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Title : SnowPro Advanced
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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

NEW QUESTION # 159

In the default access control hierarchy, both securityadmin and sysadmin are owned by accountadmin

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 160

A user named USER_01 needs access to create a materialized view on a schema EDW.STG_SCHEMA. How can this access be provided?

- A. GRANT ROLE NEW_ROLE TO USER_01;
GRANT CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW ON EDW.STG_SCHEMA TO NEW_ROLE;
- B. GRANT CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW ON DATABASE EDW TO USER USERJD1;
- C. GRANT ROLE NEW_ROLE TO USER USER_01;
GRANT CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW ON SCHEMA ECW.STG_SCHEKA TO NEW_ROLE;
- D. GRANT CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW ON SCHEMA EDW.STG_SCHEMA TO USER USER_01;

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because it grants the specific privilege to create a materialized view on the schema EDW.STG_SCHEMA to the user USER_01 directly.

Option B is incorrect because it grants the privilege to create a materialized view on the entire database EDW, which is too broad and unnecessary. Also, there is a typo in the user name (USERJD1 instead of USER_01).

Option C is incorrect because it grants the privilege to create a materialized view on a different schema (ECW.STG_SCHEKA instead of EDW.STG_SCHEMA). Also, there is no need to create a new role for this purpose.

Option D is incorrect because it grants the privilege to create a materialized view on an invalid object (EDW.STG_SCHEMA is not a valid schema name, it should be EDW.STG_SCHEMA). Also, there is no need to create a new role for this purpose. Reference:

Snowflake Documentation: CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW

Snowflake Documentation: Working with Materialized Views

[Snowflake Documentation: GRANT Privileges on a Schema]

NEW QUESTION # 161

An Architect is troubleshooting a query with poor performance using the QUERY_HISTORY function. The Architect observes that the COMPILATIONTIME is greater than the EXECUTIONTIME.

What is the reason for this?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Compilation time is the time it takes for the optimizer to create an optimal query plan for the efficient execution of the query. It also involves some pruning of partition files, making the query execution efficient² If the compilation time is greater than the execution time, it means that the optimizer spent more time analyzing the query than actually running it. This could indicate that the query has overly complex logic, such as multiple joins, subqueries, aggregations, or expressions. The complexity of the query could also affect the size and quality of the query plan, which could impact the performance of the query³ To reduce the compilation time, the Architect can try to simplify the query logic, use views or common table expressions (CTEs) to break down the query into smaller parts, or use hints to guide the optimizer. The Architect can also use the EXPLAIN command to examine the query plan and identify potential bottlenecks or inefficiencies⁴ References:

- * 1: SnowPro Advanced: Architect | Study Guide 5
- * 2: Snowflake Documentation | Query Profile Overview 6
- * 3: Understanding Why Compilation Time in Snowflake Can Be Higher than Execution Time 7
- * 4: Snowflake Documentation | Optimizing Query Performance 8
- * : SnowPro Advanced: Architect | Study Guide
- * : Query Profile Overview
- * : Understanding Why Compilation Time in Snowflake Can Be Higher than Execution Time
- * : Optimizing Query Performance

NEW QUESTION # 162

Which security, governance, and data protection features require, at a MINIMUM, the Business Critical edition of Snowflake?
(Choose two.)

- A. Extended Time Travel (up to 90 days)
- B. Federated authentication and SSO
- C. AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud private connectivity to Snowflake
- D. Customer-managed encryption keys through Tri-Secret Secure
- E. Periodic rekeying of encrypted data

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 163

A user, analyst_user has been granted the analyst_role, and is deploying a SnowSQL script to run as a background service to extract data from Snowflake.

What steps should be taken to allow the IP addresses to be accessed? (Select TWO).

- A. USE ROLE SECURITYADMIN;CREATE OR REPLACE NETWORK POLICY ANALYST_POLICY ALLOWED_IP_LIST = ('10.1.1.20');
- B. ALTERROLEANALYST_ROLESETNETWORK_POLICY='ANALYST_POLICY';
- C. ALTERUSERANALYST_USERSERSETNETWORK_POLICY='ANALYST_POLICY';
- D. ALTERUSERANALYST_USERSETNETWORK_POLICY='10.1.1.20';
- E. USE ROLE USERADMIN;CREATE OR REPLACE NETWORK POLICYANALYST_POLICYALLOWED_IP_LIST = ('10.1.1.20');

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

To ensure that an analyst_user can only access Snowflake from specific IP addresses, the following steps are required:

* Option B: This alters the network policy directly linked to analyst_user. Setting a network policy on the user level is effective and ensures that the specified network restrictions apply directly and exclusively to this user.

* Option D: Before a network policy can be set or altered, the appropriate role with permission to manage network policies must be used. SECURITYADMIN is typically the role that has privileges to create and manage network policies in Snowflake. Creating a network policy that specifies allowed IP addresses ensures that only requests coming from those IPs can access Snowflake under this policy. After creation, this policy can be linked to specific users or roles as needed.

Options A and E mention altering roles or using the wrong role (USERADMIN typically does not manage network security settings), and option C incorrectly attempts to set a network policy directly as an IP address, which is not syntactically or functionally valid.

References: Snowflake's security management documentation covering network policies and role-based access controls.

NEW QUESTION # 164

