

Free PDF Quiz Professional Snowflake - Exam ARA-C01 Overview

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect (ARA-C01)

32 Real Exam Question and Answers



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To take the Snowflake ARA-C01 Certification Exam, candidates must have already achieved the SnowPro Core Certification, which validates their foundational knowledge of Snowflake. The ARA-C01 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios and solve complex problems related to Snowflake architecture and implementation. ARA-C01 exam consists of multiple-choice questions, scenario-based questions, and hands-on exercises that test the candidate's practical skills.

To prepare for the SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Exam, candidates must have a strong foundation in Snowflake architecture and design principles. They must also have practical experience in implementing Snowflake solutions in real-world scenarios. ARA-C01 Exam consists of multiple-choice questions and performance-based tasks that require candidates to apply their knowledge of Snowflake architecture to solve complex problems. Successful candidates receive a SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification, which is valid for two years and can be renewed by passing a recertification exam.

The Snowflake ARA-C01 exam consists of 90 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within two hours. The questions are designed to test an individual's knowledge of Snowflake's architecture, including multi-cluster warehouses, virtual warehouses, and resource management. It also covers topics such as data modeling, security, performance optimization, and data integration.

>> **Exam ARA-C01 Overview** <<

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q141-Q146):

NEW QUESTION # 141

Why might a Snowflake Architect use a star schema model rather than a 3NF model when designing a data architecture to run in Snowflake? (Select TWO).

- A. Snowflake cannot handle the joins implied in a 3NF data model.
- B. The Architect wants to remove data duplication from the data stored in Snowflake.
- C. The Architect is designing a landing zone to receive raw data into Snowflake.
- **D. The BI tool needs a data model that allows users to summarize facts across different dimensions, or to drill down from the summaries.**
- **E. The Architect wants to present a simple flattened single view of the data to a particular group of end users.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

A star schema model is a type of dimensional data model that consists of a single fact table and multiple dimension tables. A 3NF model is a type of relational data model that follows the third normal form, which eliminates data redundancy and ensures referential integrity. A Snowflake Architect might use a star schema model rather than a 3NF model when designing a data architecture to run in Snowflake for the following reasons:

* A star schema model is more suitable for analytical queries that require aggregating and slicing data across different dimensions, such as those performed by a BI tool. A 3NF model is more suitable for transactional queries that require inserting, updating, and deleting individual records.

* A star schema model is simpler and faster to query than a 3NF model, as it involves fewer joins and less complex SQL statements. A 3NF model is more complex and slower to query, as it involves more joins and more complex SQL statements.

* A star schema model can provide a simple flattened single view of the data to a particular group of end users, such as business analysts or data scientists, who need to explore and visualize the data. A 3NF model can provide a more detailed and normalized view of the data to a different group of end users, such as application developers or data engineers, who need to maintain and update the data.

The other options are not valid reasons for choosing a star schema model over a 3NF model in Snowflake:

* Snowflake can handle the joins implied in a 3NF data model, as it supports ANSI SQL and has a powerful query engine that can optimize and execute complex queries efficiently.

* The Architect can use both star schema and 3NF models to remove data duplication from the data stored in Snowflake, as both models can enforce data integrity and avoid data anomalies. However, the trade-off is that a star schema model may have more data redundancy than a 3NF model, as it denormalizes the data for faster query performance, while a 3NF model may have less data redundancy than a star schema model, as it normalizes the data for easier data maintenance.

* The Architect can use both star schema and 3NF models to design a landing zone to receive raw data into Snowflake, as both models can accommodate different types of data sources and formats. However, the choice of the model may depend on the purpose and scope of the landing zone, such as whether it is a temporary or permanent storage, whether it is a staging area or a data lake, and whether it is a single source or a multi-source integration.

References:

- * Snowflake Architect Training
- * Data Modeling: Understanding the Star and Snowflake Schemas
- * Data Vault vs Star Schema vs Third Normal Form: Which Data Model to Use?
- * Star Schema vs Snowflake Schema: 5 Key Differences
- * Dimensional Data Modeling - Snowflake schema
- * Star schema vs Snowflake Schema

NEW QUESTION # 142

You are a snowflake architect in an organization. The business team came to to deploy an use case which requires you to load some data which they can visualize through tableau. Everyday new data comes in and the old data is no longer required.

What type of table you will use in this case to optimize cost

- A. PERMANENT
- B. TEMPORARY
- **C. TRANSIENT**

Answer: C

Explanation:

* A transient table is a type of table in Snowflake that does not have a Fail-safe period and can have a Time Travel retention period of either 0 or 1 day. Transient tables are suitable for temporary or intermediate data that can be easily reproduced or replicated¹.

* A temporary table is a type of table in Snowflake that is automatically dropped when the session ends or the current user logs out. Temporary tables do not incur any storage costs, but they are not visible to other users or sessions².

* A permanent table is a type of table in Snowflake that has a Fail-safe period and a Time Travel retention period of up to 90 days. Permanent tables are suitable for persistent and durable data that needs to be protected from accidental or malicious deletion³.

* In this case, the use case requires loading some data that can be visualized through Tableau. The data is updated every day and the old data is no longer required. Therefore, the best type of table to use in this

* case to optimize cost is a transient table, because it does not incur any Fail-safe costs and it can have a short Time Travel retention period of 0 or 1 day. This way, the data can be loaded and queried by Tableau, and then deleted or overwritten without incurring any unnecessary storage costs.

References: : Transient Tables : Temporary Tables : Understanding & Using Time Travel

NEW QUESTION # 143

You have a medium warehouse with auto suspend of 5 minutes. You ran a query on table#1. After 10 minutes, you ran a query that joins table#1 and table#2, but you see that the query did not use data cache.

Why?

- A. Joins cannot use any type of cache
- **B. When a warehouse is suspended, it may lose its data cache**
- C. The query that ran the second time is completely different from query that ran on table#1, hence it will not be able to use data cache

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 144

Remote service in external function can be an AWS Lambda function

- **A. TRUE**
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 145

An Architect has designed a data pipeline that is receiving small CSV files from multiple sources. All of the files are landing in one location. Specific files are filtered for loading into Snowflake tables using the copy command. The loading performance is poor. What changes can be made to improve the data loading performance?

- A. Change the file format from CSV to JSON.
- B. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse.
- C. Create a specific storage landing bucket to avoid file scanning.
- **D. Create a multi-cluster warehouse and merge smaller files to create bigger files.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation, the data loading performance can be improved by following some best practices and guidelines for preparing and staging the data files. One of the recommendations is to aim for data files that are roughly 100-250 MB (or larger) in size compressed, as this will optimize the number of parallel operations for a load. Smaller files should be aggregated and larger files should be split to achieve this size range. Another recommendation is to use a multi-cluster warehouse for loading, as this will allow for scaling up or out the compute resources depending on the load demand. A single-cluster warehouse may not be able to handle the load concurrency and throughput efficiently. Therefore, by creating a multi-cluster warehouse and merging smaller files to create bigger files, the data loading performance can be improved. Reference:

Data Loading Considerations

Preparing Your Data Files

Planning a Data Load

NEW QUESTION # 146

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