Started on	Wednesday, 16 April 2025, 12:07 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 16 April 2025, 12:10 PM
Time taken	3 mins 11 secs
Marks	7.00/10.00
Grade	**70.00** 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 each nested key exists and is accessed with `:`
- c. That VARIANT is cast to OBJECT first
- d. That `person` is not an array

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 orders.raw:items.0.price FROM orders;
- c. SELECT 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 length of the array
- b. The 0-based position of the element in the array
- c. Number of fields in the object
- d. Row number of the VARIANT

Question 6

Complete

Mark 0.00 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 VARIANT field with the value of `user`
- b. A JSON string
- c. A syntax error
- 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. VARIANT
- b. TEXT
- c. OBJECT
- d. STRING

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. SPLIT
- b. EXPLODE
- c. FLATTEN
- d. UNNEST

Question 9

Complete

Mark 0.00 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 can flatten arrays stored in a VARIANT column
- c. It returns multiple rows per input row if the array has multiple elements
- 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;