Snowflake

Exam Questions DEA-C01

SnowPro Advanced: Data Engineer Certification Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
What is a characteristic of the use of binding variables in JavaScript stored procedures in Snowflake?

A. All types of JavaScript variables can be bound
B. All Snowflake first-class objects can be bound
C. Only JavaScript variables of type number, string and sf Date can be bound
D. Users are restricted from binding JavaScript variables because they create SQL injection attack vulnerabilities

Answer: C

Explanation:
 A characteristic of the use of binding variables in JavaScript stored procedures in Snowflake is that only JavaScript variables of type number, string and sf Date can be bound. Binding variables are a way to pass values from JavaScript variables to SQL statements within a stored procedure. Binding variables can improve the security and performance of the stored procedure by preventing SQL injection attacks and reducing the parsing overhead. However, not all types of JavaScript variables can be bound. Only the primitive types number and string, and the Snowflake-specific type sf Date, can be bound. The other options are incorrect because they do not describe a characteristic of the use of binding variables in JavaScript stored procedures in Snowflake. Option A is incorrect because authenticator is not a type of JavaScript variable, but a parameter of the snowflake.connector.connect function. Option B is incorrect because arrow_number_to_decimal is not a type of JavaScript variable, but a parameter of the snowflake.connector.connect function. Option D is incorrect because users are not restricted from binding JavaScript variables, but encouraged to do so.

NEW QUESTION 2
Which methods will trigger an action that will evaluate a DataFrame? (Select TWO)

A. DataFrame.random_split ( )
B. DataFrame.collect ()
C. DateFrame.select ()
D. DataFrame.col ( )
E. DataFrame.show ()

Answer: BE

Explanation:
 The methods that will trigger an action that will evaluate a DataFrame are DataFrame.collect() and DataFrame.show(). These methods will force the execution of any pending transformations on the DataFrame and return or display the results. The other options are not methods that will evaluate a DataFrame. Option A, DataFrame.random_split(), is a method that will split a DataFrame into two or more DataFrames based on random weights. Option C, DataFrame.select(), is a method that will project a set of expressions on a DataFrame and return a new DataFrame. Option D, DataFrame.col(), is a method that will return a Column object based on a column name in a DataFrame.

NEW QUESTION 3
While running an external function, me following error message is received: Error:function received the wrong number of rows
What iscausing this to occur?

A. External functions do not support multiple rows
B. Nested arrays are not supported in the JSON response
C. The JSON returned by the remote service is not constructed correctly
D. The return message did not produce the same number of rows that it received

Answer: D

Explanation:
 The error message "function received the wrong number of rows" is caused by the return message not producing the same number of rows that it received. External functions require that the remote service returns exactly one row for each input row that it receives from Snowflake. If the remote service returns more or fewer rows than expected, Snowflake will raise an error and abort the function execution. The other options are not causes of this error message. Option A is incorrect because external functions do support multiple rows as long as they match the input rows. Option B is incorrect because nested arrays are supported in the JSON response as long as they conform to the return type definition of the external function. Option C is incorrect because the JSON returned by the remote service may be constructed correctly but still produce a different number of rows than expected.

NEW QUESTION 4
The following is returned fromSYSTEMCLUSTERING_INFORMATION () for a tablenamed orders with adate column named O_ORDERDATE:

```
{
    "cluster_by_keys" : "LINEAR(YEAR(O_ORDERDATE))",
    "total_partition_count" : 536,
    "total_constant_partition_count" : 493,
    "average_overlaps" : 0.1716,
    "average_depth" : 1.0914,
    "partition_depth_histogram" : {
        "00000" : 0,
        "00001" : 491,
        "00002" : 41,
        "00003" : 4,
        "00004" : 0,
        "00005" : 0,
        "00006" : 0,
        "00007" : 0,
        "00008" : 0,
        "00009" : 0,
        "00010" : 0,
        "00011" : 0,
        "00012" : 0,
        "00013" : 0,
        "00014" : 0,
        "00015" : 0,
        "00016" : 0
    }
}
```

What does the total_constant_partition_count value indicate about this table?

