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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
A large manufacturing company runs a dozen individual Snowflake accounts across its business divisions.
The company wants to increase the level of data sharing to support supply chain optimizations and increase its purchasing leverage with multiple vendors.
The company's Snowflake Architects need to design a solution that would allow the business divisions to decide what to share, while minimizing the level of effort spent on configuration and management. Most of the company divisions use Snowflake accounts in the same cloud deployments with a few exceptions for European-based divisions.
According to Snowflake recommended best practice, how should these requirements be met?

- A. Deploy a Private Data Exchange and use replication to allow European data shares in the Exchange.
- B. Migrate the European accounts in the global region and manage shares in a connected graph architecture. Deploy a Data Exchange.
- C. Deploy a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares for the European accounts.
- D. Deploy to the Snowflake Marketplace making sure that invoker_share() is used in all secure views.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to Snowflake recommended best practice, the requirements of the large manufacturing company should be met by deploying a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares for the European accounts. A Private Data Exchange is a feature of the Snowflake Data Cloud platform that enables secure and governed sharing of data between organizations. It allows Snowflake customers to create their own data hub and invite other parts of their organization or external partners to access and contribute data sets. A Private Data Exchange provides centralized management, granular access control, and data usage metrics for the data shared in the exchange1. A data share is a secure and direct way of sharing data between Snowflake accounts without having to copy or move the data. A data share allows the data provider to grant privileges on selected objects in their account to one or more data consumers in other accounts2. By using a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares, the company can achieve the following benefits:
* The business divisions can decide what data to share and publish it to the Private Data Exchange, where it can be discovered and accessed by other members of the exchange. This reduces the effort and complexity of managing multiple data sharing relationships and configurations.
* The company can leverage the existing Snowflake accounts in the same cloud deployments to create the Private Data Exchange and invite the members to join. This minimizes the migration and setup costs and leverages the existing Snowflake features and security.
* The company can use data shares to share data with the European accounts that are in different regions or cloud platforms. This allows the company to comply with the regional and regulatory requirements for data sovereignty and privacy, while still enabling data collaboration across the organization.
* The company can use the Snowflake Data Cloud platform to perform data analysis and transformation on the shared data, as well as integrate with other data sources and applications. This enables the company to optimize its supply chain and increase its purchasing leverage with multiple vendors.

NEW QUESTION # 13
A company has a table with that has corrupted data, named Dat
a. The company wants to recover the data as it was 5 minutes ago using cloning and Time Travel.
What command will accomplish this?

- A. CREATE TABLE Recover_Data CLONE Data AT(OFFSET => -60*5);
- B. CREATE TABLE Recover Data CLONE Data AT(TIME => -60*5);
- C. CREATE CLONE TABLE Recover_Data FROM Data AT(OFFSET => -60*5);
- D. CREATE CLONE Recover_Data FROM Data AT(OFFSET => -60*5);

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 14
An Architect has chosen to separate their Snowflake Production and QA environments using two separate Snowflake accounts.
The QA account is intended to run and test changes on data and database objects before pushing those changes to the Production account. It is a requirement that all database objects and data in the QA account need to be an exact copy of the database objects, including privileges and data in the Production account on at least a nightly basis.
Which is the LEAST complex approach to use to populate the QA account with the Production account's data and database objects on a nightly basis?

- A. 1) Create a stage in the Production account
  2) Create a stage in the QA account that points to the same external object-storage location
  3) Create a task that runs nightly to unload each table in the Production account into the stage
  4) Use Snowpipe to populate the QA account
- B. 1) Create a share in the Production account for each database
  2) Share access to the QA account as a Consumer
  3) The QA account creates a database directly from each share
  4) Create clones of those databases on a nightly basis
  5) Run tests directly on those cloned databases
- C. 1) In the Production account, create an external function that connects into the QA account and returns all the data for one specific table
  2) Run the external function as part of a stored procedure that loops through each table in the Production account and populates each table in the QA account
- D. 1) Enable replication for each database in the Production account
  2) Create replica databases in the QA account
  3) Create clones of the replica databases on a nightly basis
  4) Run tests directly on those cloned databases

Answer: D

Explanation:
This approach is the least complex because it uses Snowflake's built-in replication feature to copy the data and database objects from the Production account to the QA account. Replication is a fast and efficient way to synchronize data across accounts, regions, and cloud platforms. It also preserves the privileges and metadata of the replicated objects. By creating clones of the replica databases, the QA account can run tests on the cloned data without affecting the original data.
Clones are also zero-copy, meaning they do not consume any additional storage space unless the data is modified. This approach does not require any external stages, tasks, Snowpipe, or external functions, which can add complexity and overhead to the data transfer process.
Reference:
Introduction to Replication and Failover
Replicating Databases Across Multiple Accounts
Cloning Considerations

NEW QUESTION # 15
How can the Snowpipe REST API be used to keep a log of data load history?

- A. Call loadHistoryScan every minute for the maximum time range.
- B. Call insertReport every 8 minutes for a 10-minute time range.
- C. Call loadHistoryScan every 10 minutes for a 15-minutes range.
- D. Call insertReport every 20 minutes, fetching the last 10,000 entries.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Snowpipe REST API provides two endpoints for retrieving the data load history: insertReport and loadHistoryScan. The insertReport endpoint returns the status of the files that were submitted to the insertFiles endpoint, while the loadHistoryScan endpoint returns the history of the files that were actually loaded into the table by Snowpipe. To keep a log of data load history, it is recommended to use the loadHistoryScan endpoint, which provides more accurate and complete information about the data

ingestion process. The loadHistoryScan endpoint accepts a start time and an end time as parameters, and returns the files that were loaded within that time range. The maximum time range that can be specified is 15 minutes, and the maximum number of files that can be returned is 10,000. Therefore, to keep a log of data load history, the best option is to call the loadHistoryScan endpoint every 10 minutes for a 15-minute time range, and store the results in a log file or a table. This way, the log will capture all the files that were loaded by Snowpipe, and avoid any gaps or overlaps in the time range. The other options are incorrect because:
* Calling insertReport every 20 minutes, fetching the last 10,000 entries, will not provide a complete log of data load history, as some files may be missed or duplicated due to the asynchronous nature of Snowpipe. Moreover, insertReport only returns the status of the files that were submitted, not the files that were loaded.
* Calling loadHistoryScan every minute for the maximum time range will result in too many API calls and unnecessary overhead, as the same files will be returned multiple times. Moreover, the maximum time range is 15 minutes, not 1 minute.
* Calling insertReport every 8 minutes for a 10-minute time range will suffer from the same problems as option A, and also create gaps or overlaps in the time range.
References:
* Snowpipe REST API
* Option 1: Loading Data Using the Snowpipe REST API
* PIPE_USAGE_HISTORY

NEW QUESTION # 16

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. TEMPORARY
- C. TRANSIENT

Answer: C

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 # 17

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