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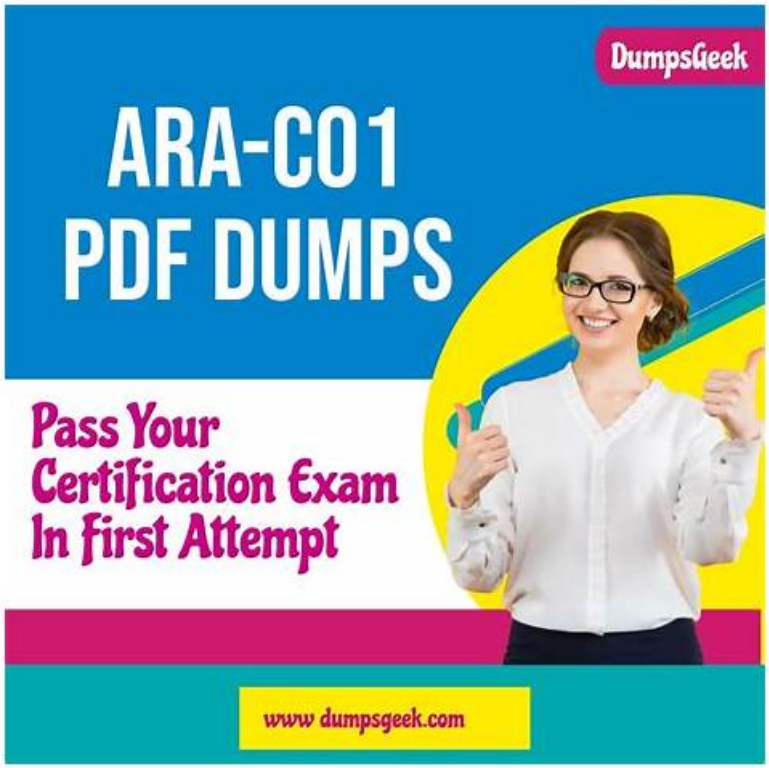

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q226-Q231):

NEW QUESTION # 226
How can the Snowflake context functions be used to help determine whether a user is authorized to see data that has column-level

security enforced? (Select TWO).

- A. Set masking policy conditions using is_role_in_session targeting the role in use for the current account.
- B. Determine if there are ownership privileges on the masking policy that would allow the use of any function.
- C. Assign the accountadmin role to the user who is executing the object.
- D. Set masking policy conditions using current_role targeting the role in use for the current session.
- E. Set masking policy conditions using invoker_role targeting the executing role in a SQL statement.

Answer: D,E

NEW QUESTION # 227
A Data Engineer is designing a near real-time ingestion pipeline for a retail company to ingest event logs into Snowflake to derive insights. A Snowflake Architect is asked to define security best practices to configure access control privileges for the data load for auto-ingest to Snowpipe.
What are the MINIMUM object privileges required for the Snowpipe user to execute Snowpipe?

- A. USAGE on the named pipe, named stage, target database, and schema, and INSERT and SELECT on the target table
- B. CREATE on the named pipe, USAGE and READ on the named stage, USAGE on the target database and schema, and INSERT end SELECT on the target table
- C. OWNERSHIP on the named pipe, USAGE on the named stage, target database, and schema, and INSERT and SELECT on the target table
- D. OWNERSHIP on the named pipe, USAGE and READ on the named stage, USAGE on the target database and schema, and INSERT end SELECT on the target table

