

Snowflake.DAA-C01.v2026-09-03.q67

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| □□□□:                                                                                                                                     | DAA-C01                                           |
| □□□□:                                                                                                                                     | SnowPro Advanced: Data Analyst Certification Exam |
| □□□:                                                                                                                                      | Snowflake                                         |
| □□ □□ □□□:                                                                                                                                | 67                                                |
| □□:                                                                                                                                       | v2026-09-03                                       |
| # □□ □:                                                                                                                                   | 242                                               |
| # □□ □□□:                                                                                                                                 | 670                                               |
| <a href="https://www.krdump.com/Snowflake.DAA-C01.v2026-09-03.q67.html">https://www.krdump.com/Snowflake.DAA-C01.v2026-09-03.q67.html</a> |                                                   |

NEW QUESTION: 1

'PRODUCTS'□□ □□□□ 'PRICE'□□ □□ VARCHAR □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□(□: '12.99')□ □□, □□□□ □□ □□(□: '12.99USD', 'N/A')□ □□□□ □□ □□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□? □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

- A. `SELECT AVG(TRY_CAST(PRICE AS DECIMAL(10,2))) FROM PRODUCTS WHERE IS_DECIMAL(PRICE);`
- B. `SELECT AVG(CAST(PRICE AS DECIMAL(10,2))) FROM PRODUCTS WHERE REGEXP_LIKE(PRICE, '^[\0-9]+([\0-9]+)?$');`
- C. `SELECT AVG(TO_NUMBER(PRICE)) FROM PRODUCTS;`
- D. `SELECT AVG(CASE WHEN IS_DECIMAL(PRICE) THEN CAST(PRICE AS DECIMAL(10,2)) ELSE NULL END) FROM PRODUCTS;`
- ]:  
`SELECT AVG(TO_DECIMAL(PRICE, 10, 2)) FROM PRODUCTS;`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

□□ B□ □□□ □□□ PRICE □□ □□□ □□ □□(□□□ □□□ □□□)□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. 'REGEXP LIKE'□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□, 'CAST'□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□. □□ D □□ □□□□, □□□□ DECIMAL□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□(UDF)□ 'IS DECIMAL'□ □□□□ 'CASE' □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. 'IS DECIMAL'□ □□□ PRICE□ DECIMAL□ □□□□□□, □□□ □□□ NULL□ □□□□□□. AVG □□□ NULL □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□□. □□ A□ 'DECIMAL' □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. 'TO\_NUMBER'□ 'TO\_DECIMAL'□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□. □□ E□ PRICE □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□, '□□□ □□ □□'□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ NULL□ □□□□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 2

□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ Snowsight □□□□□ □□□□□□□□. □ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□, □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. '□□ □□' □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□, □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□ □□ '□□' □□□ □□□□□□.
- B. '□□ □□' □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□/□□ □□ 'SELECT' □□□ □□□□□□□ □ □□□□ □□ 'USAGE' □□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
- C. '□□ □□' □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ Snowsight□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ '□□□□□' □□□ □□□□□□.
- D. □□□□□□ PDF □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- E. '□□ □□' □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

'00 00'(B)00 0000 0000 0000 000 000 0 0000. '00 000/00 00 SELECT 00 0 0000000/00000 00 USAGE 00'0 0000 000000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0 00000 0 0 0000. '00 00'(A)0 0000 000000 000 0 000 000000 000000 0000. '00000'(C)0 000 000 00 000 000000 00000 00 00000 00 0000. PDF0 00000(D)0 00000000 00 0000 0000 0000 00 000 0000. E0 000 000 00 000 000 0000 000 0000 0000.

NEW QUESTION: 3

000 0 00000 000 0 00 0 000000 0000 00 000 000 000000?

A. 0000 000 0000 00 0, 0000 000 0000.

B. 000 000 0000 0000 0000 000000.

C. 0000 0000 000 00 000 0000 000000.

D. 00 0 00000 00 00000 00 000 000000.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

00 0 00000 00000 00 000 0000, 00 000 0 0000 00 000 00 000 000000.

NEW QUESTION: 4

Snowflake00 000000 000 00 0000 0000 0000. 00 00000 000 00000 0000 00 0000000. 'SALES' 000000 'order\_id', 'order date', 'product\_id', 'quantity', 'price' 00 0000. 0000 00 0000 000 00 0000 00 0000 000 0, 000 00 00 000 000 0000 0 00 0000 SQL 000 00 000 00 0 000000?

A. 000 00 00 0000 0000 000 0000 000 00000 000 000 000 000000. 00 00 "DAYOFWEEK" 000 000000.

B. 'product\_id'0 000 00 000 0000 00 00 000000 000 00 000 000 000000 000000. 00 000 00 'PIVOT' 0000 000000.

C. 000 00 000 0000 0 00 000 000 00 000 0 00 000 000 000 000 000 000 0000 000000. 'SALES' 0000 'SHIPPING' 0000 0000 'order\_date'0 'ship\_date'0 000 000000.

D. 0000 000 0000 0000 000 000 00 00 000 000 0 0 000 0000000. 'INFORMATION SCHEMA.LOAD HISTORY'0 0000 0000 000 000 000 000 000.

E. 00000 000 00 00 00 00 000 0000 00000 0000 000 00 00 0 000 000 00 0 00 000 000 0000000.

Answer: A,B,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

00 A, B, C, E0 00 0000 0000. 00 A0 0000 0000 0 000 000. 00 B0 000 000 000000. 00 C0 00 00 000 000000. 00 E0 00000 00 0000 0000, 00 D0 000 00 000 000 000 00 000 000000.

NEW QUESTION: 5

'SALES DATA'00 0000 00 00 000 0000. 'SALES AMOUNT' 000 0000 0000 0000 000. 00000, 0000 30000 000 0000 'SALES AMOUNT' 00 000 00 00000 000. Snowflake00 000 000 000 0000 00 0000 000 000000?

A. 000 00 000 00 000 000 0000 000 00, WHERE 00 000 UPDATE 00 0000 0000 0000 000000.

B. 0 00 0000 0000 0000 'SALES\_AMOUNT'0 00 00 0000000 00 000000 000000.

C. 000 000 CASE 0000 0000 00 'CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS)' 00 0000 00, 00 00 0 0000 0000 000 0000 0000 000000.

