

## Snowflake.DEA-C01.v2026-06-26.q200

Code:	DEA-C01
Title:	SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam
Author:	Snowflake
Pages:	200
Version:	v2026-06-26
# of Questions:	107
# of Answers:	2000
<a href="https://www.krdump.com/Snowflake.DEA-C01.v2026-06-26.q200.html">https://www.krdump.com/Snowflake.DEA-C01.v2026-06-26.q200.html</a>	

### NEW QUESTION: 1

A Snowflake Data Engineer is configuring an external AWS IAM role to access Amazon S3 data. The role is configured with the following permissions:
 

```

    snowflake_aws_role:
      type: IAM_AWS_ROLE
      provider: aws
      role_arn: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/SnowflakeRole
      permissions:
        - s3:ListBucket
        - s3:GetObject
        - s3:PutObject
        - s3:DeleteObject
    
```

 The role is also configured with the following Active Directory (AD) group:
 

```

    snowflake_ad_group:
      type: AD_GROUP
      provider: ad
      group_name: SnowflakeUsers
    
```

 The Snowflake user is configured with the following permissions:
 

```

    snowflake_user:
      type: USER
      provider: ad
      group_name: SnowflakeUsers
      permissions:
        - snowflake_aws_role
    
```

 The user is attempting to execute the following SQL statement:
 

```

    COPY INTO my_table FROM s3://my-bucket/my-table.csv;
    
```

 The execution fails with the error: "Permission is denied: 's3:PutObject'."
 Which of the following actions should the Data Engineer take to resolve this issue?

- Remove the `s3:DeleteObject` permission from the role.
- Add the `s3:PutObject` permission to the role.
- Remove the `s3:PutObject` permission from the role.
- Add the `s3:DeleteObject` permission to the role.

### Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answer is A. The user is attempting to execute a `COPY INTO` statement, which requires the `s3:PutObject` permission. The role is currently configured with `s3:ListBucket`, `s3:GetObject`, `s3:DeleteObject`, and `s3:PutObject`. However, the user is receiving a "Permission is denied: 's3:PutObject'" error. This is because the user's permissions are inherited from the role, and the role's permissions are not being applied correctly. The correct action is to remove the `s3:PutObject` permission from the role.

### NEW QUESTION: 2

A Snowflake Data Engineer is configuring a JavaScript UDF. Which of the following is a valid configuration?

- CREATE FUNCTION my\_udf RETURNS VARCHAR(10) LANGUAGE JAVASCRIPT;
- CREATE FUNCTION my\_udf RETURNS VARCHAR(10) LANGUAGE JAVASCRIPT AS 'my\_udf.js';
- CREATE FUNCTION my\_udf RETURNS VARCHAR(10) LANGUAGE JAVASCRIPT AS 'my\_udf.js' EXECUTE AS CALLER;
- CREATE FUNCTION my\_udf RETURNS VARCHAR(10) LANGUAGE JAVASCRIPT AS 'my\_udf.js' EXECUTE AS 'CALLER';

### Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

### NEW QUESTION: 3

A Snowflake Data Engineer is configuring a Snowflake Data Lake. Which of the following is a valid configuration for a Snowflake Data Lake?

Which of the following is a managed service for data integration?

A. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

B. AWS DataSync

C. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

D. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

AWS Data Exchange is a managed service that allows you to buy and sell data products. It provides a secure and compliant way to exchange data between different AWS services and third-party providers.

NEW QUESTION: 4

John is using Snowflake and wants to refresh an external table. Which of the following is the correct command?

A. John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

B. John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

C. John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

D. Snowflake does not support refreshing external tables. John should manually update the data.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

John

John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH. This command refreshes the data in the external table.

John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

Snowflake supports refreshing external tables. John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

-- 5 ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

1. snow\_ext\_table\_refresh\_task

2. mywh

3. '5'

4. AS

5. ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE snowmydb.snowmyschema.snow\_ext\_table REFRESH;

NEW QUESTION: 5

MACRO Data Company is using Snowflake and wants to refresh an external table. Which of the following is the correct command?

A. John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

B. John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

C. John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

D. John should use the command: ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE ... REFRESH

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

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**NEW QUESTION: 6**

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**A.** Amazon OpenSearch Serverless □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□. Amazon Bedrock □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ AWS Lambda □□□ □□□□□□□.

**B.** □□ □□□ □□□□ Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

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**C.** Amazon Comprehend □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□. Amazon Kendra □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

**D.** □□□ □□□□□□□(Amazon SageMaker) □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□(LLM) □ □□□□□□, □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□.

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<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/knowledge-base.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/kb-test-retrieve-generate.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/kb-how-retrieval.html>

**NEW QUESTION: 7**

CREATE TABLE VARIANT (ID INT, DATA VARIANT);

INSERT INTO VARIANT (ID, DATA) VALUES (1, {'device\_model': [

{ 'manufacturer': 'HP', 'model': 'HP 240 G8', 'model\_id': 'hp 240 g8', 'model\_name': '240 G8' },

```
{
  "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"
    }
  ]
}
```

You have a table named t1 with a column named c1 of type VARIANT. The column c1 contains JSON data. You want to write a query that returns the following columns: model\_id, model, manufacturer, and model\_name. The model\_id column should be of type STRING. The model, manufacturer, and model\_name columns should be of type STRING. The following SQL query does not work:
 

```
SELECT * FROM t1;`
```

 What is the correct SQL query?

A.

```

select value:model_id::string
, value:model::string
, value:manufacturer::string
, value:model_name::string
from t1
, lateral flatten(input => c1);
  
```

B.

```

select model_id::string
, model::string
, manufacturer::string
, model_name::string
from t1
, lateral flatten(input => c1:device_model);
  
```

C.

```

select value:model_id
, value:model
, value:manufacturer
, value:model_name
from t1
, lateral flatten(input => c1:device_model);
  
```

D.

```

select value:model_id::string
, value:model::string
, value:manufacturer::string
, value:model_name::string
from t1
, lateral flatten(input => c1:device_model);
  
```

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

**NEW QUESTION: 8**

You have a table named t1 with a column named c1 of type VARIANT. The column c1 contains JSON data. You want to write a query that returns the following columns: model\_id, model, manufacturer, and model\_name. The model\_id column should be of type STRING. The model, manufacturer, and model\_name columns should be of type STRING. The following SQL query does not work:

A. Amazon S3 is a storage service, Amazon Athena is a query engine. This is not the correct answer.

B. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a managed service for Apache Flink. This is not the correct answer.

C. Amazon OpenSearch Service is a managed service for Apache Flink. This is not the correct answer.

D. Amazon OpenSearch Service is a managed service for Apache Flink. This is not the correct answer.



**NEW QUESTION: 11**

Amazon DynamoDB is a key-value and document database that scales from a few GBs to petabytes. It is a fully managed, serverless database. Which of the following is a benefit of Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)?

- A. Amazon S3 is a serverless storage service. S3 is a fully managed, serverless storage service.
- B. Amazon S3 Apache Iceberg is a serverless data lake format. S3 is a fully managed, serverless storage service.
- C. Amazon RDS for MySQL is a serverless database. Amazon RDS is a fully managed, serverless database.
- D. Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) is a serverless cache. DynamoDB Accelerator is a fully managed, serverless cache.

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

Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) is a serverless cache that provides high performance for DynamoDB. It is a fully managed, serverless cache that is optimized for DynamoDB. DAX is a fully managed, serverless cache that is optimized for DynamoDB. DAX is a fully managed, serverless cache that is optimized for DynamoDB.

**NEW QUESTION: 12**

Which of the following is a benefit of Amazon Redshift? METADATA\$ISUPDATE is a system column in Amazon Redshift.

- A. Amazon Redshift is a serverless database.
- B. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, serverless database.
- C. Amazon Redshift is a serverless data lake.
- D. Amazon Redshift is a serverless data warehouse.

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

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse. It is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that is optimized for analytical workloads. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse. It is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that is optimized for analytical workloads. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse. It is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that is optimized for analytical workloads. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse. It is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that is optimized for analytical workloads.

**NEW QUESTION: 13**

Amazon AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that makes it easy to discover, prepare, and move your data between data stores. Which of the following is a benefit of Amazon AWS Glue DataBrew? AWS Glue DataBrew is a serverless data catalog.

- A. Amazon AWS Glue DataBrew is a serverless data catalog. Amazon AWS Glue DataBrew is a serverless data catalog that is optimized for data discovery and preparation.
  - B. Amazon AWS Glue is a serverless data catalog. Amazon AWS Glue is a serverless data catalog that is optimized for data discovery and preparation.
  - C. Amazon AWS Lambda is a serverless data catalog. Amazon AWS Lambda is a serverless data catalog that is optimized for data discovery and preparation.
- AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that makes it easy to discover, prepare, and move your data between data stores.



**DEA-C01** <https://www.dumptop.com/Snowflake/DEA-C01-dump.html> (353 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

**NEW QUESTION: 17**

Amazon S3 is used as the data source for Amazon Athena. Athena is connected to AWS Glue. The Athena query is failing with the error: "Table 'S3' does not exist in the database." What is the most likely cause of this error?

- A. AWS Glue catalog is not updated with the S3 table information.
- B. The Athena query is missing the WHERE clause.
- C. S3 bucket is not accessible to Athena.
- D. S3 bucket is not configured with Apache Parquet format.
- E. Amazon EMR S3DistCP is not configured to write to S3.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/big-data/top-10-performance-tuning-tips-for-amazon-athena/> The error message "Table 'S3' does not exist in the database" indicates that Athena cannot find the table in the Glue catalog. The most likely cause is that the Glue catalog is not updated with the S3 table information.

**NEW QUESTION: 18**

Which of the following is the correct syntax for the WHERE clause in a Snowflake query?

- A. WHERE column = value
- B. WHERE column = 'value'
- C. WHERE column = value
- D. WHERE column = value
- E. WHERE column = value

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

The correct syntax for the WHERE clause in a Snowflake query is `WHERE column = value`. The other options are either missing the equals sign or the single quotes around the value.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/ui-query-profile#query-operator-details>

**NEW QUESTION: 19**

ALTUSO is a Snowflake user. Which of the following is the correct syntax for the CURSOR clause in a Snowflake query?

- A. CURSOR sfqid ID

1.cur = con.cursor()





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

### Profile Overview (Finished)

Total Execution Time (2h 45m 57.567s)



### Total Statistics

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

Which of the following options are correct? (Select all that apply)

- A. ORDER BY LIMIT is used.
- B. The query is a join query.
- C. The query is a join query.
- D. The query is a join query.
- E. The query is a join query.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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ORDER BY and LIMIT clauses. The ORDER BY clause sorts the results based on the specified column(s). The LIMIT clause restricts the number of rows returned. ORDER BY and LIMIT are often used together to retrieve a specific range of sorted data.

