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Snowflake ARA-C01 or SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Exam is a challenging and comprehensive test designed to evaluate the skills and knowledge of experienced architects in the use and implementation of Snowflake's cloud-based data warehousing solutions. ARA-C01 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including data modeling, designing and optimizing data warehouses, security, performance tuning, and advanced analytics. Passing ARA-C01 exam is a significant achievement that demonstrates a high level of expertise in Snowflake architecture and design.

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q221-Q226):

NEW QUESTION # 221
A query shows a high number of bytes spilled to remote storage. The query includes a WHERE clause that filters out a large percentage of rows.
What actions can reduce spillage and improve performance? (Select TWO).

- A. Decrease the data retention period.
- B. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse.
- C. Increase the maximum number of clusters.
- D. Define primary and foreign keys.
- E. Define a clustering key on columns used for selective filtering.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
Bytes spilled to remote storage indicate memory pressure during query execution. Increasing the warehouse size provides more memory and compute resources, reducing the likelihood of spilling (Answer A).
Additionally, defining clustering keys on highly selective filter columns improves micro-partition pruning, which reduces the volume of data scanned and processed in memory (Answer C). Together, these actions address both the root cause (too much data scanned) and the symptom (insufficient memory).
Increasing clusters improves concurrency, not per-query memory. Primary and foreign keys are informational only in Snowflake and do not affect execution plans. Retention settings have no impact on query execution.
This question reinforces SnowPro Architect performance diagnostics: understand both physical execution (memory, spill) and logical data access (pruning).

NEW QUESTION # 222
A company's daily Snowflake workload consists of a huge number of concurrent queries triggered between
9pm and 11pm. At the individual level, these queries are smaller statements that get completed within a short time period.
What configuration can the company's Architect implement to enhance the performance of this workload?
(Choose two.)

- A. Set the MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL to a higher value than its default value of 8 at the virtual warehouse level.
- B. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse to size X-Large.
- C. Set the connection timeout to a higher value than its default.
- D. Enable a multi-clustered virtual warehouse in maximized mode during the workload duration.
- E. Reduce the amount of data that is being processed through this workload.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
These two configuration options can enhance the performance of the workload that consists of a huge number of concurrent queries that are smaller and faster.
* Enabling a multi-clustered virtual warehouse in maximized mode allows the warehouse to scale out automatically by adding more

clusters as soon as the current cluster is fully loaded, regardless of the number of queries in the queue. This can improve the concurrency and throughput of the workload by minimizing or preventing queuing. The maximized mode is suitable for workloads that require high performance and low latency, and are less sensitive to credit consumption1.
* Setting the MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL to a higher value than its default value of 8 at the virtual warehouse level allows the warehouse to run more queries concurrently on each cluster. This can improve the utilization and efficiency of the warehouse resources, especially for smaller and faster queries that do not require a lot of processing power. The MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL parameter can be set when creating or modifying a warehouse, and it can be changed at any time2.
References:
* Snowflake Documentation: Scaling Policy for Multi-cluster Warehouses
* Snowflake Documentation: MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL

NEW QUESTION # 223
The following DDL command was used to create a task based on a stream:

```
CREATE TASK ts_insert_new_customers
  WAREHOUSE = MY_WH
  Schedule = '5 minute'
WHEN
  System$STREAM_HAS_DATA('MYSTREAM')
AS
  INSERT INTO new customers(id, name) SELECT id, name
FROM mystream WHERE METADATA$ACTION = 'INSERT';
```


Assuming MY_WH is set to auto_suspend - 60 and used exclusively for this task, which statement is true?

- A. The warehouse MY_WH will automatically resize to accommodate the size of the stream.
- B. The warehouse MY_WH will be made active every five minutes to check the stream.
- C. The warehouse MY_WH will only be active when there are results in the stream.
- D. The warehouse MY_WH will never suspend.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The warehouse MY_WH will only be active when there are results in the stream. This is because the task is created based on a stream, which means that the task will only be executed when there are new data in the stream. Additionally, the warehouse is set to auto_suspend - 60, which means that the warehouse will automatically suspend after 60 seconds of inactivity. Therefore, the warehouse will only be active when there are results in the stream. References:
* [CREATE TASK | Snowflake Documentation]
* [Using Streams and Tasks | Snowflake Documentation]
* [CREATE WAREHOUSE | Snowflake Documentation]

NEW QUESTION # 224
An Architect is troubleshooting a query with poor performance using the QUERY function. The Architect observes that the COMPILATION_TIME Is greater than the EXECUTION_TIME.
What is the reason for this?

