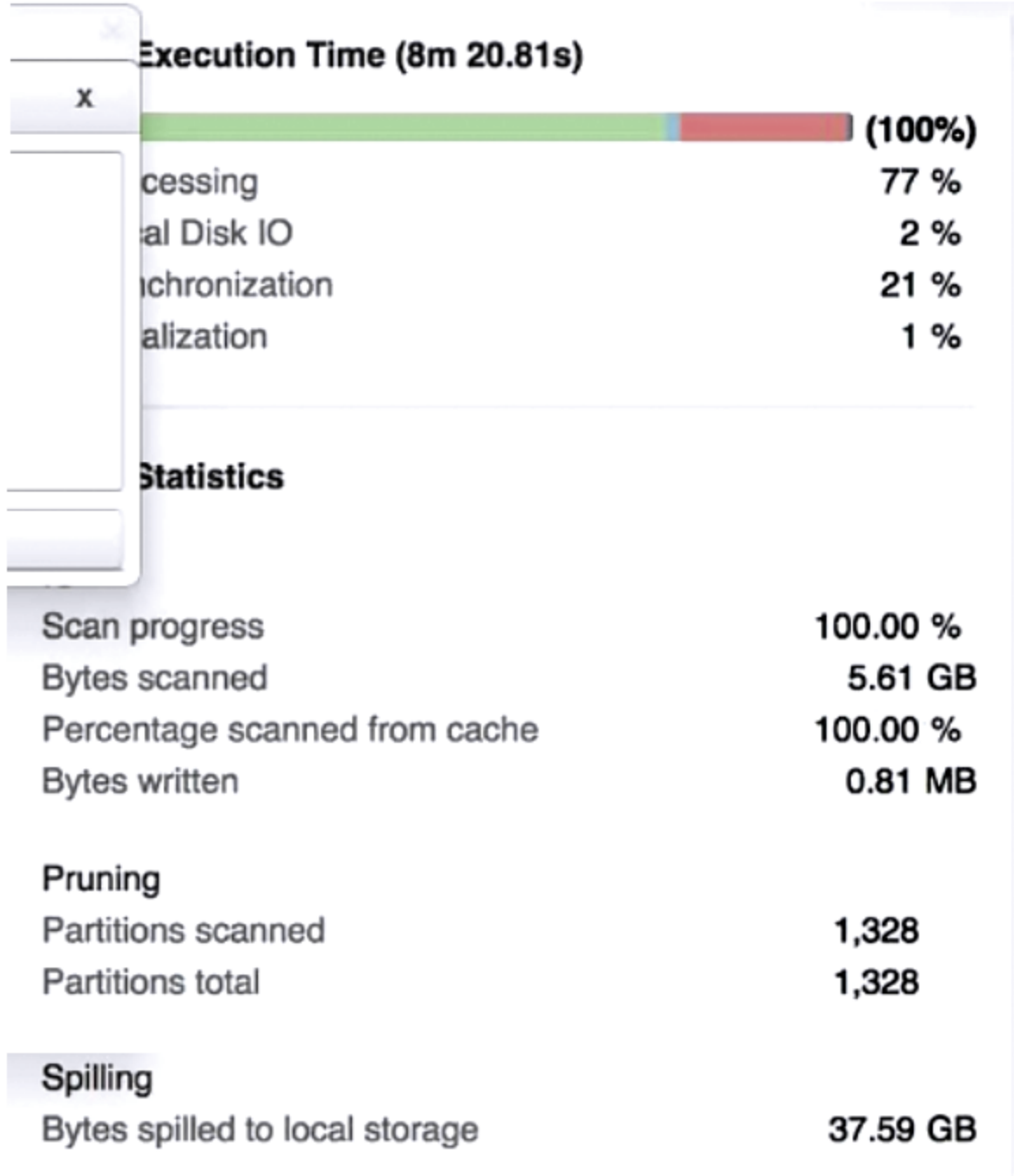
Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 1

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A Data Engineer is investigating a query that is taking a long time to return. The Query Profile shows the following:



What step should the Engineer take to increase the query performance?

A. Add additional virtual warehouses.

B. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse.

C. Rewrite the query using Common Table Expressions (CTEs).

D. Change the order of the joins and start with smaller tables first.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 2

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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 PARSE_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.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 3
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A Data Engineer executes a complex query and wants to make use of Snowflake's query results caching capabilities to reuse the results.
Which conditions must be met? (Choose three.)