ORDER BY can be used to sort data in ascending or descending order. The o\_orderdate, o\_orderpriority, and l\_shipmode columns are used to sort the data. The I/O operation is performed on the data.

The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the data. The LIMIT clause is used to restrict the number of rows returned. The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the data in ascending or descending order. The LIMIT clause is used to restrict the number of rows returned. The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the data in ascending or descending order. The LIMIT clause is used to restrict the number of rows returned.

The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the data. The LIMIT clause is used to restrict the number of rows returned. The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the data in ascending or descending order. The LIMIT clause is used to restrict the number of rows returned. The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the data in ascending or descending order. The LIMIT clause is used to restrict the number of rows returned.

**NEW QUESTION: 24**

Snowflake is a cloud-based data warehouse. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations.

- A. Snowflake is a cloud-based data warehouse. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations.
- B. Snowflake is a cloud-based data warehouse. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations.
- C. Snowflake is a cloud-based data warehouse. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations.
- D. Snowflake is a cloud-based data warehouse. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations.

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

Snowflake is a cloud-based data warehouse. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations. Snowflake is a cloud-based data warehouse. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations. Snowflake is a cloud-based data warehouse. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations. Snowflake is a cloud-based data warehouse. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations.

**NEW QUESTION: 25**

Amazon S3 is a cloud-based storage service. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations. Amazon Athena is a serverless data query service. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations. Amazon Athena is a serverless data query service. It is designed for scalability and performance. It supports a wide range of data types and operations.

- A. Athena 直接访问 Amazon S3 数据并生成报告。
- B. 使用 Athena 连接 Amazon S3 数据并生成报告。
- C. MSCK REPAIR TABLE 命令用于修复表元数据。
- D. 使用 Athena 连接 Amazon S3 数据并生成报告。
- E. 使用 Athena 连接 Amazon S3 数据并生成报告。

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

问题描述：Athena 可以直接访问 Amazon S3 数据并生成报告。Athena 使用 CloudTrail 记录 Athena 对 S3 的访问。S3 桶中的元数据文件（如：\_SUCCESS）用于修复表元数据。MSCK REPAIR TABLE 命令用于修复表元数据。Athena 使用 Athena 引擎生成报告。Athena 使用 Athena 引擎生成报告。Athena 使用 Athena 引擎生成报告。S3 桶中的元数据文件（如：\_SUCCESS）用于修复表元数据。

NEW QUESTION: 26

问题描述：在 Snowflake 中，使用 COPY INTO 命令时，VALIDATION\_MODE 和 RETURN\_ALL\_ERRORS 选项用于控制数据验证。以下哪个选项是正确的？

- A. 默认值
- B. 验证 ID
- C. 验证模式
- D. 验证选项

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
1. #Snowflake
2. @SFstage/SFfile.csv.gz
3. validation_mode=return_all_errors;
4. #set qid=last_query_id();
5. # @SFstage/errors/load_errors.txt (select rejected_record from table(result_scan($qid)));
```

NEW QUESTION: 27

- A. 使用 Athena 连接 Amazon S3 数据并生成报告。
- B. 使用 Athena 连接 Amazon S3 数据并生成报告。
- C. 使用 Athena 连接 Amazon S3 数据并生成报告。





Which of the following is the correct way to write the Amazon Kinesis Data Streams PutRecords API request?

- A. `PutRecordsBatch` API request to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
- B. `PutRecordsBatch` API request to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose. AWS SDK for Java
- C. `PutRecords` API request to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. AWS SDK for Java
- D. `PutRecords` API request to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. AWS SDK for Java

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33

You are using Amazon Redshift and you have a table named `load_date`. You want to vacuum the table. Which of the following is the correct SQL statement to vacuum the table?

- A. `VACUUM table_name`
- B. `VACUUM table_name where load_date <= current_date`
- C. `load_date <= current_date`
- D. `materialized_view_name`

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34

You are using Amazon S3 and you have a bucket named `my-bucket`. You want to upload a file to the bucket. Which of the following is the correct way to upload the file?

- A. `putObject` API request to Amazon S3
- B. `putObject` API request to Amazon S3. AWS SDK for Java
- C. `putObject` API request to Amazon S3. AWS SDK for Java
- D. AWS, GCP, Azure, Snowflake, S3, Snowpipe

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Which of the following is the correct way to write the Snowflake COPY INTO statement?

- A. Node.js
- B. SnowSQL
- C. Spark Snowflake
- D. CD
- E. CD

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 36**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name?

- A. TABLE\_NAME "TABLE" IN SCHEMA
- B. TABLE\_NAME TABLE IN SCHEMA
- C. TABLE\_NAME TABLE IN SCHEMA
- D. TABLE\_NAME TABLE IN SCHEMA

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

00

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name? TABLE\_NAME TABLE IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME TABLE IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME TABLE IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME TABLE IN SCHEMA.

**NEW QUESTION: 37**

SQL UDFs (UDF) are used to create custom functions. Which of the following is a valid UDF name?

- A. UDF
- B. UDF

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

**NEW QUESTION: 38**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name? TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA.

- A. TABLE\_NAME\$ROW\_NUMBER
- B. TABLE\_NAME\$TABLE
- C. METADATA\$FILEPATH
- D. TABLE\_NAME\$TABLE

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

00

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name? TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA. TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA.

**NEW QUESTION: 39**

Harry is using Snowflake Enterprise Edition. Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name? TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA.

- A. TABLE
- B. TABLE

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

00

Snowflake Enterprise Edition (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA, TABLE\_NAME (TABLE) IN SCHEMA.

**NEW QUESTION: 40**

You are using Amazon Redshift and need to identify records in the table `orders.complete_orders_history` that do not have a unique `company_id` or `unique_system_id`. Which Amazon Redshift SQL query would you use?

- A. 

```
SELECT * EXCLUDE company_id, unique_system_id
FROM
orders.complete_orders_history;
```
- B. 

```
SELECT * NOT IN company_id, unique_system_id
FROM
orders.complete_orders_history;
```
- C. 

```
SELECT * EXCEPT company_id, unique_system_id
FROM
orders.complete_orders_history;
```
- D. 

```
SELECT * TRUNCATE company_id, unique_system_id
FROM
orders.complete_orders_history;
```

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

Amazon Redshift uses the `EXCLUDE` clause to filter out rows from a query based on a list of columns. The query `SELECT * EXCLUDE company_id, unique_system_id FROM orders.complete_orders_history;` returns all rows from the `orders.complete_orders_history` table except for those that have a unique `company_id` or `unique_system_id`.

**NEW QUESTION: 41**

You are using Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) to run Apache Airflow workflows on AWS. You need to configure the `YOUR_ENVIRONMENT_NAME` variable in the `airflow.cfg` file. Which of the following is the correct value for `YOUR_ENVIRONMENT_NAME`?

- A. `YourEnvironmentName-XXXX`
- B. `YourEnvironmentName-XXXXX`
- C. `YourEnvironmentName-DAGProcessing`
- D. `XXXX-XXXX`

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Amazon MWAA uses the `YOUR_ENVIRONMENT_NAME` variable to identify the environment. The correct value for `YOUR_ENVIRONMENT_NAME` is `YourEnvironmentName-XXXX`, where `XXXX` is a unique identifier for the environment.

**NEW QUESTION: 42**

You are using Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to stream data from Amazon OpenSearch Service to Amazon S3. You need to configure the `OPEN_SEARCH_SERVICE_ENDPOINT` variable in the `firehose_delivery_stream_configuration` file. Which of the following is the correct value for `OPEN_SEARCH_SERVICE_ENDPOINT`?

- A. `Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose AWS Lambda OpenSearch OpenSearchServiceEndpoint`
- B. `Logstash OpenSearchServiceEndpoint OpenSearchServiceEndpoint`
- C. `AWS Lambda Amazon Kinesis Agent OpenSearchServiceEndpoint OpenSearchServiceEndpoint`
- D. `Kinesis Client Library(KCL) OpenSearchServiceEndpoint OpenSearchServiceEndpoint`

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a managed service that can ingest data from various sources and load it into Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, or Amazon OpenSearch Service. It can also transform the data as it is loaded. Which of the following is a supported data source for Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose?

**NEW QUESTION: 43**

You are using Apache Airflow to orchestrate a workflow that runs on Amazon EC2. The workflow uses a custom Python script to query a database. Which of the following is the best way to run the workflow on Amazon EC2?

A. Use Amazon EC2 Outposts to run the workflow on a dedicated hardware device.

B. Use Amazon EC2 instances to run the workflow. Configure the instances to use Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to run the workflow.

C. Use Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (Amazon MWAA) to run the workflow. Configure the workflow to use Amazon EC2 instances to run the workflow.

D. Use Amazon Step Functions to run the workflow. Configure the workflow to use Amazon Lambda functions to run the workflow.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Amazon MWAA is a managed service that runs Apache Airflow on Amazon EC2 instances. It is the best way to run Apache Airflow on Amazon EC2.

**NEW QUESTION: 44**

You are using ReactJS to build a web application. The application uses a REST API to interact with a database. Which of the following is the best way to build the REST API?

**NEW QUESTION: 45**

You are using AWS Lambda to run a Python script. The script uses a RESTful API to interact with a database. Which of the following is the best way to build the RESTful API?

A. Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) to run the script on a dedicated hardware device.

B. Use Amazon Lambda to run the script. Configure the script to use Amazon EventBridge to trigger the script.

C. Use Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS) to run the script on a dedicated hardware device.

D. Use AWS Lambda to run the script. Configure the script to use Amazon EventBridge to trigger the script.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that runs code in response to events. It is the best way to run a Python script on AWS.

Amazon API Gateway is a managed service that provides a RESTful API endpoint for your application. It is the best way to build a RESTful API.

**NEW QUESTION: 46**

You are using Amazon S3 to store data. The data is in Apache Parquet format. Which of the following is the best way to query the data?

A. Use Amazon Lambda to run a Python script that queries the data.

B. Use Amazon Redshift to query the data.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 46**

You are using Amazon S3 to store data. The data is in Apache Parquet format. Which of the following is the best way to query the data?

A. Use Amazon Lambda to run a Python script that queries the data.

B. Use Amazon Redshift to query the data.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)



LOAD\_UNCERTAIN\_FILES true. FORCE 2. <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-load-considerations-load.html#loading-older-files>

**NEW QUESTION: 49**

ALTER DATABASE ... ENABLE FAILOVER TO ACCOUNTS

ALTER DATABASE ... ENABLE FAILOVER TO ACCOUNTS 2.

ALTER DATABASE ... ENABLE FAILOVER TO ACCOUNTS 2.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 50**

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams, AWS Glue ETL, Amazon SNS, Amazon S3

Amazon CloudWatch, glue.driver.BlockManager.disk.diskSpaceUsed\_MB

Amazon CloudWatch

A. AWS Glue ETL

B. AWS Glue Amazon EMR

C. AWS Step Functions

D. AWS Glue ETL

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

BlockManager Spark AWS Glue

**NEW QUESTION: 51**

Amazon Neptune ML, Apache Gremlin

Amazon Neptune ML, Apache Gremlin, Amazon DynamoDB

Amazon Neptune ML, Apache Gremlin

A. Amazon Neptune ML, Apache Gremlin

B. Amazon Neptune ML, Apache Gremlin

C. Amazon Neptune ML, Apache Gremlin

D. Amazon Neptune ML, Apache Gremlin

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 52**

Amazon Athena ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ. ƒƒ Athena ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒ .csv ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒ, ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒ ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ.

ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ Athena ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒ ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ?

- A. ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ .csvƒƒ JSON ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ. Snappy ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ.
- B. Snappy ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ .csv ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ.
- C. ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ .csvƒƒ Apache Parquetƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ. Snappy ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ.
- D. gzip ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ .csv ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ.

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

Apache Parquet ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ. ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒ ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒ, ƒƒ ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ.

**NEW QUESTION: 53**

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ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ?

- A. ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ.
- B. ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ.
- C. ƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ.
- D. ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

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**NEW QUESTION: 54**

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- A. ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ.
- B. ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ "ƒƒ"(ƒ, ƒƒƒ ƒƒƒ ƒƒƒ) ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ. ƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ, ƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ "ƒƒ"ƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ.
- C. ƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ 24ƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ.
- D. ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒ.
- E. ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒ ƒƒƒƒƒ.

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

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 57

Amazon Athena is used to query data stored in Amazon S3. A user wants to query data in a table that is 500MB in size. The user wants to use the least amount of resources possible. Which of the following is the best option?

- A. Use AWS Lambda to query the data. Use AWS Glue to store the data.
- B. Use Athena to query the data. Use 500MB of storage to store the data.
- C. Use Athena to query the data. Use 500MB of storage to store the data.
- D. Use Athena to query the data. Use Athena to store the data.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Amazon Athena is used to query data stored in Amazon S3. A user wants to query data in a table that is 500MB in size. The user wants to use the least amount of resources possible. Which of the following is the best option? (projection.enabled=true, projection.order\_date.type=DATE, projection.order\_date.range=2020/01/01,NOW, Athena Athena Athena Athena Athena)

NEW QUESTION: 58

Amazon Glue is used to extract, transform, and load (ETL) data. A user wants to extract data from Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Which of the following is the best option to protect PII in the data?

- A. ETL data from AWS Glue to Amazon S3.
- B. Use Amazon Macie to scan the data for PII.
- C. Amazon Macie to scan the data for PII.
- D. ETL data from AWS Glue to Amazon S3 via API.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

CloudWatch Logs is used to collect and store log data. A user wants to extract data from Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Which of the following is the best option to protect PII in the data?

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/mask-sensitive-log-data.html  
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/cloudwatch-logs-data-protection-policies.html

NEW QUESTION: 59

Amazon Redshift is used to store and query data. A user wants to store data in Amazon S3. Which of the following is the best option to store data in Amazon S3?

- A. Amazon Redshift COPY to Amazon S3 via AWS Lambda.
- B. Amazon Data Firehose to Amazon S3 via AWS Lambda.
- C. Amazon Redshift Spectrum to Amazon S3 via AWS Glue.
- D. AWS DMS to Amazon S3 via AWS DMS.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

S3 EventBridge "cron" triggers Lambda jobs that copy CSV files to Redshift COPY command. Which command is used to copy data from S3 to Redshift?

**NEW QUESTION: 60**

Snowflake uses roles to manage permissions. Which role is used to execute queries?

- A. SYSADMIN
- B. IKVOKER\_ROLE
- C. SYS\_ROLE
- D. SYS\_USER

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

IS\_ROLE\_IN\_SESSION is a system function that returns true if the current user is in a session with the role. It is used to check if a role is active in a session. The function returns true if the role is active and false otherwise.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE MASKING POLICY email_mask AS (val string) RETURNS string -> CASE WHEN IS_ROLE_IN_SESSION('HR') THEN val ELSE REGEXP_REPLACE(val, '(.)(@.)(.*)', '\1****\2') END;
```

