시험패스가능한ARA-C01시험패스가능한인증공부자료 공부자료


Snowflake ARA-C01 SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification 4

비 인증덤프

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Tags: **ARA-C01 Vce,ARA-C01시험합격덤프,ARA-C01최신 업데이트 인증공부자료,ARA-C01시험대비 최신 덤프모음집,ARA-C01퍼펙트 인증공부**

최신버전ARA-C01 Vce완벽한시험덤프데모문제다운

참고: Fast2test에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 ARA-C01 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ONGWzlRX4wdrRDEKjBkaHHH3fcfkgKHE

수많은Snowflake인증 ARA-C01시험공부자료중에서Fast2test의Snowflake인증 ARA-C01덤프가 가장 출중한 원인은 무엇일가요? Fast2test의Snowflake인증 ARA-C01덤프는 실제시험문제의 출제방향을 연구하여 IT전문가로 되어있는 덤프제작팀이 만든 최신버전 덤프입니다. Fast2test의Snowflake인증 ARA-C01덤프가 있으면 힘든Snowflake인증 ARA-C01시험이 쉬어져서 자격증을 제일 빠른 시간내에 취득할수 있습니다.제일 어려운 시험을 제일 간단한 방법으로 패스하는 방법은Fast2test의Snowflake인증 ARA-C01덤프로 시험준비 공부를 하는것입니다.

SnowPro Advanced Architect 인증을 달성하면 눈송이로 복잡한 데이터 솔루션을 설계하고 구현하는 데있어 높은 수준의 숙련도와 전문 지식을 보여줍니다. 이 인증은 개인의 경력 기회를 향상시키고 빠르게 성장하는 클라우드 데이터 관리 분야에서 경쟁력을 제공 할 수 있습니다.

>> ARA-C01시험패스 가능한 인증공부자료 <<

ARA-C01유효한 덤프, ARA-C01시험패스 가능 덤프공부

Snowflake인증 ARA-C01덤프로Snowflake시험을 패스,하지 못하셨다구요? 최선을 다했는데도 실패하였다는 말은 영원히 하지마세요. Snowflake인증 ARA-C01시험을 패스하는 방법은 많고도 많습니다. Fast2test의Snowflake인증

ARA-C01덤프로 시험에 다시 도전해보세요. Fast2test의Snowflake인증 ARA-C01덤프는 착한 가격에 100%에 달하는 적중율과 패스율을 보장해드립니다. 시험에서 불합격성적표를 받으시면 덤프구매시 지불한 덤프비용을 환불처리해드립니다. Fast2test의Snowflake인증 ARA-C01덤프로 시험패스를 꿈꿔보세요.

Snowflake ARA-C01 (SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification)은 복잡한 Snowflake 클라우드 데이터 플랫폼을 설계하고 구현하는 데이터 아키텍트 및 엔지니어의 기술과 지식을 검증하기 위해 디자인된 전문 인증 시험입니다. 이 인증 시험은 데이터 관리, 데이터 웨어하우징 및 분석에 Snowflake를 사용하는 기업에서 전 세계적으로 인정받고 있습니다.

Snowflake ARA-C01 : SnowPro Advanced Architect 인증은 Snowflake의 클라우드 데이터 플랫폼에서 고급 지식과 전문 지식을 보여 주려는 개인을 위해 인정 받고 인정 받고 인증을받습니다. 이 인증은 눈송이로 복잡한 데이터 솔루션을 설계하고 구현 한 경험이있는 건축가 및 고급 수준 전문가를 위해 설계되었습니다.

최신 SnowPro Advanced Certification ARA-C01 무료샘플문제 (Q90-Q95):

질문 # 90
A table, EMP_ TBL has three records as shown:

```
create or replace TABLE EMP_TBL (
ID NUMBER(38,0),
NAME VARCHAR(16777216)
);
```

ID	NAME
1	Name1
2	Name2
3	Name3

The following variables are set for the session:

```
set tbl_ref = 'EMP_TBL';
set col_ref = 'NAME';
set (var1, var2, var3) = (select 'Name1', 'Name2', 'Name3');
```

Which SELECT statements will retrieve all three records? (Select TWO).

