

# Quiz 2026 ARA-C01: High-quality Valid SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Learning Materials



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Snowflake ARA-C01 certification exam is not for the faint-hearted. It is a rigorous and challenging exam that requires a deep understanding of Snowflake architecture, data modeling, performance optimization, security, and administration. ARA-C01 exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within 120 minutes. The passing score for the ARA-C01 Exam is 80%, and candidates who pass the exam are awarded the SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification.

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

**NEW QUESTION # 69**

A Snowflake Architect created a new data share and would like to verify that only specific records in secure views are visible within the data share by the consumers.

What is the recommended way to validate data accessibility by the consumers?

- A. Create a row access policy as shown below and assign it to the data share.create or replace row access policy rap\_acct as (acct\_id varchar) returns boolean -> case when 'acct\_role' = current\_role() then true else false end;
- B. Set the session parameter called **SIMULATED\_DATA\_SHARING\_CONSUMER** as shown below in order to impersonate the consumer accounts.alter session set simulated\_data\_sharing\_consumer - 'Consumer Acct\*
- C. Create reader accounts as shown below and impersonate the consumers by logging in with their credentials.create managed account reader\_acct admin\_name = user1, adroin\_password # 'Sdfed43da! 44T, type = reader;
- D. Alter the share settings as shown below, in order to impersonate a specific consumer account.alter share sales share set accounts = 'Consumer1' share restrictions = true

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The **SIMULATED\_DATA\_SHARING\_CONSUMER** session parameter allows a data provider to simulate the data access of a consumer account without creating a reader account or logging in with the consumer credentials. This parameter can be used to validate the data accessibility by the consumers in a data share, especially when using secure views or secure UDFs that filter data based on the current account or role. By setting this parameter to the name of a consumer account, the data provider can see the same data as the consumer would see when querying the shared database. This is a convenient and efficient way to test the data sharing functionality and ensure that only the intended data is visible to the consumers.

References:

Using the **SIMULATED\_DATA\_SHARING\_CONSUMER** Session Parameter

SnowPro Advanced: Architect Exam Study Guide

## NEW QUESTION # 70

Which of the following ingestion methods can be used to load near real-time data by using the messaging services provided by a cloud provider?

- A. Snowflake streams
- B. **Snowflake Connector for Kafka**
- C. Spark
- D. **Snowpipe**

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Snowflake Connector for Kafka and Snowpipe are two ingestion methods that can be used to load near real-time data by using the messaging services provided by a cloud provider. Snowflake Connector for Kafka enables you to stream structured and semi-structured data from Apache Kafka topics into Snowflake tables. Snowpipe enables you to load data from files that are continuously added to a cloud storage location, such as Amazon S3 or Azure Blob Storage. Both methods leverage Snowflake's micro-partitioning and columnar storage to optimize data ingestion and query performance. Snowflake streams and Spark are not ingestion methods, but rather components of the Snowflake architecture. Snowflake streams provide change data capture (CDC) functionality by tracking data changes in a table. Spark is a distributed computing framework that can be used to process large-scale data and write it to Snowflake using the Snowflake Spark Connector. Reference:

Snowflake Connector for Kafka

Snowpipe

Snowflake Streams

Snowflake Spark Connector

## NEW QUESTION # 71

Role A has the following permissions:

- . USAGE on db1
- . USAGE and CREATE VIEW on schema1 in db1
- . SELECT on table1 in schema1

Role B has the following permissions:

- . USAGE on db2
- . USAGE and CREATE VIEW on schema2 in db2
- . SELECT on table2 in schema2

A user has Role A set as the primary role and Role B as a secondary role.

What command will fail for this user?

- A. use database db2;  
use schema schema2;  
select \* from db1.schema1.table1 union select \* from table2;
- B. use database db1;  
use schema schema1;  
select \* from db2.schema2.table2;
- C. use database db1;  
use schema schema1;  
create view v1 as select \* from db2.schema2.table2;
- D. use database db2;  
use schema schema2;  
create view v2 as select \* from db1.schema1.table1;

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

This command will fail because while the user has USAGE permission on db2 and schema2 through Role B, and can create a view in schema2, they do not have SELECT permission on db1.schema1.table1 with Role B.

