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Snowflake ARA-C01 Certification is an advanced-level certification exam that is designed to validate the skills and knowledge of the candidates in the field of Snowflake data warehousing. SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification certification exam is intended for experienced professionals who have a deep understanding of Snowflake architecture, its various components, and their respective functionalities. SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification certification exam is an ideal choice for architects, consultants,

and data engineers who work with Snowflake on a daily basis.

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38
An Architect on a new project has been asked to design an architecture that meets Snowflake security, compliance, and governance requirements as follows:
1) Use Tri-Secret Secure in Snowflake
2) Share some information stored in a view with another Snowflake customer
3) Hide portions of sensitive information from some columns
4) Use zero-copy cloning to refresh the non-production environment from the production environment To meet these requirements, which design elements must be implemented? (Choose three.)

- A. Use Dynamic Data Masking.
- B. Use the Business-Critical edition of Snowflake.
- C. Define row access policies.
- D. Use the Enterprise edition of Snowflake.
- E. Create a secure view.
- F. Create a materialized view.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
These three design elements are required to meet the security, compliance, and governance requirements for the project.
* To use Tri-Secret Secure in Snowflake, the Business Critical edition of Snowflake is required. This edition provides enhanced data protection features, such as customer-managed encryption keys, that are not available in lower editions. Tri-Secret Secure is a feature that combines a Snowflake-maintained key and a customer-managed key to create a composite master key to encrypt the data in Snowflake1.
* To share some information stored in a view with another Snowflake customer, a secure view is recommended. A secure view is a view that hides the underlying data and the view definition from unauthorized users. Only the owner of the view and the users who are granted the owner's role can see the view definition and the data in the base tables of the view2. A secure view can be shared with another Snowflake account using a data share3.
* To hide portions of sensitive information from some columns, Dynamic Data Masking can be used.
Dynamic Data Masking is a feature that allows applying masking policies to columns to selectively mask plain-text data at query time. Depending on the masking policy conditions and the user's role, the data can be fully or partially masked, or shown as plain-text4.

NEW QUESTION # 39
The data share exists between a data provider account and a data consumer account. Five tables from the provider account are being shared with the consumer account. The consumer role has been granted the imported privileges privilege.
What will happen to the consumer account if a new table (table_6) is added to the provider schema?

- A. The consumer role will automatically see the new table and no additional grants are needed.
- B. The consumer role will see the table only after this grant is given on the provider side:use role accountadmin;Grant select on table EDW.ACCOUNTING.Table_6 to share PSHARE_EDW_4TEST;
- C. The consumer role will see the table only after this grant is given on the provider side:use role accountadmin;grant usage on database EDW to share PSHARE_EDW_4TEST ;grant usage on schema EDW.ACCOUNTING to share PSHARE_EDW_4TEST ;Grant select on table EDW.ACCOUNTING.Table_6 to database PSHARE_EDW_4TEST_DB ;
- D. The consumer role will see the table only after this grant is given on the consumer side:grant imported privileges on database PSHARE_EDW_4TEST_DB to DEV_ROLE;

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a new table (table_6) is added to a schema in the provider's account that is part of a data share, the consumer will not automatically see the new table. The consumer will only be able to access the new table once the appropriate privileges are granted by the provider. The correct process, as outlined in option D, involves using the provider's ACCOUNTADMIN role to grant USAGE privileges on the database and schema, followed by SELECT privileges on the new table, specifically to the share that

includes the consumer's database. This ensures that the consumer account can access the new table under the established data sharing setup.
References:
Snowflake Documentation on Managing Access Control
Snowflake Documentation on Data Sharing

NEW QUESTION # 40

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:
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.
References: : Transient Tables : Temporary Tables : Understanding & Using Time Travel

NEW QUESTION # 41

Which technique will efficiently ingest and consume semi-structured data for Snowflake data lake workloads?

- A. Information schema
- B. IDEF1X
- C. Schema-on-write
- D. Schema-on-read

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer because schema-on-read is a technique that allows Snowflake to ingest and consume semi-structured data without requiring a predefined schema. Snowflake supports various semi-structured data formats such as JSON, Avro, ORC, Parquet, and XML, and provides native data types (ARRAY, OBJECT, and VARIANT) for storing them. Snowflake also provides native support for querying semi-structured data using SQL and dot notation. Schema-on-read enables Snowflake to query semi-structured data at the same speed as performing relational queries while preserving the flexibility of schema-on-read. Snowflake's near-instant elasticity rightsizes compute resources, and consumption-based pricing ensures you only pay for what you use.
Option A is incorrect because IDEF1X is a data modeling technique that defines the structure and constraints of relational data using diagrams and notations. IDEF1X is not suitable for ingesting and consuming semi-structured data, which does not have a fixed schema or structure.
Option B is incorrect because schema-on-write is a technique that requires defining a schema before loading and processing data. Schema-on-write is not efficient for ingesting and consuming semi-structured data, which may have varying or complex structures that are difficult to fit into a predefined schema. Schema-on-write also introduces additional overhead and complexity for data transformation and validation.
Option D is incorrect because information schema is a set of metadata views that provide information about the objects and privileges in a Snowflake database. Information schema is not a technique for ingesting and consuming semi-structured data, but rather a way of accessing metadata about the data.

References:
* Semi-structured Data
* Snowflake for Data Lake

NEW QUESTION # 42
What Snowflake features should be leveraged when modeling using Data Vault?

- A. Data needs to be pre-partitioned to obtain a superior data access performance
- B. Snowflake's support of multi-table inserts into the data model's Data Vault tables
- C. Snowflake's ability to hash keys so that hash key joins can run faster than integer joins
- D. Scaling up the virtual warehouses will support parallel processing of new source loads

Answer: B

Explanation:
These two features are relevant for modeling using Data Vault on Snowflake. Data Vault is a data modeling approach that organizes data into hubs, links, and satellites. Data Vault is designed to enable high scalability, flexibility, and performance for data integration and analytics. Snowflake is a cloud data platform that supports various data modeling techniques, including Data Vault. Snowflake provides some features that can enhance the Data Vault modeling, such as:
* Snowflake's support of multi-table inserts into the data model's Data Vault tables. Multi-table inserts (MTI) are a feature that allows inserting data from a single query into multiple tables in a single DML statement. MTI can improve the performance and efficiency of loading data into Data Vault tables, especially for real-time or near-real-time data integration. MTI can also reduce the complexity and maintenance of the loading code, as well as the data duplication and latency12.
* Scaling up the virtual warehouses will support parallel processing of new source loads. Virtual warehouses are a feature that allows provisioning compute resources on demand for data processing.
Virtual warehouses can be scaled up or down by changing the size of the warehouse, which determines the number of servers in the warehouse. Scaling up the virtual warehouses can improve the performance and concurrency of processing new source loads into Data Vault tables, especially for large or complex data sets. Scaling up the virtual warehouses can also leverage the parallelism and distribution of Snowflake's architecture, which can optimize the data loading and querying34.
Snowflake Documentation: Multi-table Inserts
Snowflake Blog: Tips for Optimizing the Data Vault Architecture on Snowflake Snowflake Documentation: Virtual Warehouses
Snowflake Blog: Building a Real-Time Data Vault in Snowflake

NEW QUESTION # 43
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