- A. SELECT * FROM EMP_TBL WHERE identifier(Scol_ref) IN ('Name1','Name2', 'Name3');
- B. Select * FROM Stbl_ref WHERE Scol_ref IN ('Name1','Nam2','Name3');
- C. SELECT * FROM $tb1_ref WHERE $col_ref IN ($var1, Svar2, Svar3);
- D. SELECT * FROM identifier<Stbl_ref> WHERE NAME IN ($var1, $var2, $var3);
- E. SELECT * FROM identifier($tbl_ref) WHERE ID IN Cvarl','var2','var3');

정답：A,C

설명:
* The correct answer is B and E because they use the correct syntax and values for the identifier function and the session variables.
* The identifier function allows you to use a variable or expression as an identifier (such as a table name or column name) in a SQL statement. It takes a single argument and returns it as an identifier. For example, identifier($tbl_ref) returns EMP_TBL as an identifier.
* The session variables are set using the SET command and can be referenced using the $ sign. For example, $var1 returns Name1 as a value.
* Option A is incorrect because it uses Stbl_ref and Scol_ref, which are not valid session variables or identifiers. They should be $tbl_ref and $col_ref instead.
* Option C is incorrect because it uses identifier<Stbl_ref>, which is not a valid syntax for the identifier
* function. It should be identifier($tbl_ref) instead.
* Option D is incorrect because it uses Cvarl, var2, and var3, which are not valid session variables or values. They should be $var1, $var2, and $var3 instead. References:
* Snowflake Documentation: Identifier Function
* Snowflake Documentation: Session Variables
* Snowflake Learning: SnowPro Advanced: Architect Exam Study Guide

질문 # 91
Company A would like to share data in Snowflake with Company B. Company B is not on the same cloud platform as Company A. What is required to allow data sharing between these two companies?

- A. Setup data replication to the region and cloud platform where the consumer resides.
- B. Create a pipeline to write shared data to a cloud storage location in the target cloud provider.
- C. Ensure that all views are persisted, as views cannot be shared across cloud platforms.
- D. Company A and Company B must agree to use a single cloud platform: Data sharing is only possible if the companies share the same cloud provider.

정답：A

설명：
According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect documents and learning resources, the requirement to allow data sharing between two companies that are not on the same cloud platform is to set up data replication to the region and cloud platform where the consumer resides. Data replication is a feature of Snowflake that enables copying databases across accounts in different regions and cloud platforms. Data replication allows data providers to securely share data with data consumers across different regions and cloud platforms by creating a replica database in the consumer's account. The replica database is read-only and automatically synchronized with the primary database in the provider's account. Data replication is useful for scenarios where data sharing is not possible or desirable due to latency, compliance, or security reasons1. The other options are incorrect because they are not required or feasible to allow data sharing between two companies that are not on the same cloud platform. Option A is incorrect because creating a pipeline to write shared data to a cloud storage location in the target cloud provider is not a secure or efficient way of sharing data. It would require additional steps to load the data from the cloud storage to the consumer's account, and it would not leverage the benefits of Snowflake's data sharing features. Option B is incorrect because ensuring that all views are persisted is not relevant for data sharing across cloud platforms. Views can be shared across cloud platforms as long as they reference objects in the same database. Persisting views is an option to improve the performance of querying views, but it is not required for data sharing2. Option D is incorrect because Company A and Company B do not need to agree to use a single cloud platform. Data sharing is possible across different cloud platforms using data replication or other methods, such as listings or auto-fulfillment3. References: Replicating Databases Across Multiple Accounts | Snowflake Documentation, Persisting Views | Snowflake Documentation, Sharing Data Across Regions and Cloud Platforms | Snowflake Documentation

질문 # 92
What is a key consideration when setting up search optimization service for a table?

- A. Search optimization service can help to optimize storage usage by compressing the data into a GZIP format.
- B. Search optimization service works best with a column that has a minimum of 100 K distinct values.
- C. The table must be clustered with a key having multiple columns for effective search optimization.
- D. Search optimization service can significantly improve query performance on partitioned external tables.

정답：B

설명：
A: The Search Optimization Service is designed to accelerate the performance of queries that use filters on large tables. One of the key considerations for its effectiveness is using it with tables where the columns used in the filter conditions have a high number of distinct values, typically in the hundreds of thousands or more.
This is because the service creates a map-reduce-like index on the column to speed up queries that use point lookups or range scans on that column. The more unique values there are, the more effective the index is at narrowing down the search space.References: Snowflake documentation and best practices on the Search Optimization Service, which would be covered under the SnowPro Advanced: Architect certification materials.