D. 0000 00 000000 0000, 000 000 00 0 000 000 00, 000 0000 00 Snowflake0 000000.

E. 0000 0000, 00 0000 00, 0000 0 0000 000 0, 00 CASE 00 0000, 0000 0000 00 000 00 00 00 0000 000 0000 000000.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

00 C0 00 0000 00 000000. 000 000 00 CTAS 00 0000 0000 0 00 0000 00, 00 00 0 0000 000 0 0000. 'CASE' 0000 0000 0000 000 00 0000 000 0 0000 00 000 0000 000000 000 000 0000. 00 A0 00 000 000 00, 00 B0 00 0000000 0 000 0000 000 0000000, 0

□ D□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ E□ C□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□. CTAS □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

#### NEW QUESTION: 6

SQL□□ □□□ □□ □□(UDF)□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ SQL □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. UDF□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. UDF□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- D. UDF□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

□□□ □□ □□(UDF)□ □□□□ SQL □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□, □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

#### NEW QUESTION: 7

□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. 'sales' □□□□□ 'product id'(INT), 'sale date'(DATE), 'sale\_amount'(NUMBER) □□ □□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ 'sale date', 'product\_id', 'sale\_amount', 'daily total', 'percentage\_contribution'□ □□□□□ □□□□. □□ Snowflake □□ □ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?

□ SELECT sale\_date, product\_id, sale\_amount, SUM(sale\_amount) OVER (PARTITION BY sale\_date) AS daily\_total, (sale\_amount / daily\_total) 100 AS percentage\_contribution FROM sales;

□ SELECT sale\_date, product\_id, sale\_amount, SUM(sale\_amount) OVER () AS daily\_total, (sale\_amount / daily\_total) 100 AS percentage\_contribution FROM sales;

□ SELECT sale\_date, product\_id, sale\_amount, (SELECT SUM(sale\_amount) FROM sales) AS daily\_total, (sale\_amount / daily\_total) 100 AS percentage\_contribution FROM sales;

□ SELECT s.sale\_date, s.product\_id, s.sale\_amount, dt.daily\_total, (s.sale\_amount / dt.daily\_total) 100 AS percentage\_contribution FROM sales s JOIN (SELECT sale\_date, SUM(sale\_amount) AS daily\_total FROM sales GROUP BY sale\_date) dt ON s.sale\_date = dt.sale\_date;

□ SELECT sale\_date, product\_id, sale\_amount, SUM(sale\_amount) OVER (ORDER BY sale\_date) AS daily\_total, (sale\_amount / daily\_total) 100 AS percentage\_contribution FROM sales;

- A. □□ A
- B. □□ B
- C. □□ C
- D. □□ D
- E. □□ E

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□ A□ D□ □□□□□. □□ A□ □□□ □□ OVER(PARTITION BY)□ □□□□ □ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ D□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □, □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□. □□ B□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□. □□ C□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□, □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ E□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ 'sale\_date'□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

#### NEW QUESTION: 8

Which of the following Snowflake queries will create the 'ORDERS' table with the following constraints: 'CREATE TABLE ORDERS ( ORDER\_ID INT, CUSTOMER\_ID INT, ORDER\_DATE DATE, TOTAL\_AMOUNT ). The 'ORDER\_ID' column should be NOT NULL, 'CUSTOMER\_ID' should be a FOREIGN KEY referencing 'CUSTOMERS' table, 'ORDER\_DATE' should be a CHECK constraint ensuring the date is not in the future. Which of the following Snowflake queries will create the 'CUSTOMERS' table with the following constraints: 'CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS ( CUSTOMER\_ID INT PRIMARY KEY, CUSTOMER\_NAME VARCHAR(255));'.

- ☐ Add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on 'ORDER\_ID', a FOREIGN KEY constraint on 'CUSTOMER\_ID' referencing 'CUSTOMERS(CUSTOMER\_ID)', and use a CHECK constraint 'ORDER\_DATE <= CURRENT\_DATE()'.
- ☐ Add a UNIQUE constraint on 'ORDER\_ID' and 'NOT NULL' constraint, a FOREIGN KEY constraint on 'CUSTOMER\_ID' referencing 'CUSTOMERS(CUSTOMER\_ID)', and create a TRIGGER to prevent future dates.
- ☐ Add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on 'ORDER\_ID', a FOREIGN KEY constraint on 'CUSTOMER\_ID' referencing 'CUSTOMERS(CUSTOMER\_ID)', and use a NOT NULL constraint for ORDER\_DATE.
- ☐ Add a UNIQUE constraint and NOT NULL constraint on 'ORDER\_ID', a FOREIGN KEY constraint on 'CUSTOMER\_ID' referencing 'CUSTOMERS(CUSTOMER\_ID)', and create a view with a filter on 'ORDER\_DATE <= CURRENT\_DATE()'.
- ☐ Add a UNIQUE constraint and NOT NULL constraint on 'ORDER\_ID', a FOREIGN KEY constraint on 'CUSTOMER\_ID' referencing 'CUSTOMERS(CUSTOMER\_ID)', and use a CHECK constraint 'ORDER\_DATE <= CURRENT\_DATE()'.

- A. ☐ A
- B. ☐ B
- C. ☐ C
- D. ☐ D
- E. ☐ E

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The correct query is E. It creates the 'ORDERS' table with the following constraints: 'ORDER\_ID' is a PRIMARY KEY, 'CUSTOMER\_ID' is a FOREIGN KEY referencing 'CUSTOMERS(CUSTOMER\_ID)', and 'ORDER\_DATE' is a CHECK constraint ensuring the date is not in the future. 'ORDER\_DATE <=' is the correct syntax for the CHECK constraint.

#### NEW QUESTION: 9

Which of the following Snowflake Marketplace queries will create the 'enriched\_customers' table with the following constraints: 'CREATE TABLE enriched\_customers AS SELECT c. , m.age, m.income FROM customer\_table c JOIN marketplace\_view m ON c.customer\_id = m.customer\_id;'. The 'enriched\_customers' table should have columns for customer\_id, age, and income. Which of the following Snowflake queries will create the 'enriched\_customers' table with the following constraints: 'CREATE TABLE enriched\_customers AS SELECT c. , m.age, m.income FROM customer\_table c JOIN marketplace\_view m ON c.customer\_id = m.customer\_id;'. The 'enriched\_customers' table should have columns for customer\_id, age, and income. Which of the following Snowflake queries will create the 'enriched\_customers' table with the following constraints: 'CREATE TABLE enriched\_customers AS SELECT c. , m.age, m.income FROM customer\_table c JOIN marketplace\_view m ON c.customer\_id = m.customer\_id;'. The 'enriched\_customers' table should have columns for customer\_id, age, and income.

- A. `CREATE TABLE enriched_customers AS SELECT c. , m. FROM customer_table c JOIN marketplace_view m ON c.customer_id = m.customer_id;`
- B. `CREATE TABLE enriched_customers AS SELECT c. , m.age, m.income FROM customer_table c JOIN marketplace_view m ON c.customer_id = m.customer_id;`
- C. `CREATE VIEW enriched_customers AS SELECT c. , m.age, m.income FROM customer_table c JOIN marketplace_view m ON c.customer_id = m.customer_id;`
- ☐ `CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE enriched_customers AS SELECT c. , m.age, m.income FROM customer_table c JOIN marketplace_view m ON c.customer_id = m.customer_id;`

Which of the following Snowflake queries will create the 'enriched\_customers' table with the following constraints: 'CREATE TABLE enriched\_customers AS SELECT c. , m.age, m.income FROM customer\_table c JOIN marketplace\_view m ON c.customer\_id = m.customer\_id;'. The 'enriched\_customers' table should have columns for customer\_id, age, and income.

