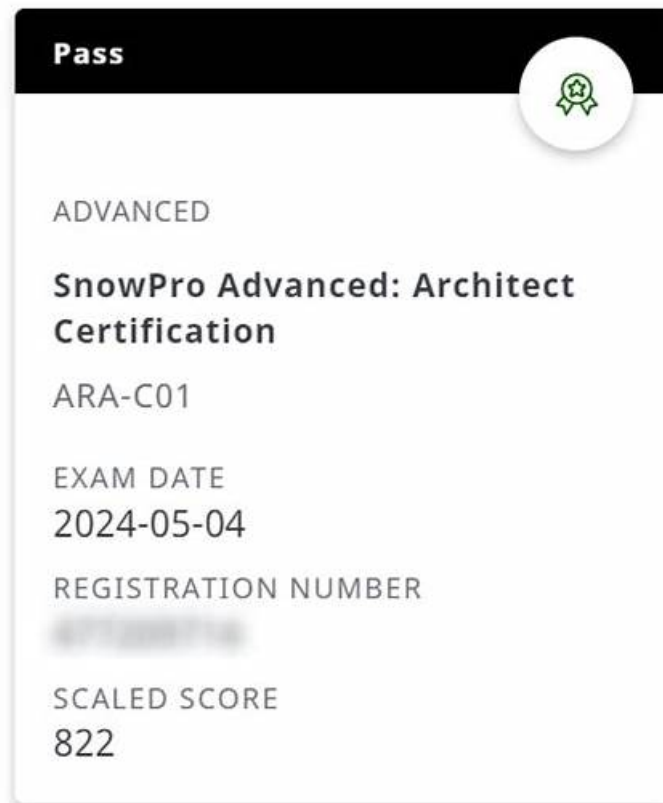


有効的なARA-C01資格取得 &合格スムーズARA-C01的中率 |素敵なARA-C01学習範囲



2026年It-Passportsの最新ARA-C01 PDFダンプおよびARA-C01試験エンジンの無料共有: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1vTFOx6EREtse2OO8iCPJoQlASQCtVzP>

It-PassportsのSnowflakeのARA-C01認証試験について最新の研究を完成いたしました。無料な部分ダウンロードしてください。きっと君に失望させないと信じています。最新SnowflakeのARA-C01認定試験は真実の試験問題にもっとも近くて比較的に全面的でございます。

Snowflake ARA-C01試験は、Snowflakeのクラウドデータプラットフォームとその様々なコンポーネントに深い理解を持つことが求められる厳しいテストです。試験は、スケーラブルで高性能かつコスト効果の高いソリューションを設計・実装する能力を試します。

Snowflake ARA-C01 試験は、Snowflake のクラウドデータプラットフォームのアーキテクチャ、セキュリティ、パフォーマンス、および管理に関する幅広いトピックをカバーしています。この試験では、Snowflake のユニークな機能と能力についての深い知識、複雑なデータソリューションの設計と実装の経験が必要です。この試験は、すでに SnowPro Core 認定を取得し、数年間にわたって Snowflake で作業してきた専門家を対象としています。

Snowflake ARA-C01: SnowPro Advanced Architect 認定試験は、データウェアハウジングとクラウドコンピューティングの分野で高く評価されている認定試験です。Snowflakeのクラウドデータプラットフォームを使用して複雑なデータウェアハウジングソリューションを設計および実装する責任を持つアーキテクトの高度な知識とスキルをテストするように設計されています。

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最近のレポートによると、複数のスキル証明書を所有している人は、上司によって昇格されやすくなっています。日常から離れて理想な生活を求めるには、職場で高い得点を獲得し、試合に勝つために余分なスキルを習得しなければなりません。ARA-C01試験問題は、あなたの夢をかなえるのに役立ちます。さらに、ARA-C01ガイドトレントに関する詳細情報を提供するWebサイトにアクセスできます。ARA-C01試験問題を試してみてください。そうすれば、ARA-C01試験に合格できることがわかります。

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification 認定 ARA-C01 試験問題 (Q92-Q97):

質問 #92

What does a Snowflake Architect need to consider when implementing a Snowflake Connector for Kafka?

