

ARA-C01시험대비최신덤프 - ARA-C01합격보장가능공부

Snowflake ARA-C01 SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification 3

질문 # 190
A user who has SELECT privilege on a view does not also need SELECT privilege on the tables that the view uses

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

정답 A

질문 # 191
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ARA-C01시험합격덤프: https://www.koreadumps.com/ARA-C01_exam-braindumps.html

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https://drive.google.com/open?id=12U8YWh1d5BZahY5cNmWLDqleKu3J7Ww_

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최신 SnowPro Advanced Certification ARA-C01 무료샘플문제 (Q185-Q190):

질문 # 185

A company has several sites in different regions from which the company wants to ingest data. Which of the following will enable this type of data ingestion?

- A. The company should use a storage integration for the external stage.
- B. The company must replicate data between Snowflake accounts.
- C. The company must have a Snowflake account in each cloud region to be able to ingest data to that account.
- D. The company should provision a reader account to each site and ingest the data through the reader accounts.

정답: A

질문 # 186

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

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

정답: A,D,E

설명:

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.

Reference:

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

질문 # 187

An Architect needs to design a Snowflake account and database strategy to store and analyze large amounts of structured and semi-structured data. There are many business units and departments within the company. The requirements are scalability, security, and

cost efficiency.

What design should be used?

- **A. Use a centralized Snowflake database for core business data, and use separate databases for departmental or project-specific data.**
- B. Create a single Snowflake account and database for all data storage and analysis needs, regardless of data volume or complexity.
- C. Use Snowflake's data lake functionality to store and analyze all data in a central location, without the need for structured schemas or indexes
- D. Set up separate Snowflake accounts and databases for each department or business unit, to ensure data isolation and security.

정답: A

설명:

The best design to store and analyze large amounts of structured and semi-structured data for different business units and departments is to use a centralized Snowflake database for core business data, and use separate databases for departmental or project-specific data. This design allows for scalability, security, and cost efficiency by leveraging Snowflake's features such as: Database cloning: Cloning a database creates a zero-copy clone that shares the same data files as the original database, but can be modified independently. This reduces storage costs and enables fast and consistent data replication for different purposes. Database sharing: Sharing a database allows granting secure and governed access to a subset of data in a database to other Snowflake accounts or consumers. This enables data collaboration and monetization across different business units or external partners.

Warehouse scaling: Scaling a warehouse allows adjusting the size and concurrency of a warehouse to match the performance and cost requirements of different workloads. This enables optimal resource utilization and flexibility for different data analysis needs.

References: Snowflake Documentation: Database Cloning, Snowflake Documentation: Database Sharing, [Snowflake Documentation: Warehouse Scaling]

질문 # 188

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

정답: C

설명:

* 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

질문 # 189

Based on the Snowflake object hierarchy, what securable objects belong directly to a Snowflake account?

(Select THREE).

- A. Role
- B. Warehouse
- C. Schema
- D. Database
- E. Stage
- F. Table

정답: A,B,D

설명:

* A securable object is an entity to which access can be granted in Snowflake. Securable objects include databases, schemas, tables, views, stages, pipes, functions, procedures, sequences, tasks, streams, roles, warehouses, and shares¹.

* The Snowflake object hierarchy is a logical structure that organizes the securable objects in a nested manner. The top-most container is the account, which contains all the databases, roles, and warehouses for the customer organization. Each database contains schemas, which in turn contain tables, views, stages, pipes, functions, procedures, sequences, tasks, and streams. Each role can be granted privileges on other roles or securable objects. Each warehouse can be used to execute queries on securable objects².

* Based on the Snowflake object hierarchy, the securable objects that belong directly to a Snowflake account are databases, roles, and warehouses. These objects are created and managed at the account level, and do not depend on any other securable object. The other options are not correct because:

* Schemas belong to databases, not to accounts. A schema must be created within an existing database³.

* Tables belong to schemas, not to accounts. A table must be created within an existing schema⁴.

* Stages belong to schemas or tables, not to accounts. A stage must be created within an existing schema or table.

References:

* 1: Overview of Access Control | Snowflake Documentation

* 2: Securable Objects | Snowflake Documentation

* 3: CREATE SCHEMA | Snowflake Documentation

* 4: CREATE TABLE | Snowflake Documentation

* [5]: CREATE STAGE | Snowflake Documentation

질문 # 190

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