The correct query is B. It creates the 'enriched\_customers' table with the following constraints: 'enriched\_customers' is a table, 'c.' is the correct syntax for the SELECT clause, and 'm.age, m.income' are the correct columns to select from the 'marketplace\_view' table. 'c.customer\_id = m.customer\_id' is the correct syntax for the JOIN clause.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL statement? A. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE (ID, NAME) IN (1, 'John'), (2, 'Jane'); B. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 JOIN TABLE2 ON TABLE1.ID = TABLE2.ID; C. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE ID = 1 AND NAME = 'John'; D. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE ID = 1 AND NAME = 'John' OR ID = 2 AND NAME = 'Jane';

#### NEW QUESTION: 10

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL statement? A. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE (ID, NAME) IN (1, 'John'), (2, 'Jane'); B. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 JOIN TABLE2 ON TABLE1.ID = TABLE2.ID; C. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE ID = 1 AND NAME = 'John'; D. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE ID = 1 AND NAME = 'John' OR ID = 2 AND NAME = 'Jane';

A. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE (ID, NAME) IN (1, 'John'), (2, 'Jane');

B. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 JOIN TABLE2 ON TABLE1.ID = TABLE2.ID;

C. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE ID = 1 AND NAME = 'John';

D. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE ID = 1 AND NAME = 'John' OR ID = 2 AND NAME = 'Jane';

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL statement? A. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE (ID, NAME) IN (1, 'John'), (2, 'Jane');

#### NEW QUESTION: 11

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL statement? A. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST AS REPLICATION OF CUSTOMER\_DATA; B. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST AS COPY OF CUSTOMER\_DATA; C. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST CLONE CUSTOMER\_DATA; D. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST LIKE CUSTOMER\_DATA;

A. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST AS REPLICATION OF CUSTOMER\_DATA;

B. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST AS COPY OF CUSTOMER\_DATA;

C. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST CLONE CUSTOMER\_DATA;

D. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST LIKE CUSTOMER\_DATA;

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL statement?

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST AS SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMER\_DATA;

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

'CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST CLONE CUSTOMER\_DATA;' is a valid Snowflake SQL statement. Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL statement? A. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST AS REPLICATION OF CUSTOMER\_DATA; B. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST AS COPY OF CUSTOMER\_DATA; C. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST CLONE CUSTOMER\_DATA; D. CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMER\_DATA\_TEST LIKE CUSTOMER\_DATA;

#### NEW QUESTION: 12

Snowflake SQL statement? A. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE (ID, NAME) IN (1, 'John'), (2, 'Jane'); B. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 JOIN TABLE2 ON TABLE1.ID = TABLE2.ID; C. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE ID = 1 AND NAME = 'John'; D. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE ID = 1 AND NAME = 'John' OR ID = 2 AND NAME = 'Jane';

A. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE (ID, NAME) IN (1, 'John'), (2, 'Jane');

B. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 JOIN TABLE2 ON TABLE1.ID = TABLE2.ID;

C. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE ID = 1 AND NAME = 'John';

D. 'GENERATE\_SERIES' (UDF) (ID, NAME) (1, 'John'), (2, 'Jane') LEFT JOIN TABLE1 ON TABLE1.ID = ID, COALESCE(TABLE1.NAME, 'John') AS NAME;

E. LATERAL FLATTEN (TABLE1) (ID, NAME) (1, 'John'), (2, 'Jane') LEFT JOIN TABLE1 ON TABLE1.ID = ID, ZEROIFNULL(TABLE1.NAME, 'John') AS NAME;

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL statement? A. SELECT \* FROM TABLE1 WHERE (ID, NAME) IN (1, 'John'), (2, 'Jane');

□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□□?

- Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 14**

**A.** □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□

**B.** □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□

**C.** □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□

**D.** □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□

□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□, □□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

Snowflakeの 'LOG DATA' テーブルには、'log\_message' の 'VARIANT' 型の列があります。この列には、JSON 形式のログメッセージが格納されています。'log\_message' 列の 'context' 列には、JSON 形式のコンテキスト情報が格納されています。このコンテキスト情報は、'user\_id'、'session\_id'、'request\_id' などの列で構成されています。このコンテキスト情報は、ログメッセージの作成者やセッション、リクエストの識別に役立ちます。このコンテキスト情報は、ログメッセージの作成者やセッション、リクエストの識別に役立ちます。このコンテキスト情報は、ログメッセージの作成者やセッション、リクエストの識別に役立ちます。

```
❑ ``sql SELECT DISTINCT TRY_TO_STRING(log_message:context.user_id), TRY_TO_STRING(log_message:context.session_id), TRY_TO_STRING(log_message:context.request_id) FROM LOG_DATA; ``
```

```
❑ ``sql SELECT DISTINCT NVL(log_message:context.user_id::STRING, 'NULL'), NVL(log_message:context.session_id::STRING, 'NULL'), NVL(log_message:context.request_id::STRING, 'NULL') FROM LOG_DATA;``
```

```
❑ ``sql SELECT DISTINCT IFF(IS_NULL(log_message:context.user_id), 'NULL', log_message:context.user_id::STRING),  
IFF(IS_NULL(log_message:context.session_id), 'NULL', log_message:context.session_id::STRING), IFF(IS_NULL(log_message:context.request_id), 'NULL',  
log_message:context.request_id::STRING) FROM LOG_DATA; ``
```

```
❑ ""sql SELECT DISTINCT COALESCE(log_message:context.user_id::STRING, 'NULL'), COALESCE(log_message:context.session_id::STRING, 'NULL'), COALESCE(log_message:context.request_id::STRING, 'NULL') FROM LOG_DATA: ""
```

A. ☐☐ A

- B. ☐ B
- C. ☐ C
- D. ☐ D
- E. ☐ E

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□ B□ E□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ B□ 'TRY TO\_STRING' □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ NULL□ □□, □□ □□ □□□□ NULL□ □□□□□. □□ E□ 'COALESCE' □□□ □□□□ 'context' □□□ □□□ 'context' □□ □□ ID□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□. □ □ □ □□□□ NULL□ □□, 'NULL' □□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□. □□ A□ NULL □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ C□ D□ □□□ □□□□□□□, NVL □ IFF □□□ 'TRY TO\_STRING' □ 'COALESCE' □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 16