- A. The default retention time for Kafka topics is 14 days.
- B. The Kafka connector supports key pair authentication, OAUTH, and basic authentication (for example, username and password).
- C. The Kafka connector will create one table and one pipe to ingest data for each topic. If the connector cannot create the table or the pipe it will result in an exception.
- D. Every Kafka message is in JSON or Avro format.

正解: C

解説:

The Snowflake Connector for Kafka is a Kafka Connect sink connector that reads data from one or more Apache Kafka topics and loads the data into a Snowflake table. The connector supports different authentication methods to connect to Snowflake, such as key pair authentication, OAUTH, and basic authentication (for example, username and password). The connector also supports different encryption methods, such as HTTPS and SSL1. The connector does not require that every Kafka message is in JSON or Avro format, as it can handle other formats such as CSV, XML, and Parquet2. The default retention time for Kafka topics is not relevant for the connector, as it only consumes the messages that are available in the topics and does not store them in Kafka. The connector will create one table and one pipe to ingest data for each topic by default, but this behavior can be customized by using the `snowflake.topic2table.map` configuration property3. If the connector cannot create the table or the pipe, it will log an error and retry the operation until it succeeds or the connector is stopped4. References:

- * Installing and Configuring the Kafka Connector
- * Overview of the Kafka Connector
- * Managing the Kafka Connector
- * Troubleshooting the Kafka Connector

質問 #93

What actions are permitted when using the Snowflake SQL REST API? (Select TWO).

- A. The use of a ROLLBACK command
- B. The use of a CALL command to a stored procedure which returns a table
- C. The use of a PUT command
- D. Submitting multiple SQL statements in a single call
- E. The use of a GET command

正解: B、E

解説:

A: The Snowflake SQL REST API does support the use of a GET command, which can be used to retrieve the status of a previously submitted query or to fetch the results of a query once it has been executed.

D: The use of a CALL command to a stored procedure is supported, which can return a result set, including a table. This allows the invocation of stored procedures within Snowflake through the SQL REST API.

質問 #94

A Data Engineer is designing a near real-time ingestion pipeline for a retail company to ingest event logs into Snowflake to derive insights. A Snowflake Architect is asked to define security best practices to configure access control privileges for the data load for auto-ingest to Snowpipe.

What are the MINIMUM object privileges required for the Snowpipe user to execute Snowpipe?

- A. USAGE on the named pipe, named stage, target database, and schema, and INSERT and SELECT on the target table
- B. OWNERSHIP on the named pipe, USAGE and READ on the named stage, USAGE on the target database and schema, and INSERT and SELECT on the target table
- C. OWNERSHIP on the named pipe, USAGE on the named stage, target database, and schema, and INSERT and SELECT on the target table
- D. CREATE on the named pipe, USAGE and READ on the named stage, USAGE on the target database and schema, and INSERT and SELECT on the target table

正解: B

質問 #95

Assuming all Snowflake accounts are using an Enterprise edition or higher, in which development and testing scenarios would be copying of data be required, and zero-copy cloning not be suitable? (Select TWO).

- A. Data is in a production Snowflake account that needs to be provided to Developers in a separate development/testing Snowflake account in the same cloud region.
- B. The release process requires pre-production testing of changes with data of production scale and complexity. For security reasons, pre-production also runs in the production account.
- C. Developers create their own datasets to work against transformed versions of the live data.
- D. Production and development run in different databases in the same account, and Developers need to see production-like data but with specific columns masked.
- E. Developers create their own copies of a standard test database previously created for them in the development account, for their initial development and unit testing.

正解: A、C

解説:

Zero-copy cloning is a feature that allows creating a clone of a table, schema, or database without physically copying the data. Zero-copy cloning is suitable for scenarios where the cloned object needs to have the same data and metadata as the original object, and where the cloned object does not need to be modified or updated frequently. Zero-copy cloning is also suitable for scenarios where the cloned object needs to be shared within the same Snowflake account or across different accounts in the same cloud region² However, zero-copy cloning is not suitable for scenarios where the cloned object needs to have different data or metadata than the original object, or where the cloned object needs to be modified or updated frequently.

