

# ARA-C01 Musterprüfungsfragen - ARA-C01Zertifizierung & ARA-C01Testfragen

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1. An Architect needs to allow a user to create a database from an inbound share.

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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Th7km6FMw2vOfz5mD-LoaYN17MlpPFzA>

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Durch die Erzielung der Zertifizierung von SnowPro Advanced Architect zeigt ein hohes Maß an Kenntnissen und Fachkenntnissen bei der Gestaltung und Implementierung komplexer Datenlösungen mit Snowflake. Diese Zertifizierung kann die Karrieremöglichkeiten einer Person verbessern und einen Wettbewerbsvorteil im schnell wachsenden Bereich des Cloud - Datenmanagements bieten.

Die Snowflake ARA-C01-Zertifizierung ist eine weltweit anerkannte Zertifizierung, die in der Branche hoch geschätzt wird. Die Zertifizierung zeigt nicht nur das Fachwissen des Kandidaten in der Snowflake -Architektur, sondern auch ihr Engagement für kontinuierliches Lernen und berufliche Entwicklung. Die Zertifizierung ist ein Beweis für die Fähigkeit des Kandidaten, komplexe Snowflake -Lösungen zu entwerfen und zu implementieren und Organisationen, die die Snowflake -Plattform für ihre Data Warehousing -Anforderungen nutzen möchten, Anleitung und Unterstützung zu bieten.

## ARA-C01 Prüfungsübungen - ARA-C01 Musterprüfungsfragen

Fast2test hat ein professionelles IT-Team, das sich mit der Forschung der Fragen und Antworten zur Snowflake ARA-C01 Zertifizierungsprüfung beschäftigt und Ihnen sehr effektive Prüfungsunterlagen und Online-Dienste bietet. Wenn Sie Fast2test Produkte kaufen, wird Fast2test Ihnen mit den neulich aktualisierten, sehr detaillierten Schulungsunterlagen von bester Qualität und genaue Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur Verfügung stellen. So können Sie sich ganz unbesorgt auf Ihre Snowflake ARA-C01 Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten. Benutzen Sie ganz beruhigt unsere Fast2test Produkte. Sie können 100% die ARA-C01 Prüfung erfolgreich ablegen.

### Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification ARA-C01 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q151-Q156):

#### 151. Frage

An Architect has a VPN\_ACCESS\_LOGS table in the SECURITY\_LOGS schema containing timestamps of the connection and disconnection, username of the user, and summary statistics.

What should the Architect do to enable the Snowflake search optimization service on this table?

- A. Assume role with OWNERSHIP on future tables and ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION on the SECURITY\_LOGS schema.
- B. Assume role with OWNERSHIP on VPN\_ACCESS\_LOGS and ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION in the SECURITY\_LOGS schema.
- C. Assume role with ALL PRIVILEGES including ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION in the SECURITY\_LOGS schema.
- D. Assume role with ALL PRIVILEGES on VPN\_ACCESS\_LOGS and ADD SEARCHOPTIMIZATION in the SECURITY\_LOGS schema.

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect Exam Study Guide, to enable the search optimization service on a table, the user must have the ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION privilege on the table and the schema.

The privilege can be granted explicitly or inherited from a higher-level object, such as a database or a role.

The OWNERSHIP privilege on a table implies the ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION privilege, so the user who owns the table can enable the search optimization service on it. Therefore, the correct answer is to assume a role with OWNERSHIP on VPN\_ACCESS\_LOGS and ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION in the SECURITY\_LOGS schema. This will allow the user to enable the search optimization service on the VPN\_ACCESS\_LOGS table and any future tables created in the SECURITY\_LOGS schema. The other options are incorrect because they either grant excessive privileges or do not grant the required privileges on the table or the schema. References:

\* SnowPro Advanced: Architect Exam Study Guide, page 11, section 2.3.1

\* Snowflake Documentation: Enabling the Search Optimization Service

#### 152. Frage

You have created a reader account for sharing data. who will pay for the compute usage of the account

- A. Provider
- B. Consumer

**Antwort: A**

#### 153. Frage

One of your query is taking a long time to finish, when you open the query profiler you see that lot of data is spilling to the remote disk(Bytes spilled to remote storage).

What may be the cause of this?

- A. The amount of memory available for the servers used to execute the operation might not be sufficient to hold intermediate results

- B. The size of the AWS bucket used to hold the data is not sufficient for the query
- C. Number of disks attached to the virtual warehouse is not enough for the processing

**Antwort: A**

#### 154. Frage

What built-in Snowflake features make use of the change tracking metadata for a table? (Choose two.)

- A. The UPSERT command
- B. The CHANGES clause
- C. A STREAM object
- D. The MERGE command
- E. The CHANGE\_DATA\_CAPTURE command

**Antwort: C,D**

Begründung:

In Snowflake, the change tracking metadata for a table is utilized by the MERGE command and the STREAM object. The MERGE command uses change tracking to determine how to apply updates and inserts efficiently based on differences between source and target tables. STREAM objects, on the other hand, specifically capture and store change data, enabling incremental processing based on changes made to a table since the last stream offset was committed.

Reference: Snowflake Documentation on MERGE and STREAM Objects.

#### 155. Frage

A company is using a Snowflake account in Azure. The account has SAML SSO set up using ADFS as a SCIM identity provider. To validate Private Link connectivity, an Architect performed the following steps:

- \* Confirmed Private Link URLs are working by logging in with a username/password account
- \* Verified DNS resolution by running nslookups against Private Link URLs
- \* Validated connectivity using SnowCD
- \* Disabled public access using a network policy set to use the company's IP address range However, the following error message is received when using SSO to log into the company account:

IP XX.XXX.XX.XX is not allowed to access snowflake. Contact your local security administrator.

What steps should the Architect take to resolve this error and ensure that the account is accessed using only Private Link? (Choose two.)

- A. Alter the Azure security integration to use the Private Link URLs.
- B. Generate a new SCIM access token using `system$generate_scim_access_token` and save it to Azure AD.
- C. Open a case with Snowflake Support to authorize the Private Link URLs' access to the account.
- D. Add the IP address in the error message to the allowed list in the network policy.
- E. Update the configuration of the Azure AD SSO to use the Private Link URLs.

**Antwort: D,E**

Begründung:

The error message indicates that the IP address in the error message is not allowed to access Snowflake because it is not in the allowed list of the network policy. The network policy is a feature that allows restricting access to Snowflake based on IP addresses or ranges. To resolve this error, the Architect should take the following steps:

Add the IP address in the error message to the allowed list in the network policy. This will allow the IP address to access Snowflake using the Private Link URLs. Alternatively, the Architect can disable the network policy if it is not required for security reasons. Update the configuration of the Azure AD SSO to use the Private Link URLs. This will ensure that the SSO authentication process uses the Private Link URLs instead of the public URLs. The configuration can be updated by following the steps in the Azure documentation<sup>1</sup>.

These two steps should resolve the error and ensure that the account is accessed using only Private Link. The other options are not necessary or relevant for this scenario. Altering the Azure security integration to use the Private Link URLs is not required because the security integration is used for SCIM provisioning, not for SSO authentication. Generating a new SCIM access token using `system$generate_scim_access_token` and saving it to Azure AD is not required because the SCIM access token is used for SCIM provisioning, not for SSO authentication. Opening a case with Snowflake Support to authorize the Private Link URLs' access to the account is not required because the authorization can be done by the account administrator using the `SYSTEM$AUTHORIZE_PRIVATELINK` function<sup>2</sup>.

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**ARA-C01 Prüfungsübungen:** <https://de.fast2test.com/ARA-C01-premium-file.html>

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