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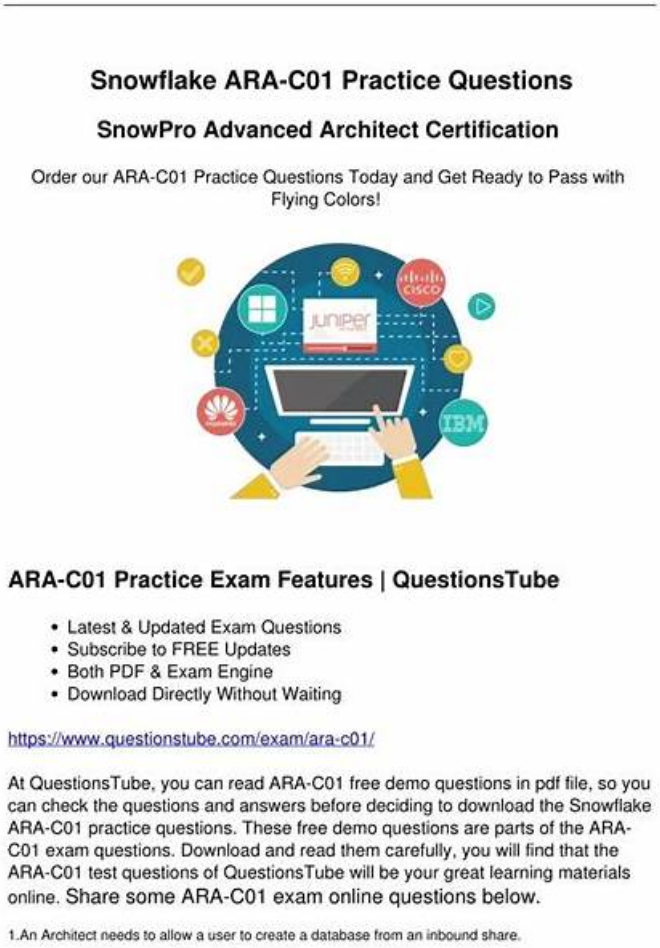

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
What are purposes for creating a storage integration? (Choose three.)

- A. Store a generated identity and access management (IAM) entity for an external cloud provider regardless of the cloud provider that hosts the Snowflake account.
- B. Support multiple external stages using one single Snowflake object.
- C. Manage credentials from multiple cloud providers in one single Snowflake object.
- D. Create private VPC endpoints that allow direct, secure connectivity between VPCs without traversing the public internet.
- E. Control access to Snowflake data using a master encryption key that is maintained in the cloud provider's key management service.
- F. Avoid supplying credentials when creating a stage or when loading or unloading data.

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:
A storage integration is a Snowflake object that stores a generated identity and access management (IAM) entity for an external cloud provider, such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, or Microsoft Azure Blob Storage. This integration allows Snowflake to read data from and write data to an external storage location referenced in an external stage1.
One purpose of creating a storage integration is to support multiple external stages using one single Snowflake object. An integration can list buckets (and optional paths) that limit the locations users can specify when creating external stages that use the integration. Note that many external stage objects can reference different buckets and paths and use the same storage integration for authentication1. Therefore, option C is correct.
Another purpose of creating a storage integration is to avoid supplying credentials when creating a stage or when loading or unloading data. Integrations are named, first-class Snowflake objects that avoid the need for passing explicit cloud provider credentials such as secret keys or access tokens. Integration objects store an IAM user ID, and an administrator in your organization grants the IAM user permissions in the cloud provider account1. Therefore, option D is correct.
A third purpose of creating a storage integration is to store a generated IAM entity for an external cloud provider regardless of the cloud provider that hosts the Snowflake account. For example, you can create a storage integration for Amazon S3 even if your Snowflake account is hosted on Azure or Google Cloud Platform. This allows you to access data across different cloud platforms using Snowflake1. Therefore, option B is correct.
Option A is incorrect, because creating a storage integration does not control access to Snowflake data using a master encryption key. Snowflake encrypts all data using a hierarchical key model, and the master encryption key is managed by Snowflake or by the customer using a cloud provider's key management service. This is independent of the storage integration feature2.
Option E is incorrect, because creating a storage integration does not create private VPC endpoints. Private VPC endpoints are a network configuration option that allow direct, secure connectivity between VPCs without traversing the public internet. This is also independent of the storage integration feature3.
Option F is incorrect, because creating a storage integration does not manage credentials from multiple cloud providers in one single Snowflake object. A storage integration is specific to one cloud provider, and you need to create separate integrations for each cloud provider you want to access4.

NEW QUESTION # 37
Data sharing is supported only between provider and consumer accounts in same region

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which statements describe characteristics of the use of materialized views in Snowflake? (Choose two.)

- A. They can include context functions, such as CURRENT_TIME().
- B. They can include ORDER BY clauses.
- C. They can support inner joins, but not outer joins.
- D. They can support MIN and MAX aggregates.
- E. They cannot include nested subqueries.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the Snowflake documentation, materialized views have some limitations on the query specification that defines them. One of these limitations is that they cannot include nested subqueries, such as subqueries in the FROM clause or scalar subqueries in the SELECT list. Another limitation is that they cannot include ORDER BY clauses, context functions (such as CURRENT_TIME()), or outer joins. However, materialized views can support MIN and MAX aggregates, as well as other aggregate functions, such as SUM, COUNT, and AVG.
References:
* Limitations on Creating Materialized Views | Snowflake Documentation
* Working with Materialized Views | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 39
Which feature provides the capability to define an alternate cluster key for a table with an existing cluster key?

- A. Materialized view
- B. External table
- C. Search optimization
- D. Result cache

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 40
Based on the Snowflake object hierarchy, what securable objects belong directly to a Snowflake account?
(Select THREE).

- A. Stage
- B. Warehouse
- C. Role
- D. Table
- E. Database
- F. Schema

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
* A securable object is an entity to which access can be granted in Snowflake. Securable objects include databases, schemas, tables, views, stages, pipes, functions, procedures, sequences, tasks, streams, roles, warehouses, and shares1.
* The Snowflake object hierarchy is a logical structure that organizes the securable objects in a nested manner. The top-most container is the account, which contains all the databases, roles, and warehouses for the customer organization. Each database contains schemas, which in turn contain tables, views, stages, pipes, functions, procedures, sequences, tasks, and streams. Each role can be granted privileges on other roles or securable objects. Each warehouse can be used to execute queries on securable objects2.
* Based on the Snowflake object hierarchy, the securable objects that belong directly to a Snowflake account are databases, roles, and warehouses. These objects are created and managed at the account level, and do not depend on any other securable object.
The other options are not correct because:
* Schemas belong to databases, not to accounts. A schema must be created within an existing database3.

* Tables belong to schemas, not to accounts. A table must be created within an existing schema4.
* Stages belong to schemas or tables, not to accounts. A stage must be created within an existing schema or table.
1: Overview of Access Control | Snowflake Documentation
2: Securable Objects | Snowflake Documentation
3: CREATE SCHEMA | Snowflake Documentation
4: CREATE TABLE | Snowflake Documentation
[5]: CREATE STAGE | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 41
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