A. The table is clustered very well on_ORDERDATE, as there are 493 micro-partitions that could not be significantly improved by reclustering
B. The table is not clustered well on O_ORDERDATE, as there are 493 micro-partitions where the range of values in that column overlap with every other micro partition in the table.
C. The data inO_ORDERDATEdoes not change very often as there are 493 micro- partitionscontaining rows where that column has not been modified since the row was created
D. The data inO_ORDERDATEhas a very low cardinality as there are 493 micro-partitions where there is only a single distinct value in that column for all rows in the micro-partition

Answer: B

Explanation:
The total_constant_partition_count value indicates the number of micro- partitions where the clustering key column has a constant value across all rows in the micro-partition. However, this does not necessarily mean that the table is clustered well on that column, as there could be other micro-partitions where the range of values in that column overlap with each other. This is the case for the orders table, as the clustering depth is 1, which means that every micro-partition overlaps with every other micro-partition on O_ORDERDATE. This indicates that the table is not clustered well on O_ORDERDATE and could benefit from reclustering.

NEW QUESTION 5
A Data Engineer would like to define a file structure for loading and unloading data Where can the file structure be defined? (Select THREE)

A. copy command
B. MERGE command
C. FILE FORMAT Object
D. pipe object
E. stage object
F. INSERT command

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
The places where the file format can be defined are copy command, file format object, and stage object. These places allow specifying or referencing a file format that defines how data files are parsed and loaded into or unloaded from Snowflake tables. A file format can include various options, such as field delimiter, field enclosure, compression type, date format, etc. The other options are not places where the file format can be defined. Option B is incorrect because MERGE command is a SQL command that can merge data from one table into another based on a join condition, but it does not involve loading or unloading data files. Option D is incorrect because pipe object is a Snowflake object that can load data from an external stage into a Snowflake table using COPY statements, but it does not define or reference a file format. Option F is incorrect because INSERT command is a SQL command that can insert data into a Snowflake table from literal values or subqueries, but it does not involve loading or unloading data files.

NEW QUESTION 6
Company A and Company B both have Snowflake accounts. Company A's account is hosted on a different cloud provider and region than Company B's account Companies A and B are not in the same Snowflake organization.
How can Company A share data with Company B? (Select TWO).

A. Create a share within Company A's account and add Company B's account as a recipient of that share
B. Create a share within Company A's account, and create a reader account that is a recipient of the share Grant Company B access to the reader account
C. Use database replication to replicate Company A's data into Company B's account Create a share within Company B's account and grant users within Company B's account access to the share
D. Create a new account within Company A's organization in the same cloud provider and region as Company B's account Use database replication to replicate

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:
The ways that Company A can share data with Company B are:
? Create a share within Company A's account and add Company B's account as a recipient of that share: This is a valid way to share data between different accounts on different cloud platforms and regions. Snowflake supports cross-cloud and cross-region data sharing, which allows users to create shares and grant access to other accounts regardless of their cloud platform or region. However, this option may incur additional costs for network transfer and storage replication.
? Create a separate database within Company A's account to contain only those data sets they wish to share with Company B Create a share within Company A'saccount and add all the objects within this separate database to the share Add Company B's account as a recipient of the share: This is also a valid way to share data between different accounts on different cloud platforms and regions. This option is similar to the previous one, except that it uses a separate database to isolate the data sets that need to be shared. This can improve security and manageability of the shared data. The other options are not valid because:
? Create a share within Company A's account, and create a reader account that is a recipient of the share Grant Company B access to the reader account: This option is not valid because reader accounts are not supported for cross-cloud or cross- region data sharing. Reader accounts are Snowflake accounts that can only consume data from shares created by their provider account. Reader accounts must be on the same cloud platform and region as their provider account.
? Use database replication to replicate Company A's data into Company B's account Create a share within Company B's account and grant users within Company B's account access to the share: This option is not valid because database replication cannot be used for cross-cloud or cross-region data sharing. Database replication is a feature in Snowflake that allows users to copy databases across accounts within the same cloud platform and region. Database replication cannot copy databases across different cloud platforms or regions.
? Create a new account within Company A's organization in the same cloud provider and region as Company B's account Use database replication to replicate Company A's data to the new account Create a share within the new account and add Company B's account as a recipient of that share: This option is not valid because it involves creating a new account within Company A's organization, which may not be feasible or desirable for Company A. Moreover, this option is unnecessary, as Company A can directly share data with Company B without creating an intermediate account.

