1. **How will you use to change the warehouse for workload processing to a warehouse named ‘COMPUTE\_WH\_XL’?**

**Ans:** use warehouse COMPUTE\_WH\_XL;

1. **Consider a table vehicle\_inventory that stores vehicle information of all vehicles in your dealership. The table has only one VARIANT column called vehicle\_data which stores information in JSON format. The data is given below:**
2. **{**
3. **“date\_of\_arrival”: “2021-04-28”,**
4. **“supplier\_name”: “Hillside Honda”,**
5. **“contact\_person”: {**
6. **“name”: “Derek Larssen”,**
7. **“phone”: “8423459854”**
8. **},**
9. **“vehicle”: [**
10. **{**
11. **“make”: “Honda”,**
12. **“model”: “Civic”,**
13. **“variant”: “GLX”,**
14. **“year”: “2020”**
15. **}**
16. **]**
17. **}**
18. **What is the command to retrieve supplier\_name?**

**Ans**: SELECT vehicle\_data:"supplier\_name"::STRING AS supplier\_name FROM

vehicle\_inventory;

**3- From a terminal window, how to start SnowSQL from the command prompt ? And write the steps to load the data from local folder into a Snowflake table using three types of internal stages**

**Ans**: 1—Open Cmd and type :

* snowsql -a Account identifier
* Username: username
* Password: password

Once login into SnowSQL so load data from local folder to Snowflake below steps needs to be followed:

Step 1: Create table

* create table T1 (id INT, name string);
* create table T2 (id INT, name string);
* create table T3 (id INT, name string);

Step 2: Create internal stages:

1. User stage

* List @~;

This will give all files are available in user stage. User stage is automatically created by Snowflake.

1. Table stage

* List @% Tablename

To list files in Table stage

1. Named stage

* Create or replace stage named\_Staged;

Step3: Load the data from local

UserStage:

* put [file://C:\temp\emp\emp1\*.csv](file://C:\temp\emp\emp1*.csv) @~ ;

TableStage:

* put [file://C:\temp\emp\emp1\*.csv](file://C:\temp\emp\emp1*.csv) @%table\_name;

NamedStage:

* put [file://C:/temp\emp\emp1\*.csv](file://C:/temp\emp\emp1*.csv) @named\_Staged;

Step 4: Copy Data into table

From Userstage

* copy into T1

from @~

file\_format = (type = csv field\_optionally\_enclosed\_by = ‘””’);

From Tablestage

* copy into T2

from @%table\_name

file\_format = (type = csv field\_optionally\_enclosed\_by = ‘””’);

From Namedstage

* copy into T3

from @%named\_Staged

file\_format = (type = csv field\_optionally\_enclosed\_by = ‘””’);

**4- Create an X-Small warehouse named xf\_tuts\_wh using the CREATE WAREHOUSE command with below options**

**a) Size with x-small**

**b) which can be automatically suspended after 10 mins**

**c) setup how to automatically resume the warehouse**

**d) Warehouse should be suspended once after created**

**Ans**: Query to create ware house is below:

create or replace warehouse **xf\_tuts\_wh**

with warehouse\_size = ‘Small’

auto\_suspend = 600

auto\_resume = true

initially\_suspended = true;

**5- A CSV file ‘customer.csv’ consists of 1 or more records, with 1 or more fields in each record, and sometimes a header record. Records and fields in each file are separated by delimiters. How will**

**Load the file into snowflake table ?**

**Ans**: First we need file format for csv file to create file format we need to write below query:

* create or replace file\_format Csv\_file\_format

type = ‘CSV’

field\_optionally\_enclosed\_by = ‘ “”’

field\_delimiter = ‘ ,’

Skip\_header = 1;

We can use internal stage or external stage as well . To use this in internal stage below is the command which we need to use:

First we need to put the csv file on let say on Table stage:

* put [file://C:\temp\emp\emp1\*.csv](file://C:\temp\emp\emp1*.csv) @%table\_name;

Once File is uploaded and file\_format is also ready we can use copy into command.

* copy into table T2

from @%table\_name

file\_format = (format\_name = Csv\_file\_format)

on\_error = ‘CONTINUE’;

Now we can see our table records by select query.

* Select \* from T2;

**6-Write the commands to disable < auto-suspend > option for a virtual warehouse**

**Ans**:

To disable auto-suspend option in Virtual warehouse you can write command or you can use UI as well for this. By command below is the query.

* alter warehouse Import\_WH set auto\_suspend = 0;

By UI open Admin > Warehouse > Import\_WH > click on 3 dots and click on edit

Uncheck the auto-suspend checkbox.