IS\_ROLE\_IN\_SESSION returns true if the current user is in a session with the role 'HR', and false otherwise.

**NEW QUESTION: 61**

Amazon DataZone is a service that helps you discover, understand, and govern your data. It integrates with AWS Glue, Amazon S3, and Amazon Redshift. Which service is used to catalog data in Amazon DataZone?

- A. AWS Glue is used to catalog data in Amazon DataZone. Amazon DataZone integrates with AWS Glue to catalog data in Amazon S3 and Amazon Redshift.
- B. AWS Glue ETL is used to catalog data in Amazon DataZone. Amazon DataZone integrates with AWS Glue ETL to catalog data in Amazon S3 and Amazon Redshift.
- C. AWS Glue is used to catalog data in Amazon DataZone. Amazon DataZone integrates with AWS Glue to catalog data in Amazon S3 and Amazon Redshift.
- D. AWS Glue ETL is used to catalog data in Amazon DataZone. Amazon DataZone integrates with AWS Glue ETL to catalog data in Amazon S3 and Amazon Redshift.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Amazon DataZone uses AWS Glue to catalog data. Amazon DataZone integrates with AWS Glue to catalog data in Amazon S3 and Amazon Redshift.



How does Amazon S3 interact with Athena? Athena uses S3 as its data source. Athena uses S3 as its data source. Athena uses S3 as its data source.

**NEW QUESTION: 65**

Which Amazon QuickSight visual type is best for displaying a large number of data points? Which Amazon QuickSight visual type is best for displaying a large number of data points? Which Amazon QuickSight visual type is best for displaying a large number of data points?

- A. AWS Glue job with IAM role and S3 bucket.
- B. AWS Glue job with DynamicFrame and S3 bucket.
- C. AWS Glue job with S3 bucket.
- D. AWS Glue job with S3 bucket and IAM role.
- E. S3 bucket with IAM role, S3 bucket, and S3 bucket.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 66**

Which AWS Glue job type is best for processing 1KB JSON files? Which AWS Glue job type is best for processing 1KB JSON files? Which AWS Glue job type is best for processing 1KB JSON files?

- A. AWS Glue job with Amazon Redshift table.
- B. Amazon Redshift COPY job with Amazon S3 and Amazon Redshift table.
- C. AWS Glue job with Amazon EMR and Amazon Redshift table.
- D. AWS Lambda job with Amazon S3, AWS Glue job, and Amazon Redshift table.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 67**

Which S3 storage class is best for long-term archival? Which S3 storage class is best for long-term archival? Which S3 storage class is best for long-term archival?

- A. S3 Standard with MFA.
- B. S3 Standard with S3 bucket.
- C. S3 Glacier Deep Archive with S3 bucket.
- D. S3 Standard with AWS Config.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

S3 Standard with MFA is the best storage class for long-term archival. S3 Standard with MFA is the best storage class for long-term archival. S3 Standard with MFA is the best storage class for long-term archival.

**NEW QUESTION: 68**

Which AWS service is best for monitoring AWS Config? Which AWS service is best for monitoring AWS Config? Which AWS service is best for monitoring AWS Config?

- A. TABLE with FLATTEN from ...
- B. FLATTEN ... TABLE from ...
- C. LATERALFLATTEN ... from ...
- D. FLATTEN ...

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

TABLE ... FLATTEN ... JSON ... XML ... TABLE ... FROM ... FLATTEN ... FROM ... (SELECT t.value:city::string AS city, f.value AS population FROM cities t, TABLE(FLATTEN(input => t.value:population)) f; ... TABLE ... FLATTEN ... FROM ... cities ... value ... Variant ... JSON ... FLATTEN ... JSON ... population ... key ... value ...

**NEW QUESTION: 69**

... CSV ... Snowflake ...

	type
MERID	NUMBER(38,0)
ADDRESS	VARCHAR(255)
REGISTERED	DATE

```

MERID, ADDRESS, REGISTERED
30 Ford Walk, Dante, Rhode Island, 3667, 2014-02-08
14 Monroe Street, Kersey, Nevada, 6384, 2021-04-19
83 Gate Ave, Edgewater, New York, 1757, 2020-07-03
  
```

```

COPY INTO ...
copy into stgCustomer
from @csv_stage/address.csv.gz
file_format = (type = CSV skip_header = 1);
  
```

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.

- A. ESC&PE\_UNENGL09ED\_FIELD = \"
- B. ERROR\_ON\_COLUMN\_COUKT\_MISMATCH = FALSE
- C. ... = \",\"

D. □□□ □□□□□ " " □ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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**NEW QUESTION: 70**

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B. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.

C. □□□ □□□□ □□ VACUUM REINDEX □□□ □□□□□□.

D. □□□ □□□□ □□ VACUUM RECLUSTER □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Amazon Redshift□ ANALYZE COMPRESSION □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□.

ANALYZE □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□, □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

Amazon Redshift□□ VACUUM REINDEX □□□ □□□□□. VACUUM □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Amazon Redshift□□ VACUUM RECLUSTER□□ □□□ □□□□□. VACUUM □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 71**

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A. Amazon Aurora□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ AWS Lambda □□□ □□□□□. Lambda □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ Aurora □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□. Lambda □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

B. Amazon DynamoDB□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ AWS Lambda □□□ □□□□□. Lambda □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ DynamoDB □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. Lambda □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

C. AWS Glue □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. AWS Glue □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□.

D. AWS Glue □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. Amazon RDS □ Amazon Redshift □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. Amazon S3□ □□ □□□□ □□ AWS Glue □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 72**

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



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Snowpark □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

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SQL □□ DESCRIBE FUNCTION□ Python □□□ □□ □□(UDF)□□ □□□ Python □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

information\_schema.packages□ □□□□ □□□□ Python □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□.

□□□ □□□ Snowpark Python □□□□ Snowflake□□ □□□□, □□□□, □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ Snowpark Python □□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□ B□ Snowpark□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ Python □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ C□ □□□□ □□□□ Python □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 76**

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- A. □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ 30□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ AWS Lambda □□□ □□□□□.
- B. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams□ □□□□ □□ □□ 30□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ AWS Lambda □□□ □□□□□.
- C. Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink(□□ □□: Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics)□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink(□□ □□: Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics)□ □□□□ □□ 30□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

**DEA-C01** □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ DEA-C01 □□! DumpTop □ □□ **DEA-C01** □□ □□□ □□□□□□□, DumpTop DEA-C01 □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop DEA-C01 □□□ □□□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Snowflake/DEA-C01-dump.html> (353 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

**NEW QUESTION: 77**

□□ □□□□ USE\_CACHED\_RESULT□ false□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □, Snowpark □□ □□□□ Snowflake □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. □□□□□ DataFrame□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
- B. read() □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ DataFrame□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
- C. replace()□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ DataFrame□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ Snowpark □□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□()□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

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□□□□□ DataFrame□ □□□□ Snowflake□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Snowflake□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 78**

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- A. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ PySpark□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ DynamicFrame□ □□□□□.