Since Role A, which has SELECT permission on db1.schema1.table1, is not the currently active role when the view v2 is being created in db2.schema2, the user does not have the necessary permissions to read from db1.schema1.table1 to create the view. Snowflake's security model requires that the active role have all necessary permissions to execute the command.

## NEW QUESTION # 72

Following objects can be cloned in snowflake

- A. Permanent table
- B. Internal stages
- C. Transient table
- D. Temporary table
- E. External tables

**Answer: A,C,E**

Explanation:

Explanation

\* Snowflake supports cloning of various objects, such as databases, schemas, tables, stages, file formats, sequences, streams, tasks, and roles. Cloning creates a copy of an existing object in the system without copying the data or metadata. Cloning is also known as zero-copy cloning1.

\* Among the objects listed in the question, the following ones can be cloned in Snowflake:

\* Permanent table: A permanent table is a type of table that has a Fail-safe period and a Time Travel retention period of up to 90 days. A permanent table can be cloned using the CREATE TABLE ...

CLONE command2. Therefore, option A is correct.

\* Transient table: A transient table is a type of table that does not have a Fail-safe period and can have a Time Travel retention period of either 0 or 1 day. A transient table can also be cloned using the CREATE TABLE ... CLONE command2. Therefore, option B is correct.

\* External table: An external table is a type of table that references data files stored in an external location, such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, or Microsoft Azure Blob Storage. An external table can be cloned using the CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE ... CLONE command3.

Therefore, option D is correct.

\* The following objects listed in the question cannot be cloned in Snowflake:

\* Temporary table: A temporary table is a type of table that is automatically dropped when the session ends or the current user logs out. Temporary tables do not support cloning4. Therefore, option C is incorrect.

\* Internal stage: An internal stage is a type of stage that is managed by Snowflake and stores files in Snowflake's internal cloud storage. Internal stages do not support cloning5. Therefore, option E is incorrect.

References: : Cloning Considerations : CREATE TABLE ... CLONE : CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE ...  
CLONE : Temporary Tables : Internal Stages

### NEW QUESTION # 73

Which of the following are characteristics of how row access policies can be applied to external tables?  
(Choose three.)

- A. A row access policy cannot be directly added to a virtual column of an external table.
- B. External tables are supported as mapping tables in a row access policy.
- C. A row access policy cannot be applied to a view created on top of an external table.
- D. A row access policy can be applied to the VALUE column of an existing external table.
- E. While cloning a database, both the row access policy and the external table will be cloned.
- F. An external table can be created with a row access policy, and the policy can be applied to the VALUE column.

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:

Explanation

These three statements are true according to the Snowflake documentation and the web search results. A row access policy is a feature that allows filtering rows based on user-defined conditions. A row access policy can be applied to an external table, which is a table that reads data from external files in a stage. However, there are some limitations and considerations for using row access policies with external tables.

- \* An external table can be created with a row access policy by using the WITH ROW ACCESS POLICY clause in the CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE statement. The policy can be applied to the VALUE column, which is the column that contains the raw data from the external files in a VARIANT data type1.
- \* A row access policy can also be applied to the VALUE column of an existing external table by using the ALTER TABLE statement with the SET ROW ACCESS POLICY clause2.
- \* A row access policy cannot be directly added to a virtual column of an external table. A virtual column is a column that is derived from the VALUE column using an expression. To apply a row access policy to a virtual column, the policy must be applied to the VALUE column and the expression must be repeated in the policy definition3.
- \* External tables are not supported as mapping tables in a row access policy. A mapping table is a table that is used to determine the access rights of users or roles based on some criteria. Snowflake does not support using an external table as a mapping table because it may cause performance issues or errors4.
- \* While cloning a database, Snowflake clones the row access policy, but not the external table. Therefore, the policy in the cloned database refers to a table that is not present in the cloned database. To avoid this issue, the external table must be manually cloned or recreated in the cloned database4.
- \* A row access policy can be applied to a view created on top of an external table. The policy can be applied to the view itself or to the underlying external table. However, if the policy is applied to the view, the view must be a secure view, which is a view that hides the underlying data and the view definition from unauthorized users5.

References:

- \* CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE | Snowflake Documentation
- \* ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE | Snowflake Documentation
- \* Understanding Row Access Policies | Snowflake Documentation
- \* Snowflake Data Governance: Row Access Policy Overview
- \* Secure Views | Snowflake Documentation

### NEW QUESTION # 74

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