Zero-copy cloning is also not suitable for scenarios where the cloned object needs to be shared across different accounts in different cloud regions. In these scenarios, copying of data would be required, either by using the COPY INTO command or by using data sharing with secure views³ The following are examples of development and testing scenarios where copying of data would be required, and zero-copy cloning would not be suitable:

* Developers create their own datasets to work against transformed versions of the live data. This scenario requires copying of data because the developers need to modify the data or metadata of the cloned object to perform transformations, such as adding, deleting, or updating columns, rows, or values. Zero-copy cloning would not be suitable because it would create a read-only clone that shares the same data and metadata as the original object, and any changes made to the clone would affect the original object as well⁴

* Data is in a production Snowflake account that needs to be provided to Developers in a separate

* development/testing Snowflake account in the same cloud region. This scenario requires copying of data because the data needs to be shared across different accounts in the same cloud region. Zero-copy cloning would not be suitable because it would create a clone within the same account as the original object, and it would not allow sharing the clone with another account. To share data across different accounts in the same cloud region, data sharing with secure views or COPY INTO command can be used⁵ The following are examples of development and testing scenarios where zero-copy cloning would be suitable, and copying of data would not be required:

* Production and development run in different databases in the same account, and Developers need to see production-like data but with specific columns masked. This scenario can use zero-copy cloning because the data needs to be shared within the same account, and the cloned object does not need to have different data or metadata than the original object. Zero-copy cloning can create a clone of the production database in the development database, and the clone can have the same data and metadata as the original database. To mask specific columns, secure views can be created on top of the clone, and the developers can access the secure views instead of the clone directly⁶

* Developers create their own copies of a standard test database previously created for them in the development account, for their initial development and unit testing. This scenario can use zero-copy cloning because the data needs to be shared within the same account, and the cloned object does not need to have different data or metadata than the original object. Zero-copy cloning can create a clone of the standard test database for each developer, and the clone can have the same data and metadata as the original database. The developers can use the clone for their initial development and unit testing, and any changes made to the clone would

not affect the original database or other clones⁷

* The release process requires pre-production testing of changes with data of production scale and complexity. For security reasons, pre-production also runs in the production account. This scenario can use zero-copy cloning because the data needs to be shared within the same account, and the cloned object does not need to have different data or metadata than the original object. Zero-copy cloning can create a clone of the production database in the pre-production database, and the clone can have the same data and metadata as the original database. The pre-production testing can use the clone to test the changes with data of production scale and complexity, and any changes made to the clone would not affect the original database or the production environment⁸

References:

- * 1: SnowPro Advanced: Architect | Study Guide 9
- * 2: Snowflake Documentation | Cloning Overview
- * 3: Snowflake Documentation | Loading Data Using COPY into a Table
- * 4: Snowflake Documentation | Transforming Data During a Load
- * 5: Snowflake Documentation | Data Sharing Overview
- * 6: Snowflake Documentation | Secure Views
- * 7: Snowflake Documentation | Cloning Databases, Schemas, and Tables
- * 8: Snowflake Documentation | Cloning for Testing and Development
- * : SnowPro Advanced: Architect | Study Guide
- * : Cloning Overview
- * : Loading Data Using COPY into a Table
- * : Transforming Data During a Load
- * : Data Sharing Overview
- * : Secure Views
- * : Cloning Databases, Schemas, and Tables
- * : Cloning for Testing and Development

質問 #96

It is recommended to assign ACCOUNTADMIN role to atleast two user

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

正解: B

質問 #97

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数年以来弊社の It-Passports の IT 試験分野での研究を通して、弊社はこの職業での重要な存在になります。弊社の開発したソフトは非常に全面的です。Snowflake の ARA-C01 試験ソフトは販売量が一番高いソフトの一で、受験生をよく助けて受験生に試験に合格させます。知られているのは Snowflake の ARA-C01 試験に合格すれば IT という職業でよく発展しています。

ARA-C01 的中率: <https://www.it-passports.com/ARA-C01.html>

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