질문 # 93
A company's client application supports multiple authentication methods, and is using Okta.
What is the best practice recommendation for the order of priority when applications authenticate to Snowflake?

- A. 1) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
  2) External browser
  3) Okta native authentication
  4) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for service account users
  5) Password
- B. 1) Password
  2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for production environment users
  3) Okta native authentication
  4) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)

5) External browser, SSO
- C. 1) Okta native authentication
  2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for production environment users
  3) Password
  4) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
  5) External browser, SSO
- D. 1) External browser, SSO
  2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for development environment users
  3) Okta native authentication
  4) OAuth (ether Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
  5) Password

정답：A

설명:
This is the best practice recommendation for the order of priority when applications authenticate to Snowflake, according to the Snowflake documentation and the web search results. Authentication is the process of verifying the identity of a user or application that connects to Snowflake. Snowflake supports multiple authentication methods, each with different advantages and disadvantages. The recommended order of priority is based on the following factors:
* Security: The authentication method should provide a high level of security and protection against unauthorized access or data breaches. The authentication method should also support multi-factor authentication (MFA) or single sign-on (SSO) for additional security.
* Convenience: The authentication method should provide a smooth and easy user experience, without requiring complex or manual steps. The authentication method should also support seamless integration with external identity providers or applications.
* Flexibility: The authentication method should provide a range of options and features to suit different use cases and scenarios. The authentication method should also support customization and configuration to meet specific requirements.
Based on these factors, the recommended order of priority is:
* OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth): OAuth is an open standard for authorization that allows applications to access Snowflake resources on behalf of a user, without exposing the user's credentials. OAuth provides a high level of security, convenience, and flexibility, as it supports MFA,
* SSO, token-based authentication, and various grant types and scopes. OAuth can be implemented using either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth, depending on the identity provider and the application12.
* External browser: External browser is an authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using a web browser and an external identity provider, such as Okta, Azure AD, or Ping Identity.
External browser provides a high level of security and convenience, as it supports MFA, SSO, and federated authentication. External browser also provides a consistent user interface and experience across different platforms and devices34.
* Okta native authentication: Okta native authentication is an authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using Okta as the identity provider, without using a web browser. Okta native authentication provides a high level of security and convenience, as it supports MFA, SSO, and federated authentication. Okta native authentication also provides a native user interface and experience for Okta users, and supports various Okta features, such as password policies and user management56.
* Key Pair Authentication: Key Pair Authentication is an authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using a public-private key pair, without using a password. Key Pair Authentication provides a high level of security, as it relies on asymmetric encryption and digital signatures. Key Pair Authentication also provides a flexible and customizable authentication option, as it supports various key formats, algorithms, and expiration times. Key Pair Authentication is mostly used for service account users, such as applications or scripts that connect to Snowflake programmatically7 .
* Password: Password is the simplest and most basic authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using a username and password. Password provides a low level of security, as it relies on symmetric encryption and is vulnerable to brute force attacks or phishing. Password also provides a low level of convenience and flexibility, as it requires manual input and management, and does not support MFA or SSO. Password is the least recommended authentication method, and should be used only as a last resort or for testing purposes .
References:
* Snowflake Documentation: Snowflake OAuth
* Snowflake Documentation: External OAuth
* Snowflake Documentation: External Browser Authentication
* Snowflake Blog: How to Use External Browser Authentication with Snowflake
* Snowflake Documentation: Okta Native Authentication
* Snowflake Blog: How to Use Okta Native Authentication with Snowflake
* Snowflake Documentation: Key Pair Authentication
* [Snowflake Blog: How to Use Key Pair Authentication with Snowflake]
* [Snowflake Documentation: Password Authentication]
* [Snowflake Blog: How to Use Password Authentication with Snowflake]

질문 # 94
The Business Intelligence team reports that when some team members run queries for their dashboards in parallel with others, the query response time is getting significantly slower What can a Snowflake Architect do to identify what is occurring and troubleshoot this issue?

- A.