**7- What is the command to concat the column named 'EMPLOYEE' between two % signs ?**

**Ans**: select concat(‘%’, 'EMPLOYEE' , ‘ %’) as Employee\_name from EMP**;**

**8-** **You have stored the below JSON in a table named car\_sales as a variant column**

**{**

**"customer": [**

**{**

**"address": "San Francisco, CA",**

**"name": "Joyce Ridgely",**

**"phone": "16504378889"**

**}**

**],**

**"date": "2017-04-28",**

**"dealership": "Valley View Auto Sales",**

**"salesperson": {**

**"id": "55",**

**"name": "Frank Beasley"**

**},**

**"vehicle": [**

**{**

**"extras": [**

**"ext warranty",**

**"paint protection"**

**],**

**"make": "Honda",**

**"model": "Civic",**

**"price": "20275",**

**"year": "2017"**

**}**

**]**

**}**

**How will you query the table to get the dealership data?**

**Ans:** Here our variant column name is c1

Select c1: dealership as dealership from car\_sales;

**9- A medium size warehouse runs in Auto-scale mode for 3 hours with a resize from Medium (4 servers per cluster) to Large (8 servers per cluster). Warehouse is resized from Medium to Large at 1:30 hours, Cluster 1 runs continuously, Cluster 2 runs continuously for the 2nd and 3rd hours, Cluster 3 runs for 15 minutes in the 3rd hour. How many total credits will be consumed**

**Ans:**

So we have 3 hours for which warehouse M was executed for 1.5 hrs and L for other 1.5 hrs

For 1st hr:

Cluster 1 : 4 credits(M)

For 2hr:

Cluster 1: 2 credits(M) + 4 credits(L)

Cluster 2: 2 credits(M) + 4 credits(L)

For 3rd hr:

cluster 1: 8 credits(L)

cluster 2: 8 credits(L)

Now cluster 3 ran for 15 min so 2 credits

4+6+6+8+8+2 = 34 credits

**10**- **What is the command to check status of snowpipe?**

**Ans:**

SYSTEM$PIPE\_STATUS(‘pipe\_name’);

And we can even use ‘show pipes’ command as well to check the pipe available.

**11-What are the different methods of getting/accessing/querying data from Time travel , Assume the table name is 'CUSTOMER' and please write the command for each method.**

**Ans:**

1. **Using At**

SELECT \*

FROM CUSTOMER AT

(TIMESTAMP => '<time\_stamp>'::timestamp\_tz);

1. **Using Before**

SELECT DISTINCT C\_EMAIL\_ADDRESS

FROM CUSTOMER BEFORE

(TIMESTAMP => '<time\_stamp>'::timestamp\_tz);

1. **Using Query id:**

Select \*

From Customer

Before (statement => ‘018b89b -00c5-9dee………….’

**12-If comma is defined as column delimiter in file "employee.csv" and if we get extra comma in the data how to handle this scenario?**

**Ans:** create file format File\_name

type = ‘CSV’

field\_delimiter = ‘,’

skip\_header =1;

copy into table employee

from @stage

file\_format = (format\_name = File\_name)

on\_error = ‘CONTINUE’;

Now we need create new table for rejected data.

* create or replace rejected as select rejected\_records from table(result\_scan(last\_query\_id()));

And Insert data into rejected records table

* insert into rejected select rejected\_records from table(result\_scan(last\_query\_id()));

**13-What is the command to read data directly from S3 bucket/External/Internal Stage**

**Ans:**

**Internal Stage:**

* copy into table1

from @~/file.csv

file\_format = (type = ‘CSV’)

**External Stage:**

* create or replace stage stage1

url = “s3://bucket/path”

credentials = (aws\_key\_id = aws id)

* copy into table1

from @stage1

file\_format = (type = ‘CSV’)

**14-** **Lets assume we have table with name 'products' which contains duplicate rows. How will delete the duplicate rows ?**

**Ans:**

WITH product\_rank AS (

SELECT

id,

name,

category,

price,

ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY name, category, price ORDER BY id) AS row\_num

FROM

products

)

To delete the records :

DELETE FROM products

USING products\_ rank

WHERE products.id = products\_ rank.id

AND ranked\_products.row\_num > 1;

**15- How is data unloaded out of Snowflake?**

**Ans:**

To unload data in Snowflake we need to use Get Command to get or download the files from Snowflake environment to local.

1--- External Stage

Create folder in s3 and we need to modify permission policy need to give AmazonS3FullAccess

Create file format and need to create storage integration and need to give unloading folder path.

Create stage and add ARN number and rest all thing

Now write copy into

* copy into @stage

from table1;

Now it will export data into AWS and by default we will get that into CSV file

2---- Internal Stage:

We need to copy our data to Stage

* copy into @stage

from table1

file\_format = (type = csv field\_optionally\_enclosed\_by = ‘,’);

to unload:

* get @stage file://C:\temp\unload;