Amazon Redshift COPY INTO <table> statement to load data from an external table into a Redshift table. The external table is created in an external schema and is loaded with data from an Amazon S3 bucket. The COPY INTO statement is used to load data from the external table into a Redshift table.

Amazon Redshift COPY INTO statement is used to load data from an external table into a Redshift table. The external table is created in an external schema and is loaded with data from an Amazon S3 bucket.

The COPY INTO statement is used to load data from an external table into a Redshift table. The external table is created in an external schema and is loaded with data from an Amazon S3 bucket.

Amazon Redshift COPY INTO statement is used to load data from an external table into a Redshift table. The external table is created in an external schema and is loaded with data from an Amazon S3 bucket.

Snowflake COPY INTO statement is used to load data from an external table into a Snowflake table. The external table is created in an external schema and is loaded with data from an Amazon S3 bucket.

Amazon Redshift COPY INTO statement is used to load data from an external table into a Redshift table. The external table is created in an external schema and is loaded with data from an Amazon S3 bucket.

**NEW QUESTION: 83**

A company is using a PLM (Product Lifecycle Management) system that stores data in a MySQL database. The company wants to migrate the data to Amazon Redshift for analytics. Which AWS service should be used to migrate the data?

The company wants to migrate the data from a MySQL database to Amazon Redshift. The data is stored in a PLM system. The company wants to use AWS services to migrate the data.

The company wants to migrate the data from a MySQL database to Amazon Redshift. The data is stored in a PLM system. The company wants to use AWS services to migrate the data.

The company wants to migrate the data from a MySQL database to Amazon Redshift. The data is stored in a PLM system. The company wants to use AWS services to migrate the data.

A. AWS Glue can be used to migrate data from a MySQL database to Amazon Redshift. AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that can extract data from a MySQL database and load it into Amazon Redshift.

B. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) can be used to migrate data from a MySQL database to Amazon Redshift. AWS DMS is a managed service that can migrate data from a MySQL database to Amazon Redshift.

C. Amazon AppFlow SDK can be used to migrate data from a MySQL database to Amazon Redshift. Amazon AppFlow SDK is a software development kit that can be used to integrate Amazon Redshift with other applications.

D. AWS DataSync can be used to migrate data from a MySQL database to Amazon Redshift. AWS DataSync is a managed service that can migrate data from a MySQL database to Amazon Redshift.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

<https://aws.amazon.com/ko/blogs/apn/change-data-capture-from-on-premises-sql-server-to-amazon-redshift-target/>

**NEW QUESTION: 84**

A company is using Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) to ingest data from various sources. The data is then processed by Amazon Redshift. The company wants to optimize the data ingestion process. Which AWS service should be used to optimize the data ingestion process?

The company wants to optimize the data ingestion process from Amazon MSK to Amazon Redshift. The data is processed by Amazon Redshift.

A. MSK can be used to optimize the data ingestion process. MSK is a managed service that can ingest data from various sources and process it in real-time.

B. Amazon MSK can be used to optimize the data ingestion process. Amazon MSK is a managed service that can ingest data from various sources and process it in real-time. Amazon S3 can be used to store the data. Amazon Redshift Spectrum can be used to query the data in Amazon S3.

C. Amazon Redshift can be used to optimize the data ingestion process. Amazon Redshift is a data warehouse service that can store and query large amounts of data.

D. Amazon S3 can be used to optimize the data ingestion process. Amazon S3 is a cloud storage service that can store large amounts of data. Amazon MSK can be used to ingest data from various sources and process it in real-time. AWS Lambda can be used to process the data. Amazon Redshift can be used to query the data.

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

Amazon Glue can be used to optimize the data ingestion process. Amazon Glue is a serverless data integration service that can extract data from Amazon MSK and load it into Amazon Redshift. Amazon S3 Parquet can be used to store the data.

1. Amazon Glue can be used to optimize the data ingestion process. Amazon Glue is a serverless data integration service that can extract data from Amazon MSK and load it into Amazon Redshift. Amazon S3 Parquet can be used to store the data.

2. Amazon Redshift Spectrum can be used to optimize the data ingestion process. Amazon Redshift Spectrum is a managed service that can query data in Amazon S3. Amazon S3 can be used to store the data.

3. Amazon Redshift can be used to optimize the data ingestion process. Amazon Redshift is a data warehouse service that can store and query large amounts of data. Amazon MSK can be used to ingest data from various sources and process it in real-time. AWS Lambda can be used to process the data.

Glue can be used to optimize the data ingestion process. Amazon Glue is a serverless data integration service that can extract data from Amazon MSK and load it into Amazon Redshift. Amazon S3 Parquet can be used to store the data.

Amazon S3 is the source of data for Amazon Redshift. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Glue. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum.

Spectrum is used to load data into Redshift. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum.

**NEW QUESTION: 85**

You are using Amazon S3 as the source of data for Amazon Redshift. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Glue. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum.

- A. Amazon JSON is used to load data into Amazon S3. Amazon S3 is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum. Amazon Redshift Spectrum is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum.
- B. Amazon Apache Parquet is used to load data into Amazon S3. Amazon S3 is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum. Amazon Redshift Spectrum is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum.
- C. Amazon JSON is used to load data into Amazon S3. Amazon S3 is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum. Amazon Redshift Spectrum is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum.
- D. Amazon Apache Parquet is used to load data into Amazon S3. Amazon S3 is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum. Amazon Redshift Spectrum is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum.

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

IoT is used to load data into Amazon S3. Amazon S3 is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum. Amazon Redshift Spectrum is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum. Amazon S3 is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum. Amazon S3 is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum. Amazon S3 is used to load data into Amazon Redshift Spectrum.

IoT:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c-spectrum-external-tables.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c-spectrum-external-performance.html>

**NEW QUESTION: 86**

You are using Amazon S3 as the source of data for Amazon Redshift. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Glue. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum.

The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Glue. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum.

- A. AWS Glue is used to load data into Amazon S3.
- B. AWS Step Functions is used to load data into Amazon S3.
- C. AWS Lambda is used to load data into Amazon S3.
- D. Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow(Amazon MWAA) is used to load data into Amazon S3.

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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/step-functions/latest/dg/connect-emr.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/step-functions/latest/dg/connect-glue.html>

**NEW QUESTION: 87**

You are using Amazon S3 as the source of data for Amazon Redshift. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Glue. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum.

The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Glue. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum. The data is loaded into Redshift using Amazon Redshift Spectrum.

- A. Spark UI is used to load data into Amazon S3.
- B. Amazon CloudWatch is used to load data into Amazon S3.
- C. AWS CloudTrail is used to load data into Amazon S3.
- D. Amazon CloudWatch is used to load data into Amazon S3.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**







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

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<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/connectors-available.html>

**NEW QUESTION: 96**

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- B. □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
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- D. □□ □□□□ (□□ □□ □ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□)

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

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**NEW QUESTION: 97**

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- C. AWS Glue□ □□□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ IAM □□□ □□□□.
- D. VPC□ IP □□□ □□□□□.

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

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**NEW QUESTION: 98**

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- C. □□□ □□ □□(UDF)□ Snowflake□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
- D. Snowpark□ □□□ □□ Snowflake □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□ □□ DataFrame□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□(□□)□ □□□□ □□□.

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

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AWS Lambda can invoke SQS queues, S3 buckets, and other AWS services. Lambda can also be invoked by other AWS services like Glue, Step Functions, and EventBridge.

Step Functions can be used to orchestrate multiple Lambda functions and other AWS services in a workflow.

EventBridge can be used to send events to other AWS services like Lambda, S3, and SNS.

Step Functions can be used to orchestrate multiple Lambda functions and other AWS services in a workflow.

**NEW QUESTION: 104**

A CSV file in S3 contains sales data. The file is 5,000 rows long. The first row is a header row. The second row is a data row. The third row is a data row. The fourth row is a data row. The fifth row is a data row. The sixth row is a data row. The seventh row is a data row. The eighth row is a data row. The ninth row is a data row. The tenth row is a data row. The eleventh row is a data row. The twelfth row is a data row. The thirteenth row is a data row. The fourteenth row is a data row. The fifteenth row is a data row. The sixteenth row is a data row. The seventeenth row is a data row. The eighteenth row is a data row. The nineteenth row is a data row. The twentieth row is a data row. The twenty-first row is a data row. The twenty-second row is a data row. The twenty-third row is a data row. The twenty-fourth row is a data row. The twenty-fifth row is a data row. The twenty-sixth row is a data row. The twenty-seventh row is a data row. The twenty-eighth row is a data row. The twenty-ninth row is a data row. The thirtieth row is a data row. The thirty-first row is a data row. The thirty-second row is a data row. The thirty-third row is a data row. The thirty-fourth row is a data row. The thirty-fifth row is a data row. The thirty-sixth row is a data row. The thirty-seventh row is a data row. The thirty-eighth row is a data row. The thirty-ninth row is a data row. The fortieth row is a data row. The forty-first row is a data row. The forty-second row is a data row. The forty-third row is a data row. The forty-fourth row is a data row. The forty-fifth row is a data row. The forty-sixth row is a data row. The forty-seventh row is a data row. The forty-eighth row is a data row. The forty-ninth row is a data row. The fiftieth row is a data row. The fifty-first row is a data row. The fifty-second row is a data row. The fifty-third row is a data row. The fifty-fourth row is a data row. The fifty-fifth row is a data row. The fifty-sixth row is a data row. The fifty-seventh row is a data row. The fifty-eighth row is a data row. The fifty-ninth row is a data row. The sixtieth row is a data row. The sixty-first row is a data row. The sixty-second row is a data row. The sixty-third row is a data row. The sixty-fourth row is a data row. The sixty-fifth row is a data row. The sixty-sixth row is a data row. The sixty-seventh row is a data row. The sixty-eighth row is a data row. The sixty-ninth row is a data row. The seventieth row is a data row. The seventy-first row is a data row. The seventy-second row is a data row. The seventy-third row is a data row. The seventy-fourth row is a data row. The seventy-fifth row is a data row. The seventy-sixth row is a data row. The seventy-seventh row is a data row. The seventy-eighth row is a data row. The seventy-ninth row is a data row. The eightieth row is a data row. The eighty-first row is a data row. The eighty-second row is a data row. The eighty-third row is a data row. The eighty-fourth row is a data row. The eighty-fifth row is a data row. The eighty-sixth row is a data row. The eighty-seventh row is a data row. The eighty-eighth row is a data row. The eighty-ninth row is a data row. The ninetieth row is a data row. The ninety-first row is a data row. The ninety-second row is a data row. The ninety-third row is a data row. The ninety-fourth row is a data row. The ninety-fifth row is a data row. The ninety-sixth row is a data row. The ninety-seventh row is a data row. The ninety-eighth row is a data row. The ninety-ninth row is a data row. The one hundredth row is a data row.

