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ARA-C01최신버전 시험공부자료 - ARA-C01인기자격증 덤프자료

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Snowflake ARA-C01 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• Determine the appropriate data loading or data unloading solution to meet business needs • Design an architecture that meets data security, privacy, compliance, and governance requirements
주제 2	• Design data sharing solutions, based on different use cases • Determine the appropriate data transformation solution to meet business needs
주제 3	• Design a Snowflake account and database strategy, based on business requirements • Troubleshoot performance issues with existing architectures

주제 4	• Create architecture solutions that support Development Lifecycles as well as workload requirements • Outline Snowflake security principles and identify use cases where they should be applied
주제 5	• Outline performance tools, best practices, and appropriate scenarios where they should be applied • Determine the appropriate data recovery solution in Snowflake and how data can be restored

최신 SnowPro Advanced Certification ARA-C01 무료샘플문제 (Q19-Q24):

질문 # 19
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 (numeric 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. Table T_SALES_CLONE successfully created.
- B. Time Travel data is not available for table T_SALES.
- C. The offset -> is not a valid clause in the clone operation.
- D. Syntax error line 1 at position 58 unexpected 'at'.

정답： A

설명:
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.

질문 # 20
What is a characteristic of event notifications in Snowpipe?

- A. Notifications identify the cloud storage event and the actual data in the files.
- B. When a pipe Is paused, event messages received for the pipe enter a limited retention period.
- C. The load history is stored In the metadata of the target table.
- D. Snowflake can process all older notifications when a paused pipe Is resumed.

정답： B

설명:
Event notifications in Snowpipe are messages sent by cloud storage providers to notify Snowflake of new or modified files in a stage. Snowpipe uses these notifications to trigger data loading from the stage to the target table. When a pipe is paused, event messages received for the pipe enter a limited retention period, which varies depending on the cloud storage provider. If the pipe is not resumed within the retention period, the event messages will be discarded and the data will not be loaded automatically. To load the data, the pipe must be resumed and the COPY command must be executed manually. This is a characteristic of event notifications in Snowpipe that distinguishes them from other options. References: Snowflake Documentation:
Using Snowpipe, Snowflake Documentation: Pausing and Resuming a Pipe

질문 # 21
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. Rename the STAGING schema and perform an UNDROP to retrieve the previous STAGING schema version, then run the CLONE statement.
- B. Modify the statement: CREATE SCHEMA STAGING_CLONE CLONE STAGING at (timestamp => '2021-05-01 10:00:00');
- C. Undrop the STAGING schema and then rerun the CLONE statement.
- D. Cloning cannot be accomplished because the STAGING schema version was not active during the proposed Time Travel time period.

정답：A

설명：
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 on2021-06-02 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

질문 # 22
What is a key consideration when setting up search optimization service for a table?

- A. The table must be clustered with a key having multiple columns for effective search optimization.
- B. Search optimization service works best with a column that has a minimum of 100 K distinct values.
- C. Search optimization service can help to optimize storage usage by compressing the data into a GZIP format.
- D. Search optimization service can significantly improve query performance on partitioned external tables.

정답：B

설명：
Search optimization service is a feature of Snowflake that can significantly improve the performance of certain types of lookup and analytical queries on tables. Search optimization service creates and maintains a persistent data structure called a search access path, which keeps track of which values of the table's columns might be found in each of its micro-partitions, allowing some micro-partitions to be skipped when scanning the table1.
Search optimization service can significantly improve query performance on partitioned external tables, which are tables that store data in external locations such as Amazon S3 or Google Cloud Storage. Partitioned external tables can leverage the search access path to prune the partitions that do not contain the relevant data, reducing the amount of data that needs to be scanned and transferred from the external location2.
The other options are not correct because:
* A. Search optimization service works best with a column that has a high cardinality, which means that the column has many distinct values. However, there is no specific minimum number of distinct values required for search optimization service to work effectively.

The actual performance improvement depends on the selectivity of the queries and the distribution of the data1.
* C. Search optimization service does not help to optimize storage usage by compressing the data into a GZIP format. Search optimization service does not affect the storage format or compression of the data, which is determined by the file format options of the table. Search optimization service only creates an additional data structure that is stored separately from the table data1.
* D. The table does not need to be clustered with a key having multiple columns for effective search optimization. Clustering is a feature of Snowflake that allows ordering the data in a table or a partitioned external table based on one or more clustering keys. Clustering can improve the performance of queries that filter on the clustering keys, as it reduces the number of micro-partitions that need to be scanned. However, clustering is not required for search optimization service to work, as search optimization service can skip micro-partitions based on any column that has a search access path, regardless of the clustering key3.
References:
* 1: Search Optimization Service | Snowflake Documentation
* 2: Partitioned External Tables | Snowflake Documentation
* 3: Clustering Keys | Snowflake Documentation

질문 # 23
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) External browser, SSO2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for development environment users3) Okta native authentication4) OAuth (ether Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)5) Password
- B. 1) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)2) External browser3) Okta native authentication4) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for service account users5) Password
- C. 1) Okta native authentication2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for production environment users3) Password4) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)5) External browser, SSO
- D. 1) Password2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for production environment users3) Okta native authentication4) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)5) External browser, SSO

정답：B

설명:
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 .
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]
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질문 # 24
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