A. The results must be reused within 72 hours.

B. The query must be executed using the same virtual warehouse.

C. The USED_CACHED_RESULT parameter must be included in the query.

D. The table structure contributing to the query result cannot have changed.

E. The new query must have the same syntax as the previously executed query.

F. The micro-partitions cannot have changed due to changes to other data in the table.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 4
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A Data Engineer needs to load JSON output from some software into Snowflake using Snowpipe.
Which recommendations apply to this scenario? (Choose three.)

A. Load large files (1 GB or larger).

B. Ensure that data files are 100-250 MB (or larger) in size, compressed.

C. Load a single huge array containing multiple records into a single table row.

D. Verify each value of each unique element stores a single native data type (string or number).

E. Extract semi-structured data elements containing null values into relational columns before loading.

F. Create data files that are less than 100 MB and stage them in cloud storage at a sequence greater than once each minute.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 5

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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';

Show Suggested Answer

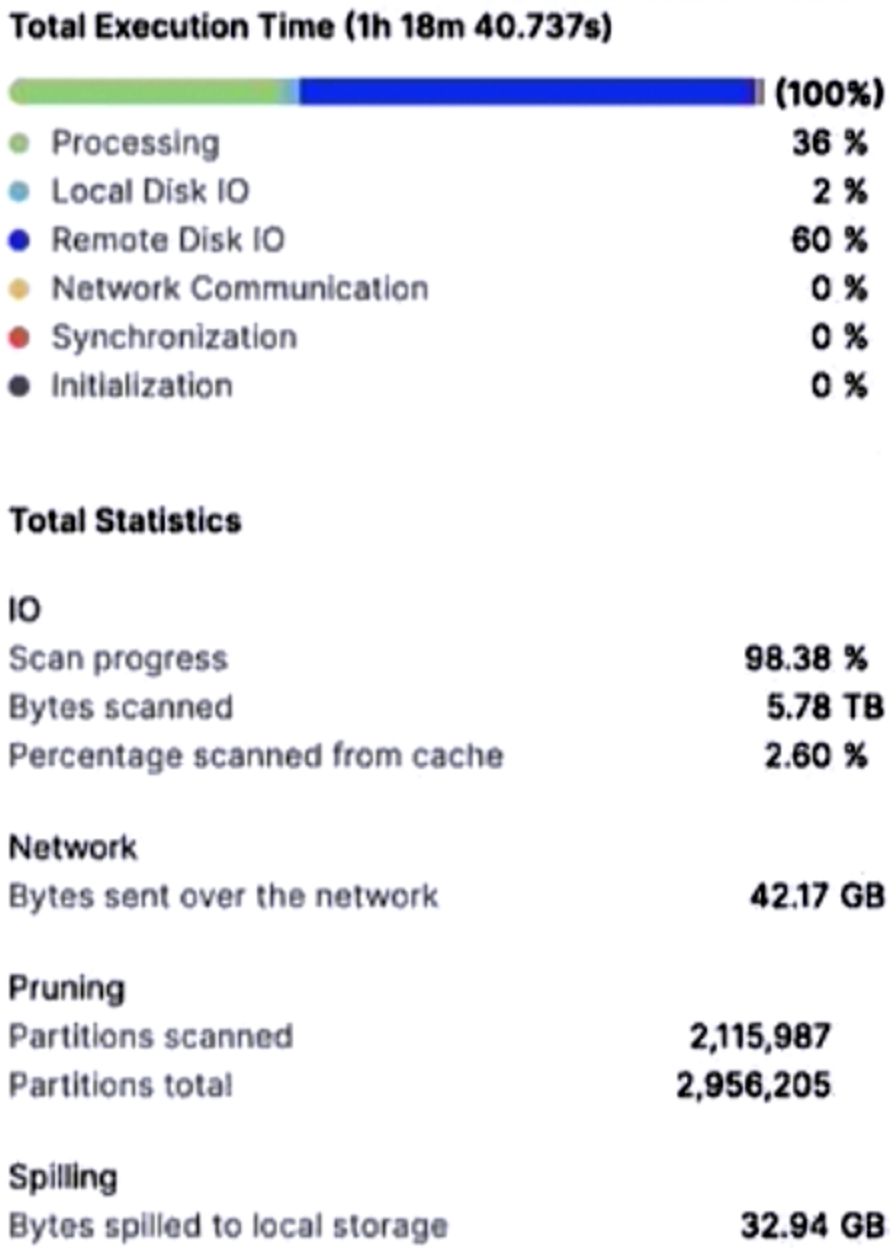
Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 6