ID	SALE_DATE	ITEM_SOLD	SALE_PRICE	SALES_REP	STORE_NAME
1	01-Jan-2024	TV	1000	Terry	Alaska
2	02-Jan-2024	DVD player	100	Diego	Boston

The CSV file is loaded into Amazon Athena. The Athena query returns the following results:

Which of the following is the correct Athena query to load the CSV file into a table?

- A. CSV files are not supported by Athena. Use Apache Spark to load the CSV file into a table.
- B. S3 files are not supported by Athena. Use AWS Glue to load the CSV file into a table.
- C. Amazon EMR is required to load the CSV file into a table. Use Apache Hive to load the CSV file into a table.
- D. Amazon RDS is required to load the CSV file into a table. Use AWS Lambda to load the CSV file into a table.

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

S3 files are supported by Athena. Use AWS Glue to load the CSV file into a table.

**NEW QUESTION: 105**

JSON files are supported by Athena. Which of the following is the correct Athena query to load the JSON file into a table?

- A. JSON files are not supported by Athena. Use Apache Spark to load the JSON file into a table.
- B. JSON files are supported by Athena. Use the following query to load the JSON file into a table: `<table>{'<level1_element>':'<level2_element>'}`.
- C. JSON files are supported by Athena. Use the following query to load the JSON file into a table: `<table>:<level1_element>;<level2_element>;<level3_element>`.
- D. JSON files are supported by Athena. Use the following query to load the JSON file into a table: `<table>:<level1_element>.<level2_element>.<level3_element>`.

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

**NEW QUESTION: 106**



Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service. It is designed to make it easy to set up, manage, and scale a data warehouse in the cloud. Amazon Redshift uses a distributed architecture to store and process data. It is compatible with standard SQL and supports a wide range of data types and functions. Amazon Redshift is highly available and secure, with built-in encryption and access control. It is a cost-effective solution for large-scale data warehousing and analytics.

**NEW QUESTION: 109**

A company is looking for a managed database solution for its application. The solution must be highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. The company also wants to use a managed database service that is compatible with its existing application code. Which of the following managed database services is the best choice for the company?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB is a managed NoSQL database service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code.
- B. Amazon Aurora is a managed relational database service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code.
- C. Amazon OpenSearch is a managed search engine service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code.
- D. Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) and Amazon S3 are managed services that are highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. They are compatible with its existing application code.

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

Amazon DynamoDB is a managed NoSQL database service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code. Amazon ID is a managed service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code.

**NEW QUESTION: 110**

A company is looking for a managed database solution for its application. The solution must be highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. The company also wants to use a managed database service that is compatible with its existing application code. Which of the following managed database services is the best choice for the company?

- A. KEY is a managed NoSQL database service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code.
- B. Amazon S3 Standard is a managed storage service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. AWS Glue is a managed ETL service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. AWS Glue is compatible with Amazon Redshift Spectrum.
- C. EVEN is a managed NoSQL database service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. Amazon Redshift Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) is a managed service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code.
- D. Amazon DynamoDB is a managed NoSQL database service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. DynamoDB API is a managed service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code.

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

Amazon DynamoDB is a managed NoSQL database service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code. Amazon ID is a managed service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code. Amazon Redshift is a managed relational database service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code.

Amazon DynamoDB is a managed NoSQL database service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code. Amazon ID is a managed service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code. Amazon Redshift is a managed relational database service that is highly available, scalable, and easy to manage. It is compatible with its existing application code.

**NEW QUESTION: 111**

Snowflake is a managed data warehouse service. It is designed to make it easy to set up, manage, and scale a data warehouse in the cloud. Snowflake uses a distributed architecture to store and process data. It is compatible with standard SQL and supports a wide range of data types and functions. Snowflake is highly available and secure, with built-in encryption and access control. It is a cost-effective solution for large-scale data warehousing and analytics.

- A. Snowflake
- B. Amazon Aurora
- C. Amazon OpenSearch
- D. Amazon ElastiCache (UDF)

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Amazon

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL query to retrieve data from a table named 'my\_table' in a database named 'my\_database' using a REST API endpoint? The query should return JSON data and use HTTPS for the connection.

**NEW QUESTION: 112**

You are using AWS CloudTrail to monitor AWS API calls in your Amazon Athena cloudtrail\_logs table. You want to query the logs for events that occurred on or after January 1, 2024, and return the results in descending order of the number of events per event name, limited to 10 results.

Which of the following SQL queries is correct?

A. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where errorcode is not null and eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage order by TotalEvents desc limit 10;

B. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage order by TotalEvents desc limit 10;

C. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage order by eventname asc limit 10;

D. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where errorcode is not null and eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage limit 10;

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

```
select count(*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage
from cloudtrail_logs
where errorcode is not null
and eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z'
group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage
order by TotalEvents desc
limit 10;
```

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL query to retrieve data from a table named 'my\_table' in a database named 'my\_database' using a REST API endpoint? The query should return JSON data and use HTTPS for the connection.

1. errorcode is null and eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage order by TotalEvents desc limit 10;
2. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage order by TotalEvents desc limit 10;
3. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage order by eventname asc limit 10;
4. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where errorcode is not null and eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage limit 10;
5. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where errorcode is not null and eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage order by TotalEvents desc limit 10;

**NEW QUESTION: 113**

You are using Amazon S3 as a data source for your Amazon EMR cluster. You want to query the data using SQL JOIN and return the results in descending order of the number of events per event name, limited to 10 results.

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL query to retrieve data from a table named 'my\_table' in a database named 'my\_database' using a REST API endpoint? The query should return JSON data and use HTTPS for the connection.

- A. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where errorcode is not null and eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage order by TotalEvents desc limit 10;
- B. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage order by TotalEvents desc limit 10;
- C. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage order by eventname asc limit 10;
- D. select count (\*) as TotalEvents, eventname, errorcode, errormessage from cloudtrail\_logs where errorcode is not null and eventtime >= '2024-01-01T00:00:00Z' group by eventname, errorcode, errormessage limit 10;

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

**NEW QUESTION: 114**

You are using Amazon S3 as a data source for your Amazon EMR cluster. You want to query the data using SQL JOIN and return the results in descending order of the number of events per event name, limited to 10 results.

- A. S3 buckets are encrypted by default. Amazon S3 uses SSE-S3 to encrypt data at rest. Lambda functions are not encrypted by default.
- B. IAM roles are used to grant permissions. AWS KMS uses SSE-KMS to encrypt data at rest. Lambda functions are encrypted by default using AWS Secrets Manager.
- C. S3 ACLs are used to grant permissions. AWS KMS uses SSE-KMS to encrypt data at rest. Lambda functions are encrypted by default using AWS Systems Manager.
- D. IAM roles are used to grant permissions. Amazon S3 uses SSE-S3 to encrypt data at rest. Lambda functions are encrypted by default using AWS Systems Manager.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

IAM roles are used to grant permissions. Amazon S3 uses SSE-S3 to encrypt data at rest, AWS KMS uses SSE-KMS to encrypt data at rest, and AWS Secrets Manager uses SSE-KMS to encrypt secrets. Lambda functions are encrypted by default using AWS Systems Manager.

Links:

- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/UsingKMSEncryption.html>
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/access-policy-language-overview.html>
- <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/intro.html>

**NEW QUESTION: 115**

A customer is using Amazon S3 to store data. The customer wants to ensure that the data is encrypted at rest. Which of the following is the most secure and cost-effective way to encrypt the data?

(Select one or more options.)

- A. Use 10KB encryption keys.
- B. Use 256-bit encryption keys.
- C. Use gzip compression for files larger than 1GB or 5GB.
- D. Use 256-bit encryption keys and server-side encryption.
- E. Use 256-bit encryption keys and client-side encryption.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 116**

A customer is using Amazon RDS to store data. The customer wants to ensure that the data is encrypted at rest. Which of the following is the most secure and cost-effective way to encrypt the data?

(Select one or more options.)

- A. AWS Glue can be used to encrypt data. FindMatches can be used to find matches between data sets.
- B. Amazon EMR can be used to encrypt data. Apache Zeppelin can be used to encrypt data. Apache Spark ML can be used to encrypt data.
- C. Amazon EMR can be used to encrypt data. Apache Zeppelin can be used to encrypt data. FindMatches can be used to find matches between data sets.
- D. AWS Glue can be used to encrypt data. Amazon SageMaker can be used to encrypt data. Apache Spark ML can be used to encrypt data.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

**NEW QUESTION: 117**

Which of the following is a valid SQL query?

- A. SELECT \* FROM table1 WHERE table2 = table3
- B. SELECT \* FROM table1 JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id
- C. SELECT \* FROM table1 JOIN table2
- D. SELECT \* FROM table1 WHERE table2 = table3 AND table4 = table5

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

BC

SELECT \* FROM table1 WHERE table2 = table3 is a valid SQL query. SELECT \* FROM table1 JOIN table2 ON table1.id = table2.id is also a valid SQL query. SELECT \* FROM table1 JOIN table2 is not a valid SQL query because it is missing the ON clause. SELECT \* FROM table1 WHERE table2 = table3 AND table4 = table5 is a valid SQL query.

NEW QUESTION: 118

Which of the following is a valid SQL query? Select the correct answer. The query should return the number of rows in the table where the value of the column is null. The table has columns: id, sku, name, price, and status. The query should be: SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM table1 WHERE status = null

- A. Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler can be used to run SQL queries on data lakes.
- B. AWS Glue ETL jobs can be configured to run SQL queries on data lakes.
- C. AWS Glue ETL jobs can be configured to run SQL queries on data lakes, but they cannot handle null values.
- D. Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler can be used to run Python scripts on data lakes.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

AWS Glue can be used to run SQL queries on data lakes. Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler is used for data preparation and feature engineering. AWS Glue ETL jobs can be configured to run SQL queries on data lakes, and they can handle null values.

NEW QUESTION: 119

Which of the following is a valid SQL query? Select the correct answer. The query should return the number of rows in the table where the value of the column is null. The table has columns: id, sku, name, price, and status. The query should be: SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM table1 WHERE status = null

- A. Avro is a data format that can be used to store data in a data lake.
- B. ORC is a data format that can be used to store data in a data lake.
- C. Apache Parquet is a data format that can be used to store data in a data lake.
- D. Apache Parquet is a data format that can be used to store data in a data lake.
- E. ORC is a data format that can be used to store data in a data lake.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

ORC and Athena are data formats that can be used to store data in a data lake. Avro is a data format that can be used to store data in a data lake. Apache Parquet is a data format that can be used to store data in a data lake. Amazon S3 is a cloud storage service that can be used to store data in a data lake.

