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Quiz Snowflake - ARA-C01 –High Hit-Rate Reliable Exam Answers

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q185-Q190):

NEW QUESTION # 185

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.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is option B. This query is designed to assess the need for a multi-cluster warehouse by examining the queuing time (AVG_QUEUE_LOAD) on different days and virtual warehouses. When the AVG_QUEUE_LOAD is greater than zero, it suggests that queries are waiting for resources, which can be an indicator that performance might be improved by using a multi-cluster warehouse to handle the workload more efficiently. By grouping by date and warehouse name and filtering on the sum of the average queued load being greater than zero, the query identifies specific days and warehouses where the workload exceeded the available compute resources. This information is valuable when considering scaling out warehouses to multi-cluster configurations for improved performance.

NEW QUESTION # 186

Following objects can be cloned in snowflake

- A. Permanent table
- B. Transient table
- C. Temporary table
- D. Internal stages
- E. External tables

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 187

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

Answer: C,E,F

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 # 188

A large manufacturing company runs a dozen individual Snowflake accounts across its business divisions. The company wants to increase the level of data sharing to support supply chain optimizations and increase its purchasing leverage with multiple vendors. The company's Snowflake Architects need to design a solution that would allow the business divisions to decide what to share, while minimizing the level of effort spent on configuration and management. Most of the company divisions use Snowflake accounts in the same cloud deployments with a few exceptions for European-based divisions.

According to Snowflake recommended best practice, how should these requirements be met?

- A. Deploy to the Snowflake Marketplace making sure that `invoker_share()` is used in all secure views.
- B. Migrate the European accounts in the global region and manage shares in a connected graph architecture. Deploy a Data Exchange.
- C. Deploy a Private Data Exchange and use replication to allow European data shares in the Exchange.
- D. Deploy a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares for the European accounts.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to Snowflake recommended best practice, the requirements of the large manufacturing company should be met by deploying a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares for the European accounts. A Private Data Exchange is a feature of the Snowflake Data Cloud platform that enables secure and governed sharing of data between organizations. It allows Snowflake customers to create their own data hub and invite other parts of their organization or external partners to access and contribute data sets. A Private Data Exchange provides centralized management, granular access control, and data usage metrics for the data shared in the exchange1. A data share is a secure and direct way of sharing data between Snowflake accounts without having to copy or move the data. A data share allows the data provider to grant privileges on selected objects in their account to one or more data consumers in other accounts2. By using a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares, the company can achieve the following benefits:

* The business divisions can decide what data to share and publish it to the Private Data Exchange, where it can be discovered and accessed by other members of the exchange. This reduces the effort and complexity of managing multiple data sharing relationships and configurations.

* The company can leverage the existing Snowflake accounts in the same cloud deployments to create the Private Data Exchange and invite the members to join. This minimizes the migration and setup costs and leverages the existing Snowflake features and security.

* The company can use data shares to share data with the European accounts that are in different regions or cloud platforms. This allows the company to comply with the regional and regulatory requirements for data sovereignty and privacy, while still enabling data collaboration across the organization.

* The company can use the Snowflake Data Cloud platform to perform data analysis and transformation on the shared data, as well as integrate with other data sources and applications. This enables the company to optimize its supply chain and increase its purchasing leverage with multiple vendors.

The other options are incorrect because they do not meet the requirements or follow the best practices. Option A is incorrect because migrating the European accounts to the global region may violate the data sovereignty and privacy regulations, and deploying a Data Exchange may not provide the level of control and management that the company needs. Option C is incorrect because deploying to the Snowflake Marketplace may expose the company's data to unwanted consumers, and using `invoker_share()` in secure views may not provide the desired level of security and governance. Option D is incorrect because using replication to allow European data shares in the Exchange may incur additional costs and complexity, and may not be necessary if data shares can be used instead. References: Private Data Exchange | Snowflake Documentation, Introduction to Secure Data Sharing | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 189

A company has a Snowflake account named ACCOUNTA in AWS us-east-1 region. The company stores its marketing data in a Snowflake database named MARKET_DB. One of the company's business partners has an account named PARTNERB in Azure East US 2 region. For marketing purposes the company has agreed to share the database MARKET_DB with the partner account. Which of the following steps MUST be performed for the account PARTNERB to consume data from the MARKET_DB database?

- A. From account ACCOUNTA create a share of database MARKET_DB, and create a new database out of this share locally in AWS us-east-1 region. Then make this database the provider and share it with the PARTNERB account.
- B. Create a share of database MARKET_DB, and create a new database out of this share locally in AWS us-east-1 region. Then replicate this database to the partner's account PARTNERB.
- C. Create a new account (called AZABC123) in Azure East US 2 region. From account ACCOUNTA replicate the database MARKET_DB to AZABC123 and from this account set up the data sharing to the PARTNERB account.
- D. Create a new account (called AZABC123) in Azure East US 2 region. From account ACCOUNTA create a share of database MARKET_DB, create a new database out of this share locally in AWS us-east-1 region, and replicate this new database to AZABC123 account. Then set up data sharing to the PARTNERB account.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

* Snowflake supports data sharing across regions and cloud platforms using account replication and share replication features. Account replication enables the replication of objects from a source account to one or more target accounts in the same organization. Share replication enables the replication of shares from a source account to one or more target accounts in the same organization1.

* To share data from the MARKET_DB database in the ACCOUNTA account in AWS us-east-1 region with the PARTNERB account in Azure East US 2 region, the following steps must be performed:

* Create a new account (called AZABC123) in Azure East US 2 region. This account will act as a bridge between the source and the target accounts. The new account must be linked to the ACCOUNTA account using an organization2.

* From the ACCOUNTA account, replicate the MARKET_DB database to the AZABC123 account using the account replication feature. This will create a secondary database in the AZABC123 account that is a replica of the primary database in the ACCOUNTA account3.

* From the AZABC123 account, set up the data sharing to the PARTNERB account using the share replication feature. This will create a share of the secondary database in the AZABC123 account and grant access to the PARTNERB account. The PARTNERB account can then create a database from the share and query the data4.

* Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

References: : Replicating Shares Across Regions and Cloud Platforms : Working with Organizations and Accounts : Replicating Databases Across Multiple Accounts : Replicating Shares Across Multiple Accounts

NEW QUESTION # 190

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