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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
A company is using Snowflake in Azure in the Netherlands. The company analyst team also has data in JSON format that is stored in an Amazon S3 bucket in the AWS Singapore region that the team wants to analyze.
The Architect has been given the following requirements:
1. Provide access to frequently changing data

2. Keep egress costs to a minimum
3. Maintain low latency
How can these requirements be met with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Transfer Family to replicate data between the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore and an Azure Netherlands Blob storage, then use an external table against the Blob storage.
- B. Copy the data between providers from S3 to Azure Blob storage to collocate, then use Snowpipe for data ingestion.
- C. Use a materialized view on top of an external table against the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore.
- D. Use an external table against the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore and copy the data into transient tables.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A is the best design to meet the requirements because it uses a materialized view on top of an external table against the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore. A materialized view is a database object that contains the results of a query and can be refreshed periodically to reflect changes in the underlying data1. An external table is a table that references data files stored in a cloud storage service, such as Amazon S32. By using a materialized view on top of an external table, the company can provide access to frequently changing data, keep egress costs to a minimum, and maintain low latency. This is because the materialized view will cache the query results in Snowflake, reducing the need to access the external data files and incur network charges.
The materialized view will also improve the query performance by avoiding scanning the external data files every time. The materialized view can be refreshed on a schedule or on demand to capture the changes in the external data files1.
Option B is not the best design because it uses an external table against the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore and copies the data into transient tables. A transient table is a table that is not subject to the Time Travel and Fail-safe features of Snowflake, and is automatically purged after a period of time3. By using an external table and copying the data into transient tables, the company will incur more egress costs and operational overhead than using a materialized view. This is because the external table will access the external data files every time a query is executed, and the copy operation will also transfer data from S3 to Snowflake. The transient tables will also consume more storage space in Snowflake and require manual maintenance to ensure they are up to date.
Option C is not the best design because it copies the data between providers from S3 to Azure Blob storage to collocate, then uses Snowpipe for data ingestion. Snowpipe is a service that automates the loading of data from external sources into Snowflake tables4. By copying the data between providers, the company will incur high egress costs and latency, as well as operational complexity and maintenance of the infrastructure. Snowpipe will also add another layer of processing and storage in Snowflake, which may not be necessary if the external data files are already in a queryable format.
Option D is not the best design because it uses AWS Transfer Family to replicate data between the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore and an Azure Netherlands Blob storage, then uses an external table against the Blob storage. AWS Transfer Family is a service that enables secure and seamless transfer of files over SFTP, FTPS, and FTP to and from Amazon S3 or Amazon EFS5. By using AWS Transfer Family, the company will incur high egress costs and latency, as well as operational complexity and maintenance of the infrastructure. The external table will also access the external data files every time a query is executed, which may affect the query performance.
References: 1: Materialized Views 2: External Tables 3: Transient Tables 4: Snowpipe Overview 5: AWS Transfer Family

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which statements describe characteristics of the use of materialized views in Snowflake? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,C

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 # 56

A user has activated primary and secondary roles for a session.

What operation is the user prohibited from using as part of SQL actions in Snowflake using the secondary role?

- **A. Create**
- B. Truncate
- C. Insert
- D. Delete

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Snowflake, when a user activates a secondary role during a session, certain privileges associated with DDL (Data Definition Language) operations are restricted. TheCREATEstatement, which falls under DDL operations, cannot be executed using a secondary role. This limitation is designed to enforce role-based access control and ensure that schema modifications are managed carefully, typically reserved for primary roles that have explicit permissions to modify database structures.

References:Snowflake's security and access control documentation specifying the limitations and capabilities of primary versus secondary roles in session management.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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. Ask the partner to create a share and add the company's account.**
- C. Keep the current structure but request that the partner stop changing files, instead only appending new files.
- 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).

