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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

A user named USER_01 needs access to create a materialized view on a schema EDW.STG_SCHEMA.
How can this access be provided?

- A. GRANT ROLE NEW_ROLE TO USER_01;
GRANT CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW ON EDW.STG_SCHEMA TO NEW_ROLE;
- **B. GRANT CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW ON SCHEMA EDW.STG_SCHEMA TO USER USER_01;**
- C. GRANT CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW ON DATABASE EDW TO USER USERJD1;
- D. GRANT ROLE NEW_ROLE TO USER USER_01;
GRANT CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW ON SCHEMA ECW.STG_SCHEKA TO NEW_ROLE;

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because it grants the specific privilege to create a materialized view on the schema EDW.STG_SCHEMA to the user USER_01 directly.

Option B is incorrect because it grants the privilege to create a materialized view on the entire database EDW, which is too broad and unnecessary. Also, there is a typo in the user name (USERJD1 instead of USER_01).

Option C is incorrect because it grants the privilege to create a materialized view on a different schema (ECW.STG_SCHEKA instead of EDW.STG_SCHEMA). Also, there is no need to create a new role for this purpose.

Option D is incorrect because it grants the privilege to create a materialized view on an invalid object (EDW.STG_SCHEMA is not a valid schema name, it should be EDW.STG_SCHEMA). Also, there is no need to create a new role for this purpose. Reference:

Snowflake Documentation: CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW

Snowflake Documentation: Working with Materialized Views

[Snowflake Documentation: GRANT Privileges on a Schema]

NEW QUESTION # 69

There are two databases in an account, named fin_db and hr_db which contain payroll and employee data, respectively.

Accountants and Analysts in the company require different permissions on the objects in these databases to perform their jobs.

Accountants need read-write access to fin_db but only require read-only access to hr_db because the database is maintained by human resources personnel.

An Architect needs to create a read-only role for certain employees working in the human resources department.

Which permission sets must be granted to this role?

- A. USAGE on database hr_db, USAGE on all schemas in database hr_db, REFERENCES on all tables in database hr_db
- B. MODIFY on database hr_db, USAGE on all schemas in database hr_db, USAGE on all tables in database hr_db
- C. USAGE on database hr_db, SELECT on all schemas in database hr_db, SELECT on all tables in database hr_db
- **D. USAGE on database hr_db, USAGE on all schemas in database hr_db, SELECT on all tables in database hr_db**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which of the following ingestion methods can be used to load near real-time data by using the messaging services provided by a cloud provider?

- **A. Snowflake Connector for Kafka**
- B. Spark
- C. Snowflake streams
- **D. Snowpipe**

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Snowflake Connector for Kafka and Snowpipe are two ingestion methods that can be used to load near real-time data by using the messaging services provided by a cloud provider. Snowflake Connector for Kafka enables you to stream structured and semi-

structured data from Apache Kafka topics into Snowflake tables. Snowpipe enables you to load data from files that are continuously added to a cloud storage location, such as Amazon S3 or Azure Blob Storage. Both methods leverage Snowflake's micro-partitioning and columnar storage to optimize data ingestion and query performance. Snowflake streams and Spark are not ingestion methods, but rather components of the Snowflake architecture. Snowflake streams provide change data capture (CDC) functionality by tracking data changes in a table. Spark is a distributed computing framework that can be used to process large-scale data and write it to Snowflake using the Snowflake Spark Connector. Reference:

Snowflake Connector for Kafka

Snowpipe

Snowflake Streams

Snowflake Spark Connector

NEW QUESTION # 71

An Architect is troubleshooting a query with poor performance using the QUERY function. The Architect observes that the `COMPILATION_TIME` is greater than the `EXECUTION_TIME`.

What is the reason for this?

- A. The query is processing a very large dataset.
- **B. The query has overly complex logic.**
- C. The query is reading from remote storage
- D. The query is queued for execution.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because the compilation time is the time it takes for the optimizer to create an optimal query plan for the efficient execution of the query. The compilation time depends on the complexity of the query, such as the number of tables, columns, joins, filters, aggregations, subqueries, etc. The more complex the query, the longer it takes to compile.

Option A is incorrect because the query processing time is not affected by the size of the dataset, but by the size of the virtual warehouse. Snowflake automatically scales the compute resources to match the data volume and parallelizes the query execution. The size of the dataset may affect the execution time, but not the compilation time.

Option C is incorrect because the query queue time is not part of the compilation time or the execution time. It is a separate metric that indicates how long the query waits for a warehouse slot before it starts running. The query queue time depends on the warehouse load, concurrency, and priority settings.

Option D is incorrect because the query remote IO time is not part of the compilation time or the execution time. It is a separate metric that indicates how long the query spends reading data from remote storage, such as S3 or Azure Blob Storage. The query remote IO time depends on the network latency, bandwidth, and caching efficiency. Reference:

Understanding Why Compilation Time in Snowflake Can Be Higher than Execution Time: This article explains why the total duration (compilation + execution) time is an essential metric to measure query performance in Snowflake. It discusses the reasons for the long compilation time, including query complexity and the number of tables and columns.

Exploring Execution Times: This document explains how to examine the past performance of queries and tasks using Snowsight or by writing queries against views in the `ACCOUNT_USAGE` schema. It also describes the different metrics and dimensions that affect query performance, such as duration, compilation, execution, queue, and remote IO time.

What is the "compilation time" and how to optimize it?: This community post provides some tips and best practices on how to reduce the compilation time, such as simplifying the query logic, using views or common table expressions, and avoiding unnecessary columns or joins.

NEW QUESTION # 72

Databases created from shares cannot be replicated

- A. FALSE
- **B. TRUE**

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 73

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