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- A. ☐ □□/□□□
- B. ☐ □□
- C. ☐ □□
- D. ☐ □□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Snowsight□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□(□□ □□ □□□)□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ '□□ □□' □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ "□□□□□"□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ SQL □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□(□□ C)□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ "□□"□ □ □□□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□, □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□□□: \* □□ A(□□/□□□)□ Snowsight□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□. \* □□ B(□□)□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ "□□□" □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□, □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□. \* □□ C(□□)□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ SQL□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. \* □□ D□ 100% □□□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ Snowsight□ "□□□□ □□" □□□□□□. □ □□□ □□□□ "□□ □□□ □□" □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□. □ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

DAA-C01 □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ DAA-C01 □□! DumpTop □ □□ **DAA-C01** □□ □□□ □□□□□□□, DumpTop DAA-C01 □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□□□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop DAA-C01 □□□ □□□□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Snowflake/DAA-C01-dump.html> (67 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 17

Snowflake□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□□ '□□ ID', '□□ ID', '□□ □□' □ '□□ □□'□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ '□□ □□' □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□, □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□. □□ '□□ ID', '□□ ID' □ '□□ □□'□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□□, □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ 10,000□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Snowflake SQL □ □□□ □□□□□?



**Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Which A, B, C are correct? LAG and DENSE RANK() are correct. DENSE RANK() is correct. WHERE is correct. D is correct. NTILE is correct, tile = 1 is correct.

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which is correct? A, B, C, D are correct.

- A. A, B, C
- B. A, B, D
- C. A, B, C, D
- D. A, B, C, D, E

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Snowflake uses RAP (Role Access Policy) to control access. CURRENT\_ROLE is the role of the user. CURRENT\_USER is the user. CURRENT\_ACCOUNT is the account. CURRENT\_ACCOUNT() returns the account. WHERE shared\_account\_id = CURRENT\_ACCOUNT() is correct. A, B, C, D are correct. E is incorrect.

NEW QUESTION: 22

Snowflake uses PII (Personally Identifiable Information) to protect data. Snowflake uses HASH to protect data. Snowflake uses ID to protect data. Snowflake uses UDF (User Defined Function) to protect data. Snowflake uses Python to protect data. Snowflake uses Snowflake to protect data. A, B, C, D, E are correct.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

B, D are correct. B is correct. D is correct. A, C, E are incorrect.

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which is correct? A, B, C, D are correct. A, B, C, D, E are correct.

Which of the following SQL queries will replace invalid characters in the SALE\_AMOUNT column with NULL and delete rows where SALE\_AMOUNT is NULL? (UDF) (Snowflake)

☐ A. `sql CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE INVALID_SALES AS SELECT FROM SALES_DATA WHERE TRY_TO_NUMBER(REPLACE_INVALID_CHARACTERS(SALE_AMOUNT)) IS NULL AND SALE_AMOUNT <> 'NULL'; UPDATE SALES_DATA SET SALE_AMOUNT = '0' WHERE SALE_AMOUNT IN (SELECT SALE_AMOUNT FROM INVALID_SALES); DELETE FROM SALES_DATA WHERE SALE_AMOUNT = 'NULL';`

A.

☐ B. `sql UPDATE SALES_DATA SET SALE_AMOUNT = NULL WHERE SALE_AMOUNT = 'NULL'; CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE INVALID_SALES AS SELECT FROM SALES_DATA WHERE TRY_TO_NUMBER(REPLACE_INVALID_CHARACTERS(SALE_AMOUNT)) IS NULL AND SALE_AMOUNT IS NOT NULL; UPDATE SALES_DATA SET SALE_AMOUNT = '0' WHERE SALE_AMOUNT IN (SELECT SALE_AMOUNT FROM`

B. INVALID\_SALES);

☐ C. `sql CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE INVALID_SALES AS SELECT FROM SALES_DATA WHERE NOT REGEXP_LIKE(SALE_AMOUNT, '^[0-9]+(\.[0-9]+)?$') AND SALE_AMOUNT <> 'NULL'; UPDATE SALES_DATA SET SALE_AMOUNT = '0' WHERE SALE_AMOUNT IN (SELECT SALE_AMOUNT FROM INVALID_SALES); UPDATE SALES_DATA SET SALE_AMOUNT = NULL WHERE SALE_AMOUNT = 'NULL';`

C.

☐ D. `sql UPDATE SALES_DATA SET SALE_AMOUNT = NULL WHERE SALE_AMOUNT = 'NULL'; CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE INVALID_SALES AS SELECT FROM SALES_DATA WHERE TRY_TO_DECIMAL(REPLACE_INVALID_CHARACTERS(SALE_AMOUNT),38,2) IS NULL; UPDATE SALES_DATA SET SALE_AMOUNT = '0' WHERE SALE_AMOUNT IN (SELECT SALE_AMOUNT FROM INVALID_SALES);`

D.

Which of the following SQL queries will replace invalid characters in the SALE\_AMOUNT column with NULL and delete rows where SALE\_AMOUNT is NULL? (UDF) (Snowflake)

☐ A. `sql CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE INVALID_SALES AS SELECT FROM SALES_DATA WHERE TRY_TO_NUMBER(REPLACE_INVALID_CHARACTERS(SALE_AMOUNT)) IS NULL; UPDATE SALES_DATA SET SALE_AMOUNT = '0' WHERE SALE_AMOUNT IN (SELECT SALE_AMOUNT FROM INVALID_SALES);`

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answer is D. The query in D uses TRY\_TO\_DECIMAL to check for invalid characters and sets SALE\_AMOUNT to NULL. It then updates the table to set SALE\_AMOUNT to '0' for rows where SALE\_AMOUNT is NULL. The other options either do not delete rows or do not set SALE\_AMOUNT to NULL.

#### NEW QUESTION: 24

Which of the following SQL queries will merge the data from the SALES\_DATA table into the SALES\_DATA table? (Snowflake)

A. `sql MERGE INTO SALES_DATA FROM SALES_DATA`

B. `sql MERGE INTO SALES_DATA FROM SALES_DATA USING SALES_DATA ON (SALES_ID = SALES_ID)`

C. `sql INSERT INTO SALES_DATA FROM SALES_DATA`

D. `sql INSERT INTO SALES_DATA FROM SALES_DATA USING SALES_DATA ON (SALES_ID = SALES_ID)`

E. `sql INSERT INTO SALES_DATA FROM SALES_DATA USING SALES_DATA ON (SALES_ID = SALES_ID)`

Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answers are A, B, and D. The query in A uses the MERGE INTO statement to merge the data from the SALES\_DATA table into the SALES\_DATA table. The query in B uses the MERGE INTO statement with a USING clause to merge the data from the SALES\_DATA table into the SALES\_DATA table. The query in D uses the INSERT INTO statement with a USING clause to insert the data from the SALES\_DATA table into the SALES\_DATA table. The query in C uses the INSERT INTO statement to insert the data from the SALES\_DATA table into the SALES\_DATA table.