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect documents and learning resources, the minimum object privileges required for the Snowpipe user to execute Snowpipe are:
* OWNERSHIP on the named pipe. This privilege allows the Snowpipe user to create, modify, and drop the pipe object that defines the COPY statement for loading data from the stage to the table1.
* USAGE and READ on the named stage. These privileges allow the Snowpipe user to access and read the data files from the stage that are loaded by Snowpipe2.
* USAGE on the target database and schema. These privileges allow the Snowpipe user to access the database and schema that contain the target table3.
* INSERT and SELECT on the target table. These privileges allow the Snowpipe user to insert data into the table and select data from the table4.
The other options are incorrect because they do not specify the minimum object privileges required for the Snowpipe user to execute Snowpipe. Option A is incorrect because it does not include the READ privilege on the named stage, which is required for the Snowpipe user to read the data files from the stage. Option C is incorrect because it does not include the OWNERSHIP privilege on the named pipe, which is required for the Snowpipe user to create, modify, and drop the pipe object. Option D is incorrect because it does not include the OWNERSHIP privilege on the named pipe or the READ privilege on the named stage, which are both required for the Snowpipe user to execute Snowpipe. References: CREATE PIPE | Snowflake Documentation, CREATE STAGE | Snowflake Documentation, CREATE DATABASE | Snowflake Documentation, CREATE TABLE | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 228
A company wants to deploy its Snowflake accounts inside its corporate network with no visibility on the internet. The company is using a VPN infrastructure and Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) for its Snowflake users. The company also wants to re-use the login credentials set up for the VDI to eliminate redundancy when managing logins.
What Snowflake functionality should be used to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Set up SSO for federated authentication.
- B. Use private connectivity from a cloud provider.
- C. Set up replication to allow users to connect from outside the company VPN.
- D. Use a proxy Snowflake account outside the VPN, enabling client redirect for user logins.
- E. Provision a unique company Tri-Secret Secure key.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect documents and learning resources, the Snowflake functionality that should be used to meet these requirements are:
* Use private connectivity from a cloud provider. This feature allows customers to connect to Snowflake from their own private network without exposing their data to the public Internet. Snowflake integrates with AWS PrivateLink, Azure Private Link, and Google Cloud Private Service Connect to offer private connectivity from customers' VPCs or VNets to Snowflake endpoints. Customers can control how traffic reaches the Snowflake endpoint and avoid the need for proxies or public IP addresses123.
* Set up SSO for federated authentication. This feature allows customers to use their existing identity provider (IdP) to authenticate users for SSO access to Snowflake. Snowflake supports most SAML 2.0- compliant vendors as an IdP, including Okta, Microsoft AD FS, Google G Suite, Microsoft Azure Active Directory, OneLogin, Ping Identity, and PingOne. By setting up SSO for federated authentication, customers can leverage their existing user credentials and profile information, and provide stronger security than username/password authentication4.
The other options are incorrect because they do not meet the requirements or are not feasible. Option A is incorrect because setting up replication does not allow users to connect from outside the company VPN.
Replication is a feature of Snowflake that enables copying databases across accounts in different regions and cloud platforms. Replication does not affect the connectivity or visibility of the accounts5. Option B is incorrect because provisioning a unique company Tri-Secret Secure key does not affect the network or authentication requirements. Tri-Secret Secure is a feature of Snowflake that allows customers to manage their own encryption keys for data at rest in Snowflake, using a combination of three secrets: a master key, a service key, and a security password. Tri-Secret Secure provides an additional layer of security and control over the data encryption and decryption process, but it does not enable private connectivity or SSO6. Option E is incorrect because using a proxy Snowflake account outside the VPN, enabling client redirect for user logins, is not a supported or recommended way of meeting the requirements. Client redirect is a feature of Snowflake that allows customers to connect to a different Snowflake account than the one specified in the connection string. This feature is useful for scenarios such as cross-region failover, data sharing, and account migration, but it does not provide private connectivity or SSO7. References: AWS PrivateLink & Snowflake | Snowflake Documentation, Azure Private Link & Snowflake | Snowflake Documentation, Google Cloud Private Service Connect & Snowflake | Snowflake Documentation, Overview of Federated Authentication and SSO | Snowflake Documentation, Replicating Databases Across Multiple Accounts | Snowflake Documentation, Tri-Secret Secure | Snowflake Documentation, Redirecting Client Connections | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 229
A media company needs a data pipeline that will ingest customer review data into a Snowflake table, and apply some transformations. The company also needs to use Amazon Comprehend to do sentiment analysis and make the de-identified final data set available publicly for advertising companies who use different cloud providers in different regions.
The data pipeline needs to run continuously and efficiently as new records arrive in the object storage leveraging event notifications. Also, the operational complexity, maintenance of the infrastructure, including platform upgrades and security, and the development effort should be minimal.
Which design will meet these requirements?

