

# ARA-C01最新考證 - ARA-C01考試內容



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>> ARA-C01最新考證 <<

## 覆蓋全面的Snowflake ARA-C01最新考證是行業領先材料和經過驗證的 ARA-C01: SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification

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## 最新的 SnowPro Advanced Certification ARA-C01 免費考試真題 (Q63-Q68):

### 問題 #63

An event table has 150B rows and 1.5M micro-partitions, with the following statistics:

Column NDV\*

A\_ID 11K

C\_DATE 110

NAME 300K

EVENT\_ACT\_0 1.1G

EVENT\_ACT\_4 2.2G

\*NDV = Number of Distinct Values

What three clustering keys should be used, in order?

- A. C\_DATE, A\_ID, NAME
- B. A\_ID, NAME, C\_DATE
- C. C\_DATE, A\_ID, EVENT\_ACT\_4
- **D. C\_DATE, A\_ID, EVENT\_ACT\_0**

答案： D

解題說明：

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Snowflake SnowPro Architect exam scope and all publicly documented material:

Clustering keys are most beneficial when they improve micro-partition pruning for common filter patterns and when the chosen columns provide a useful ordering that co-locates data. A common heuristic is to place lower- cardinality columns earlier (to quickly narrow partitions) and then add a higher-cardinality column that further reduces scanned partitions for selective access paths. Here, C\_DATE has very low NDV (110), making it an excellent leading key to organize data by date and enable strong pruning for time-bound queries typical of event tables. Next, A\_ID (11K) is moderate cardinality and can further segment data within a date range, helping point lookups or narrow scans by identifier. For the third key, the options force choosing between very high-cardinality event activity columns; selecting EVENT\_ACT\_0 (1.1G) is preferable to EVENT\_ACT\_4 (2.2G) because it is comparatively less distinct while still supporting additional pruning when queries filter by that attribute. This ordering aligns with Snowflake guidance: keep keys few, ordered to match common predicates, and avoid excessively high-cardinality keys unless they directly match frequent selective filters.

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#### 問題 #64

A user has activated primary and secondary roles for a session.

What operation is the user prohibited from using as part of SQL actions in Snowflake using the secondary role?

- A. Delete
- B. Truncate
- C. Insert
- **D. Create**

答案： D

解題說明：

In Snowflake, when a user activates a secondary role during a session, certain privileges associated with DDL (Data Definition Language) operations are restricted. The CREATE statement, which falls under DDL operations, cannot be executed using a secondary role. This limitation is designed to enforce role-based access control and ensure that schema modifications are managed carefully, typically reserved for primary roles that have explicit permissions to modify database structures.

References: Snowflake's security and access control documentation specifying the limitations and capabilities of primary versus secondary roles in session management.

#### 問題 #65

Several in-house applications need to connect to Snowflake without browser access or redirect capabilities.

What is the Snowflake best practice for authentication?

- A. Use Snowflake OAuth.
- B. Use usernames and passwords.
- **C. Use key pair authentication with a service user.**
- D. Use external OAuth.

答案： C

解題說明：

For non-interactive, service-to-service authentication scenarios, Snowflake recommends key pair authentication using a service user (Answer D). This method avoids hardcoding passwords, supports automated rotation of credentials, and aligns with security best practices.

OAuth-based methods typically require browser redirects or user interaction, which are not available in this scenario. Username/password authentication introduces security risks and operational overhead. Key pair authentication enables strong, certificate-based security and is widely used in SnowPro Architect designs for applications, ETL tools, and automated workloads.

#### 問題 #66

A new user user\_01 is created within Snowflake. The following two commands are executed:

Command 1-> show grants to user user\_01;

Command 2 ~> show grants on user user\_01;

What inferences can be made about these commands?

- A. Command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user\_01 Command 2 defines which user owns user\_01
- B. Command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user\_01 Command 2 defines which role owns user\_01
- C. Command 1 defines which role owns user\_01 Command 2 defines all the grants which have been given to user\_01
- **D. Command 1 defines which user owns user\_01 Command 2 defines all the grants which have been given to user\_01**

答案: D

#### 問題 #67

What are purposes for creating a storage integration? (Choose three.)

- **A. Support multiple external stages using one single Snowflake object.**
- B. Create private VPC endpoints that allow direct, secure connectivity between VPCs without traversing the public internet.
- C. Control access to Snowflake data using a master encryption key that is maintained in the cloud provider's key management service.
- D. Manage credentials from multiple cloud providers in one single Snowflake object.
- **E. Store a generated identity and access management (IAM) entity for an external cloud provider regardless of the cloud provider that hosts the Snowflake account.**
- **F. Avoid supplying credentials when creating a stage or when loading or unloading data.**

答案: A,E,F

解題說明:

A storage integration is a Snowflake object that stores a generated identity and access management (IAM) entity for an external cloud provider, such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, or Microsoft Azure Blob Storage. This integration allows Snowflake to read data from and write data to an external storage location referenced in an external stage<sup>1</sup>.

One purpose of creating a storage integration is to support multiple external stages using one single Snowflake object. An integration can list buckets (and optional paths) that limit the locations users can specify when creating external stages that use the integration.

Note that many external stage objects can reference different buckets and paths and use the same storage integration for authentication<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, option C is correct.

Another purpose of creating a storage integration is to avoid supplying credentials when creating a stage or when loading or unloading data. Integrations are named, first-class Snowflake objects that avoid the need for passing explicit cloud provider credentials such as secret keys or access tokens. Integration objects store an IAM user ID, and an administrator in your organization grants the IAM user permissions in the cloud provider account<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, option D is correct.

A third purpose of creating a storage integration is to store a generated IAM entity for an external cloud provider regardless of the cloud provider that hosts the Snowflake account. For example, you can create a storage integration for Amazon S3 even if your Snowflake account is hosted on Azure or Google Cloud Platform. This allows you to access data across different cloud platforms using Snowflake<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, option B is correct.

Option A is incorrect, because creating a storage integration does not control access to Snowflake data using a master encryption key. Snowflake encrypts all data using a hierarchical key model, and the master encryption key is managed by Snowflake or by the customer using a cloud provider's key management service. This is independent of the storage integration feature<sup>2</sup>.

Option E is incorrect, because creating a storage integration does not create private VPC endpoints. Private VPC endpoints are a network configuration option that allow direct, secure connectivity between VPCs without traversing the public internet. This is also independent of the storage integration feature<sup>3</sup>.

Option F is incorrect, because creating a storage integration does not manage credentials from multiple cloud providers in one single Snowflake object. A storage integration is specific to one cloud provider, and you need to create separate integrations for each

cloud provider you want to access4.

## 問題 #68

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