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Questions & Answers PDF

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## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q125-Q130):

### NEW QUESTION # 125

A Snowflake Architect is designing an application and tenancy strategy for an organization where strong legal isolation rules as well as multi-tenancy are requirements.

Which approach will meet these requirements if Role-Based Access Policies (RBAC) is a viable option for isolating tenants?

- A. Create a multi-tenant table strategy if row level security is not viable for isolating tenants.
- B. Create accounts for each tenant in the Snowflake organization.
- C. Create an object for each tenant strategy if row level security is not viable for isolating tenants.
- D. Create an object for each tenant strategy if row level security is viable for isolating tenants.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

This approach meets the requirements of strong legal isolation and multi-tenancy. By creating separate accounts for each tenant, the application can ensure that each tenant has its own dedicated storage, compute, and metadata resources, as well as its own encryption keys and security policies. This provides the highest level of isolation and data protection among the tenancy models. Furthermore, by creating the accounts within the same Snowflake organization, the application can leverage the features of Snowflake Organizations, such as centralized billing, account management, and cross-account data sharing.

Reference:

Snowflake Organizations Overview | Snowflake Documentation  
Design Patterns for Building Multi-Tenant Applications on Snowflake

### NEW QUESTION # 126

At which object type level can the APPLY MASKING POLICY, APPLY ROW ACCESS POLICY and APPLY SESSION POLICY privileges be granted?

- A. Global
- B. Table
- C. Database
- D. Schema

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The object type level at which the APPLY MASKING POLICY, APPLY ROW ACCESS POLICY and APPLY SESSION POLICY privileges can be granted is global. These are account-level privileges that control who can apply or unset these policies on objects such as columns, tables, views, accounts, or users.

These privileges are granted to the ACCOUNTADMIN role by default, and can be granted to other roles as needed. The other options are incorrect because they are not the object type level at which these privileges can be granted. Database, schema, and table are lower-level object types that do not support these privileges. References: Access Control Privileges | Snowflake Documentation, Using Dynamic Data Masking | Snowflake Documentation, Using Row Access Policies | Snowflake Documentation, Using Session Policies | Snowflake Documentation

### NEW QUESTION # 127

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

- A. TRUE

- B. FALSE

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 128

What are some of the characteristics of result set caches? (Choose three.)

- A. The data stored in the result cache will contribute to storage costs.
- B. Snowflake persists the data results for 24 hours.
- C. The retention period can be reset for a maximum of 31 days.
- D. Time Travel queries can be executed against the result set cache.
- E. Each time persisted results for a query are used, a 24-hour retention period is reset.
- F. The result set cache is not shared between warehouses.

**Answer: B,E,F**

Explanation:

In Snowflake, the characteristics of result set caches include persistence of data results for 24 hours (B), each use of persisted results resets the 24-hour retention period (C), and result set caches are not shared between different warehouses (F). The result set cache is specifically designed to avoid repeated execution of the same query within this timeframe, reducing computational overhead and speeding up query responses. These caches do not contribute to storage costs, and their retention period cannot be extended beyond the default duration nor up to 31 days, as might be misconstrued.

References: Snowflake Documentation on Result Set Caching.

### NEW QUESTION # 129

Which query will identify the specific days and virtual warehouses that would benefit from a multi-cluster warehouse to improve the performance of a particular workload?

- A. A white background with black text Description automatically generated
- B. A close up of a message Description automatically generated
- C. A screen shot of a computer Description automatically generated
- D. A white background with black text Description automatically generated

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A multi-cluster warehouse is a virtual warehouse that can scale compute resources by adding or removing clusters based on the workload demand. A multi-cluster warehouse can improve the performance of a particular workload by reducing the query queue time and the data spillage to local storage. To identify the specific days and virtual warehouses that would benefit from a multi-cluster warehouse, you need to analyze the query history and look for the following indicators:

\* High average queued load: This metric shows the average number of queries waiting in the queue for each warehouse cluster. A high value indicates that the warehouse is overloaded and cannot handle the concurrency demand.

\* High bytes spilled to local storage: This metric shows the amount of data that was spilled from memory to local disk during query processing. A high value indicates that the warehouse size is too small and cannot fit the data in memory.

\* High variation in workload: This metric shows the fluctuation in the number of queries submitted to the warehouse over time. A high variation indicates that the workload is unpredictable and dynamic, and requires a flexible scaling policy.

The query in option C is the best one to identify these indicators, as it selects the date, warehouse name, bytes spilled to local storage, and sum of average queued load from the query history table, and filters the results where bytes spilled to local storage is greater than zero. This query will show the days and warehouses that experienced data spillage and high queue time, and could benefit from a multi-cluster warehouse with auto-scale mode.

The query in option A is not correct, as it only selects the date and warehouse name, and does not include any metrics to measure the performance of the workload. The query in option B is not correct, as it selects the date, warehouse name, and average execution time, which is not a good indicator of the need for a multi-cluster warehouse. The query in option D is not correct, as it selects the date, warehouse name, and average credits used, which is not a good indicator of the need for a multi-cluster warehouse either.