Which of the following statements are true? Select all that apply. (Choose two.)  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.

#### NEW QUESTION: 25

Snowflake has a function named `get_temperature` that takes a JSON string as input and returns a float value. The function is defined as follows:  
`CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_temperature(reading VARCHAR, sensor_type VARCHAR) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE JAVASCRIPT AS $$  
var reading_json = JSON.parse(reading); if (sensor_type === 'type1') { return reading_json.metrics.temperature; } else if (sensor_type === 'type2') { return reading_json.reading.temp_c; } else { return null; } $$`  
Which of the following statements are true? Select all that apply. (Choose two.)

- ☐ The function `get_temperature` is a scalar function.
- ☐ The function `get_temperature` is a table function.
- ☐ The function `get_temperature` is a window function.
- ☐ The function `get_temperature` is a aggregate function.
- ☐ The function `get_temperature` is a scalar function.

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following statements are true? Select all that apply. (Choose two.)  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.

#### NEW QUESTION: 26

Which of the following statements are true? Select all that apply. (Choose two.)  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.  
Snowflake uses a MERGE statement to merge data from a source table into a target table.

**A. 'COPY INTO'** □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□(□: □□, □□ □□ □□)□ □□□□□ Snowpipe □□□ □□□□□□.

**B.** □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

**C. Snowpipe** ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ **Snowflake** ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

**D.** □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ '□ □□□' □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□.

**E. Snowpipe** □ 'AUTO\_INGEST' □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

**Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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 0 000 000 000 00 000 000000 000000. 00 00 000 00000 00 00 00000000. Snowpipe 00 000, 00 0000 00 00000 0 00, Snowpipe 000 00000  
 0 00 00 00 0000 0 0 00000. 000000 0000 00 0000 0000 000000 0000 000.

**NEW QUESTION: 27**

Snowflake□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

**B.** ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

**C.** ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐.

**D.** □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□.

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 28**

[illegible]

**A.** ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ 'INSERT INTO STOCK\_PRICES SELECT FROM' ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Snowflake ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐.

**B.** `SELECT * FROM 'STOCK PRICES' WHERE Snowflake Pipe`

**C.** `SELECT * FROM Snowflake (SELECT * FROM 'STOCK PRICES' WHERE 'MERGE' = 'SYMBOLS' AND 'DATE' = '2022-01-01' AND 'SYMBOL' = 'AAPL') WHERE 'DATE' = '2022-01-01' AND 'SYMBOL' = 'AAPL'.`

[illegible]

**E.** '000 000' 00000 00000 0000 00, 00 00000 00 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 Snowflake 000 000000. 0000 00 00 0000 0 0000 00 0000 00 00 0 0000 000000.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

□□ C□ □□ □□□□□. 'MERGE' □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□(□ □□ 'SYMBOL')□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ A□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ B□ Snowpipe□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□. □□ D□ Snowpipe□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□ E□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□, □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 29**

Snowsight□ □□□ Snowflake□ □□□ □□□ □, □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

(□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□)

- A. 00/00 0000 0000 000 0000
- B. 00 000 00
- C. 000 000 00
- D. 0000 000 000 00000.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Snowsight 00 000 000 00 0 00 0000 0000 0000 000 00000 00000.

#### NEW QUESTION: 30

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000 00 000 000 0000.



0000 00000 00 00 000 000 000000 000.

000 WHERE 00 0000 000 00 000 00000?

- A. start\_time >= dateadd('days', -7, SYSDATE())
- B. start\_time >= dateadd('days', -7, CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP())
- C. start\_time = :date\_filter 00
- D. 00 00 = :daterange 00

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Snowflake 00 0 0000000 Snowsight 00 000 000 000000 000000 00 00 000 00 00 000 0000 00 0000000. 000 000 00000 00000 000 00 0 0000 0000 00 SQL 000 00000 00000 000 00000 00(0: "00 70"00 "00 1200"0 00)0 000 0 0000.

00 00 000000 00 000 00000 `:daterange`000. 000 000 00 000000 00 00 000 00 00, `:daterange` 0000 0000 000 00 000 00000 00 00 000 0000 000. 00 000 00000 00 000 00, `:daterange` 0 00 000 000 0 000 000000 00000000. `WHERE` 00 00000 Snowflake 0 00000 00000 00000 0 00 000 00000 000000 000 000 000000.

000 0000:

\* 00 A0 B0 000000 00(-70)0 00000 000 00000 00000. 000 000 000 00000 000000 00000 00000. 00000 UI00 000 00000 000 00000 000 00 0 00000 00 000 00 "0000 00 00"00 000 00 000 00000 0000.

\* 00 C0 Snowsight 00 `:date\_filter` 000 000 00000 00000 00000 00000. 00000 00 00000 000 00 000 00 00 000, 00000 000 00 000 00 000 0 000 000000 00000.

\* □□ D□ 100% □□□□□. WHERE <column> = :daterange □□□ Snowsight □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 31

Snowflake□□ □□□□ DML(□□□□ □□ □□) □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□)

- A. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□
- B. □□ □□□ □□□□
- C. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□
- D. □ □□□ □□

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Snowflake□□ □□□□ DML □□□□ □□□ □□, □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

**DAA-C01** □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ DAA-C01 □□! DumpTop □ □□ **DAA-C01** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop DAA-C01 □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop DAA-C01 □□□ □□□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Snowflake/DAA-C01-dump.html> (67 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 32

□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□)

- A. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□
- B. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□
- C. □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 33

Snowflake□□ Parquet □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□
- B. □□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. Parquet □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Parquet □□□ Snowflake□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 34

□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□(□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□)□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□ 'SALES DATA'□□ 'ORDER DATE(DATE)', 'PRODUCT CATEGORY(VARCHAR)', 'NUMBER' □□ □□□□. □□ SQL □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□ SQL □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□.



C. ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ IoT ☐☐ ☐☐.



**C.** `CREATE TABLE 'FACT SUBSCRIPTIONS' ('start_date' VARCHAR, 'end_date' VARCHAR);`

D. 'subscription\_id'□ □□ □□ □□ 'DIM\_SUBSCRIPTION' □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□.

E. 'ID', ' ', ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' DIM MONTH' ' ' 'start\_date' ' ' 'FACT SUBSCRIPTIONS' ' ' ' ' ' ' .

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

[illegible]

**NEW QUESTION: 43**

[illegible]

A. 'UNDROP TABLE SALES DATA' □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

**B. 'CREATE TABLE CLONE SALES DATA BEFORE(STATEMENT y)'** □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□.

**C. Snowflake** □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

**D.** SELECT □□□ 'TIME TRAVEL' □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.

E. 'CREATE TABLE CLONE SALES DATAAT (OFFSET -86400 5)' □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

[illegible]

**NEW QUESTION: 44**

□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□?

A. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

**B.** □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

**C.** □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

**D.** □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

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**NEW QUESTION: 45**

000000 00 000 000000 00000 0000 000. 00 000 00 000(00, 00000, 00, 000 00), 00 000(00, 00, 00 00) 0 00 0000 0000 000  
 0. 0000 00 000 0000 000 000000 000000 000. 00 000 0 Snowflake 00 0 00 00 0000 0000 00 0 000 00 0000000? (0 000 00000)

**A. Snowflake** □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □3□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

[illegible]

**C. Snowflake** □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

**D.** Tableau est un outil de visualisation de données, qui permet de créer des tableaux de bord interactifs. Snowflake est un service de stockage de données en nuage. Tableau est compatible avec Snowflake.



□□ □)

C. AVG(SALES) OVER (ORDER BY SALES\_DATE ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND

□□ □)

D. AVG(SALES) OVER (ORDER BY SALES\_DATE ROWS BETWEEN 7 PRECEDING AND

□□ □)

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

□□□□(□□ □□ □□) □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□. Snowflake□□□□ □□□ □□□ ROWS □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□.

□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ 7□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ "□□□□" □□ "□□□□"□ □□□ 7□□ □□ □□□□ □□□. SQL □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ 7□□ □ □ □□□ □□□□□.

□□□ □□□ 7□ □□□ □□ 6□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□(\$6 + 1 = 7\$).

□□□ □□□□:

\* □□ A□ B□ SUM() □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□□□□, □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

\* □□ D□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□ "7 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW"□ □□□ 8□ □□(□□ □□□ □ □□ 7□□ □□ □□)□ □□□□ □□□□□.

\* □□ C□ 100% □□□□□. AVG() □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ "□□ □ □ □□ □ 6□"□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

#### NEW QUESTION: 49

Snowsight□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ 'WEB\_EVENTS'□□ □□□□ □□□, 'EVENT\_TIME'(TIMESTAMP\_NTZ), 'EVENT\_TYPE'(VARCHAR, □:

'page\_view', 'button\_click'), 'USER\_ID'(VARCHAR), 'PAGE\_URL'(VARCHAR) □□ □□□□. □□ 7□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ 'page\_view' □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □ □□□□ □□, page\_view □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ SQL □□ □ Snowsight □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

```
sql SELECT USER_ID, AVG(TIMESTAMPDIFF(second, LAG(EVENT_TIME, 1) OVER (PARTITION BY USER_ID ORDER BY EVENT_TIME), EVENT_TIME)) FROM WEB_EVENTS WHERE EVENT_TYPE = 'page_view' AND EVENT_TIME >= DATEADD(day, -7, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) GROUP BY USER_ID;
```

```
sql SELECT USER_ID, AVG(EVENT_TIME - LAG(EVENT_TIME) OVER (PARTITION BY USER_ID ORDER BY EVENT_TIME)) FROM WEB_EVENTS WHERE EVENT_TYPE = 'page_view' AND EVENT_TIME >= DATEADD(day, -7, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) GROUP BY USER_ID;
```

```
sql SELECT USER_ID, AVG(DATEDIFF(second, EVENT_TIME, LAG(EVENT_TIME) OVER (PARTITION BY USER_ID ORDER BY EVENT_TIME))) FROM WEB_EVENTS WHERE EVENT_TYPE = 'page_view' AND EVENT_TIME >= DATEADD(day, -7, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) GROUP BY USER_ID;
```

```
sql SELECT USER_ID, AVG(TIMESTAMPDIFF(second, EVENT_TIME, FIRST_VALUE(EVENT_TIME) OVER (PARTITION BY USER_ID ORDER BY EVENT_TIME))) FROM WEB_EVENTS WHERE EVENT_TYPE = 'page_view' AND EVENT_TIME >= DATEADD(day, -7, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) GROUP BY USER_ID;
```

```
sql SELECT USER_ID, AVG(TIMESTAMPDIFF(second, PREVIOUS_EVENT_TIME, EVENT_TIME)) FROM WEB_EVENTS WHERE EVENT_TYPE = 'page_view' AND EVENT_TIME >= DATEADD(day, -7, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) QUALIFY PREVIOUS_EVENT_TIME IS NOT NULL GROUP BY USER_ID;
```

A. □□ A

B. □□ B

C. □□ C

D. □□ D

E. □□ E

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

0 000 000 000 0000 0 0000 00 000 000 000 00, 'TIMESTAMP\_DIFF' 000 0000 0000 000 00 00 000 0 000 000000. 00 00 00 0000 0  
 0000 00 000 000 00000. 'WHERE PREVIOUS\_EVENT\_TIME IS NOT NULL' 00 0 0000 0 00 000(00 000 000 null 00) 0 0000 0 000000. 00 B0 000  
 000 00 000 000000, 00 Snowflake00 0 00 000 000 000 000 0000. 00 C0 'DATEDIFF' 000 000000, 0 000 000 000 00 0000 000 0000000  
 0. 00 D0 'FIRST\_VALUE' 0 00 000000. 00 E0 LAG 000 0000 0000 00 000 00000 00000000.

**NEW QUESTION: 50**

Snowflake (?: , , ) , , , , ?

- A.** □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
- B.** □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
- C.** □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□.
- D.** □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□, □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 51**

000 00 000 00(0000, 00000, 00 000)0 00 00 00000 0000000 0000. 00 00000 Snowflake0 'CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT' 00000 00000 0000, 'CUSTOMER ID', 'CHANNEL', 'EVENT TYPE', 'EVENT TIMESTAMP', 'EVENT VALUE'(00 00) 00 00000. 0000 00 70000 0000 0 00 0000 0000000 00000, 00 00 0000 0000 0000 0 0 0 0000000 0000000. 0000 000000 0000 00 0000 0000000 000000 0, 0 0000000 00 000000 00 0 0 0000 000000 00 0000 0000000?

- A.** `SELECT SUM(EVENT_VALUE) FROM MV_CUSTOMER_ENGAGEMENT GROUP BY CHANNEL`. 'GROUP BY CHANNEL' is required.
- B.** Snowflake does not support the `GROUP BY` clause in the `SELECT` statement. The correct query is `SELECT SUM(EVENT_VALUE) FROM MV_CUSTOMER_ENGAGEMENT`. The `GROUP BY` clause is not supported.
- C.** 'SUM(EVENT\_VALUE)' is the correct aggregate function to use. The `GROUP BY` clause is required, and the `SELECT` statement should be `SELECT SUM(EVENT_VALUE) FROM MV_CUSTOMER_ENGAGEMENT GROUP BY CHANNEL`.
- D.** 'SUM(EVENT\_VALUE)' is the correct aggregate function to use. The `GROUP BY` clause is required, and the `SELECT` statement should be `SELECT SUM(EVENT_VALUE) FROM MV_CUSTOMER_ENGAGEMENT GROUP BY CHANNEL`.
- E.** The correct query is `SELECT SUM(EVENT_VALUE) FROM MV_CUSTOMER_ENGAGEMENT`. The `GROUP BY` clause is not required.