NEW QUESTION 7

A Data Engineer wants to centralize grant management to maximize security. A user needs ownership on a table m a new schema However, this user should not have the ability to make grant decisions
What is the correct way to do this?

A. Grant ownership to the user on the table
B. Revoke grant decisions from the user on the table
C. Revoke grant decisions from the user on the schema.
D. Add the with managed access parameter on the schema

Answer: D

Explanation:
The with managed access parameter on the schema enables the schema owner to control the grant and revoke privileges on the objects within the schema. This way, the user who owns the table cannot make grant decisions, but only the schema owner can. This is the best way to centralize grant management and maximize security.

NEW QUESTION 8

A company built a sales reporting system with Python, connecting to Snowflake using the Python Connector. Based on the user's selections, the system generates the SQL queries needed to fetch the data for the report First it gets the customers that meet the given query parameters (on average 1000 customer records for each report run) and then it loops the customer records sequentially Inside that loop it runs the generated SQL clause for the current customer to get the detailed data for that customer number from the sales data table
When the Data Engineer tested the individual SQL clauses they were fast enough (1 second to get the customers 0 5 second to get the sales data for one customer) but the total runtime of the report is too long
How can this situation be improved?

A. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse
B. Increase the number of maximum clusters of the virtual warehouse
C. Define a clustering key for the sales data table
D. Rewrite the report to eliminate the use of the loop construct

Answer: D

Explanation:
This option is the best way to improve the situation, as using a loop construct to run SQL queries for each customer is very inefficient and slow. Instead, the report should be rewritten to use a single SQL query that joins the customer and sales data tables and applies the query parameters as filters. This way, the report can leverage Snowflake's parallel processing and optimization capabilities and reduce the network overhead and latency.

NEW QUESTION 9

The JSON below is stored in a variant column named v in a table named jCustRaw:

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

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

A)

```
select
     t2.name AS memberName
     ,t2.registered AS registeredDttm
     ,t2.age AS age
     ,t2.eyeColor AS eyeColor
from jCustRaw t1
    ateral flatten(v) t2
se
    lect                   Name
     t2.value:name::va     registeredDttm
     ,t2.value:registe
     ,t2.value:age::nu  veColor
   fr  ,t2.value:eyeColo
    l om jCustRaw t1        ;
    ateral flatten(input
```

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
What are characteristics of Snowpark Python packages? (Select THREE).
Third-party packages can be registered as a dependency to the Snowpark session using the session, import () method.

A. Python packages can access any external endpoints
B. Python packages can only be loaded in a local environment
C. Third-party supported Python packages are locked down to prevent hitting
D. The SQL command DESCRIBE FUNCTION will list the imported Python packages of the Python User-Defined Function (UDF).
E. Querying information schema .packages will provide a list of supported Python packages and versions

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
The characteristics of Snowpark Python packages are:
? Third-party packages can be registered as a dependency to the Snowpark session using the session.import() method.
? The SQL command DESCRIBE FUNCTION will list the imported Python packages of the Python User-Defined Function (UDF).
? Querying information_schema.packages will provide a list of supported Python packages and versions.
These characteristics indicate how Snowpark Python packages can be imported, inspected, and verified in Snowflake. The other options are not characteristics of Snowpark Python packages. Option B is incorrect because Python packages can be loaded in both local and remote environments using Snowpark. Option C is incorrect because third-party supported Python packages are not locked down to prevent hitting external endpoints, but rather restricted by network policies and security settings.

