

Snowflake Semi-Structured

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1 of 1

Semi Structured data can be accessed:

[Choose 3]

- ☒ In files in an external stage ✓
- ☒ In files in a internal stage ✓
- ☒ In a permanent table using the variant data type ✓
- ☐ In files on an AWS EC2 server
- ☐ In files in an on-prem file server

When using a LATERAL FLATTEN in a semi-structured data query, what does the LATERAL do?

- ☐ Causes the FLATTEN command to be recursive and drill down into all levels of the record.
- ☐ Works as a self join to join the current record key / value pairs to an array in the same record.
- ☐ Causes the FLATTEN command to read an array in reverse order.
- ☐ Modifies the data in an array to a variant data type so it will work with the FLATTEN command
- ☒ Breaks an array into multiple elements. ✓

Semi-structured data types can be cast using what method?

- ☐ Column_name AS <object_type>
- ☐ (<object_type>) Column_name
- ☐ Column_name AS <object_type>
- ☐ Column_name CAST TO <object_type>
- ☒ Column_name::<object_type> ✓

When key:value pairs are queried from a semi-structured record and the data is not cast, what is the data type returned?

- ☐ Binary

- ☐ String

Load & Unload Semi-Structured Data

- ☐ Varchar

- ☐ The system automatically cast the value to the correct data type based on the structure.

- ☒ Variant ✓

