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1.An Architect needs to allow a user to create a database from an inbound share.

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110
You are a snowflake architect in an organization. The business team came to to deploy an use case which requires you to load some data which they can visualize through tableau. Everyday new data comes in and the old data is no longer required.
What type of table you will use in this case to optimize cost

- A. PERMANENT
- B. TRANSIENT
- C. TEMPORARY

Answer: B

Explanation:
A transient table is a type of table in Snowflake that does not have a Fail-safe period and can have a Time Travel retention period of either 0 or 1 day. Transient tables are suitable for temporary or intermediate data that can be easily reproduced or replicated1.
A temporary table is a type of table in Snowflake that is automatically dropped when the session ends or the current user logs out. Temporary tables do not incur any storage costs, but they are not visible to other users or sessions2.
A permanent table is a type of table in Snowflake that has a Fail-safe period and a Time Travel retention period of up to 90 days. Permanent tables are suitable for persistent and durable data that needs to be protected from accidental or malicious deletion3.
In this case, the use case requires loading some data that can be visualized through Tableau. The data is updated every day and the old data is no longer required. Therefore, the best type of table to use in this case to optimize cost is a transient table, because it does not incur any Fail-safe costs and it can have a short Time Travel retention period of 0 or 1 day. This way, the data can be loaded and queried by Tableau, and then deleted or overwritten without incurring any unnecessary storage costs.

NEW QUESTION # 111
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) 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
- C. 1) External browser, SSO
  2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for development environment users
  3) Okta native authentication
  4) OAuth (ether Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
  5) Password
- D. 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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 .
References:
* 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 # 112

Why might a Snowflake Architect use a star schema model rather than a 3NF model when designing a data architecture to run in Snowflake? (Select TWO).

- A. Snowflake cannot handle the joins implied in a 3NF data model.
- B. The Architect wants to remove data duplication from the data stored in Snowflake.
- C. The Architect is designing a landing zone to receive raw data into Snowflake.
- D. The Bl tool needs a data model that allows users to summarize facts across different dimensions, or to drill down from the summaries.
- E. The Architect wants to present a simple flattened single view of the data to a particular group of end users.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
A star schema model is a type of dimensional data model that consists of a single fact table and multiple dimension tables. A 3NF model is a type of relational data model that follows the third normal form, which eliminates data redundancy and ensures referential

integrity. A Snowflake Architect might use a star schema model rather than a 3NF model when designing a data architecture to run in Snowflake for the following reasons:
* A star schema model is more suitable for analytical queries that require aggregating and slicing data across different dimensions, such as those performed by a BI tool. A 3NF model is more suitable for transactional queries that require inserting, updating, and deleting individual records.
* A star schema model is simpler and faster to query than a 3NF model, as it involves fewer joins and less complex SQL statements. A 3NF model is more complex and slower to query, as it involves more joins and more complex SQL statements.
* A star schema model can provide a simple flattened single view of the data to a particular group of end users, such as business analysts or data scientists, who need to explore and visualize the data. A 3NF model can provide a more detailed and normalized view of the data to a different group of end users, such as application developers or data engineers, who need to maintain and update the data.
The other options are not valid reasons for choosing a star schema model over a 3NF model in Snowflake:
* Snowflake can handle the joins implied in a 3NF data model, as it supports ANSI SQL and has a powerful query engine that can optimize and execute complex queries efficiently.
* The Architect can use both star schema and 3NF models to remove data duplication from the data stored in Snowflake, as both models can enforce data integrity and avoid data anomalies. However, the trade-off is that a star schema model may have more data redundancy than a 3NF model, as it denormalizes the data for faster query performance, while a 3NF model may have less data redundancy than a star schema model, as it normalizes the data for easier data maintenance.
* The Architect can use both star schema and 3NF models to design a landing zone to receive raw data into Snowflake, as both models can accommodate different types of data sources and formats.
However, the choice of the model may depend on the purpose and scope of the landing zone, such as whether it is a temporary or permanent storage, whether it is a staging area or a data lake, and whether it is a single source or a multi-source integration.
Snowflake Architect Training
Data Modeling: Understanding the Star and Snowflake Schemas
Data Vault vs Star Schema vs Third Normal Form: Which Data Model to Use?
Star Schema vs Snowflake Schema: 5 Key Differences
Dimensional Data Modeling - Snowflake schema
Star schema vs Snowflake Schema

NEW QUESTION # 113
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 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.
- 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 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

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 # 114
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) 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
- C. 1) External browser, SSO
  2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for development environment users
  3) Okta native authentication
  4) OAuth (ether Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
  5) Password
- D. 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

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:
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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
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NEW QUESTION # 115
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