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Snowflake ARA-C01 Exam is intended for experienced Snowflake architects, engineers, and developers who want to demonstrate their proficiency in designing and implementing Snowflake solutions. ARA-C01 exam is rigorous and requires candidates to have a deep understanding of Snowflake architecture, design principles, and best practices. It is also recommended that candidates have hands-on experience with Snowflake and are familiar with its various features and functionalities.

Snowflake ARA-C01: SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification is a highly recognized and sought-after certification for individuals who want to demonstrate their advanced knowledge and expertise in Snowflake's cloud data platform. SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification certification is designed for architects and advanced-level professionals who have experience in designing and implementing complex data solutions with Snowflake.

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
A user has the appropriate privilege to see unmasked data in a column.
If the user loads this column data into another column that does not have a masking policy, what will occur?

- A. Unmasked data will be loaded in the new column.
- B. Unmasked data will be loaded into the new column and no users will be able to see the unmasked data.
- C. Unmasked data will be loaded into the new column but only users with the appropriate privileges will be able to see the unmasked data.
- D. Masked data will be loaded into the new column.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect documents and learning resources, column masking policies are applied at query time based on the privileges of the user who runs the query. Therefore, if a user has the privilege to see unmasked data in a column, they will see the original data when they query that column. If they load this column data into another column that does not have a masking policy, the unmasked data will be loaded in the new column, and any user who can query the new column will see the unmasked data as well.
The masking policy does not affect the underlying data in the column, only the query results.
References:
* Snowflake Documentation: Column Masking
* Snowflake Learning: Column Masking

NEW QUESTION # 20
A new user user_01 is created within Snowflake. The following two commands are executed:
Command 1-> show grants to user user_01;
Command 2 ~> show grants on user user 01;
What inferences can be made about these commands?

- A. Command 1 defines which role owns user_01
  Command 2 defines all the grants which have been given to user_01
- B. Command 1 defines which user owns user_01
  Command 2 defines all the grants which have been given to user_01
- C. Command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user_01 Command 2 defines which user owns user_01
- D. Command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user_01
  Command 2 defines which role owns user 01

Answer: D

Explanation:
The SHOW GRANTS command in Snowflake can be used to list all the access control privileges that have been explicitly granted to roles, users, and shares. The syntax and the output of the command vary depending on the object type and the grantee type specified in the command1. In this question, the two commands have the following meanings:
* Command 1: show grants to user user_01; This command lists all the roles granted to the user user_01.
The output includes the role name, the grantee name, and the granted by role name for each grant. This command is equivalent to show grants to user current_user if user_01 is the current user1.
* Command 2: show grants on user user_01; This command lists all the privileges that have been granted on the user object user_01. The output includes the privilege name, the grantee name, and the granted by role name for each grant. This command shows which role owns the user object user_01, as the owner role has the privilege to modify or drop the user object2.
Therefore, the correct inference is that command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user_01, and command 2 defines which role owns user_01.
References:
* SHOW GRANTS
* Understanding Access Control in Snowflake

NEW QUESTION # 21
If your role does not own the share, but owns the objects in the share, how can you block access to the objects

- A. Revoking the USAGE or SELECT privileges with CASCADE on the objects from the share owner.
- B. Revoking the USAGE or SELECT privileges on the objects from the share owner
- C. You will need to connect with the share owner

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 22
Consider the following scenario where a masking policy is applied on the CREDICARDND column of the CREDITCARDINFO table. The masking policy definition Is as follows:

```
create or replace masking policy creditcardno_mask as (val string) returns string ->
case
when is_role_in_session('PI_ANALYTICS') then
right(val,4)
else '****MASKED****'
end;
```

Sample data for the CREDITCARDINFO table is as follows:
NAME EXPIRYDATE CREDITCARDNO
JOHN DOE 2022-07-23 4321 5678 9012 1234
if the Snowflake system rotes have not been granted any additional roles, what will be the result?