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

□□□□ □(B)□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. Snowflake □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ A□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ C□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ B□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□ D□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□ E□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 52**

Snowflake 'USER ACTIVITY' VARCHAR 'ACTIVITY TIMESTAMP' ISO 8601('2023-10-27'), Unix ('1698400800'), ('1698400800000') 'ACTIVITY TIMESTAMP' NTZ 'ACTIVITY TIMESTAMP' NTZ 'ACTIVITY TIMESTAMP' NTZ?

- A. 'TO\_TIMESTAMP'□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ 'CASE' □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- B. 'TO\_TIMESTAMP'□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□, □□□ □□ UNION□□ □□□□.
- C. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□(□: CTO\_TIMESTAMP □)□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□(UDF)□ □□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□□□ 1000□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□ ISO 8601 □□□ □□□□ 'TO\_TIMESTAMP' □□□ □ □ □□□□□.
- E. Snowflake□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ ALTER TABL □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

00 C 00 000000 000 0000 00000. 'CASE' 0(00 A)0 00000, 000 000 000 00 00000 00 000 0000 0 0000. 00 0000 0000 00(00 B)0  
 00000000. 0000 ISO 8601 0000 0000 00(00 D)0 00 ISO 8601 00000 000 00000 00 000 000 000 0 0000. Snowflake0 00 00 00 00(00 E)0 0  
 0 000 0000 0000. 000 00 00(UDF, 00 C)0 00 00 0 00 000 00000 00 00000 00 00000 000000. UDF 000 000 Snowflake 000 00000 00 0  
 00 00 000 0 000, 00 00 000 TIMESTAMP NTZ 000 00000 00000 000 0 0000.

**NEW QUESTION: 53**

```
'customer_orderS'□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□□ 'order_id'(INT), 'customer_id'(INT), 'order_date'(DATE), 'order_total'(NUMBER) □□□ □□□□. □□□□ 'order_date'□ □□□
□ □□□□□ □□□□. □□□, □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□
□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
```

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW monthly_customer_orders AS SELECT customer_id, DATE_TRUNC('month', order_date) AS order_month, SUM(order_total) AS total_order_value FROM customer_orders GROUP BY customer_id, DATE_TRUNC('month', order_date);
```

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW monthly_customer_orders AS SELECT customer_id, order_date, SUM(order_total) AS total_order_value FROM customer_orders GROUP BY customer_id, order_date;
```

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW monthly_customer_orders AS SELECT customer_id, MONTH(order_date) AS order_month, SUM(order_total) AS total_order_value FROM customer_orders GROUP BY customer_id, MONTH(order_date);
```

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW monthly_customer_orders AS SELECT customer_id, CONVERT_TIMEZONE('UTC', 'America/Los_Angeles', order_date) AS order_month, SUM(order_total) AS total_order_value FROM customer_orders GROUP BY customer_id, CONVERT_TIMEZONE('UTC', 'America/Los_Angeles', order_date);
```

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW monthly\_customer\_orders AS SELECT customer\_id, CAST(order\_date AS VARCHAR(7)) AS order\_month, SUM(order\_total) AS total\_order\_value FROM customer\_orders GROUP BY customer\_id, CAST(order\_date AS VARCHAR(7));

- A. ☐ ☐ A
- B. ☐ ☐ B
- C. ☐ ☐ C
- D. ☐ ☐ D
- E. ☐ ☐ E

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

AA AD AD AD ADADAD. A ADAD 'DATE TRUNC('month', order\_date)' A ADAD AD ADAD ADADAD. AD ADADAD 'order\_date' A ADADAD ADADAD ADADAD A AD AD A AD AD  
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 A ADAD ADADAD ADADAD. AD DA 'CONVERT\_TIMEZONE' A ADADADAD, AD ADAD AD ADAD ADAD ADADADAD ADADADAD ADADAD ADADAD. AD EA 'CAST(order\_date AS  
 VARCHAR(7))' A ADADADAD, AD AD AD ADAD ADAD ADADADAD.

