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Snowflake ARA-C01 (SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification) Certification Exam is an industry-recognized certification that validates the advanced skills and knowledge of professionals in designing and implementing Snowflake solutions. It is a comprehensive exam that covers a wide range of topics, including Snowflake architecture, security, performance optimization, data modeling, and integration with other technologies. SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification certification is ideal for professionals who are responsible for managing Snowflake solutions for their organizations and want to demonstrate their expertise in this area.

Snowflake ARA-C01 Exam is a timed, multiple-choice exam that contains 75 questions. Candidates have 120 minutes to complete the exam, and they must score at least 70% to pass. ARA-C01 exam is available in English, Japanese, and Spanish, and can be taken online from anywhere in the world. Successful candidates will receive a digital badge and certificate, which they can use to showcase their expertise in Snowflake architecture.

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Exam ARA-C01 Tests - Valid ARA-C01 Exam Objectives

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Snowflake ARA-C01 (SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification) is a professional certification exam designed to validate the skills and knowledge of data architects and engineers who specialize in designing and implementing complex Snowflake cloud data platforms. SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification certification exam is recognized globally by companies that use Snowflake for their data management, warehousing, and analytics needs.

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q105-Q110):

NEW QUESTION # 105
An Architect is defining transaction rules to adhere to ACID properties to ensure that executed statements are either committed or rolled back. Based on this scenario, what characteristics of transactions should be considered? (Select TWO).

- A. An explicit transaction can be started by executing a BEGIN TRANSACTION statement and can be ended by executing an END TRANSACTION statement.
- B. Explicit transactions should contain only DML statements and query statements. All DDL statements implicitly commit active transactions.
- C. The autocommit setting can be changed inside a stored procedure.
- D. Explicit transactions should contain DDL, DML, and query statements.
- E. An explicit transaction can be started by executing a BEGIN WORK statement and can be ended by executing a COMMIT WORK statement.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From Snowflake SnowPro Architect exam scope and all publicly documented material:
Snowflake supports transactional behavior for DML (and SELECT statements within a transaction context), but DDL statements have special behavior: many DDL operations implicitly commit the current transaction.
Because of that, mixing DDL with DML inside an explicit transaction undermines the "all-or-nothing" rollback expectations and complicates ACID-driven rules. Therefore, a key design characteristic is that explicit transactions should generally be limited to DML and query statements, while recognizing that DDL can implicitly commit and break transactional boundaries (Choice C).
Additionally, Snowflake supports explicit transaction control statements using standard SQL forms; BEGIN WORK and COMMIT WORK are valid ways to open and close an explicit transaction (Choice D). From an architecting standpoint, this matters for pipeline design, error handling, and idempotency: multi-step loads/merges should group logically atomic DML steps into an explicit transaction so they commit together or roll back together, but DDL (like CREATE
/ALTER) should be separated or executed with full awareness of implicit commits. This is consistent with SnowPro Architect expectations around reliable data engineering patterns and correctness under failure.
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NEW QUESTION # 106
Which Snowflake objects can be used in a data share? (Select TWO).

- A. Secure view
- B. External table
- C. Standard view
- D. Stored procedure
- E. Stream

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 107

How can an Architect enable optimal clustering to enhance performance for different access paths on a given table?

- A. Create multiple materialized views with different cluster keys.
- B. Create multiple clustering keys for a table.
- C. Create a clustering key that contains all columns used in the access paths.
- D. Create super projections that will automatically create clustering.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect documents and learning resources, the best way to enable optimal clustering to enhance performance for different access paths on a given table is to create multiple materialized views with different cluster keys. A materialized view is a pre-computed result set that is derived from a query on one or more base tables. A materialized view can be clustered by specifying a clustering key, which is a subset of columns or expressions that determines how the data in the materialized view is co-located in micro-partitions. By creating multiple materialized views with different cluster keys, an Architect can optimize the performance of queries that use different access paths on the same base table. For example, if a base table has columns A, B, C, and D, and there are queries that filter on A and B, or on C and D, or on A and C, the Architect can create three materialized views, each with a different cluster key: (A, B), (C, D), and (A, C). This way, each query can leverage the optimal clustering of the corresponding materialized view and achieve faster scan efficiency and better compression.
References:
* Snowflake Documentation: Materialized Views
* Snowflake Learning: Materialized Views
https://www.snowflake.com/blog/using-materialized-views-to-solve-multi-clustering-performance-problems/

NEW QUESTION # 108
An Architect would like to save quarter-end financial results for the previous six years.
Which Snowflake feature can the Architect use to accomplish this?

- A. Search optimization service
- B. Materialized view
- C. Time Travel
- D. Zero-copy cloning
- E. Secure views

Answer: D

Explanation:
Zero-copy cloning is a Snowflake feature that can be used to save quarter-end financial results for the previous six years. Zero-copy cloning allows creating a copy of a database, schema, table, or view without duplicating the data or metadata. The clone shares the same data files as the original object, but tracks any changes made to the clone or the original separately. Zero-copy cloning can be used to create snapshots of data at different points in time, such as quarter-end financial results, and preserve them for future analysis or comparison. Zero-copy cloning is fast, efficient, and does not consume any additional storage space unless the data is modified1.
Reference:
Zero-Copy Cloning | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 109
An Architect needs to design a data unloading strategy for Snowflake, that will be used with the COPY INTO <location> command.
Which configuration is valid?

- A. Location of files: Snowflake internal location
  . File formats: CSV, XML
  . File encoding: UTF-8
  . Encryption: 128-bit
- B. Location of files: Google Cloud Storage
  . File formats: Parquet
  . File encoding: UTF-8
  Compression: gzip
- C. Location of files: Azure ADLS

. File formats: JSON, XML, Avro, Parquet, ORC
. Compression: bzip2
. Encryption: User-supplied key

- D. Location of files: Amazon S3
. File formats: CSV, JSON
. File encoding: Latin-1 (ISO-8859)
. Encryption: 128-bit

Answer: B

Explanation:
For the configuration of data unloading in Snowflake, the valid option among the provided choices is "C." This is because Snowflake supports unloading data into Google Cloud Storage using the COPY INTO
<location> command with specific configurations. The configurations listed in option C, such as Parquet file format with UTF-8 encoding and gzip compression, are all supported by Snowflake. Notably, Parquet is a columnar storage file format, which is optimal for high-performance data processing tasks in Snowflake. The UTF-8 file encoding and gzip compression are both standard and widely used settings that are compatible with Snowflake's capabilities for data unloading to cloud storage platforms.References:
* Snowflake Documentation on COPY INTO command
* Snowflake Documentation on Supported File Formats
* Snowflake Documentation on Compression and Encoding Options

NEW QUESTION # 110
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