- A. The query Is reading from remote storage
- B. The query has overly complex logic.
- C. The query Is queued for execution.
- D. The query is processing a very large dataset.

Answer: B

Explanation:
* The correct answer is B because the compilation time is the time it takes for the optimizer to create an optimal query plan for the efficient execution of the query. The compilation time depends on the complexity of the query, such as the number of tables,

columns, joins, filters, aggregations, subqueries, etc. The more complex the query, the longer it takes to compile.
* Option A is incorrect because the query processing time is not affected by the size of the dataset, but by the size of the virtual warehouse. Snowflake automatically scales the compute resources to match the data volume and parallelizes the query execution. The size of the dataset may affect the execution time, but not the compilation time.
* Option C is incorrect because the query queue time is not part of the compilation time or the execution time. It is a separate metric that indicates how long the query waits for a warehouse slot before it starts
* running. The query queue time depends on the warehouse load, concurrency, and priority settings.
* Option D is incorrect because the query remote IO time is not part of the compilation time or the execution time. It is a separate metric that indicates how long the query spends reading data from remote storage, such as S3 or Azure Blob Storage. The query remote IO time depends on the network latency, bandwidth, and caching efficiency. References:
* Understanding Why Compilation Time in Snowflake Can Be Higher than Execution Time: This article explains why the total duration (compilation + execution) time is an essential metric to measure query performance in Snowflake. It discusses the reasons for the long compilation time, including query complexity and the number of tables and columns.
* Exploring Execution Times: This document explains how to examine the past performance of queries and tasks using Snowsight or by writing queries against views in the ACCOUNT_USAGE schema. It also describes the different metrics and dimensions that affect query performance, such as duration, compilation, execution, queue, and remote IO time.
* What is the "compilation time" and how to optimize it?: This community post provides some tips and best practices on how to reduce the compilation time, such as simplifying the query logic, using views or common table expressions, and avoiding unnecessary columns or joins.

NEW QUESTION # 225
A company is designing its serving layer for data that is in cloud storage. Multiple terabytes of the data will be used for reporting. Some data does not have a clear use case but could be useful for experimental analysis. This experimentation data changes frequently and is sometimes wiped out and replaced completely in a few days.
The company wants to centralize access control, provide a single point of connection for the end-users, and maintain data governance.
What solution meets these requirements while MINIMIZING costs, administrative effort, and development overhead?

- A. Import the data used for reporting into a Snowflake schema with native tables. Then create views that have SELECT commands pointing to the cloud storage files for the experimentation data. Then create two different roles to match the different user personas, and grant these roles to the corresponding users.
- B. Import all the data in cloud storage to be used for reporting into a Snowflake schema with native tables. Then create two different roles with grants to the different datasets to match the different user personas, and grant these roles to the corresponding users.
- C. Import all the data in cloud storage to be used for reporting into a Snowflake schema with native tables. Then create a role that has access to this schema and manage access to the data through that role.
- D. Import the data used for reporting into a Snowflake schema with native tables. Then create external tables pointing to the cloud storage folders used for the experimentation data. Then create two different roles with grants to the different datasets to match the different user personas, and grant these roles to the corresponding users.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most cost-effective and administratively efficient solution is to use a combination of native and external tables. Native tables for reporting data ensure performance and governance, while external tables allow for flexibility with frequently changing experimental data. Creating roles with specific grants to datasets aligns with the principle of least privilege, centralizing access control and simplifying user management12.
Reference
* Snowflake Documentation on Optimizing Cost1.
* Snowflake Documentation on Controlling Cost2.

NEW QUESTION # 226
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