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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 took 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.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 7
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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? (Choose 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. SSD attached to an Amazon EC2 instance on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland)

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 8
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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 PROD;

D. CREATE DATABASE DEV -

CLONE PROD -
DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN DAYS = 0;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 9

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

Which query will show a list of the 20 most recent executions of a specified task, MYTASK, that have been scheduled within the last hour that have ended or are still running?

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')
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 10

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

Which methods can be used to create a DataFrame object in Snowpark? (Choose three.)

A. session.jdbc_connection()

B. session.read.json()

C. session.table()

D. DataFrame.write()

E. session.builder()

F. session.sql()

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 11
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A new CUSTOMER table is created by a data pipeline in a Snowflake schema where MANAGED ACCESS is enabled.
Which roles can grant access to the CUSTOMER table? (Choose three.)

A. The role that owns the schema

B. The role that owns the database

C. The role that owns the CUSTOMER table

D. The SYSADMIN role

E. The SECURITYADMIN role

F. The USERADMIN role with the MANAGE GRANTS privilege

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 12

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

What is the purpose of the BUILD_STAGE_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.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 13

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

The JSON below is stored in a VARIANT column named V in a table named jCustRaw:

```
{
    "_id": "6282638561cf48544e2ef7e9",
    "company": "FLYBOYZ",
    "isActive": true,
    "name": "Dean Head",
    "teamMembers": [
        {
            "age": 29,
            "eyeColor": "green",
            "name": "Dominique Grimes",
            "registered": "2017-02-19T06:12:36 +06:00"
        },
        {
            "age": 39,
            "eyeColor": "green",
            "name": "Pearl Dunlap",
            "registered": "2018-05-12T09:21:42 +05:00"
        },
        {
            "age": 22,
            "eyeColor": "blue",
            "name": "Cardenas Warren",
            "registered": "2019-04-08T01:24:29 +05:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

Which query will return one row per team member (stored in the teamMembers array) along with all of the attributes of each team member?

A.
```
select
     t2.name AS memberName
     ,t2.registered AS registeredDttm
     ,t2.age AS age
     ,t2.eyeColor AS eyeColor
from jCustRaw t1
,lateral flatten(v) t2;
```

B.
```
select
     t2.value:name::varchar AS memberName
     ,t2.value:registered::timestamp AS registeredDttm
     ,t2.value:age::number AS age
     ,t2.value:eyeColor::varchar AS eyeColor
from jCustRaw t1
,lateral flatten(input => v:teamMembers) t2;
```

C.
```
select
     v:teamMembers.name::varchar AS memberName
     ,v:teamMembers.registered::timestamp AS
     registeredDttm
     ,v:teamMembers.age::number AS age
     ,v:teamMembers.eyeColor::varchar AS eyeColor
from jCustRaw;
```

D.
```
select
     v:teamMembers[0].name::varchar AS memberName
     ,v:teamMembers[0].registered::timestamp AS registeredDttm
     ,v:teamMembers[0].age::number AS age
     ,v:teamMembers[0].eyeColor::varchar AS eyeColor
from jCustRaw;
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 14
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 15

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

The following is returned from SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_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.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 16
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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 topic 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.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 17

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A Data Engineer has developed a dashboard that will issue the same SQL select clause to Snowflake every 12 hours.

How long 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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 18
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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.
What step 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.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 19

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A database contains a table and a stored procedure defined as:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE log_table(col1 VARCHAR);