NEW QUESTION 10
A company is building a dashboard for thousands of Analysts. The dashboard presents the results of a few summary queries on tables that are regularly updated. The query conditions vary by tope according to what data each Analyst needs Responsiveness of the dashboard queries is a top priority, and the data cache should be preserved.
How should the Data Engineer configure the compute resources to support this dashboard?

A. Assign queries to a multi-cluster virtual warehouse with economy auto-scaling Allow the system to automatically start and stop clusters according to demand.
B. Assign all queries to a multi-cluster virtual warehouse set to maximized mode Monitor to determine the smallest suitable number of clusters.
C. Create a virtual warehouse for every 250 Analysts Monitor to determine how many of these virtual warehouses are being utilized at capacity.
D. Create a size XL virtual warehouse to support all the dashboard queries Monitor query runtimes to determine whether the virtual warehouse should be resized.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This option is the best way to configure the compute resources to support this dashboard. By assigning all queries to a multi-cluster virtual warehouse set to maximized mode, the Data Engineer can ensure that there is enough compute capacity to handle thousands of concurrent queries from different analysts. A multi-cluster virtual warehouse can scale up or down by adding or removing clusters based on the load. A maximized scaling policy ensures that there is always at least one cluster running and that new clusters are added as soon as possible whenneeded. By monitoring the utilization and performance of the virtual warehouse, the Data Engineer can determine the smallest suitable number of clusters that can meet the responsiveness requirement and minimize costs.

NEW QUESTION 14
A Data Engineer is trying to load the following rows from a CSV file into a table in Snowflake with the following structure:

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

	type
MERID	NUMBER(38,0)
SS	VARCHAR(255)
ERDT	DATE

....engineer is using the following COPY INTO statement:

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

However, the following error is received.

Number of columns in file (6) does not match that of the corresponding table (3), use file format option error_on_column_count_mismatch=false to ignore this error File 'address.csv.gz', line 3, character 1 Row 1 starts at line 2, column "STGCUSTOMER"[4] If you would like to continue loading when an error is encountered, use other values such as 'SKIP_FILE' or 'CONTINUE' for the ON_ERROR option.

Which file format option should be used to resolve the error and successfully load all the data into the table?

A. ESC&PE_UNENGLO9ED_FIELD = '\\'
B. ERROR_ON_COLUMN_COUKT_MISMATCH = FALSE

C. FIELD_DELIMITER = ","
D. FIELD OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY = " "

Answer: D

Explanation:
The file format option that should be used to resolve the error and successfully load all the data into the table is FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = '"'. This option specifies that fields in the file may be enclosed by double quotes, which allows for fields that contain commas or newlines within them. For example, in row 3 of the file, there is a field that contains a comma within double quotes: "Smith Jr., John". Without specifying this option, Snowflake will treat this field as two separate fields and cause an error due to column count mismatch. By specifying this option, Snowflake will treat this field as one field and load it correctly into the table.

NEW QUESTION 19
A table is loaded using Snowpipe and truncated afterwards Later, a Data Engineer finds that the table needs to be reloaded but the metadata of the pipe will not allow the same files to be loaded again.
How can this issue be solved using the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

A. Wait until the metadata expires and then reload the file using Snowpipe
B. Modify the file by adding a blank row to the bottom and re-stage the file
C. Set the FORCE=TRUE option in the Snowpipe COPY INTO command
D. Recreate the pipe by using the create or replace pipe command

Answer: C

Explanation:
The FORCE=TRUE option in the Snowpipe COPY INTO command allows Snowpipe to load files that have already been loaded before, regardless of the metadata. This is the easiest way to reload the same files without modifying them or recreating the pipe.

