLATE

Deflate-compressed files (with zlib header, RFC1950).

RAW_DEFLATE

Raw Deflate-compressed files (without header, RFC1951).

NONE

Data files to load have not been compressed.

Question: 4

Snowflake charges a per-byte fee when users transfer data from your snowflake account into cloud storages in another region on the same cloud platform or into cloud storage in another cloud platform

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation/Reference:

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/billing-data-transfer.html#understanding-snowflake-data-transfer-billing>

Cloud providers apply data egress charges in either of the following use cases:

Data is transferred from one region to another within the same cloud platform.

Data is transferred out of the cloud platform.

To recover these expenses, Snowflake charges a per-byte fee when users transfer data from your Snowflake account (hosted on AWS, Google Cloud Platform, or Microsoft Azure) into cloud storage in another region on the same cloud platform, or into cloud storage in another cloud platform.

The amount charged per byte depends on the region where your Snowflake account is hosted. For data transfer pricing, see the pricing guide (on the Snowflake website):

Question: 5

In which of the below use cases does Snowflake applies data egress charge?

- A. Unloading data from Snowflake
- B. Database replication
- C. External functions
- D. Loading data into Snowflake

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation/Reference:

Data Transfer Billing Use Cases

Snowflake currently applies data egress charges only in the following use cases:

Unloading Data from Snowflake