Answer: B

Explanation:

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:

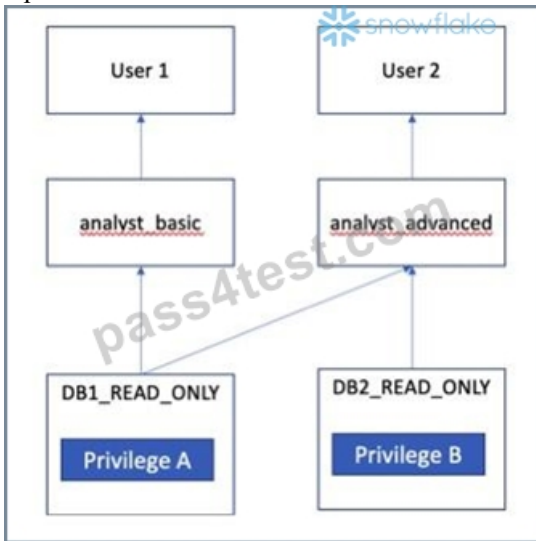Introduction to Secure Data Sharing | Snowflake Documentation

Data Lake Export Public Preview Is Now Available on Snowflake | Snowflake Blog Managing Reader Accounts | Snowflake Documentation
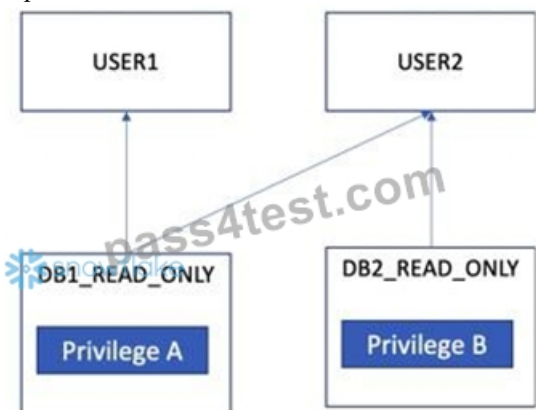
NEW QUESTION # 58

Suppose you have two databases D1 and D2. Theses databases contain data required by business analysts in your organization. Based on their functional responsibilities, entry level analysts should have read only access to D1, but access to D2 should be given to advanced analysts only.

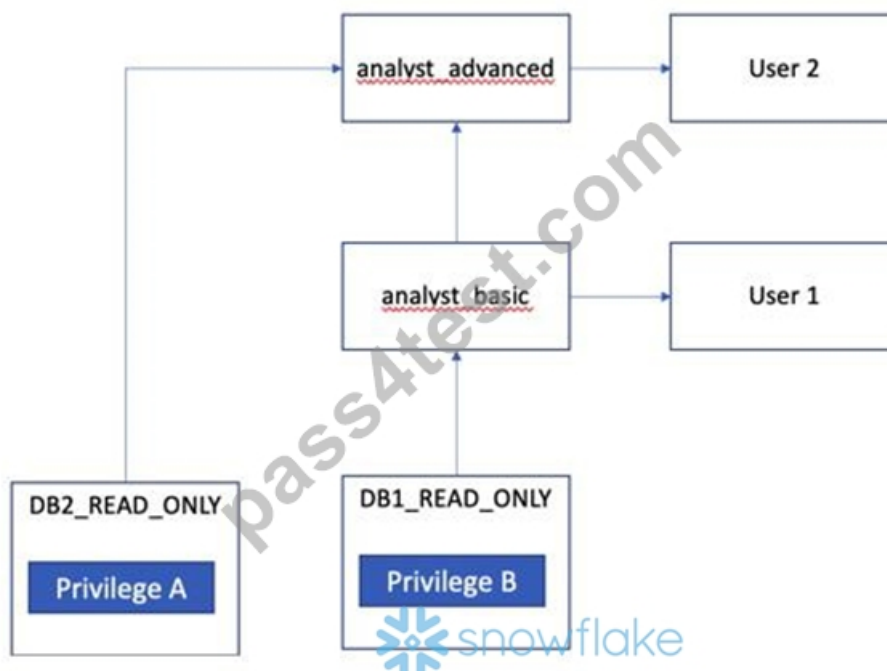Which option will you choose to setup the access?

Option 1:

Option 2:

Option 3:

- A. Option 2
- B. Option 1
- C. Option 3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 59
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