# ARA-C01試験内容、ARA-C01練習問題集


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優れた学習プラットフォームには、豊富な学習リソースがあるだけでなく、最も本質的なものが非常に重要であり、ユーザーにとって最も直感的なものも不可欠です。 ARA-C01テスト資料はプロの編集チームであり、各テスト製品のレイアウトと校正の内容は経験豊富なプロが実施するため、細かい組版と厳格なチェックのエディターにより、最新のARA-C01試験トレントが各ユーザーのページに表示されます更新し、あらゆる種類のARA-C01学習教材の精度が非常に高いことを保証します。

## Snowflake ARA-C01 認定試験の出題範囲：

| トピック | 出題範囲 |
|---|---|
| トピック 1 | • ビジネス要件に基づいて Snowflake アカウントとデータベース戦略を設計する<br>• 既存のアーキテクチャのパフォーマンス問題のトラブルシューティング |
| トピック 2 | • 開発ライフサイクルとワークロード要件をサポートするアーキテクチャ ソリューションを作成する<br>• Snowflake セキュリティ原則の概要を説明し、それらを適用する必要があるユースケースを特定する |

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| トピック 3 | • さまざまなユースケースに基づいてデータ共有ソリューションを設計<br>• ビジネス ニーズを満たす適切なデータ変換ソリューションを決定します |
| トピック 4 | • パフォーマンス ツール、ベスト プラクティス、およびそれらを適用する必要がある適切なシナリオの概要を説明します。Snowflake での適切なデータ回復ソリューションとデータの復元方法を決定します。 |

Snowpro Advanced Architect Certifiedになるには、候補者はSnowflake ARA-C01試験に合格する必要があります。この試験は、高度なスノーフレークソリューションを設計および実装する候補者の能力と、スノーフレークの実装をトラブルシューティングと最適化する能力をテストするように設計されています。 Snowpro Advanced Architect認定は、複雑なスノーフレークソリューションの設計と実装に関する専門知識を実証するため、Snowflakeプラットフォームで協力する建築家やエンジニアにとって貴重な資格です。この認定は、Snowflakeとそのパートナーによって認識され、データウェアハウジングおよびデータ分析分野でのキャリアを促進しようとしている人にとって貴重な資産です。

**>> ARA-C01試験内容 <<**

## ARA-C01練習問題集、ARA-C01日本語問題集

ShikenPASSのARA-C01試験参考書はあなたを一回で試験に合格させるだけでなく、ARA-C01認定試験に関連する多くの知識を勉強させることもできます。ShikenPASSの問題集はあなたが身に付けるべき技能をすべて含んでいます。そうすると、あなたは自分自身の能力をよく高めることができ、仕事でよりよくそれらを適用することができます。ShikenPASS的ARA-C01問題集は絶対あなたがよく試験に準備して、しかも自分を向上させる一番良い選択です。ShikenPASSがあなたに美しい未来を与えることができることを信じてください。

## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification 認定 ARA-C01 試験問題 (Q45-Q50):

**質問 # 45**
What are purposes for creating a storage integration? (Choose three.)

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

**正解：A、D、E**

解説：
The purpose of creating a storage integration in Snowflake includes:
B:Store a generated identity and access management (IAM) entity for an external cloud provider- This helps in managing authentication and authorization with external cloud storage without embedding credentials in Snowflake. It supports various cloud providers like AWS, Azure, or GCP, ensuring that the identity management is streamlined across platforms.
C:Support multiple external stages using one single Snowflake object- Storage integrations allow you to set up access configurations that can be reused across multiple external stages, simplifying the management of external data integrations.
D:Avoid supplying credentials when creating a stage or when loading or unloading data- By using a storage integration, Snowflake can interact with external storage without the need to continuously manage or expose sensitive credentials, enhancing security and ease of operations.
References:Snowflake documentation on storage integrations, found within the SnowPro Advanced: Architect course materials.

**質問 # 46**
Database DB1 has schema S1 which has one table, T1.

DB1 --> S1 --> T1
The retention period of EG1 is set to 10 days.
The retention period of s: is set to 20 days.
The retention period of t: Is set to 30 days.
The user runs the following command:
Drop Database DB1;
What will the Time Travel retention period be for T1?

