

Started on Wednesday, 16 April 2025, 12:07 PM**State** Finished**Completed on** Wednesday, 16 April 2025, 12:15 PM**Time taken** 7 mins 47 secs**Marks** 9.00/10.00**Grade** **90.00** out of 100.00**Question 1**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a nested array in a VARIANT column, which SQL construct allows you to access a specific item in the array directly without flattening?

- ☒ a. `raw.array[1]`
- ☐ b. `raw->array->1`
- ☐ c. `raw.array::1`
- ☐ d. `raw.array[1]`

Question 2

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Given a table `products` with a `details` column (VARIANT) that stores: { "features": ["Bluetooth", "WiFi", "GPS"] } Which query retrieves the second feature?

- ☐ a. `SELECT details.features[1] FROM products;`
- ☐ b. `SELECT details.features.1 FROM products;`
- ☐ c. `SELECT details->features->[1] FROM products;`
- ☒ d. `SELECT details:features[1] FROM products;`

Question 3

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

If a JSON file contains deeply nested data and you want to extract nested elements (e.g., `raw:person.address.city`), what should you ensure first?

- ☐ a. That the address is flattened
- ☒ b. That VARIANT is cast to OBJECT first
- ☐ c. That `person` is not an array
- ☐ d. That each nested key exists and is accessed with `:`

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In a table `orders`, the `raw` column holds: { "items": [{ "name": "Laptop", "price": 1200 }, { "name": "Mouse", "price": 25 }] } Which query retrieves the price of the first item?

- ☐ a. SELECT raw.items[0].price FROM orders;
- ☐ b. SELECT raw:items:0:price FROM orders;
- ☐ c. SELECT orders.raw:items.0.price FROM orders;
- ☒ d. SELECT raw:items[0]:price FROM orders;

Question 5

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What does the `index` column returned by `FLATTEN()` represent?

- ☒ a. The 0-based position of the element in the array
- ☐ b. Number of fields in the object
- ☐ c. Row number of the VARIANT
- ☐ d. The length of the array

Question 6

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What will the following query return if `raw` contains a JSON object with a key `user`? SELECT raw:user FROM my_table;

- ☐ a. A syntax error
- ☐ b. A JSON string
- ☒ c. A VARIANT field with the value of `user`
- ☐ d. A stringified version of the user object

Question 7

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which data type in Snowflake is specifically designed to store semi-structured data like JSON, Avro, and XML?

- ☐ a. TEXT
- ☐ b. OBJECT
- ☐ c. STRING
- ☒ d. VARIANT

Question 8

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which function is required to work with arrays inside a VARIANT column in Snowflake?

- ☒ a. FLATTEN
- ☐ b. SPLIT
- ☐ c. UNNEST
- ☐ d. EXPLODE

Question 9

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following statements about using `LATERAL FLATTEN` in Snowflake is FALSE?

- ☒ a. It can be used to flatten scalar fields
- ☐ b. It returns multiple rows per input row if the array has multiple elements
- ☐ c. It can flatten arrays stored in a VARIANT column
- ☐ d. You can join it to your table using `,` (comma) syntax

Question 10

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

You have a table `users_table` with a column `profile` (of type VARIANT). The JSON looks like: { "name": "Anika", "address": { "city": "Mumbai", "zip": "400001" } } Which of the following queries correctly retrieves the city?

- ☐ a. SELECT profile.address.city FROM users_table;
- ☐ b. SELECT profile::address::city FROM users_table;
- ☐ c. SELECT users_table.profile.address.city FROM users_table;
- ☒ d. SELECT profile:address:city FROM users_table;