Identify which queries are spilled to remote storage and change the warehouse parameters to address this issue. Identify the issue by running this query:

```
SELECT QUERY_ID
,SUBSTR(QUERY_TEXT, 1, 50) PARTIAL_QUERY_TEXT
,USER_NAME
,WAREHOUSE_NAME
,WAREHOUSE_SIZE
,BYTES_SPILLED_TO_REMOTE_STORAGE
,START_TIME, END_TIME
,TOTAL_ELAPSED_TIME/1000 TOTAL_ELAPSED_TIME
FROM SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.QUERY_HISTORY WHERE BYTES_SPILLED_TO_REMOTE_STORAGE > 0 AND START_TIME::DATE > DATEADD('DAYS', -45,
CURRENT_DATE) ORDER BY BYTES_SPILLED_TO_REMOTE_STORAGE DESC LIMIT 10 ;
```

- B.

Use larger warehouses to speed up the queries running in parallel. Identify the queries running in parallel using this query:

```
SELECT QUERY_ID
,USER_NAME
,WAREHOUSE_NAME
,WAREHOUSE_SIZE
,BYTES_SCANNED
,BYTES_SPILLED_TO_REMOTE_STORAGE
,BYTES_SPILLED_TO_REMOTE_STORAGE / BYTES_SCANNED AS SPILLING_READ_RATIO
FROM "SNOWFLAKE"."ACCOUNT_USAGE"."QUERY_HISTORY"
WHERE BYTES_SPILLED_TO_REMOTE_STORAGE > BYTES_SCANNED * 5
ORDER BY SPILLING_READ_RATIO DESC ;
```

- C.

Increase the size of the warehouse cache to speed up concurrent queries. Identify the concurrent queries using this query:

```
SELECT WAREHOUSE_NAME ,COUNT(*) AS QUERY_COUNT ,SUM(BYTES_SCANNED) AS BYTES_SCANNED
,SUM(BYTES_SCANNED*PERCENTAGE_SCANNED_FROM_CACHE) AS BYTES_SCANNED_FROM_CACHE ,SUM(BYTES_SCANNED*PERCENTAGE_SCANNED_FROM_CACHE)
/ SUM(BYTES_SCANNED) AS PERCENT_SCANNED_FROM_CACHE
FROM "SNOWFLAKE"."ACCOUNT_USAGE"."QUERY_HISTORY"
WHERE START_TIME >= DATEADD(month,-1,current_timestamp()) AND BYTES_SCANNED > 0 GROUP BY 1 ORDER BY 5 ;
```

- D.

Introduce multi-cluster warehouses to help with concurrent queries. Identify the concurrent queries by running this query:

```
SELECT TO_DATE(START_TIME) AS DATE
,WAREHOUSE_NAME ,SUM(AVG_RUNNING) AS SUM_RUNNING ,SUM(AVG_QUEUED_LOAD) AS SUM_QUEUED
FROM "SNOWFLAKE"."ACCOUNT_USAGE"."WAREHOUSE_LOAD_HISTORY" WHERE TO_DATE(START_TIME) >=
DATEADD(month,-1,CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) GROUP BY 1,2 HAVING SUM(AVG_QUEUED_LOAD) >0 ;
```

정답： B

설명：
The image shows a SQL query that can be used to identify which queries are spilled to remote storage and suggests changing the warehouse parameters to address this issue. Spilling to remote storage occurs when the memory allocated to a warehouse is insufficient to process a query, and Snowflake uses disk or cloud storage as a temporary cache. This can significantly slow down the query performance and increase the cost. To troubleshoot this issue, a Snowflake Architect can run the query shown in the image to find out which queries are spilling, how much data they are spilling, and which warehouses they are using. Then, the architect can adjust the warehouse size, type, or scaling policy to provide enough memory for the queries and avoid spilling12. References:
* Recognizing Disk Spilling
* Managing the Kafka Connector

질문 # 95
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- ARA-C01유효한 시험덤프 □ ARA-C01인기시험 □ ARA-C01시험대비덤프 □ ➽ www.dumptop.com □은{ ARA-C01 }무료 다운로드를 받을 수 있는 최고의 사이트입니다ARA-C01인기자격증 시험대비 덤프문제
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그리고 Fast2test ARA-C01 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ONGWzlRX4wdrRDEKjBkaHHH3fcfkgKHE