- A. 20 days
- B. 37 days
- C. 10 days
- D. 30 days

**正解：D**

解説：
The Time Travel retention period for T1 will be 30 days, which is the retention period set at the table level. The Time Travel retention period determines how long the historical data is preserved and accessible for an object after it is modified or dropped. The Time Travel retention period can be set at the account level, the database level, the schema level, or the table level. The retention period set at the lowest level of the hierarchy takes precedence over the higher levels. Therefore, the retention period set at the table level overrides the retention periods set at the schema level, the database level, or the account level. When the user drops the database DB1, the table T1 is also dropped, but the historical data is still preserved for 30 days, which is the retention period set at the table level. The user can use the UNDROP command to restore the table T1 within the 30-day period. The other options are incorrect because:
10 days is the retention period set at the database level, which is overridden by the table level.
20 days is the retention period set at the schema level, which is also overridden by the table level.
37 days is not a valid option, as it is not the retention period set at any level.
Reference:
Understanding & Using Time Travel
AT | BEFORE
Snowflake Time Travel & Fail-safe

**質問 # 47**
Which Snowflake objects can be used in a data share? (Select TWO).

- A. Secure view
- B. Stream
- C. Standard view
- D. External table
- E. Stored procedure

**正解：A、D**

**質問 # 48**
A company's Architect needs to find an efficient way to get data from an external partner, who is also a Snowflake user. The current solution is based on daily JSON extracts that are placed on an FTP server and uploaded to Snowflake manually. The files are changed several times each month, and the ingestion process needs to be adapted to accommodate these changes.
What would be the MOST efficient solution?

- A. Ask the partner to set up a Snowflake reader account and use that account to get the data for ingestion.
- B. Keep the current structure but request that the partner stop changing files, instead only appending new files.
- C. Ask the partner to create a share and add the company's account.
- D. Ask the partner to use the data lake export feature and place the data into cloud storage where Snowflake can natively ingest it (schema-on-read).

**正解：C**

解説：
The most efficient solution is to ask the partner to create a share and add the company's account (Option A). This way, the company

can access the live data from the partner without any data movement or manual intervention. Snowflake's secure data sharing feature allows data providers to share selected objects in a database with other Snowflake accounts. The shared data is read-only and does not incur any storage or compute costs for the data consumers. The data consumers can query the shared data directly or create local copies of the shared objects in their own databases. Option B is not efficient because it involves using the data lake export feature, which is intended for exporting data from Snowflake to an external data lake, not for importing data from another Snowflake account. The data lake export feature also requires the data provider to create an external stage on cloud storage and use the COPY INTO <location> command to export the data into parquet files. The data consumer then needs to create an external table or a file format to load the data from the cloud storage into Snowflake. This process can be complex and costly, especially if the data changes frequently. Option C is not efficient because it does not solve the problem of manual data ingestion and adaptation. Keeping the current structure of daily JSON extracts on an FTP server and requesting the partner to stop changing files, instead only appending new files, does not improve the efficiency or reliability of the data ingestion process. The company still needs to upload the data to Snowflake manually and deal with any schema changes or data quality issues. Option D is not efficient because it requires the partner to set up a Snowflake reader account and use that account to get the data for ingestion. A reader account is a special type of account that can only consume data from the provider account that created it. It is intended for data consumers who are not Snowflake customers and do not have a licensing agreement with Snowflake. A reader account is not suitable for data ingestion from another Snowflake account, as it does not allow uploading, modifying, or unloading data. The company would need to use external tools or interfaces to access the data from the reader account and load it into their own account, which can be slow and expensive. Reference: The answer can be verified from Snowflake's official documentation on secure data sharing, data lake export, and reader accounts available on their website. Here are some relevant links:
Introduction to Secure Data Sharing | Snowflake Documentation
Data Lake Export Public Preview Is Now Available on Snowflake | Snowflake Blog Managing Reader Accounts | Snowflake Documentation

**質問 # 49**
A healthcare company wants to share data with a medical institute. The institute is running a Standard edition of Snowflake; the healthcare company is running a Business Critical edition.
How can this data be shared?

- A. By default, sharing is supported from a Business Critical Snowflake edition to a Standard edition.
- B. Set the share_restriction parameter on the shared object to false.
- C. The healthcare company will need to change the institute's Snowflake edition in the accounts panel.
- D. Contact Snowflake and they will execute the share request for the healthcare company.

**正解： D**

**質問 # 50**
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