**NEW QUESTION: 54**

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```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE website_traffic (  
    event_time TIMESTAMPTZ,  
    user_id VARCHAR,  
    device_type VARCHAR  
);
```

□□ □ Snowflake□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□? □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

- A.** `SELECT * FROM website_traffic WHERE date = '2023-01-01';` Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `date` `'2023-01-01'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `date` `'2023-01-01'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `date` `'2023-01-01'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `date` `'2023-01-01'`.
- B.** Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'` `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. 15 Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'` `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. 15 Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'` `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'` `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`.
- C.** `SELECT * FROM website_traffic WHERE date = '2023-01-01';` Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`.
- D.** Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'` `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`.
- E.** `SELECT * FROM website_traffic WHERE date = '2023-01-01';` Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`. Snowflake `SELECT` `FROM` `WHERE` `'website_traffic'`.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

[illegible]

**NEW QUESTION: 55**

Snowsight 00000 0000 000. 00 0000 'SALES\_DATR'000 0000 0000 000, 'SALE\_DATE'(DATE), 'PRODUCT\_ID'(NFT),  
 'SALES AMOUNT'(FLOAT), 'CUSTOMER REGION'(VARCHAR) 00 0000 0000. 00 30000 00 0 0000 0000 000 000 0 000 00 00 50 000 0000 00 0000  
 000. Snowsight00 0 000 0000 00 0000 000 00 0 00000? (0 000 00000)

- A.** Snowsight □□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ 'SELECT SALE\_DATE, SUM(SALES\_AMOUNT) FROM SALES\_DATA WHERE SALE\_DATE DATEADD(day, -30, GROUP BY SALE\_DATE ORDER BY SALE\_DATE;' □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ 'SELECT CUSTOMER REGION, SUM(SALES AMOUNT) FROM SALES DATA GROUP BY CUSTOMER REGION ORDER BY DESC LIMIT 5;' □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- B.** Snowsight□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. x□□□ '□□□'□, y□□□ '□□□ □□'□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□, □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C.** Snowsight□ '□□□' □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□, □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□□ SQL□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□.
- D.** □ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□, □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □ □ □□ □□□ SQL □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□.
- E.** Snowsight□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□. □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

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**NEW QUESTION: 56**

☐ Snowflake ☐ UDF) ☐ SQL ☐ . (☐

- A. UDFs are functions that are stored in the database and can be called from SQL queries, and they can be created in Snowflake.
- B. Snowflake UDF, can Java or Python can be used to create UDFs in Snowflake and they can be called from SQL queries.
- C. SQL UDFs are functions that are stored in the database and can be called from SQL queries, and they can be created in Snowflake.
- D. UDFs are functions that are stored in the database and can be called from SQL queries, and they can be created in Snowflake.
- E. All of the above are correct.

Answer: A,B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

UDFs are functions that are stored in the database and can be called from SQL queries. Java or Python UDFs are created in Snowflake and can be called from SQL queries. SQL UDFs are created in the database and can be called from SQL queries. UDFs are created in the database and can be called from SQL queries. UDFs are created in the database and can be called from SQL queries.

NEW QUESTION: 57

Snowflake can be used to create UDFs in Snowflake. The function 'calculate\_score(column1, column2)' can be used to calculate the score. The UDF can be created in Snowflake and can be called from SQL queries.

- A. Snowflake can be used to create UDFs in Snowflake.
- B. UDF can be used to create UDFs in Snowflake.
- C. 'calculate\_score' can be used to calculate the score.
- D. All of the above are correct.
- E. UDF can be used to create UDFs in Snowflake.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct.

NEW QUESTION: 58

'raw data' is a table in Snowflake. The table contains data for 'order date'. The table contains data for 'order date'. The table contains data for 'order date'. The table contains data for 'order date'. The table contains data for 'order date'.

- A. CREATE TABLE cleaned\_data AS SELECT FROM raw\_data WHERE order\_date IS NOT NULL;
- B. CREATE TABLE cleaned\_data AS SELECT ,IFF(order\_date IS NULL, '1900-01-01', order\_date) as order\_date\_new FROM raw\_data;
- C. CREATE TABLE cleaned\_data AS SELECT ,NVL(order\_date, '1900-01-01') as order\_date\_new FROM raw\_data;
- D. CREATE TABLE cleaned\_data AS SELECT ,COALESCE(order\_date, '1900-01-01') as order\_date\_new FROM raw\_data;
- E. CREATE TABLE cleaned\_data AS SELECT other\_columns, COALESCE(order\_date, TO\_DATE('1900-01-01')) AS order\_date FROM raw\_data;

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct.

NEW QUESTION: 59

All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct. All of the above are correct.

- A. All of the above are correct.
- B. All of the above are correct.
- C. All of the above are correct.
- D. All of the above are correct.



Snowflake Parquet CSV JSON. .

NEW QUESTION: 63

What is the correct syntax for creating a table in Snowflake using Parquet format?

- A. CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET;
- B. CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) STORE AS PARQUET;
- C. CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) WITH (FORMAT = PARQUET);
- D. CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) AS PARQUET;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The correct syntax for creating a table in Snowflake using Parquet format is: CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET;

NEW QUESTION: 64

What is the correct syntax for creating a table in Snowflake using Parquet format with Snappy compression? Parquet format uses Snappy compression by default. Which of the following is the correct syntax for creating a table in Snowflake using Parquet format with Snappy compression?

- A. CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET COMPRESSION SNAPPY;
- B. VARIANT column1 datatype, column2 datatype. CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET (TYPE = PARQUET) COMPRESSION SNAPPY;
- C. 'FILE\_FORMAT = (TYPE = PARQUET, COMPRESSION = 'AUTO')' CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET COMPRESSION SNAPPY;
- D. CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET COMPRESSION SNAPPY;
- E. 'AUTO\_REFRESH = TRUE' CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET COMPRESSION SNAPPY;

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct syntax for creating a table in Snowflake using Parquet format with Snappy compression is: VARIANT column1 datatype, column2 datatype. CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET (TYPE = PARQUET) COMPRESSION SNAPPY; The other options are incorrect. Option A is incorrect because the correct syntax for specifying the compression type is COMPRESSION SNAPPY, not COMPRESSION SNAPPY;. Option C is incorrect because the correct syntax for specifying the file format is FILE\_FORMAT = (TYPE = PARQUET, COMPRESSION = 'AUTO'), not FILE\_FORMAT = (TYPE = PARQUET, COMPRESSION = 'AUTO');. Option D is incorrect because the correct syntax for specifying the compression type is COMPRESSION SNAPPY, not COMPRESSION SNAPPY;. Option E is incorrect because the correct syntax for specifying the auto refresh option is AUTO\_REFRESH = TRUE, not AUTO\_REFRESH = TRUE;.

NEW QUESTION: 65

What is the correct syntax for creating a table in Snowflake using Parquet format with Snappy compression? Snowflake Marketplace uses Parquet format by default. Which of the following is the correct syntax for creating a table in Snowflake using Parquet format with Snappy compression?

- A. CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET COMPRESSION SNAPPY;
- B. 'CUSTOMER\_DATA' CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET (TYPE = PARQUET) COMPRESSION SNAPPY;
- C. 'CUSTOMER\_DATA' CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET (TYPE = PARQUET, COMPRESSION = 'SNAPPY') COMPRESSION SNAPPY;
- D. CREATE TABLE schema.table\_name (column1 datatype, column2 datatype) USING PARQUET COMPRESSION SNAPPY;

E. '00 000'0 00 0(00 0 A0 00 0 B0 00 00 00) 0 00 0000 00 00 0000 0000 000000 0000 000000 0000 000000. 0000 0000 00 000 0 00000.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 66

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- A. 000000 000000 000000.
- B. 000000 000000 00000 0000000.
- C. 0 000000 00 0000 0000 00 0000000 0000000.
- D. QUERY\_HISTORY 00 00000 00 0000 00 00 0000000 000000.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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- \* 00 D0 00 00000 00000 00 00000, 00000 0000 0000 0000 00 00 0000 0000000000 00 0000 0000 00000 0000.
- \* 00 A0 100% 000000. 0000000 0000000 00 0000 00 0000000 00000 00000 0 00 0000000 00 0000 00 00000000 00 0000 0000 0 00000. 0000000 00 0000 00000 0000 "00"0 00 00000 0000 0000 0000000 00 0000000.

NEW QUESTION: 67

0000 Snowflake0 00000 00 00000 00000 00000. 00 00 0000 00000 0000000 0000 0000000. 00 00000 'SALES DATA'00 'SALE DATE', 'PRODUCT ID', 'CUSTOMER D', 'SALE AMOUNT'0 00 00 00 0000 00 00 00000 00000. 00000 0000 0000 0 00000 'SALE DATE'0 000000. 00 00 0000 00 00 0000 0000 00000 00000. 0000 00 0000000 0000 0000 00000000 00000 0000 0000000 0000. 00 0000 00000 00 00 00 0 00 0000 00 00000 0000?

- A. 'SALES DATA' 00000 'SALE DATE' 0000 00000 0000000 00000 000000.
- B. 'PRODUCT\_ID'0 'CUSTOMER ID'0 00000 00 00 00000 00000 00000 00 000000.
- C. 00 0000 0000000 00000.
- D. '00 0000' 0000000 '00 00'0 00 00 00000 000000.
- E. 'SALES\_DATX' 00000 'SALE\_DAT' 00000 000000.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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Snowflake
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**DAA-C01**
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