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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

One of your query is taking a long time to finish, when you open the query profiler you see that lot of data is spilling to the remote disk(Bytes spilled to remote storage).

What may be the cause of this?

- A. Number of disks attached to the virtual warehouse is not enough for the processing
- B. The amount of memory available for the servers used to execute the operation might not be sufficient to hold intermediate results
- C. The size of the AWS bucket used to hold the data is not sufficient for the query

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 57

An Architect has been asked to clone schema STAGING as it looked one week ago, Tuesday June 1st at 8:00 AM, to recover some objects.

The STAGING schema has 50 days of retention.

The Architect runs the following statement:

CREATE SCHEMA STAGING_CLONE CLONE STAGING at (timestamp => '2021-06-01 08:00:00'); The Architect receives the following error: Time travel data is not available for schema STAGING. The requested time is either beyond the allowed time travel period or before the object creation time.

The Architect then checks the schema history and sees the following:

| CREATED_ON | NAME | DROPPED_ON |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 2021-06-02 23:00:00 | STAGING | NULL |
| 2021-05-01 10:00:00 | STAGING | 2021-06-02 23:00:00 |

How can cloning the STAGING schema be achieved?

- A. Modify the statement: CREATE SCHEMA STAGING_CLONE CLONE STAGING at (timestamp => '2021-05-01 10:00:00');
- B. Cloning cannot be accomplished because the STAGING schema version was not active during the proposed Time Travel time period.
- C. Rename the STAGING schema and perform an UNDROP to retrieve the previous STAGING schema version, then run the CLONE statement.
- D. Undrop the STAGING schema and then rerun the CLONE statement.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

* The error message indicates that the schema STAGING does not have time travel data available for the requested timestamp, because the current version of the schema was created on 2021-06-02 23:00:00, which is after the timestamp of 2021-06-01 08:00:00. Therefore, the CLONE statement cannot access the historical data of the schema at that point in time.

* Option A is incorrect, because undropping the STAGING schema will not restore the previous version of the schema that was active on 2021-06-01 08:00:00. Instead, it will create a new version of the schema with the same name and no data or objects.

* Option B is incorrect, because modifying the timestamp to 2021-05-01 10:00:00 will not clone the schema as it looked one week ago, but as it looked when it was first created. This may not reflect the desired state of the schema and its objects.

* Option C is correct, because renaming the STAGING schema and performing an UNDROP to retrieve the previous STAGING schema version will restore the schema that was dropped on 2021-06-02 23:00:00. This schema has time travel data available for the requested timestamp of 2021-06-01 08:00:00, and can be cloned using the CLONE statement.

* Option D is incorrect, because cloning can be accomplished by using the UNDROP command to access the previous version of the schema that was active during the proposed time travel period.

References: Cloning Considerations : Understanding & Using Time Travel : CREATE <object> ... CLONE

NEW QUESTION # 58

A company's client application supports multiple authentication methods, and is using Okta.

What is the best practice recommendation for the order of priority when applications authenticate to Snowflake?

- A. 1) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
2) External browser

- 3) Okta native authentication
- 4) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for service account users
- 5) Password
- B. 1) Password
 - 2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for production environment users
 - 3) Okta native authentication
 - 4) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
 - 5) External browser, SSO
- C. 1) Okta native authentication
 - 2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for production environment users
 - 3) Password
 - 4) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
 - 5) External browser, SSO
- D. 1) External browser, SSO
 - 2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for development environment users
 - 3) Okta native authentication
 - 4) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
 - 5) Password

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is the best practice recommendation for the order of priority when applications authenticate to Snowflake, according to the Snowflake documentation and the web search results. Authentication is the process of verifying the identity of a user or application that connects to Snowflake. Snowflake supports multiple authentication methods, each with different advantages and disadvantages. The recommended order of priority is based on the following factors:

Security: The authentication method should provide a high level of security and protection against unauthorized access or data breaches. The authentication method should also support multi-factor authentication (MFA) or single sign-on (SSO) for additional security.

Convenience: The authentication method should provide a smooth and easy user experience, without requiring complex or manual steps. The authentication method should also support seamless integration with external identity providers or applications.

Flexibility: The authentication method should provide a range of options and features to suit different use cases and scenarios. The authentication method should also support customization and configuration to meet specific requirements.

Based on these factors, the recommended order of priority is:

OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth): OAuth is an open standard for authorization that allows applications to access Snowflake resources on behalf of a user, without exposing the user's credentials. OAuth provides a high level of security, convenience, and flexibility, as it supports MFA, SSO, token-based authentication, and various grant types and scopes. OAuth can be implemented using either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth, depending on the identity provider and the application¹².

External browser: External browser is an authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using a web browser and an external identity provider, such as Okta, Azure AD, or Ping Identity. External browser provides a high level of security and convenience, as it supports MFA, SSO, and federated authentication. External browser also provides a consistent user interface and experience across different platforms and devices³⁴.

Okta native authentication: Okta native authentication is an authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using Okta as the identity provider, without using a web browser. Okta native authentication provides a high level of security and convenience, as it supports MFA, SSO, and federated authentication. Okta native authentication also provides a native user interface and experience for Okta users, and supports various Okta features, such as password policies and user management⁵⁶.

Key Pair Authentication: Key Pair Authentication is an authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using a public-private key pair, without using a password. Key Pair Authentication provides a high level of security, as it relies on asymmetric encryption and digital signatures. Key Pair Authentication also provides a flexible and customizable authentication option, as it supports various key formats, algorithms, and expiration times. Key Pair Authentication is mostly used for service account users, such as applications or scripts that connect to Snowflake programmatically⁷.

Password: Password is the simplest and most basic authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using a username and password. Password provides a low level of security, as it relies on symmetric encryption and is vulnerable to brute force attacks or phishing. Password also provides a low level of convenience and flexibility, as it requires manual input and management, and does not support MFA or SSO. Password is the least recommended authentication method, and should be used only as a last resort or for testing purposes .

Reference:

[Snowflake Documentation: Snowflake OAuth](#)

[Snowflake Documentation: External OAuth](#)

[Snowflake Documentation: External Browser Authentication](#)

[Snowflake Blog: How to Use External Browser Authentication with Snowflake](#) [Snowflake Documentation: Okta Native](#)

Authentication Snowflake Blog: How to Use Okta Native Authentication with Snowflake Snowflake Documentation: Key Pair Authentication
[Snowflake Blog: How to Use Key Pair Authentication with Snowflake]
[Snowflake Documentation: Password Authentication]
[Snowflake Blog: How to Use Password Authentication with Snowflake]

NEW QUESTION # 59

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 (number 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. Time Travel data is not available for table T_SALES.
- B. Syntax error line 1 at position 58 unexpected 'at'.
- **C. Table T_SALES_CLONE successfully created.**
- D. The offset -> is not a valid clause in the clone operation.

Answer: C

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 # 60

Data loading transformation as part of copying data to a table from stage supports selecting data from user stage and named stages(internal and external) only

- A. FALSE
- **B. TRUE**

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 61

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