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE insert_log(input VARCHAR)
RETURNS FLOAT
LANGUAGE JAVASCRIPT
RETURNS NULL ON NULL INPUT
AS
'
var rs = snowflake.execute({sqlText:`INSERT INTO log_table(col1) VALUES(:1);`
,binds:[INPUT]});

return 1;
';
```

The log_table is initially empty and a Data Engineer issues the following command:

CALL insert_log(NULL::VARCHAR);

No other operations are affecting the log_table.

What will be the outcome of the procedure call?

A. The log_table contains zero records and the stored procedure returned 1 as a return value.

B. The log_table contains one record and the stored procedure returned 1 as a return value.

C. The log_table contains one record and the stored procedure returned NULL as a return value.

D. The log_table contains zero records and the stored procedure returned NULL as a return value.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 20

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

When would a Data Engineer use TABLE with the FLATTEN function instead of the LATERAL FLATTEN combination?

A. When TABLE with FLATTEN requires another source in the FROM clause to refer to.

B. When TABLE with FLATTEN requires no additional source in the FROM clause to refer to.

C. When the LATERAL FLATTEN combination requires no other source in the FROM clause to refer to.

D. When TABLE with FLATTEN is acting like a sub-query executed for each returned row.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 21

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

Which output is provided by both the SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_DEPTH function and the SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION function?

A. average_depth

B. notes

C. average_overlaps

D. total_partition_count

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 22
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A Data Engineer needs to ingest invoice data in PDF format into Snowflake so that the data can be queried and used in a forecasting solution.
What is the recommended way to ingest this data?

A. Use Snowpipe to ingest the files that land in an external stage into a Snowflake table.

B. Use a COPY INTO command to ingest the PDF files in an external stage into a Snowflake table with a VARIANT column.

C. Create an external table on the PDF files that are stored in a stage and parse the data into structured data.

D. Create a Java User-Defined Function (UDF) that leverages Java-based PDF parser libraries to parse PDF data into structured data.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 23
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A table is loaded using Snowpipe and truncated afterwards. Later, a Data Engineer finds that the table needs to be reloaded, but the metadata of the pipe will not allow the same files to be loaded again.
How can this issue be solved using the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

A. Wait until the metadata expires and then reload the file using Snowpipe.

B. Modify the file by adding a blank row to the bottom and re-stage the file.

C. Set the FORCE=TRUE option in the Snowpipe COPY INTO command.

D. Recreate the pipe by using the CREATE OR REPLACE PIPE command.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 24
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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 TRANSACTIONS_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 TRANSACTIONS_STM stream will succeed for some time after the expected STALE_TIME.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

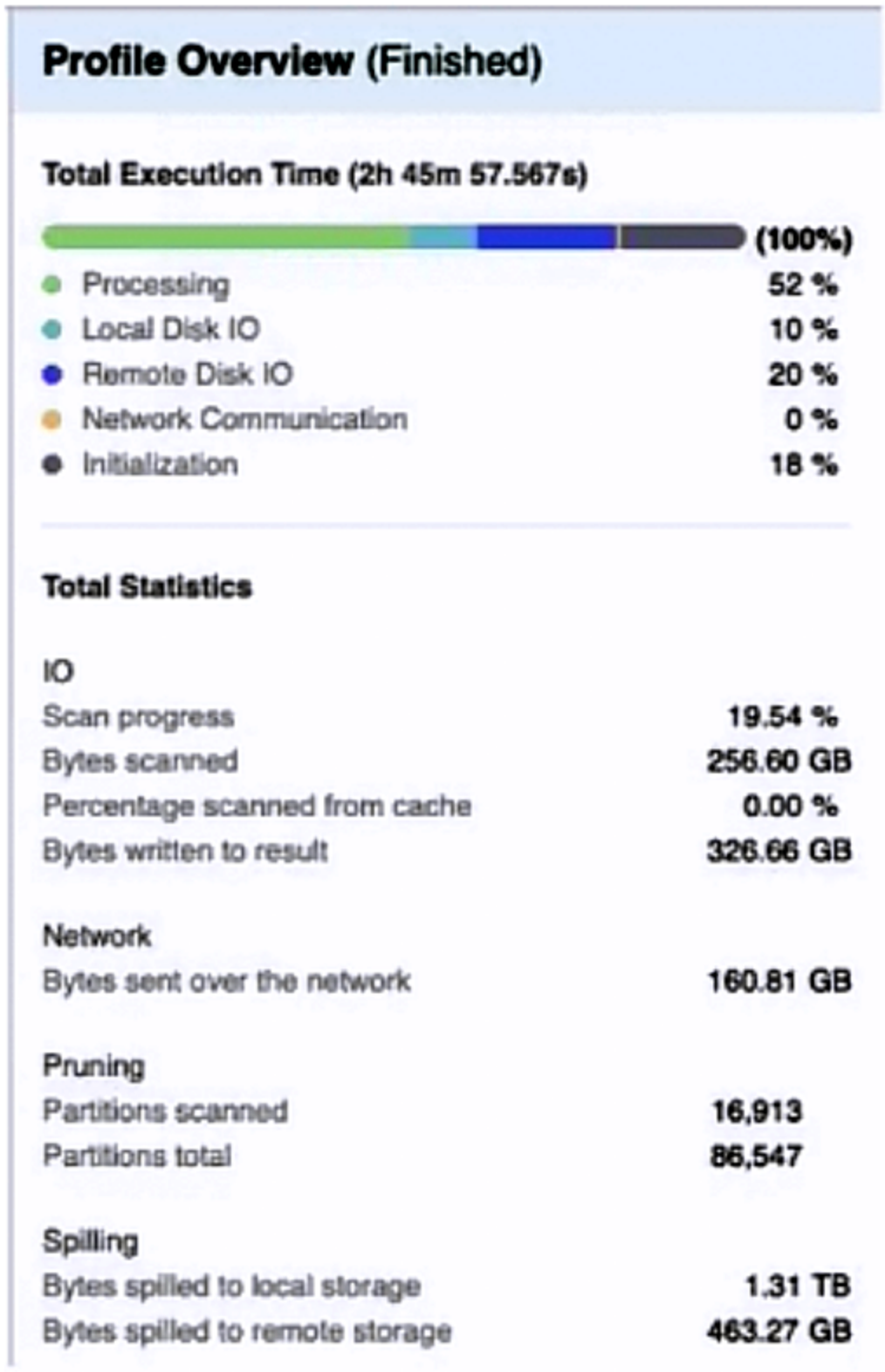
Question #: 25

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A Data Engineer is evaluating the performance of a query in a development environment.