**NEW QUESTION: 120**

Two AWS Organizations are used to manage AWS accounts. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is used to stream data from Account A to Account B. Account B is used to process the data using AWS Lambda. Account A is used to manage the Lambda function. How can the Lambda function be managed from Account A?

- A. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS CLI.
- B. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS Management Console.
- C. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS IAM role (SCP) in Account B.
- D. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS IAM role (SCP) in Account B.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Kinesis is used to stream data from Account A to Account B. Lambda is used to process the data. The Kinesis consumer is used to process the data. The consumer is used to process the data. The consumer is used to process the data. The consumer is used to process the data.

**NEW QUESTION: 121**

How can the Lambda function be managed from Account A?

- A. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS CLI.
- B. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS Management Console.
- C. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS IAM role (SCP) in Account B.
- D. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS IAM role (SCP) in Account B.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**DEA-C01** is a new question. DumpTop is a new question. DEA-C01 is a new question! DumpTop is a new question. **DEA-C01** is a new question. DumpTop DEA-C01 is a new question. DumpTop DEA-C01 is a new question. <https://www.dumptop.com/Snowflake/DEA-C01-dump.html> (353 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

**NEW QUESTION: 122**

How can the Lambda function be managed from Account A?

- A. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS CLI.
- B. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS Management Console.
- C. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS IAM role (SCP) in Account B.
- D. Snowflake is used to stream data from Account A to Account B.

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

The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS CLI. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS Management Console. The Lambda function can be managed from Account A using the AWS IAM role (SCP) in Account B. Snowflake is used to stream data from Account A to Account B. Snowflake is used to stream data from Account A to Account B. Snowflake is used to stream data from Account A to Account B. Snowflake is used to stream data from Account A to Account B.

Snowflake PUT 命令用于将数据从本地文件系统加载到 Snowflake 表中。

命令格式如下：  
PUT *file\_or\_directory* *url* *table* [ *options* ]

其中，*file\_or\_directory* 是本地文件的路径，*url* 是 Snowflake 的 S3 桶地址，*table* 是目标表名。

选项包括：

*overwrite*：是否覆盖现有数据。  
*truncate*：是否截断现有数据。  
*copy\_options*：复制选项，如 `COPY_OPTIONS=(PARALLEL=FALSE)`。

示例：  
PUT file:///path/to/local/file.txt s3://bucket/path table\_name

注意：PUT 命令只能用于加载文本、JSON、CSV 和 Parquet 格式的数据。

对于 Parquet 文件，需要指定 `PARALLEL=FALSE` 选项。

对于 CSV 文件，需要指定 `COPY_OPTIONS=(TYPE=CSV)` 选项。

对于文本文件，需要指定 `COPY_OPTIONS=(TYPE=TEXT)` 选项。

对于 JSON 文件，需要指定 `COPY_OPTIONS=(TYPE=JSON)` 选项。

对于 Parquet 文件，需要指定 `COPY_OPTIONS=(TYPE=PARQUET)` 选项。

更多详情请参阅 Snowflake 文档。

注意：PUT 命令只能用于加载数据，不能用于创建表。

对于 Parquet 文件，需要指定 `PARALLEL=FALSE` 选项。

对于 CSV 文件，需要指定 `COPY_OPTIONS=(TYPE=CSV)` 选项。

@%mytable.

注意：PUT 命令只能用于加载数据，不能用于创建表。

对于 Parquet 文件，需要指定 `PARALLEL=FALSE` 选项。

对于 CSV 文件，需要指定 `COPY_OPTIONS=(TYPE=CSV)` 选项。

对于文本文件，需要指定 `COPY_OPTIONS=(TYPE=TEXT)` 选项。

对于 JSON 文件，需要指定 `COPY_OPTIONS=(TYPE=JSON)` 选项。

更多详情请参阅 Snowflake 文档。

注意：PUT 命令只能用于加载数据，不能用于创建表。

对于 Parquet 文件，需要指定 `PARALLEL=FALSE` 选项。

对于 CSV 文件，需要指定 `COPY_OPTIONS=(TYPE=CSV)` 选项。

对于文本文件，需要指定 `COPY_OPTIONS=(TYPE=TEXT)` 选项。

对于 JSON 文件，需要指定 `COPY_OPTIONS=(TYPE=JSON)` 选项。

### NEW QUESTION: 123

在 Snowflake 中，使用 COPY INTO 命令加载数据时，以下哪项是正确的？

A. COPY INTO 命令只能用于加载文本文件。  
B. COPY INTO 命令只能用于加载 CSV 文件。  
C. COPY INTO 命令只能用于加载 Parquet 文件。  
D. COPY INTO 命令只能用于加载 JSON 文件。

正确答案：D。COPY INTO 命令只能用于加载 JSON 文件。

注意：COPY INTO 命令只能用于加载数据，不能用于创建表。

A. COPY INTO 命令只能用于加载文本文件。

B. COPY INTO 命令只能用于加载 CSV 文件。

C. COPY INTO 命令只能用于加载 Parquet 文件。

D. COPY INTO 命令只能用于加载 JSON 文件。

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

更多详情请参阅 Snowflake 文档。

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL statement? (Select all that apply.)  
A. CREATE TABLE my\_table (id INT, name VARCHAR(50));  
B. CREATE TABLE my\_table (id INT, name VARCHAR(50));  
C. CREATE TABLE my\_table (id INT, name VARCHAR(50));  
D. CREATE TABLE my\_table (id INT, name VARCHAR(50));

**NEW QUESTION: 124**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake DataFrame method? (Select all that apply.)

- A. DataFrame.random\_split()
- B. DataFrame.collect()
- C. DataFrame.select()
- D. DataFrame.col()
- E. DataFrame.show()

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

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake DataFrame method? (Select all that apply.)  
A. DataFrame.random\_split()  
B. DataFrame.collect()  
C. DataFrame.select()  
D. DataFrame.col()  
E. DataFrame.show()

**NEW QUESTION: 125**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake API endpoint? (Select all that apply.)

- A. /api/v1/ACCOUNTAD-MIN
- B. /api/v1/ACCOUNTAD-MIN
- C. /api/v1/ACCOUNTAD-MIN
- D. API

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

**NEW QUESTION: 126**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL statement? (Select all that apply.)

1. CREATE TABLE my\_table (<?>);
2. <?> CREATE TABLE my\_table (<?>);

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL statement? (Select all that apply.)

- A. CREATE TABLE my\_table (<?>);
- B. <?> CREATE TABLE my\_table (<?>);
- C. <?>
- D. CREATE TABLE my\_table (<?>);
- E. <?>

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

**NEW QUESTION: 127**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL statement? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Snowflake DDL (CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, RENAME) statements.
- B. Snowflake DML (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) statements.
- C. Snowflake DDL (CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, RENAME) statements.

- D. □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- E. □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□□.
- F. □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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

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**NEW QUESTION: 128**

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  - B. S3 □□ Lambda □□□□□□ □□□□□□. □□□□ S3 □□ Lambda □□□□□□ □□□□□ S3 □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□. S3 □□ Lambda □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
  - C. AWS Glue□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□□.
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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Amazon S3 Object Lambda□ □□□□ S3 GET □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□, S3 Object Lambda□ □□□□ S3□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□(PII)□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 129**

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Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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**NEW QUESTION: 130**

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Which of the following SQL queries will return the total sales amount for each year?

SELECT year, sum(sales\_amount) FROM sales\_data

sales\_data

GROUP BY year

ORDER BY year

Which of the following SQL queries will return the total sales amount for each year from the Athena table?

A. SELECT sum(sales\_amount) FROM sales\_data

B. WHERE year = 2023 FROM sales\_data WHERE extract(year FROM sales\_data) = 2023

C. GROUP BY year HAVING sum(sales\_amount) > 0

D. GROUP BY year

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/select.html>

### NEW QUESTION: 131

Which of the following is a valid S3 bucket name? S3 buckets must be globally unique and can contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods, but not uppercase letters, underscores, or spaces.

Which of the following is a valid S3 bucket name? S3 buckets must be globally unique and can contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods, but not uppercase letters, underscores, or spaces.

Which of the following is a valid S3 bucket name? S3 buckets must be globally unique and can contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods, but not uppercase letters, underscores, or spaces.

Which of the following is a valid S3 bucket name? S3 buckets must be globally unique and can contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods, but not uppercase letters, underscores, or spaces.

A. my-bucket-123

B. my\_bucket\_123

C. Iceberg my-bucket-123 S3 bucket name.

D. my\_bucket\_123

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following is a valid S3 bucket name? S3 buckets must be globally unique and can contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods, but not uppercase letters, underscores, or spaces.

### NEW QUESTION: 132

Which of the following is a valid S3 bucket name? S3 buckets must be globally unique and can contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods, but not uppercase letters, underscores, or spaces.

Which of the following is a valid S3 bucket name? S3 buckets must be globally unique and can contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods, but not uppercase letters, underscores, or spaces.

Which of the following is a valid S3 bucket name? S3 buckets must be globally unique and can contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods, but not uppercase letters, underscores, or spaces.

Which of the following is a valid S3 bucket name? S3 buckets must be globally unique and can contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods, but not uppercase letters, underscores, or spaces.

Which of the following is a valid S3 bucket name? S3 buckets must be globally unique and can contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods, but not uppercase letters, underscores, or spaces.

A. my-bucket-123

B. AWS Application Auto Scaling my-bucket-123

Which of the following is a valid S3 bucket name? S3 buckets must be globally unique and can contain lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens, and periods, but not uppercase letters, underscores, or spaces.

C. my-bucket-123 S3 bucket name.

D. my\_bucket\_123

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

### NEW QUESTION: 133

ACCOUNTADMIN user in Snowflake



**NEW QUESTION: 136**

Snowflake 10 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 50 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB. 10 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB Brotli 100 GB 100 GB. 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB?

- A. 10 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB Snowflake 10 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB gzip2 100 GB 100 GB.
- B. Snowflake 100 GB Brotli 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 50 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.
- C. Brotli 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB. Brotli 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.
- D. Snowflake 100 GB 100 GB 50 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB, 100 GB gzip 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

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

10 GB

Brotli 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB. Brotli 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/intro-summary-loading.html#compression-of-staged-files>

**DEA-C01** 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB DumpTop 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB DEA-C01 100! DumpTop 100 GB **DEA-C01** 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB, DumpTop DEA-C01 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB. 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB DumpTop DEA-C01 100 GB 100 GB. <https://www.dumptop.com/Snowflake/DEA-C01-dump.html> (353 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

**NEW QUESTION: 137**

10 GB 100 GB 100 GB, 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB ra3.4xlarge Amazon Redshift 100 GB 100 GB 400 GB 100 GB. 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 400 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB Redshift 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB. 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB?