NEW QUESTION 20
A Data Engineer is working on a Snowflake deployment in AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland). The Engineer is planning to load data from staged files into target tables using the copy into command
Which sources are valid? (Select THREE)

A. Internal stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa)
B. Internal stage on AWS eu-central-1 (Frankfurt)
C. External stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa)
D. External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland)
E. External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-central 1 (Frankfurt)
F. SSO attached to an Amazon EC2 instance on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland)

Answer: CDE

Explanation:
The valid sources for loading data from staged files into target tables using the copy into command are:
? External stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa): This is a valid source because Snowflake supports cross-cloud data loading from external stages on different cloud platforms and regions than the Snowflake deployment.
? External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland): This is a valid source because Snowflake supports data loading from external stages on the same cloud platform and region as the Snowflake deployment.
? External stage in an Amazon S3 bucket on AWS eu-central 1 (Frankfurt): This is a valid source because Snowflake supports cross-region data loading from external stages on different regions than the Snowflake deployment within the same cloud platform. The invalid sources are:
? Internal stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa): This is an invalid source because internal stages are always located on the same cloud platform and region as the Snowflake deployment. Therefore, an internal stage on GCP us-central1 (Iowa) cannot be used for a Snowflake deployment on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland).
? Internal stage on AWS eu-central-1 (Frankfurt): This is an invalid source because internal stages are always located on the same region as the Snowflake deployment. Therefore, an internal stage on AWS eu-central-1 (Frankfurt) cannot be used for a Snowflake deployment on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland).
? SSO attached to an Amazon EC2 instance on AWS eu-west-1 (Ireland): This is an invalid source because SSO stands for Single Sign-On, which is a security integration feature in Snowflake, not a data staging option.

NEW QUESTION 23
A Data Engineer needs to ingest invoice data in PDF format into Snowflake so that the data can be queried and used in a forecasting solution.
..... recommended way to ingest this data?

A. Use Snowpipe to ingest the files that land in an external stage into a Snowflake table
B. Use a COPY INTO command to ingest the PDF files in an external stage into a Snowflake table with a VARIANT column.
C. Create an external table on the PDF files that are stored in a stage and parse the data nto structured data
D. Create a Java User-Defined Function (UDF) that leverages Java-based PDF parser libraries to parse PDF data into structured data

Answer: D

Explanation:
The recommended way to ingest invoice data in PDF format into Snowflake
is to create a Java User-Defined Function (UDF) that leverages Java-based PDF parser libraries to parse PDF data into structured data. This option allows for more flexibility and control over how the PDF data is extracted and transformed. The other options are not suitable for ingesting PDF data into Snowflake. Option A and B are incorrect because Snowpipe and COPY INTO commands can only ingest files that are in supported file formats, such as CSV, JSON, XML, etc. PDF files are not supported by Snowflake and will cause errors or unexpected results. Option C is incorrect because external tables can only query files that are in supported file formats as well. PDF files cannot be parsed by external tables and will cause errors or unexpected results.

NEW QUESTION 26
Assuming that the session parameter USE_CACHED_RESULT is set to false, what are characteristics of Snowflake virtual warehouses in terms of the use of Snowpark?

A. Creating a DataFrame from a table will start a virtual warehouse
B. Creating a DataFrame from a staged file with the read () method will start a virtual warehouse
C. Transforming a DataFrame with methods like replace () will start a virtual warehouse -
D. Calling a Snowpark stored procedure to query the database with session, call () will start a virtual warehouse

Answer: A

Explanation:
Creating a DataFrame from a table will start a virtual warehouse because it requires reading data from Snowflake. The other options will not start a virtual warehouse because they either operate on local data or use an existing session to query Snowflake.

NEW QUESTION 30
A secure function returns data coming through an inbound share
What will happen if a Data Engineer tries to assign usage privileges on this function to an outbound share?