```
select *
from
      sample_data.tpcds_sf10tcl.store_sales,
      order by ss_item_sk;
```



Profile Overview (Finished)

Total Execution Time (2h 45m 57.567s) (100%)

Processing	52 %
Local Disk IO	10 %
Remote Disk IO	20 %
Network Communication	0 %
Initialization	18 %

Total Statistics

IO	
Scan progress	19.54 %
Bytes scanned	256.60 GB
Percentage scanned from cache	0.00 %
Bytes written to result	326.66 GB
Network	
Bytes sent over the network	160.81 GB
Pruning	
Partitions scanned	16,913
Partitions total	86,547
Spilling	
Bytes spilled to local storage	1.31 TB
Bytes spilled to remote storage	463.27 GB

Based on the Query Profile, what are some performance tuning options the Engineer can use? (Choose two.)

A. Add a LIMIT to the ORDER BY if possible

B. Use a multi-cluster virtual warehouse with the scaling policy set to standard

C. Move the query to a larger virtual warehouse

D. Create indexes to ensure sorted access to data

E. Increase the MAX_CLUSTER_COUNT

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 26

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

Which methods will trigger an action that will evaluate a DataFrame? (Choose two.)

A. DataFrame.random_split()

B. DataFrame.collect()

C. DataFrame.select()

D. DataFrame.col()

E. DataFrame.show()

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 27

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

Which Snowflake objects does the Snowflake Kafka connector use? (Choose three.)

A. Pipe

B. Serverless task

C. Internal user stage

D. Internal table stage

E. Internal named stage

F. Storage integration

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 28

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A Data Engineer has created table t1 with one column c1 with datatype VARIANT: create or replace table t1 (c1 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 t2, where t2 has string data type columns model_id, model, manufacturer, and model_name, 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);
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 29

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

What is a characteristic of the use of external tokenization?

A. Secure data sharing can be used with external tokenization.

B. External tokenization cannot be used with database replication.

C. Pre-loading of unmasked data is supported with external tokenization.

D. External tokenization allows the preservation of analytical values after de-identification.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 30
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A Data Engineer is implementing a near real-time ingestion pipeline to load data into Snowflake using the Snowflake Kafka connector. There will be three Kafka topics created.
Which Snowflake objects are created automatically when the Kafka connector starts? (Choose three.)

A. Tables

B. Tasks

C. Pipes

D. Internal stages

E. External stages

F. Materialized views

Show Suggested Answer

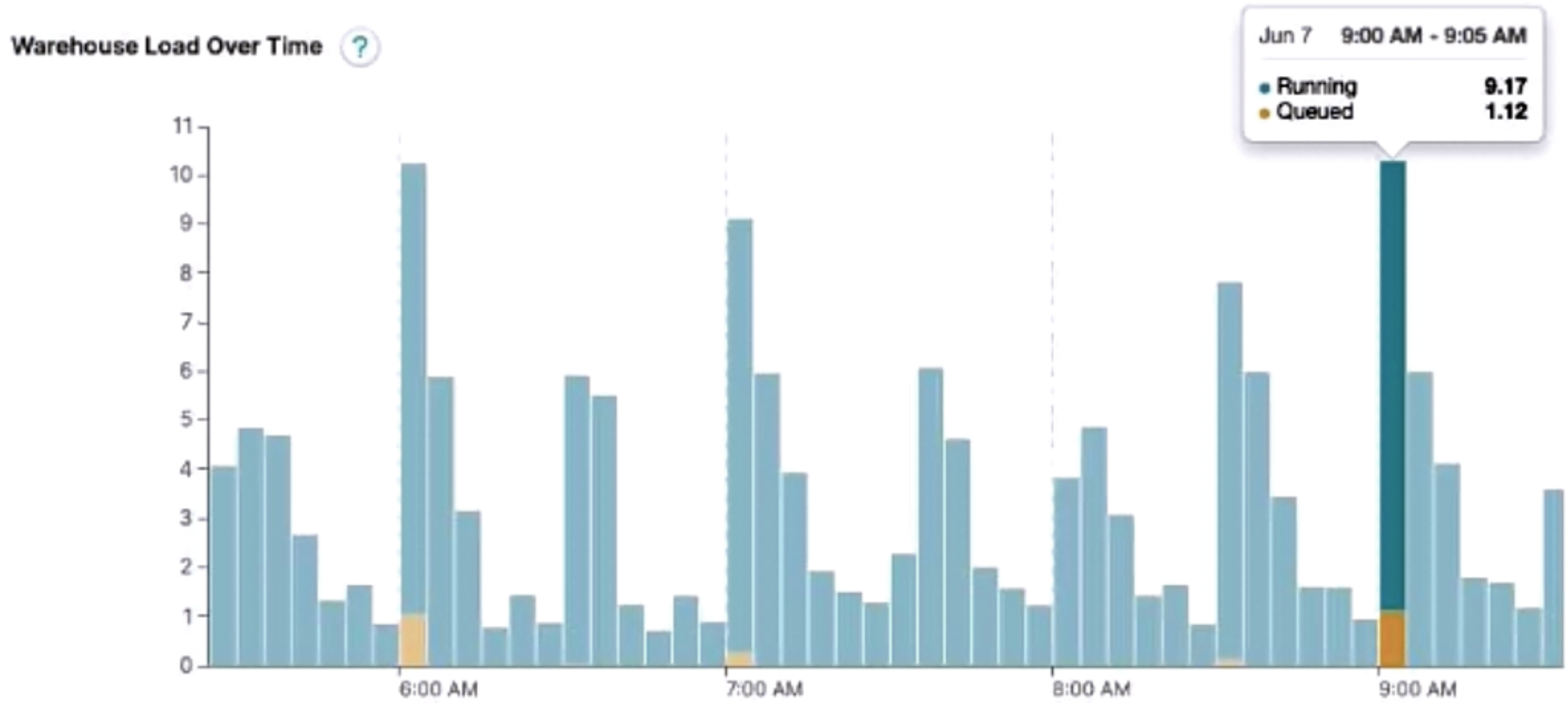
Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 31