- A. 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.
- B. 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB KEY 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.
- C. 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB store\_id 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.
- D. Redshift 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

100 GB 100 GB 100 GB ALL 100(A) 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB. 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB, 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

**NEW QUESTION: 138**

100 GB 100 GB AWS Glue 100 GB 100 GB Amazon S3 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

S3 100 GB .csv 100 GB .json 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB. 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB .json 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

100 GB 100 GB Amazon Athena 100 GB 100 GB, 100 GB .json 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB. 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB, 100 GB S3 100 GB .csv 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB?

- A. AWS Glue 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB AWS Glue 100 GB .json 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.
- B. Athena 100 GB 100 GB Athena 100 GB .json 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.
- C. .json 100 GB S3 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB 100 GB.

D. S3 bucket .json files.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Athena AWS Glue catalog table .csv files .json files Amazon S3 bucket .json files Athena table files.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/athena/latest/ug/troubleshooting-athena.html>

NEW QUESTION: 139

How do you create a table in Snowflake?

- A. CREATE TABLE schema\_name.table\_name
- B. CREATE TABLE schema\_name.table\_name (column\_name data\_type)
- C. CREATE TABLE schema\_name.table\_name
- D. CREATE TABLE schema\_name.table\_name (column\_name data\_type)

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

SQL

CREATE TABLE schema\_name.table\_name:

CREATE TABLE (column\_name data\_type) table\_name. CREATE TABLE (column\_name data\_type) table\_name. CREATE TABLE (column\_name data\_type) table\_name.

CREATE TABLE schema\_name.table\_name (column\_name data\_type).

```
SELECT SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_DEPTH('TPCH_PRODUCT', '(C2, C9)');
```

CREATE TABLE schema\_name.table\_name:

```
SELECT SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION('SAMPLE_TABLE', '(col1, col3)');
```

NEW QUESTION: 140

How do you create a pipe in Snowflake?

1. SYSTEM\$PIPE\_STATUS table\_name pipe\_name RUN-NING
2. CREATE PIPE schema\_name.table\_name (column\_name data\_type)
3. SYSTEM\$PIPE\_STATUS table\_name pipe\_name RUN-NING

How do you create a pipe in Snowflake?

- A. CREATE OR REPLACE PIPE schema\_name.table\_name
- B. ALTER PIPE schema\_name.table\_name (ALTER PIPE ... SET PIPE\_EXECUTION\_TERMINATE = true)
- C. ALTER PIPE schema\_name.table\_name (ALTER PIPE ... SET PIPE\_EXECUTION\_PAUSED = true), ALTER PIPE schema\_name.table\_name (ALTER PIPE ... SET PIPE\_EXECUTION\_PAUSED = false)
- D. SYSTEM\$PIPE\_FORCE\_RESUME schema\_name.table\_name

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

SQL

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PIPE schema_name.table_name (column_name data_type)
```

```
ALTER PIPE schema_name.table_name (ALTER PIPE ... SET PIPE_EXECUTION_TERMINATE = true)
```

```
ALTER PIPE schema_name.table_name (ALTER PIPE ... SET PIPE_EXECUTION_PAUSED = true)
```

1. ALTER PIPE schema\_name.table\_name (ALTER PIPE ... SET PIPE\_EXECUTION\_PAUSED = true)
2. SYSTEM\$PIPE\_STATUS table\_name pipe\_name PAUSED

- 3. `ps -ef | grep java` (Check if the process is running).
- 4. `ps -ef | grep java`.
- 5. `ps -ef | grep java` (Check if the process is running).
- 6. `SYSTEM$PIPE_STATUS` (Check if the process is running).

**NEW QUESTION: 141**

Which of the following is the correct way to write a Spark job to write shuffle files to S3? (Select all that apply.)

Which of the following is the correct way to write a Spark job to write shuffle files to S3? (Select all that apply.)

- A. `--write-shuffle-files-to-s3` (Correct)
- B. Spark UI (Incorrect)
- C. AWS Glue (Incorrect)
- D. `--write-shuffle-files-to-s3` (Correct)
- E. Amazon CloudWatch (Incorrect)

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Spark UI (Incorrect) AWS Glue (Incorrect) Spark (Incorrect) `--write-shuffle-files-to-s3` (Correct) S3 (Correct)

**NEW QUESTION: 142**

Which of the following is the correct way to write a Spark job to write shuffle files to S3? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) (Correct)
- B. Oracle (Incorrect)
- C. Kafka (Incorrect)
- D. Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) (Correct)

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

**NEW QUESTION: 143**

Which of the following is the correct way to write a Spark job to write shuffle files to S3? (Select all that apply.)

- A. `--write-shuffle-files-to-s3` (Correct)
- B. Spark UI (Incorrect)
- C. 250 (Incorrect)
- D. `--write-shuffle-files-to-s3` (Correct)

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

Which of the following is the correct way to write a Spark job to write shuffle files to S3? (Select all that apply.)

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

**NEW QUESTION: 144**

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- A. git diff branchB master
- git commit -m
- B. git pull master
- C. git rebase master
- D. git fetch -b master

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

□□□  
Git□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□(merge)□ □□□□(rebase) □ □□□□□. □ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□, □□□□ □□□□, □ □□□ □□□□□, □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 145**

□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Snowflake □□□□ □□□□□□.

```
ole customer;  
  
  
ransaction;  
  
table customer  
teger,  
varchar  
  
into customer values ('1', 'John');  
  
k;  
  
