2026 Professional ARA-C01: SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Demo Test

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
A user is executing the following command sequentially within a timeframe of 10 minutes from start to finish:
What would be the output of this query?

- A. Syntax error line 1 at position 58 unexpected 'at'.
- B. The offset -> is not a valid clause in the clone operation.
- C. Time Travel data is not available for table T_SALES.
- D. Table T_SALES_CLONE successfully created.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The query is executing a clone operation on an existing table t_sales with an offset to account for the retention time. The syntax used is correct for cloning a table in Snowflake, and the use of the at(offset => -60*30) clause is valid. This specifies that the clone should be based on the state of the table 30 minutes prior (60 seconds * 30). Assuming the table t_sales exists and has been modified within the last 30 minutes, and considering the data_retention_time_in_days is set to 1 day (which enables time travel queries for the past
24 hours), the table t_sales_clone would be successfully created based on the state of t_sales 30 minutes before the clone command was issued.

NEW QUESTION # 37
A retailer's enterprise data organization is exploring the use of Data Vault 2.0 to model its data lake solution.
A Snowflake Architect has been asked to provide recommendations for using Data Vault 2.0 on Snowflake.
What should the Architect tell the data organization? (Select TWO).

- A. Change data capture can be performed using the Data Vault 2.0 HASH_DIFF concept.
- B. Change data capture can be performed using the Data Vault 2.0 HASH_DELTA concept.
- C. Using the multi-table insert feature, multiple Point-in-Time (PIT) tables can be loaded sequentially from a single join query from the data vault.
- D. Using the multi-table insert feature in Snowflake, multiple Point-in-Time (PIT) tables can be loaded in parallel from a single join query from the data vault.
- E. There are performance challenges when using Snowflake to load multiple Point-in-Time (PIT) tables in parallel from a single join query from the data vault.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Data Vault 2.0 on Snowflake supports the HASH_DIFF concept for change data capture, which is a method to detect changes in the data by comparing the hash values of the records. Additionally, Snowflake's multi-table insert feature allows for the loading of multiple PIT tables in parallel from a single join query, which can significantly streamline the data loading process and improve performance1.
References =
*Snowflake's documentation on multi-table inserts1
*Blog post on optimizing Data Vault architecture on Snowflake2

NEW QUESTION # 38
A company's daily Snowflake workload consists of a huge number of concurrent queries triggered between
9pm and 11pm. At the individual level, these queries are smaller statements that get completed within a short time period.
What configuration can the company's Architect implement to enhance the performance of this workload?
(Choose two.)

- A. Enable a multi-clustered virtual warehouse in maximized mode during the workload duration.
- B. Set the MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL to a higher value than its default value of 8 at the virtual warehouse level.
- C. Reduce the amount of data that is being processed through this workload.
- D. Set the connection timeout to a higher value than its default.
- E. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse to size X-Large.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
These two configuration options can enhance the performance of the workload that consists of a huge number of concurrent queries that are smaller and faster.
* Enabling a multi-clustered virtual warehouse in maximized mode allows the warehouse to scale out automatically by adding more clusters as soon as the current cluster is fully loaded, regardless of the number of queries in the queue. This can improve the concurrency and throughput of the workload by minimizing or preventing queuing. The maximized mode is suitable for workloads that require high performance and low latency, and are less sensitive to credit consumption1.
* Setting the MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL to a higher value than its default value of 8 at the virtual warehouse level allows the warehouse to run more queries concurrently on each cluster. This can
* improve the utilization and efficiency of the warehouse resources, especially for smaller and faster queries that do not require a lot of processing power. The MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL parameter can be set when creating or modifying a warehouse, and it can be changed at any time2.
References:
* Snowflake Documentation: Scaling Policy for Multi-cluster Warehouses
* Snowflake Documentation: MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL

NEW QUESTION # 39
A company is designing a process for importing a large amount of IoT JSON data from cloud storage into Snowflake. New sets of IoT data get generated and uploaded approximately every 5 minutes.
Once the IoT data is in Snowflake, the company needs up-to-date information from an external vendor to join to the data. This data is then presented to users through a dashboard that shows different levels of aggregation. The external vendor is a Snowflake customer.
What solution will MINIMIZE complexity and MAXIMIZE performance?

- A. 1. Create an external table over the JSON data in cloud storage.
  2. Create a task that runs every 5 minutes to run a transformation procedure on new data, based on a saved timestamp.
  3. Ask the vendor to expose an API so an external function can be used to generate a call to join the data back to the IoT data in the transformation procedure.
  4. Give the transformed table access to the dashboard tool.
  5. Perform the aggregations on the dashboard tool.
- B. 1. Create an external table over the JSON data in cloud storage.
  2. Create a task that runs every 5 minutes to run a transformation procedure on new data based on a saved timestamp.
  3. Ask the vendor to create a data share with the required data that can be imported into the company's Snowflake account.
  4. Join the vendor's data back to the IoT data using a transformation procedure.
  5. Create views over the larger dataset to perform the aggregations required by the dashboard.
  6. Give the views access to the dashboard tool.
- C. 1. Create a Snowpipe to bring the JSON data into Snowflake.
  2. Use streams and tasks to trigger a transformation procedure when new JSON data arrives.
  3. Ask the vendor to expose an API so an external function call can be made to join the vendor's data back to the IoT data in a transformation procedure.
  4. Create materialized views over the larger dataset to perform the aggregations required by the dashboard.
  5. Give the materialized views access to the dashboard tool.
- D. 1. Create a Snowpipe to bring the JSON data into Snowflake.
  2. Use streams and tasks to trigger a transformation procedure when new JSON data arrives.
  3. Ask the vendor to create a data share with the required data that is then imported into the Snowflake account.
  4. Join the vendor's data back to the IoT data in a transformation procedure
  5. Create materialized views over the larger dataset to perform the aggregations required by the dashboard.
  6. Give the materialized views access to the dashboard tool.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Using Snowpipe for continuous, automated data ingestion minimizes the need for manual intervention and ensures that data is available in Snowflake promptly after it is generated. Leveraging Snowflake's data sharing capabilities allows for efficient and secure access to the vendor's data without the need for complex API integrations. Materialized views provide pre-aggregated data for fast access, which is ideal for dashboards that require high performance1234.
Reference =
* Snowflake Documentation on Snowpipe4
* Snowflake Documentation on Secure Data Sharing2
* Best Practices for Data Ingestion with Snowflake1

NEW QUESTION # 40
What built-in Snowflake features make use of the change tracking metadata for a table? (Choose two.)

- A. The MERGE command
- B. The CHANGES clause
- C. The UPSERT command
- D. A STREAM object
- E. The CHANGE_DATA_CAPTURE command

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In Snowflake, the change tracking metadata for a table is utilized by the MERGE command and the STREAM object. The MERGE command uses change tracking to determine how to apply updates and inserts efficiently based on differences between source and target tables. STREAM objects, on the other hand, specifically capture and store change data, enabling incremental processing based on changes made to a table since the last stream offset was committed.
Reference: Snowflake Documentation on MERGE and STREAM Objects.

NEW QUESTION # 41
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