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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



A Data Engineer notices that the warehouse is queueing queries. The warehouse is size X-Small, the minimum and maximum cluster counts are set to 1, the scaling policy is set to standard, and auto-suspend is set to 10 minutes.

How can the 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.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 32

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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 inbound shares.

D. The Engineer will be able to share the secure function with other accounts.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 33

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

Which functions will compute a 'fingerprint' over an entire table, query result, or window to quickly detect changes to table contents or query results? (Choose two.)

A. HASH(*)

B. HASH_AGG(*)

C. HASH_AGG(<expr>, <expr>)

D. HASH_AGG_COMPARE(*)

E. HASH_COMPARE(*)

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 34

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 35

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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 query will provide the status of the pipe?

A. SELECT SYSTEM$PIPE_STATUS("test.'extract'.my_pipe");

B. SELECT SYSTEM$PIPE_STATUS('test."Extract".my_pipe');

C. SELECT * FROM SYSTEM$PIPE_STATUS('test."Extract".my_pipe');

D. SELECT * FROM SYSTEM$PIPE_STATUS("test.'extract'.my_pipe");

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 36
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

Company A and Company B both have Snowflake accounts. Company A's account is hosted on a different cloud provider and region than Company B's account. Companies A and B are not in the same Snowflake organization.
How can Company A share data with Company B? (Choose two.)

A. Create a share within Company A's account and add Company B's account as a recipient of that share.

B. Create a share within Company A's account, and create a reader account that is a recipient of the share. Grant Company B access to the reader account.

C. Use database replication to replicate Company A's data into Company B's account. Create a share within Company B's account and grant users within Company B's account access to the share.

D. Create a new account within Company A's organization in the same cloud provider and region as Company B's account. Use database replication to replicate Company A's data to the new account. Create a share within the new account, and add Company B's account as a recipient of that share.

E. Create a separate database within Company A's account to contain only those data sets they wish to share with Company B. Create a share within Company A's account and add all the objects within this separate database to the share. Add Company B's account as a recipient of the share.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 37

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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

