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Snowflake ARA-C01 certification exam is a globally recognized certification that demonstrates a candidate's advanced proficiency in Snowflake architecture, data modeling, and performance optimization. SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification certification is highly valued in the industry and provides a competitive advantage to individuals who hold it. The Snowflake ARA-C01 Certification Exam is an excellent way for Snowflake architects to demonstrate their expertise and advance their careers in the field of data warehousing.

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69
An Architect is using SnowCD to investigate a connectivity issue.
Which system function will provide a list of endpoints that the network must be able to access to use a specific Snowflake account, leveraging private connectivity?

- A. SYSTEMSALLOWLIST ()
- B. SYSTEMSGET_PRIVATELINK
- C. SYSTEMSALLOWLIST_PRIVATELINK ()
- D. SYSTEMSAUTHORIZE_PRIVATELINK

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 70
A healthcare company is deploying a Snowflake account that may include Personal Health Information (PHI).
The company must ensure compliance with all relevant privacy standards.
Which best practice recommendations will meet data protection and compliance requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Rewrite SQL queries to eliminate projections of PHI data based on current_role().
- B. Use, at minimum, the Business Critical edition of Snowflake.
- C. Create Dynamic Data Masking policies and apply them to columns that contain PHI.
- D. Use the External Tokenization feature to obfuscate sensitive data.
- E. Use the Internal Tokenization feature to obfuscate sensitive data.
- F. Avoid sharing data with partner organizations.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
* A healthcare company that handles PHI data must ensure compliance with relevant privacy standards, such as HIPAA, HITRUST, and GDPR. Snowflake provides several features and best practices to help customers meet their data protection and compliance requirements1.
* One best practice recommendation is to use, at minimum, the Business Critical edition of Snowflake. This edition provides the highest level of data protection and security, including end-to-end encryption with customer-managed keys, enhanced object-level security, and HIPAA and HITRUST compliance2. Therefore, option A is correct.
* Another best practice recommendation is to create Dynamic Data Masking policies and apply them to columns that contain PHI. Dynamic Data Masking is a feature that allows masking or redacting sensitive data based on the current user's role. This way, only authorized users can view the unmasked data, while others will see masked values, such as NULL, asterisks, or random characters3. Therefore, option B is correct.
* A third best practice recommendation is to use the External Tokenization feature to obfuscate sensitive data. External Tokenization is a feature that allows replacing sensitive data with tokens that are generated and stored by an external service, such as Protegrity. This way, the original data is never stored or processed by Snowflake, and only authorized users can access the tokenized data through the external service4. Therefore, option D is correct.
* Option C is incorrect, because the Internal Tokenization feature is not available in Snowflake. Snowflake does not provide any native tokenization functionality, but only supports integration with external tokenization services4.
* Option E is incorrect, because rewriting SQL queries to eliminate projections of PHI data based on current_role() is not a best practice. This approach is error-prone, inefficient, and hard to maintain. A better alternative is to use Dynamic Data Masking

policies, which can automatically mask data based on the user's role without modifying the queries3.
* Option F is incorrect, because avoiding sharing data with partner organizations is not a best practice.
Snowflake enables secure and governed data sharing with internal and external consumers, such as business units, customers, or partners. Data sharing does not involve copying or moving data, but only granting access privileges to the shared objects. Data sharing can also leverage Dynamic Data Masking and External Tokenization features to protect sensitive data5.
References: : Snowflake's Security & Compliance Reports : Snowflake Editions : Dynamic Data Masking : External Tokenization : Secure Data Sharing

NEW QUESTION # 71
What is a valid object hierarchy when building a Snowflake environment?

- A. Account --> Schema > Table --> Stage
- B. Account --> Database --> Schema --> Warehouse
- C. Organization --> Account --> Stage --> Table --> View
- D. Organization --> Account --> Database --> Schema --> Stage

Answer: D

Explanation:
This is the valid object hierarchy when building a Snowflake environment, according to the Snowflake documentation and the web search results. Snowflake is a cloud data platform that supports various types of objects, such as databases, schemas, tables, views, stages, warehouses, and more. These objects are organized in a hierarchical structure, as follows:
* Organization: An organization is the top-level entity that represents a group of Snowflake accounts that are related by business needs or ownership. An organization can have one or more accounts, and can enable features such as cross-account data sharing, billing and usage reporting, and single sign-on across accounts12.
* Account: An account is the primary entity that represents a Snowflake customer. An account can have one or more databases, schemas, stages, warehouses, and other objects. An account can also have one or more users, roles, and security integrations. An account is associated with a specific cloud platform, region, and Snowflake edition34.
* Database: A database is a logical grouping of schemas. A database can have one or more schemas, and can store structured, semi-structured, or unstructured data. A database can also have properties such as retention time, encryption, and ownership56.
* Schema: A schema is a logical grouping of tables, views, stages, and other objects. A schema can have one or more objects, and can define the namespace and access control for the objects. A schema can also have properties such as ownership and default warehouse .
* Stage: A stage is a named location that references the files in external or internal storage. A stage can be used to load data into Snowflake tables using the COPY INTO command, or to unload data from Snowflake tables using the COPY INTO LOCATION command. A stage can be created at the account, database, or schema level, and can have properties such as file format, encryption, and credentials .
The other options listed are not valid object hierarchies, because they either omit or misplace some objects in the structure. For example, option A omits the organization level and places the warehouse under the schema level, which is incorrect. Option C omits the organization, account, and stage levels, and places the table under the schema level, which is incorrect. Option D omits the database level and places the stage and table under the account level, which is incorrect.
Snowflake Documentation: Organizations
Snowflake Blog: Introducing Organizations in Snowflake
Snowflake Documentation: Accounts
Snowflake Blog: Understanding Snowflake Account Structures
Snowflake Documentation: Databases
Snowflake Blog: How to Create a Database in Snowflake
[Snowflake Documentation: Schemas]
[Snowflake Blog: How to Create a Schema in Snowflake]
[Snowflake Documentation: Stages]
[Snowflake Blog: How to Use Stages in Snowflake]

NEW QUESTION # 72
An Architect needs to design a solution for building environments for development, test, and pre-production, all located in a single Snowflake account. The environments should be based on production data.
Which solution would be MOST cost-effective and performant?

- A. Use a Snowflake task to trigger a stored procedure to copy data.

- B. Use zero-copy cloning into permanent tables.
- C. Use zero-copy cloning into transient tables.
- D. Use CREATE TABLE ... AS SELECT (CTAS) statements.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Zero-copy cloning is a feature in Snowflake that allows for the creation of a clone of a database, schema, or table without duplicating any data, which is cost-effective as it saves on storage costs. Transient tables are temporary and do not incur storage costs for the time they are not accessed, making them a cost-effective option for development, test, and pre-production environments that do not require the durability of permanent tables123.
References
*Snowflake Documentation on Zero-Copy Cloning3.
*Articles discussing the cost-effectiveness and performance benefits of zero-copy cloning12.

NEW QUESTION # 73
Which metrics below will help you take a decision if you need to resize your warehouse?

- A. QUERY_HISTORY.REMOTE_SPILLAGE_BYTES
- B. QUERY_HISTORY.SCANNED_ROWS
- C. QUERY_HISTORY.BYTES_SCANNED

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 74
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