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The Snowflake ARA-C01 Exam is intended for experienced Snowflake architects who have a deep understanding of Snowflake's architecture, data warehousing concepts, and best practices. It is also designed to test an individual's ability to design, implement, and manage complex Snowflake solutions that meet a variety of business needs.

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q139-Q144):

NEW QUESTION # 139

An Architect has a design where files arrive every 10 minutes and are loaded into a primary database table using Snowpipe. A secondary database is refreshed every hour with the latest data from the primary database.

Based on this scenario, what Time Travel query options are available on the secondary database?

- A. Using Time Travel, secondary database users can query every iterative version within each hour (the individual Snowpipe loads) and outside the retention window.
- B. Using Time Travel, secondary database users can query every iterative version within each hour (the individual Snowpipe loads) in the retention window.
- **C. A query using Time Travel in the secondary database is available for every hourly table version within the retention window.**
- D. A query using Time Travel in the secondary database is available for every hourly table version within and outside the retention window.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Snowflake's Time Travel feature allows users to query historical data within a defined retention period. In the given scenario, since the secondary database is refreshed every hour, Time Travel can be used to query each hourly version of the table as long as it falls within the retention window. This does not include individual Snowpipe loads within each hour unless they coincide with the hourly refresh.

NEW QUESTION # 140

Which columns can be included in an external table schema? (Select THREE).

- **A. VALUE**
- **B. METADATA\$FILENAME**
- C. METADATA\$EXTERNAL_TABLE_PARTITION
- D. METADATA\$ISUPDATE
- E. METADATA\$ROW_ID
- **F. METADATA\$FILE_ROW_NUMBER**

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:

External tables in Snowflake expose a combination of user-defined columns and system-generated metadata columns. The VALUE column is commonly used to store semi-structured data (such as JSON or Avro records) read directly from external storage (Answer A).

Snowflake also provides metadata columns that describe the source file. METADATA\$FILENAME identifies the name of the file from which a given row was read (Answer D), and METADATA\$FILE_ROW_NUMBER indicates the row number within that file (Answer E). These columns are frequently used for auditing, debugging, and data lineage tracking.

METADATA\$ROW_ID and METADATA\$ISUPDATE are associated with streams and change tracking, not external tables.

METADATA\$EXTERNAL_TABLE_PARTITION is not a valid selectable column in the external table schema definition. This question reinforces SnowPro Architect knowledge of how Snowflake represents external data and exposes file-level metadata for data lake architectures.

NEW QUESTION # 141

A large manufacturing company runs a dozen individual Snowflake accounts across its business divisions. The company wants to

increase the level of data sharing to support supply chain optimizations and increase its purchasing leverage with multiple vendors. The company's Snowflake Architects need to design a solution that would allow the business divisions to decide what to share, while minimizing the level of effort spent on configuration and management. Most of the company divisions use Snowflake accounts in the same cloud deployments with a few exceptions for European-based divisions. According to Snowflake recommended best practice, how should these requirements be met?

- A. Deploy to the Snowflake Marketplace making sure that `invoker_share()` is used in all secure views.
- B. Migrate the European accounts in the global region and manage shares in a connected graph architecture. Deploy a Data Exchange.
- **C. Deploy a Private Data Exchange and use replication to allow European data shares in the Exchange.**
- D. Deploy a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares for the European accounts.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 142

A large manufacturing company runs a dozen individual Snowflake accounts across its business divisions. The company wants to increase the level of data sharing to support supply chain optimizations and increase its purchasing leverage with multiple vendors. The company's Snowflake Architects need to design a solution that would allow the business divisions to decide what to share, while minimizing the level of effort spent on configuration and management. Most of the company divisions use Snowflake accounts in the same cloud deployments with a few exceptions for European-based divisions. According to Snowflake recommended best practice, how should these requirements be met?

- A. Deploy to the Snowflake Marketplace making sure that `invoker_share()` is used in all secure views.
- B. Migrate the European accounts in the global region and manage shares in a connected graph architecture. Deploy a Data Exchange.
- **C. Deploy a Private Data Exchange and use replication to allow European data shares in the Exchange.**
- D. Deploy a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares for the European accounts.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to Snowflake recommended best practice, the requirements of the large manufacturing company should be met by deploying a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares for the European accounts. A Private Data Exchange is a feature of the Snowflake Data Cloud platform that enables secure and governed sharing of data between organizations. It allows Snowflake customers to create their own data hub and invite other parts of their organization or external partners to access and contribute data sets. A Private Data Exchange provides centralized management, granular access control, and data usage metrics for the data shared in the exchange¹. A data share is a secure and direct way of sharing data between Snowflake accounts without having to copy or move the data. A data share allows the data provider to grant privileges on selected objects in their account to one or more data consumers in other accounts². By using a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares, the company can achieve the following benefits:

* The business divisions can decide what data to share and publish it to the Private Data Exchange, where it can be discovered and accessed by other members of the exchange. This reduces the effort and complexity of managing multiple data sharing relationships and configurations.

* The company can leverage the existing Snowflake accounts in the same cloud deployments to create the Private Data Exchange and invite the members to join. This minimizes the migration and setup costs and leverages the existing Snowflake features and security.

* The company can use data shares to share data with the European accounts that are in different regions or cloud platforms. This allows the company to comply with the regional and regulatory requirements for data sovereignty and privacy, while still enabling data collaboration across the organization.

* The company can use the Snowflake Data Cloud platform to perform data analysis and transformation

* on the shared data, as well as integrate with other data sources and applications. This enables the company to optimize its supply chain and increase its purchasing leverage with multiple vendors.

NEW QUESTION # 143

All multi cluster warehouses that were using the Legacy policy now use the default Standard policy

- A. FALSE
- **B. TRUE**

