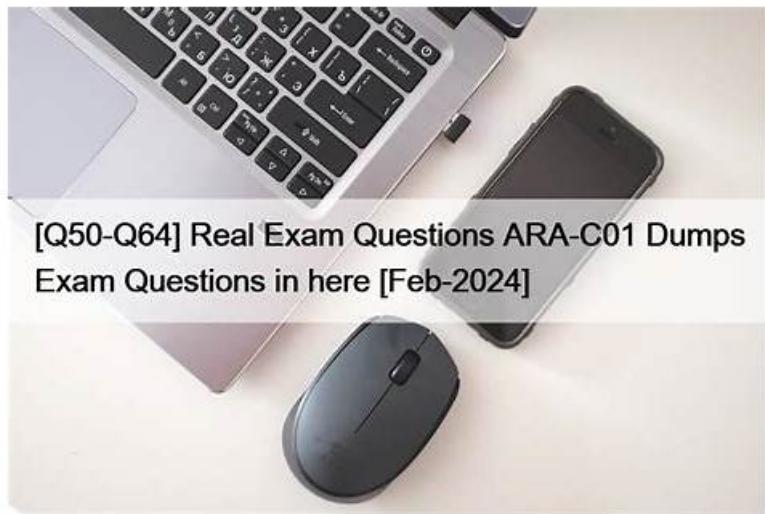


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### Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

#### NEW QUESTION # 159

Which technique will efficiently ingest and consume semi-structured data for Snowflake data lake workloads?

- A. Schema-on-write
- B. IDEF1X
- **C. Schema-on-read**
- D. Information schema

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer because schema-on-read is a technique that allows Snowflake to ingest and consume semi-structured data without requiring a predefined schema. Snowflake supports various semi-structured data formats such as JSON, Avro, ORC, Parquet, and XML, and provides native data types (ARRAY, OBJECT, and VARIANT) for storing them. Snowflake

also provides native support for querying semi-structured data using SQL and dot notation. Schema-on-read enables Snowflake to query semi-structured data at the same speed as performing relational queries while preserving the flexibility of schema-on-read. Snowflake's near-instant elasticity rightsizes compute resources, and consumption-based pricing ensures you only pay for what you use.

Option A is incorrect because IDEF1X is a data modeling technique that defines the structure and constraints of relational data using diagrams and notations. IDEF1X is not suitable for ingesting and consuming semi-structured data, which does not have a fixed schema or structure.

Option B is incorrect because schema-on-write is a technique that requires defining a schema before loading and processing data. Schema-on-write is not efficient for ingesting and consuming semi-structured data, which may have varying or complex structures that are difficult to fit into a predefined schema. Schema-on-write also introduces additional overhead and complexity for data transformation and validation.

Option D is incorrect because information schema is a set of metadata views that provide information about the objects and privileges in a Snowflake database. Information schema is not a technique for ingesting and consuming semi-structured data, but rather a way of accessing metadata about the data.

References:

- \* [Semi-structured Data](#)
- \* [Snowflake for Data Lake](#)

## NEW QUESTION # 160

When loading data into a table that captures the load time in a column with a default value of either CURRENT\_TIME() or CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP() what will occur?

- A. All rows loaded using a specific COPY statement will have the same timestamp value.
- B. Any rows loaded using a specific COPY statement will have varying timestamps based on when the rows were read from the source.
- C. All rows loaded using a specific COPY statement will have varying timestamps based on when the rows were inserted.
- D. Any rows loaded using a specific COPY statement will have varying timestamps based on when the rows were created in the source.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation, when loading data into a table that captures the load time in a column with a default value of either CURRENT\_TIME() or CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP(), the default value is evaluated once per COPY statement, not once per row. Therefore, all rows loaded using a specific COPY statement will have the same timestamp value. This behavior ensures that the timestamp value reflects the time when the data was loaded into the table, not when the data was read from the source or created in the source. Reference:

[Snowflake Documentation: Loading Data into Tables with Default Values](#)

[Snowflake Documentation: COPY INTO table](#)

## NEW QUESTION # 161

An Architect is implementing a CI/CD process. When attempting to clone a table from a production to a development environment, the cloning operation fails.

What could be causing this to happen?

- A. The table has a masking policy.
- B. The table is transient.
- C. The retention time for the table is set to zero.
- D. Tables cannot be cloned from a higher environment to a lower environment.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Cloning a table with a masking policy can cause the cloning operation to fail because the masking policy is not automatically cloned with the table. This is due to the fact that the masking policy is considered a separate object with its own set of privileges1.

Reference

[Snowflake Documentation on Cloning Considerations1](#).

## NEW QUESTION # 162

What are characteristics of the use of transactions in Snowflake? (Select TWO).

- A. A transaction can be started explicitly by executing a BEGIN WORK statement and ended explicitly by executing a COMMIT WORK statement.
- B. Explicit transactions should contain only DML statements and query statements. All DDL statements implicitly commit active transactions.
- C. A transaction can be started explicitly by executing a BEGIN TRANSACTION statement and ended explicitly by executing an END TRANSACTION statement.
- D. The autocommit setting can be changed inside a stored procedure.
- E. Explicit transactions can contain DDL, DML, and query statements.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Snowflake supports both implicit and explicit transactions. However, only specific statement types are allowed within transactions.

Option C:

This is correct. In Snowflake, transactions can be started with any of the following: BEGIN, BEGIN WORK, or START TRANSACTION. Transactions can be ended using COMMIT, COMMIT WORK, or ROLLBACK.

Official Extract:

"You can explicitly start a transaction using the BEGIN, BEGIN WORK, or START TRANSACTION statements and end it using the COMMIT, COMMIT WORK, or ROLLBACK statements." Source:Snowflake SQL Transactions Option E:

This is correct. Transactions should only include DML statements (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, MERGE) and queries. DDL statements (CREATE, ALTER, DROP) automatically commit and cannot be part of an explicit transaction block.

Official Extract:

"A transaction can contain only DML statements and queries. Any DDL statement implicitly commits the current transaction."

Source:Snowflake SQL Transactions Option A:

Incorrect. DDL statements are not allowed inside explicit transactions. If used, they trigger an implicit commit.

Option B:

Incorrect. The autocommit setting cannot be modified within a stored procedure. Autocommit is session-level and not dynamically changeable within procedural logic.

Option D:

Incorrect. Snowflake does not support END TRANSACTION as a valid SQL command. The correct ending statement for a transaction is COMMIT or ROLLBACK.

References:

Snowflake Documentation: Transactions

COMMIT / ROLLBACK Commands

SnowPro Advanced Study Guide - SQL Semantics and Transaction Management

## NEW QUESTION # 163

A new user user\_01 is created within Snowflake. The following two commands are executed:

Command 1-> show grants to user user\_01;

Command 2 ~> show grants on user user\_01;

What inferences can be made about these commands?

- A. Command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user\_01  
Command 2 defines which role owns user\_01
- B. Command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user\_01 Command 2 defines which user owns user\_01
- C. Command 1 defines which role owns user\_01  
Command 2 defines all the grants which have been given to user\_01
- D. Command 1 defines which user owns user\_01  
Command 2 defines all the grants which have been given to user\_01

**Answer: D**

## NEW QUESTION # 164

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