- A. Anyone with the Pl_ANALYTICS role will see the CREDICARDND column as*** 'MASKED* **'.
- B. The owner of the table will see the CREDICARDND column data in clear text.
- C. Anyone with the Pl_ANALYTICS role will see the last 4 characters of the CREDICARDND column data in dear text.
- D. The sysadmin can see the CREDICARDND column data in clear text.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* The masking policy defined in the image indicates that if a user has the PI_ANALYTICS role, they will be able to see the last 4 characters of the CREDITCARDNO column data in clear text. Otherwise, they will see 'MASKED'. Since Snowflake system roles have not been granted any additional roles, they won't have the PI_ANALYTICS role and therefore cannot view the last 4 characters of credit card numbers.
* To apply a masking policy on a column in Snowflake, you need to use the ALTER TABLE ... ALTER COLUMN command or the ALTER VIEW command and specify the policy name. For example, to apply the creditcardno_mask policy on the CREDITCARDNO column of the CREDITCARDINFO table, you can use the following command:
ALTER TABLE CREDITCARDINFO ALTER COLUMN CREDITCARDNO SET MASKING POLICY creditcardno_mask;
* For more information on how to create and use masking policies in Snowflake, you can refer to the following resources:
CREATE MASKING POLICY: This document explains the syntax and usage of the CREATE MASKING POLICY command, which allows you to create a new masking policy or replace an existing one.
Using Dynamic Data Masking: This guide provides instructions on how to configure and use dynamic data masking in Snowflake, which is a feature that allows you to mask sensitive data based on the execution context of the user.
ALTER MASKING POLICY: This document explains the syntax and usage of the ALTER MASKING POLICY command, which allows you to modify the properties of an existing masking policy.
References: 1: https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/sql/create-masking-policy 2: https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/security-column-ddm-use 3: https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/sql/alter-masking-policy

NEW QUESTION # 23
A healthcare company is deploying a Snowflake account that may include Personal Health Information (PHI).
The company must ensure compliance with all relevant privacy standards.
Which best practice recommendations will meet data protection and compliance requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Use, at minimum, the Business Critical edition of Snowflake.
- B. Use the External Tokenization feature to obfuscate sensitive data.
- C. Use the Internal Tokenization feature to obfuscate sensitive data.
- D. Create Dynamic Data Masking policies and apply them to columns that contain PHI.
- E. Rewrite SQL queries to eliminate projections of PHI data based on current_role().
- F. Avoid sharing data with partner organizations.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Explanation
* A healthcare company that handles PHI data must ensure compliance with relevant privacy standards, such as HIPAA, HITRUST, and GDPR. Snowflake provides several features and best practices to help customers meet their data protection and compliance requirements1.
* One best practice recommendation is to use, at minimum, the Business Critical edition of Snowflake. This edition provides the highest level of data protection and security, including end-to-end encryption with customer-managed keys, enhanced object-level security, and HIPAA and HITRUST compliance2. Therefore, option A is correct.
* Another best practice recommendation is to create Dynamic Data Masking policies and apply them to columns that contain PHI. Dynamic Data Masking is a feature that allows masking or redacting sensitive data based on the current user's role. This way, only

authorized users can view the unmasked data, while others will see masked values, such as NULL, asterisks, or random characters3. Therefore, option B is correct.
* A third best practice recommendation is to use the External Tokenization feature to obfuscate sensitive data. External Tokenization is a feature that allows replacing sensitive data with tokens that are generated and stored by an external service, such as Protegrity. This way, the original data is never stored or processed by Snowflake, and only authorized users can access the tokenized data through the external service4. Therefore, option D is correct.
* Option C is incorrect, because the Internal Tokenization feature is not available in Snowflake. Snowflake does not provide any native tokenization functionality, but only supports integration with external tokenization services4.
* Option E is incorrect, because rewriting SQL queries to eliminate projections of PHI data based on current_role() is not a best practice. This approach is error-prone, inefficient, and hard to maintain. A better alternative is to use Dynamic Data Masking policies, which can automatically mask data based on the user's role without modifying the queries3.
* Option F is incorrect, because avoiding sharing data with partner organizations is not a best practice.
Snowflake enables secure and governed data sharing with internal and external consumers, such as business units, customers, or partners. Data sharing does not involve copying or moving data, but only granting access privileges to the shared objects. Data sharing can also leverage Dynamic Data Masking and External Tokenization features to protect sensitive data5.
References: : Snowflake's Security & Compliance Reports : Snowflake Editions : Dynamic Data Masking : External Tokenization : Secure Data Sharing

NEW QUESTION # 24
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