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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q149-Q154):

NEW QUESTION # 149
An Architect is integrating an application that needs to read and write data to Snowflake without installing any additional software on the application server.
How can this requirement be met?

- A. Use SnowSQL.
- B. Use the Snowflake ODBC driver.

- C. Use the Snowpipe REST API.
- D. Use the Snowflake SQL REST API.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Snowflake SQL REST API is a REST API that you can use to access and update data in a Snowflake database. You can use this API to execute standard queries and most DDL and DML statements. This API can be used to develop custom applications and integrations that can read and write data to Snowflake without installing any additional software on the application server. Option A is not correct because SnowSQL is a command-line client that requires installation and configuration on the application server. Option B is not correct because the Snowpipe REST API is used to load data from cloud storage into Snowflake tables, not to read or write data to Snowflake. Option D is not correct because the Snowflake ODBC driver is a software component that enables applications to connect to Snowflake using the ODBC protocol, which also requires installation and configuration on the application server. References: The answer can be verified from Snowflake's official documentation on the Snowflake SQL REST API available on their website. Here are some relevant links:
* Snowflake SQL REST API | Snowflake Documentation
* Introduction to the SQL API | Snowflake Documentation
* Submitting a Request to Execute SQL Statements | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 150
It is recommended to assign ACCOUNTADMIN role to atleast two user

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 151
Two queries are run on the customer_address table:
create or replace TABLE CUSTOMER_ADDRESS (CA_ADDRESS_SK NUMBER(38,0), CA_ADDRESS_ID VARCHAR(16), CA_STREET_NUMBER VARCHAR(IO) CA_STREET_NAME VARCHAR(60), CA_STREET_TYPE VARCHAR(15), CA_SUITE_NUMBER VARCHAR(10), CA_CITY VARCHAR(60), CA_COUNTY VARCHAR(30), CA_STATE VARCHAR(2), CA_ZIP VARCHAR(10), CA_COUNTRY VARCHAR(20), CA_GMT_OFFSET NUMBER(5,2), CA_LOCATION_TYPE VARCHAR(20)); ALTER TABLE DEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESS ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION ON SUBSTRING(CA_ADDRESS_ID); Which queries will benefit from the use of the search optimization service? (Select TWO).

- A. select * from DEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESS Where CA_ADDRESS_ID LIKE '%BAAASKD%';
- B. select * from DEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESS Where CA_ADDRESS_ID NOT LIKE '%AAAAAAAAPHPPL%';
- C. select * from DEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESS Where CA_ADDRESS_ID LIKE '%PHPP%';
- D. select * from DEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESS Where CA_ADDRESS_ID= substring('AAAAAAAAPHPPLBAAASKDJHASLKDJHASKJD',1,16);
- E. select * from DEMO_DB.DEMO_SCH.CUSTOMER_ADDRESS Where substring(CA_ADDRESS_ID,1,8)= substring('AAAAAAAAPHPPLBAAASKDJHASLKDJHASKJD',1,8);

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
The use of the search optimization service in Snowflake is particularly effective when queries involve operations that match exact substrings or start from the beginning of a string. The ALTER TABLE command adding search optimization specifically for substrings on the CA_ADDRESS_ID field allows the service to create an optimized search path for queries using substring matches.
Option A benefits because it directly matches a substring from the start of the CA_ADDRESS_ID, aligning with the optimization's capability to quickly locate records based on the beginning segments of strings.
Option B also benefits, despite performing a full equality check, because it essentially compares the full length of CA_ADDRESS_ID to a substring, which can leverage the substring index for efficient retrieval.
Options C, D, and E involve patterns that do not start from the beginning of the string or use negations, which are not optimized by the search optimization service configured for starting substring matches.

Reference: Snowflake's documentation on the use of search optimization for substring matching in SQL queries.

NEW QUESTION # 152
A user is executing the following command sequentially within a timeframe of 10 minutes from start to finish:

```
use role sysadmin;
use warehouse compute_wh;
use schema sales.public;
create table t_sales (numeric integer) data_retention_time_in_days=1;
create or replace table t_sales_clone clone t_sales at(offset => -60*30);
```

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 # 153
What is a characteristic of Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) as used in Snowflake?

- A. A user can create managed access schemas to support current and future grants and ensure only object owners can grant privileges to other roles.
- B. A user can create managed access schemas to support future grants and ensure only schema owners can grant privileges to other roles.
- C. A user can use a "super-user" access along with securityadmin to bypass authorization checks and access all databases, schemas, and underlying objects.
- D. Privileges can be granted at the database level and can be inherited by all underlying objects.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) is the Snowflake Access Control Framework that allows privileges to be granted by object owners to roles, and roles, in turn, can be assigned to users to restrict or allow actions to be performed on objects. A characteristic of RBAC as used in Snowflake is:
* Privileges can be granted at the database level and can be inherited by all underlying objects. This means that a role that has a certain privilege on a database, such as CREATE SCHEMA or USAGE, can also perform the same action on any schema, table, view, or other object within that database, unless explicitly revoked. This simplifies the access control management and reduces the number of grants required.
* A user can create managed access schemas to support future grants and ensure only schema owners can grant privileges to other roles. This means that a user can create a schema with the MANAGED ACCESS option, which changes the default behavior of object ownership and privilege granting within the schema. In a managed access schema, object owners lose the ability to grant privileges on their objects to other roles, and only the schema owner or a role with the MANAGE GRANTS privilege can do so. This enhances the security and governance of the schema and its objects.
The other options are not characteristics of RBAC as used in Snowflake:
* A user can use a "super-user" access along with securityadmin to bypass authorization checks and access all databases, schemas, and underlying objects. This is not true, as there is no such thing as a
"super-user" access in Snowflake. The securityadmin role is a predefined role that can manage users and roles, but it does not have any privileges on any database objects by default. To access any object, the securityadmin role must be explicitly granted the

appropriate privilege by the object owner or another role with the grant option.
* A user can create managed access schemas to support current and future grants and ensure only object owners can grant privileges to other roles. This is not true, as this contradicts the definition of a managed access schema. In a managed access schema, object owners cannot grant privileges on their objects to other roles, and only the schema owner or a role with the MANAGE GRANTS privilege can do so.
Overview of Access Control
A Functional Approach For Snowflake's Role-Based Access Controls
Snowflake Role-Based Access Control simplified
Snowflake RBAC security prefers role inheritance to role composition
Overview of Snowflake Role Based Access Control

NEW QUESTION # 154
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