- A. Ingest the data into Snowflake using Amazon EMR and PySpark using the Snowflake Spark connector. Apply transformations using another Spark job. Develop a python program to do model inference by leveraging the Amazon Comprehend text analysis API. Then write the results to a Snowflake table and create a listing in the Snowflake Marketplace to make the data available to other companies.
- B. Ingest the data using copy into and use streams and tasks to orchestrate transformations. Export the data into Amazon S3 to do model inference with Amazon Comprehend and ingest the data back into a Snowflake table. Then create a listing in the Snowflake Marketplace to make the data available to other companies.
- C. Ingest the data using Snowpipe and use streams and tasks to orchestrate transformations. Export the data into Amazon S3 to do model inference with Amazon Comprehend and ingest the data back into a Snowflake table. Then create a listing in the Snowflake Marketplace to make the data available to other companies.
- D. Ingest the data using Snowpipe and use streams and tasks to orchestrate transformations. Create an external function to do model inference with Amazon Comprehend and write the final records to a Snowflake table. Then create a listing in the Snowflake Marketplace to make the data available to other companies.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B is the best design to meet the requirements because it uses Snowpipe to ingest the data continuously and efficiently as new records arrive in the object storage, leveraging event notifications. Snowpipe is a service that automates the loading of data from external sources into Snowflake tables1. It also uses streams and tasks to orchestrate transformations on the ingested data. Streams are objects that store the change history of a table, and tasks are objects that execute SQL statements on a schedule or when triggered by another task2. Option B also uses an external function to do model inference with Amazon Comprehend and write the

final records to a Snowflake table. An external function is a user-defined function that calls an external API, such as Amazon Comprehend, to perform computations that are not natively supported by Snowflake3. Finally, option B uses the Snowflake Marketplace to make the de-identified final data set available publicly for advertising companies who use different cloud providers in different regions. The Snowflake Marketplace is a platform that enables data providers to list and share their data sets with data consumers, regardless of the cloud platform or region they use4.
Option A is not the best design because it uses copy into to ingest the data, which is not as efficient and continuous as Snowpipe. Copy into is a SQL command that loads data from files into a table in a single transaction. It also exports the data into Amazon S3 to do model inference with Amazon Comprehend, which adds an extra step and increases the operational complexity and maintenance of the infrastructure.
Option C is not the best design because it uses Amazon EMR and PySpark to ingest and transform the data, which also increases the operational complexity and maintenance of the infrastructure. Amazon EMR is a cloud service that provides a managed Hadoop framework to process and analyze large-scale data sets. PySpark is a Python API for Spark, a distributed computing framework that can run on Hadoop. Option C also develops a python program to do model inference by leveraging the Amazon Comprehend text analysis API, which increases the development effort.
Option D is not the best design because it is identical to option A, except for the ingestion method. It still exports the data into Amazon S3 to do model inference with Amazon Comprehend, which adds an extra step and increases the operational complexity and maintenance of the infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 230
What built-in Snowflake features make use of the change tracking metadata for a table? (Choose two.)

- A. The MERGE command
- B. The CHANGES clause
- C. A STREAM object
- D. The UPSERT command
- E. The CHANGE_DATA_CAPTURE command

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The built-in Snowflake features that make use of the change tracking metadata for a table are the CHANGES clause and a STREAM object. The CHANGES clause enables querying the change tracking metadata for a table or view within a specified interval of time without having to create a stream with an explicit transactional offset1. A STREAM object records data manipulation language (DML) changes made to tables, including inserts, updates, and deletes, as well as metadata about each change, so that actions can be taken using the changed data. This process is referred to as change data capture (CDC)2. The other options are incorrect because they do not make use of the change tracking metadata for a table. The MERGE command performs insert, update, or delete operations on a target table based on the results of a join with a source table3. The UPSERT command is not a valid Snowflake command. The CHANGE_DATA_CAPTURE command is not a valid Snowflake command. Reference: CHANGES | Snowflake Documentation, Change Tracking Using Table Streams | Snowflake Documentation, MERGE | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 231
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