$! from customer;  
SELECT □□ □□□ □□□□□?
```

A. 1

- B.
- C.
- D. SQL 쿼리 쿼리: 'CUSTOMER' 쿼리 쿼리 쿼리 쿼리 쿼리.

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

**NEW QUESTION: 146**

이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 ETL(추출, 변환, 적재) 이 질문은 이 질문은 Amazon Redshift 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은(BI) 이 질문은 이 질문은 Redshift 이 질문은 이 질문은.

이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 ETL Redshift 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은 ETL 이 질문은 이 질문은 BI 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 ETL 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은, 이 질문은 ETL 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은.

이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은?

- A. Redshift 이 질문은 이 질문은 BI 이 질문은 ETL 이 질문은 이 질문은.
- B. 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은 ETL 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은.
- C. 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은 ETL 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은.
- D. 이 질문은 ETL 이 질문은 Amazon S3 이 질문은. ETL 이 질문은 이 질문은 Amazon Redshift Spectrum 이 질문은 이 질문은.

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

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/data\\_sharing\\_intro.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/data_sharing_intro.html)

이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 - 이 질문은 이 질문은(BI) 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 ETL(추출, 변환, 적재) 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은.

**NEW QUESTION: 147**

이 질문은 이 질문은 EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은 이 질문은 EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은.

이 질문은 이 질문은 Amazon Machine Image(AMI) 이 질문은 EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은.

이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은?

- A. 이 질문은 이 질문은 EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은 AMI 이 질문은 EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은. EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은.
- B. 이 질문은 이 질문은 Amazon Elastic Block Store(Amazon EBS) 이 질문은 이 질문은 AMI 이 질문은 EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은. EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은.
- C. EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은 AMI 이 질문은 EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은 이 질문은 Amazon Elastic Block Store(Amazon EBS) 이 질문은 이 질문은. EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은.
- D. Amazon Elastic Block Store(Amazon EBS) 이 질문은 AMI 이 질문은 EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은. 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은. EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은.

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

Amazon EBS 이 질문은 이 질문은 EC2 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은. Amazon EBS 이 질문은 이 질문은 AMI 이 질문은 이 질문은 EBS 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은.

**NEW QUESTION: 148**

Snowpark 이 질문은 DataFrame 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은 이 질문은? (이 질문은 이 질문은)

- A. session.read.json()
- B. 이 질문은 이 질문은()

- C. DataFraas.writeO
- D. □□.jdbc\_connection()
- E. □□, □□□()
- F. □□.sql()

Answer: A,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

□□

Snowpark□□ DataFrame □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ `session.read.json()`, `session.table()`, `session.sql()` □□□. □□□ □□□□ JSON □□, Snowflake □□□ □□ SQL □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ DataFrame□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□□ Snowpark□□ DataFrame □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ A□ `session.jdbc\_connection()` □ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ JDBC □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□. □□ D□ `DataFrame.write()` □ DataFrame□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□. □□ E□ `session.builder()` □ Snowpark □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ `SessionBuilder` □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 149**

□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ AWS Glue □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□.

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- A. Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) FIFO □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ SNS □□□ □□□□□. AWS Glue □□ □□□ FAILED□ □□□ □ □□□□□ AWS Lambda □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ SNS □□□□ □□□□□.
- B. Amazon Simple Notification Service(Amazon SNS) □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ SNS □□□ □□□□□. AWS Glue □□ □□□ FAILED□ □□□ □ □□□□□ Amazon EventBridge □□□ □□ □□□. SNS □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) FIFO □□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ SQS □□ □□□□□. AWS Glue □□ □□□ FAILED□ □□□ □ □□□□□ AWS Config □□□ □□□□□. SQS □□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
- D. Amazon Simple Queue Service(Amazon SQS) □□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ SQS □□ □□□□□. AWS Glue □□ □□□ □□(FAILED)□ □□□ □ □□□□□ Amazon EventBridge □□□ □□□□□. SQS □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Amazon EventBridge□ AWS Glue □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□□ '□□(FAILED)'□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ Amazon SNS □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ SNS □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 150**

□□ □ □□□ □□ Amazon EC2 □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ Amazon EMR □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ EMR □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Apache Spark ETL(□□, □□ □ □□) □□□ □□ 1□□ □ 5□ □□□ □□□ □□□ EMR □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□ ETL □□□ □□□□□.

□□□□□ ETL □□□ □□□□□ EMR □□□□□ □□□ 5□ □□□ □□□□□. EMR □□□□□ □□ CPU □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ 30% □□□□ □□□□□.

□□ □□□ □□ ETL □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ EMR □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

- A. EMR □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ 10□□ □□□□.
- B. □□ □□ □□□ □□ EC2 □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ Re □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ EC2 □□□□□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□□□□ EMR □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

ETL □□□ CPU □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□(□: C5 □□ C6g □□□□)□ □□□□ CPU □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.















- B. VPC CIDR blocks overlap with S3 bucket.
- C. VPC blocks overlap with IAM blocks.
- D. VPC blocks overlap with ACL blocks and S3 bucket.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

S3 bucket VPC blocks (VPC blocks) overlap with VPC blocks. VPC blocks VPC blocks (VPC blocks) overlap with IAM blocks.

NEW QUESTION: 171

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose stores data in Amazon S3 buckets. Data is stored in 2MB blocks. CSV, JSON, and Parquet formats are supported.

Which format is supported by Kinesis Data Firehose?

- A. Kinesis Data Firehose supports CSV, JSON, and Parquet.
- B. Kinesis Data Firehose supports CSV, JSON, and Parquet.
- C. Kinesis Data Firehose supports CSV, JSON, and Parquet.
- D. Kinesis Data Firehose supports CSV, JSON, and Parquet.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Kinesis Data Firehose supports CSV, JSON, and Parquet.

NEW QUESTION: 172

Amazon S3 buckets are protected by IAM policies. IAM policies can be used to control access to S3 buckets.

Which service can be used to monitor S3 bucket activity?

- A. AWS Config monitors S3 bucket activity.
- B. Amazon CloudWatch monitors S3 bucket activity.
- C. AWS CloudTrail monitors S3 bucket activity.
- D. Amazon S3 monitors S3 bucket activity.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

AWS CloudTrail monitors S3 bucket activity. CloudTrail logs API calls made to S3 buckets, including IAM actions.

AWS Config monitors S3 bucket activity. AWS Config tracks configuration changes to S3 buckets.

CloudWatch monitors S3 bucket activity. CloudWatch provides metrics and logs for S3 buckets.

S3 monitors S3 bucket activity. S3 provides metrics and logs for S3 buckets.

CloudWatch monitors S3 bucket activity. CloudWatch provides metrics and logs for S3 buckets.

NEW QUESTION: 173

Amazon Redshift clusters can be scaled up to 30 nodes. Amazon Aurora MySQL can be scaled up to 100 nodes.



D. `SELECT * FROM table WHERE column = 'value'`

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/t\\_Distributing\\_data.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/t_Distributing_data.html)

#### NEW QUESTION: 177

You are using AWS Lambda to run Python code. You want to store the code in a location that is accessible to the Lambda function. Which of the following is the best way to store the code?

A. Store the code in an Amazon S3 bucket and use the `s3://bucket/path` syntax to access it.

B. Store the code in an Amazon S3 bucket and use the `lambda:/path` syntax to access it.

C. Store the code in an Amazon S3 bucket and use the `lambda:/path` syntax to access it.

D. Store the code in an Amazon S3 bucket and use the `lambda:/path` syntax to access it.

E. Store the code in an Amazon S3 bucket and use the `lambda:/path` syntax to access it.

F. Store the code in an Amazon S3 bucket and use the `lambda:/path` syntax to access it.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The correct answer is B. You can store the code in an Amazon S3 bucket and use the `lambda:/path` syntax to access it.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/chapter-layers.html>

#### NEW QUESTION: 178

You are using Amazon Aurora to store data. You want to migrate data from an Amazon Redshift cluster to Amazon Aurora. Which of the following is the best way to migrate the data?

A. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Aurora.

B. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Aurora.

C. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Aurora.

D. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Aurora.

E. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Aurora.

F. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Aurora.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answer is B. You can use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data from Amazon Redshift to Amazon Aurora. You can also use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data from Amazon Redshift to Amazon S3 and then use Amazon S3 to migrate the data to Amazon Aurora.

#### NEW QUESTION: 179

You are using Amazon Redshift to store data. You want to migrate data from a PostgreSQL database to Amazon Redshift. Which of the following is the best way to migrate the data?

A. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Redshift.

B. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Redshift.

C. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Redshift.

D. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Redshift.

E. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Redshift.

F. Use Amazon Redshift COPY to migrate the data to Amazon Redshift.

D. AWS Database Migration Service(AWS DMS) □□ □□ □□□□□□. □□□ Amazon Redshift□ □□□□□. □□ □ □□□□□□ Amazon Redshift□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

AWS DMS□ □□□□□ PostgreSQL □□□□ Redshift□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ VPN□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□(CDC)□ □ □□□□. □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 180

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A. Amazon Redshift□ □□ □□ □□ □□(RBAC) □□□ □□□□□□.

B. Amazon Redshift□ □ □□ □□(RLS) □□□ □□□□□.

C. Amazon Redshift□ □□ □□ □□(CLS) □□□ □□□□□.

D. Amazon Redshift□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Amazon Redshift□ □□ □□ □□ □□(RBAC)□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. RBAC□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 181

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

QuickSight is a business intelligence tool that allows you to create interactive dashboards and reports. It is designed to be easy to use and integrate with various data sources, including Amazon Redshift. QuickSight can connect to Amazon Redshift and use its SQL engine to query data. This allows you to visualize data from Redshift in a user-friendly way.

**NEW QUESTION: 188**

Which of the following is a query language supported by Amazon Neptune?  
A. Amazon Neptune SQL  
B. Spark SQL  
C. SPARQL  
D. ANSI SQL  
E. SQL

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

**NEW QUESTION: 189**

Which of the following is a query language supported by Amazon Redshift?  
A. Redshift SQL  
B. Amazon S3 SQL  
C. Amazon Athena SQL  
D. Amazon Redshift Spectrum SQL  
E. Amazon Redshift Data Lake SQL

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

Amazon Redshift Spectrum is a serverless data warehousing solution that allows you to query data in Amazon S3 using Redshift SQL. It is designed to be easy to use and integrate with various data sources, including Amazon S3. Redshift Spectrum can connect to Amazon S3 and use its SQL engine to query data. This allows you to visualize data from S3 in a user-friendly way.

**NEW QUESTION: 190**

Which of the following is a query language supported by Amazon Redshift?  
A. SYSTEM\$STREAM\_HAS\_CHANGE\_DATA  
B. SYSTEM\$STREAM\_HAS\_DATA  
C. SYSTEM\$STREAM\_HAS\_DATA  
D. SYSTEM\$STREAM\_HAS\_DATA

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

Amazon Redshift is a data warehousing solution that allows you to store and analyze large amounts of data. It is designed to be easy to use and integrate with various data sources, including Amazon S3. Redshift can connect to Amazon S3 and use its SQL engine to query data. This allows you to visualize data from S3 in a user-friendly way.

**NEW QUESTION: 191**

Which of the following is a query language supported by Amazon Redshift?  
A. SYSTEM\$STREAM\_HAS\_CHANGE\_DATA  
B. SYSTEM\$STREAM\_HAS\_DATA  
C. SYSTEM\$STREAM\_HAS\_DATA  
D. SYSTEM\$STREAM\_HAS\_DATA

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

Amazon Redshift is a data warehousing solution that allows you to store and analyze large amounts of data. It is designed to be easy to use and integrate with various data sources, including Amazon S3. Redshift can connect to Amazon S3 and use its SQL engine to query data. This allows you to visualize data from S3 in a user-friendly way.

Which AWS service can be used to store and analyze data in a serverless architecture? (Select two)

A. Amazon Redshift Serverless  
B. Amazon Athena  
C. Amazon Redshift  
D. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL

- A. Amazon Redshift Serverless
- B. Amazon Athena
- C. Amazon Redshift
- D. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Amazon Redshift Serverless is a serverless architecture for Amazon Redshift. It allows you to run Redshift clusters without provisioning or managing any infrastructure. Amazon Athena is a serverless data query service that allows you to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL.

Amazon Redshift Serverless is a serverless architecture for Amazon Redshift. It allows you to run Redshift clusters without provisioning or managing any infrastructure. Amazon Athena is a serverless data query service that allows you to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL is a fully managed PostgreSQL database service.

NEW QUESTION: 192

Which AWS service can be used to store and analyze data in a serverless architecture? (Select two)

- A. Amazon Redshift Serverless
- B. Amazon Athena

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 193

Which AWS service can be used to store and analyze data in a serverless architecture? (Select two)

- A. Kinesis Data Streams
- B. SQL
- C. Kinesis Data Streams
- D. Kinesis Data Streams

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/materialized-view-streaming-ingestion.html

NEW QUESTION: 194

Which AWS service can be used to store and analyze data in a serverless architecture? (Select two)

- A. AWS Glue connects IAM roles to IAM roles and S3 buckets.
- B. Lake Formation connects S3 buckets.
- C. AWS Glue connects S3 buckets to IAM roles.
- D. IAM roles connect S3 buckets.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Lake Formation connects Glue jobs to S3 buckets. Lake Formation connects S3 buckets to IAM roles. Lake Formation connects S3 buckets to IAM roles. Lake Formation connects S3 buckets to IAM roles.

**NEW QUESTION: 195**

Which of the following is the correct syntax to query the MTBATA3ASZ.SALES.REVENUE\_BY\_REGION table in Snowflake? (Choose two)

- A. SELECT IS\_SECURE FROM SNOWFLAKE.INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.FUNCTIONS WHERE FUNCTION\_SCHEMA = 'SALES' AND FUNCTION\_NAME = 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION';
- B. SELECT IS\_SECURE FROM SNOWFLAKE.INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.FUNCTIONS WHERE FUNCTION\_SCHEMA = 'SALES' AND FUNCTION\_NAME = 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION';
- C. SELECT IS\_SECURE FROM SNOWFLAKE.INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.FUNCTIONS WHERE FUNCTION\_SCHEMA = 'SALES1' AND FUNCTION\_NAME = 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION';
- D. SHOW DS2R FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION' IN SCHEMA SALES;
- E. SHOW EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION' IN SCHEMA SALES;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

UDF, MTBATA3ASZ. The correct syntax to query the MTBATA3ASZ.SALES.REVENUE\_BY\_REGION table in Snowflake is: SHOW DS2R FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION' IN SCHEMA SALES; and SELECT IS\_SECURE FROM SNOWFLAKE.INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.FUNCTIONS WHERE FUNCTION\_SCHEMA = 'SALES1' AND FUNCTION\_NAME = 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION';. The SHOW EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION' IN SCHEMA SALES; command is used to query external functions in Snowflake. The SHOW EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION' IN SCHEMA SALES; command is used to query external functions in Snowflake. The SHOW EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS LIKE 'REVENUE\_BY\_REGION' IN SCHEMA SALES; command is used to query external functions in Snowflake.

**NEW QUESTION: 196**

- A. AWS Step Functions connects Amazon DynamoDB to Amazon S3. AWS Lambda connects Amazon OpenSearch Service to Amazon S3.
- B. AWS Glue connects Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon OpenSearch Service, and Amazon S3.



**NEW QUESTION: 199**

Which Snowflake SQL statement creates a new table named new\_table in the same schema as the old\_table table in Amazon Athena? Athena can store up to 1,000 TB of data.

A. new\_table AS SELECT \* FROM old\_table;

B. new\_table AS SELECT \* FROM old\_table;

C. new\_table AS SELECT \* FROM old\_table;

D. new\_table AS SELECT \* FROM old\_table;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 200**

Which Snowflake SQL statement creates a new table named new\_table in the same schema as the old\_table table in Amazon S3? Amazon S3 is the source of data for Amazon Redshift.

A. Amazon Aurora Amazon Redshift ETL Amazon Redshift.

B. Amazon v2 Amazon Redshift COPY.

C. S3 Amazon Redshift AWS Lambda.

D. AWS Glue Amazon Redshift (ETL) Amazon Redshift.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)