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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q129-Q134):

NEW QUESTION # 129
What is a valid object hierarchy when building a Snowflake environment?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.
References:
* 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 # 130
Which columns can be included in an external table schema? (Select THREE).

- A. METADATASEXTERNAL TABLE PARTITION
- **B. VALUE**
- **C. METADAT A$ FILENAME**

- D. METADATASROW_ID
- E. METADATASISUPDATE
- F. METADATAS FILE_ROW_NUMBER

Answer: B,C,F

Explanation:
An external table schema defines the columns and data types of the data stored in an external stage. All external tables include the following columns by default:
VALUE: A VARIANT type column that represents a single row in the external file.
METADATA$FILENAME: A pseudocolumn that identifies the name of each staged data file included in the external table, including its path in the stage.
METADATA$FILE_ROW_NUMBER: A pseudocolumn that shows the row number for each record in a staged data file.
You can also create additional virtual columns as expressions using the VALUE column and/or the pseudocolumns. However, the following columns are not valid for external tables and cannot be included in the schema:
METADATASROW_ID: This column is only available for internal tables and shows the unique identifier for each row in the table.
METADATASISUPDATE: This column is only available for internal tables and shows whether the row was inserted or updated by a merge operation.
METADATASEXTERNAL TABLE PARTITION: This column is not a valid column name and does not exist in Snowflake.

NEW QUESTION # 131
A Snowflake Architect is designing a multiple-account design strategy.
This strategy will be MOST cost-effective with which scenarios? (Select TWO).

- A. The company needs to share data between two databases, where one must support Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) compliance but the other one does not.
- B. The company wants to clone a production database that resides on AWS to a development database that resides on Azure.
- C. The company security policy mandates the use of different Active Directory instances for the development, test, and production environments.
- D. The company must use a specific network policy for certain users to allow and block given IP addresses.
- E. The company needs to support different role-based access control features for the development, test, and production environments.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
B: When dealing with PCI DSS compliance, having separate accounts can be beneficial because it enables strong isolation of environments that handle sensitive data from those that do not. By segregating the compliant from non-compliant resources, an organization can limit the scope of compliance, thus making it a cost-effective strategy.
D: Different Active Directory instances can be managed more effectively and securely when separated into different accounts. This approach allows for distinct identity and access management policies, which can enforce security requirements and minimize the risk of access policy errors between environments.

NEW QUESTION # 132
Company A would like to share data in Snowflake with Company B. Company B is not on the same cloud platform as Company A. What is required to allow data sharing between these two companies?

- A. Setup data replication to the region and cloud platform where the consumer resides.
- B. Ensure that all views are persisted, as views cannot be shared across cloud platforms.
- C. Company A and Company B must agree to use a single cloud platform: Data sharing is only possible if the companies share the same cloud provider.
- D. Create a pipeline to write shared data to a cloud storage location in the target cloud provider.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect documents and learning resources, the requirement to allow data sharing between two companies that are not on the same cloud platform is to set up data replication to the region and cloud platform where the

consumer resides. Data replication is a feature of Snowflake that enables copying databases across accounts in different regions and cloud platforms. Data replication allows data providers to securely share data with data consumers across different regions and cloud platforms by creating a replica database in the consumer's account. The replica database is read-only and automatically synchronized with the primary database in the provider's account. Data replication is useful for scenarios where data sharing is not possible or desirable due to latency, compliance, or security reasons1. The other options are incorrect because they are not required or feasible to allow data sharing between two companies that are not on the same cloud platform. Option A is incorrect because creating a pipeline to write shared data to a cloud storage location in the target cloud provider is not a secure or efficient way of sharing data. It would require additional steps to load the data from the cloud storage to the consumer's account, and it would not leverage the benefits of Snowflake's data sharing features. Option B is incorrect because ensuring that all views are persisted is not relevant for data sharing across cloud platforms. Views can be shared across cloud platforms as long as they reference objects in the same database. Persisting views is an option to improve the performance of querying views, but it is not required for data sharing2. Option D is incorrect because Company A and Company B do not need to agree to use a single cloud platform. Data sharing is possible across different cloud platforms using data replication or other methods, such as listings or auto-fulfillment3. References: Replicating Databases Across Multiple Accounts | Snowflake Documentation, Persisting Views | Snowflake Documentation, Sharing Data Across Regions and Cloud Platforms | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 133
Which data models can be used when modeling tables in a Snowflake environment? (Select THREE).

- A. Graph model
- B. Data lake
- C. Data vault
- D. Bayesian hierarchical model
- E. Inmon/3NF
- F. Dimensional/Kimball

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:
Snowflake is a cloud data platform that supports various data models for modeling tables in a Snowflake environment. The data models can be classified into two categories: dimensional and normalized.
Dimensional data models are designed to optimize query performance and ease of use for business intelligence and analytics. Normalized data models are designed to reduce data redundancy and ensure data integrity for transactional and operational systems. The following are some of the data models that can be used in Snowflake:
* Dimensional/Kimball: This is a popular dimensional data model that uses a star or snowflake schema to organize data into fact and dimension tables. Fact tables store quantitative measures and foreign keys to dimension tables. Dimension tables store descriptive attributes and hierarchies. A star schema has a single denormalized dimension table for each dimension, while a snowflake schema has multiple normalized dimension tables for each dimension. Snowflake supports both star and snowflake schemas, and allows users to create views and joins to simplify queries.
* Inmon/3NF: This is a common normalized data model that uses a third normal form (3NF) schema to organize data into entities and relationships. 3NF schema eliminates data duplication and ensures data consistency by applying three rules: 1) every column in a table must depend on the primary key, 2) every column in a table must depend on the whole primary key, not a part of it, and 3) every column in a table must depend only on the primary key, not on other columns. Snowflake supports 3NF schema and allows users to create referential integrity constraints and foreign key relationships to enforce data quality.
* Data vault: This is a hybrid data model that combines the best practices of dimensional and normalized data models to create a scalable, flexible, and resilient data warehouse. Data vault schema consists of three types of tables: hubs, links, and satellites. Hubs store business keys and metadata for each entity.
Links store associations and relationships between entities. Satellites store descriptive attributes and historical changes for each entity or relationship. Snowflake supports data vault schema and allows users to leverage its features such as time travel, zero-copy cloning, and secure data sharing to implement data vault methodology.
What is Data Modeling? | Snowflake, Snowflake Schema in Data Warehouse Model - GeeksforGeeks, [Data Vault 2.0 Modeling with Snowflake]

NEW QUESTION # 134
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