A. An error will be returned because the Engineer cannot share data that has already been shared
B. An error will be returned because only views and secure stored procedures can be shared
C. An error will be returned because only secure functions can be shared with inboundshares
D. The Engineer will be able to share the secure function with other accounts

Answer: A

Explanation:
An error will be returned because the Engineer cannot share data that has already been shared. A secure function is a Snowflake function that can access data from an inbound share, which is a share that is created by another account and consumed by the current account. A secure function can only be shared with an inbound share, not an outbound share, which is a share that is created by the current account and shared with other accounts. This is to prevent data leakage or unauthorized access to the data from the inbound share.

NEW QUESTION 35
When would a Data engineer use table with the flatten function instead of the lateral flatten combination?

A. When TABLE with FLATTENrequires another source in the from clause to refer to
B. WhenTABLE with FLATTENrequires no additional source m the from clause to refer to
C. Whenthe LATERALFLATTENcombination requires no other source m the from clause to refer to
D. When table withFLATTENis acting like a sub-query executed for each returned row

Answer: A

Explanation:
The TABLE function with the FLATTEN function is used to flatten semi- structured data, such as JSON or XML, into a relational format. The TABLE function returns a table expression that can be used in the FROM clause of a query. The TABLE function with the FLATTEN function requires another source in the FROM clause to refer to, such as a table, view, or subquery that contains the semi-structured data. For example: SELECT t.value:city::string AS city, f.value AS population FROM cities t, TABLE(FLATTEN(input => t.value:population)) f;
In this example, the TABLE function with the FLATTEN function refers to the cities table in the FROM clause, which contains JSON data in a variant column named value. The FLATTEN function flattens the population array within each JSON object and returns a table expression with two columns: key and value. The query then selects the city and population values from the table expression.

NEW QUESTION 40
Which output is provided by both theSYSTEM$CLUSTERING_DEPTHfunction and theSYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INFORMATIONfunction?

A. average_depth
B. notes
C. average_overlaps
D. total_partition_count

Answer: A

Explanation:
The output that is provided by both the SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_DEPTH function and the SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION function is average_depth. This output indicates the average number of micro-partitions that contain data for a given column value or combinationof column values. The other outputs are not common to both functions. The notes output is only provided by the SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION function and it contains additional information or recommendations about the clustering status of the table. The average_overlaps output is only provided by the SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_DEPTH function and it indicates the average number of micro-partitions that overlap with other micro-partitions for a given column value or combination of column values. The total_partition_count output is only provided by the SYSTEM$CLUSTERING_INFORMATION function and it indicates the total number of micro-partitions in the table.

NEW QUESTION 44
At what isolation level are Snowflake streams?

A. Snapshot
B. Repeatable read
C. Read committed
D. Read uncommitted

Answer: B

Explanation:
The isolation level of Snowflake streams is repeatable read, which means that each transaction sees a consistent snapshot of data that does not change during its

execution. Streams use time travel internally to provide this isolation level and ensure that queries on streams return consistent results regardless of concurrent transactions on their source tables.

NEW QUESTION 48
A Data Engineer wants to create a new development database (DEV) as a clone of the permanent production database (PROD) There is a requirement to disable Fail-safe for all tables.
Which command will meet these requirements?

A. CREATE DATABASE DEV CLONE PROD FAIL_SAFE=FALSE;
B. CREATE DATABASE DEV CLONE PROD;
C. CREATE TRANSIENT DATABASE DEV CLONE RPOD
D. CREATE DATABASE DEV CLOSE PRODDATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS =0L

Answer: C

Explanation:
This option will meet the requirements of creating a new development database (DEV) as a clone of the permanent production database (PROD) and disabling Fail-safe for all tables. By using the CREATE TRANSIENT DATABASE command, the Data Engineer can create a transient database that does not have Fail-safe enabled by default. Fail-safe is a feature in Snowflake that provides additional protection against data loss by retaining historical data for seven days beyond the time travel retention period. Transient databases do not have Fail-safe enabled, which means that they do not incur additional storage costs for historical data beyond their time travel retention period. By using the CLONE option, the Data Engineer can create an exact copy of the PROD database, including its schemas, tables, views, and other objects.

NEW QUESTION 49
......

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