```
CUSTOMERID,ADDRESS,REGISTERDT
      30 Ford Walk, Dante, Rhode Island, 366",2014-02-08
      14 Monroe Street, Kersey, Nevada, 6384",2021-04-19
789,"783 Gate Ave, Edgewater, New York, 1757",2020-07-03
```

CUSTOMERID	NUMBER(38,0)
ADDRESS	VARCHAR(255)
REGISTERDT	DATE

The 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. ESCAPE_UNENCLOSED FIELD = '\\'

B. ERROR_ON_COLUMN_COUNT_MISMATCH = FALSE

C. FIELD_DELIMITER = ','

D. FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = ""

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer
Question #: 38
Topic #: 1
[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A Data Engineer is working on a continuous data pipeline which receives data from Amazon Kinesis Firehose and loads the data into a staging table which will later be used in the data transformation process. The average file size is 300-500 MB.
The Engineer needs to ensure that Snowpipe is performant while minimizing costs.
How can this be achieved?

A. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse used by Snowpipe.

B. Split the files before loading them and set the SIZE_LIMIT option to 250 MB.

C. Change the file compression size and increase the frequency of the Snowpipe loads.

D. Decrease the buffer size to trigger delivery of files sized between 100 to 250 MB in Kinesis Firehose.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 39

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

Within a Snowflake account. permissions have been defined with custom roles and role hierarchies.

To set up column-level masking using a role in the hierarchy of the current user, what command would be used?

A. CURRENT_ROLE

B. INVOKER_ROLE

C. IS_ROLE_IN_SESSION

D. IS_GRANTED_TO_INVOKER_ROLE

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 40

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

Assuming a Data Engineer has all appropriate privileges and context, which statements would be used to assess whether the User-Defined Function (UDF), MYDATABASE.SALES.REVENUE_BY_REGION, exists and is secure? (Choose two.)

A. SHOW USER FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE_BY_REGION' IN SCHEMA SALES;

B. SELECT IS_SECURE FROM SNOWFLAKE.INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FUNCTIONS WHERE FUNCTION_SCHEMA = 'SALES' AND FUNCTION_NAME = 'REVENUE_BY_REGION';

C. SELECT IS_SECURE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.FUNCTIONS WHERE FUNCTION_SCHEMA = 'SALES' AND FUNCTION_NAME = 'REVENUE_BY_REGION';

D. SHOW EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE_BY_REGION' IN SCHEMA SALES;

E. SHOW SECURE FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE_BY_REGION' IN SCHEMA SALES;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 41

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

A Data Engineer has written a stored procedure that will run with caller's rights. The Engineer has granted ROLEA the 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.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 42

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

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 SfDate can be bound.

D. Users are restricted from binding JavaScript variables because they create SQL injection attack vulnerabilities.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Snowflake's SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer

Question #: 43

Topic #: 1

[All SnowPro Advanced Data Engineer Questions]

Which use case would be BEST suited for the search optimization service?

A. Analysts who need to perform aggregates over high-cardinality columns.

B. Business users who need fast response times using highly selective filters.

C. Data Scientists who seek specific JOIN statements with large volumes of data.

D. Data Engineers who create clustered tables with frequent reads against clustering keys.

Show Suggested Answer