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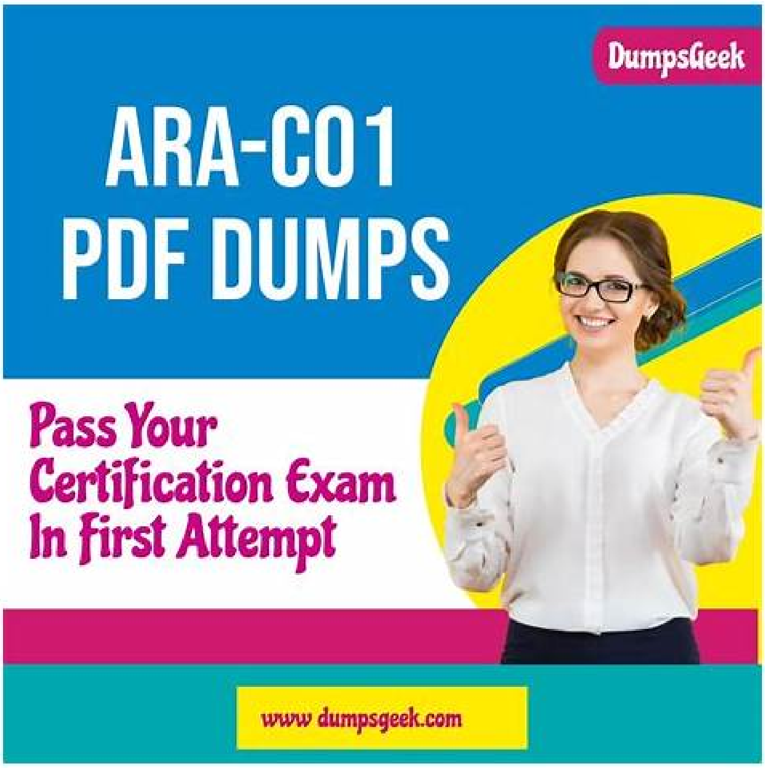

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Snowflake ARA-C01 Certification Exam is a highly valued credential in the data industry. It is designed to test a candidate's advanced architectural knowledge of Snowflake's cloud data platform. Passing the exam is a significant achievement for any data professional looking to advance their career in the field. SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification certification demonstrates that you have a deep understanding of Snowflake's architecture, data modeling, performance tuning, security, and data integration, making you a valuable asset to any organization.

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q184-Q189):

NEW QUESTION # 184
What is a characteristic of Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) as used in Snowflake?

- A. Privileges can be granted at the database level and can be inherited by all underlying objects.
- B. A user can create managed access schemas to support current and future grants and ensure only object owners can grant privileges to other roles.
- C. A user can create managed access schemas to support future grants and ensure only schema owners can grant privileges to other roles.
- D. A user can use a "super-user" access along with securityadmin to bypass authorization checks and access all databases, schemas, and underlying objects.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) is the Snowflake Access Control Framework that allows privileges to be granted by object owners to roles, and roles, in turn, can be assigned to users to restrict or allow actions to be performed on objects. A characteristic of RBAC as used in Snowflake is:
Privileges can be granted at the database level and can be inherited by all underlying objects. This means that a role that has a certain privilege on a database, such as CREATE SCHEMA or USAGE, can also perform the same action on any schema, table, view, or other object within that database, unless explicitly revoked. This simplifies the access control management and reduces the number of grants required.
A user can create managed access schemas to support future grants and ensure only schema owners can grant privileges to other roles. This means that a user can create a schema with the MANAGED ACCESS option, which changes the default behavior of object ownership and privilege granting within the schema. In a managed access schema, object owners lose the ability to grant privileges on their objects to other roles, and only the schema owner or a role with the MANAGE GRANTS privilege can do so. This enhances the security and governance of the schema and its objects.
The other options are not characteristics of RBAC as used in Snowflake:
A user can use a "super-user" access along with securityadmin to bypass authorization checks and access all databases, schemas, and underlying objects. This is not true, as there is no such thing as a "super-user" access in Snowflake. The securityadmin role is a predefined role that can manage users and roles, but it does not have any privileges on any database objects by default. To access any object, the securityadmin role must be explicitly granted the appropriate privilege by the object owner or another role with the grant option.
A user can create managed access schemas to support current and future grants and ensure only object owners can grant privileges to other roles. This is not true, as this contradicts the definition of a managed access schema. In a managed access schema, object owners cannot grant privileges on their objects to other roles, and only the schema owner or a role with the MANAGE GRANTS privilege can do so.
Reference:
Overview of Access Control
A Functional Approach For Snowflake's Role-Based Access Controls
Snowflake Role-Based Access Control simplified
Snowflake RBAC security prefers role inheritance to role composition
Overview of Snowflake Role Based Access Control

NEW QUESTION # 185
An Architect plans to stream data using the Snowflake Connector for Kafka in Snowpipe.
What setting will optimize costs?

- A. Set buffer.count.records = 1.
- B. Set buffer.size.bytes = 10 MB.
- C. Set buffer.flush.time = 1.
- D. Maximize the number of micro-partitions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When using the Snowflake Connector for Kafka with Snowpipe, cost efficiency depends on batching data into appropriately sized files before ingestion. Snowflake charges Snowpipe costs based on the number of files ingested and compute used for loading. Very

small files significantly increase overhead and cost.
Setting buffer.size.bytes = 10 MB allows the connector to batch records into reasonably sized files before flushing them to Snowflake (Answer C). This strikes a balance between ingestion latency and cost efficiency and aligns with Snowflake best practices for streaming ingestion. Extremely small buffer sizes or very frequent flush intervals (such as 1 record or 1 second) lead to excessive file creation and higher Snowpipe costs.
Maximizing micro-partitions is not configurable directly and is counterproductive for cost and performance.
For SnowPro Architect candidates, this question emphasizes the importance of batching and file sizing strategies when designing streaming ingestion pipelines with Kafka and Snowpipe.

NEW QUESTION # 186
A company is following the Data Mesh principles, including domain separation, and chose one Snowflake account for its data platform.
An Architect created two data domains to produce two data products. The Architect needs a third data domain that will use both of the data products to create an aggregate data product. The read access to the data products will be granted through a separate role.
Based on the Data Mesh principles, how should the third domain be configured to create the aggregate product if it has been granted the two read roles?

- A. Request a technical ETL user with the sysadmin role.
- B. Create a hierarchy between the two read roles.
- C. Request that the two data domains share data using the Data Exchange.
- D. Use secondary roles for all users.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the scenario described, where a third data domain needs access to two existing data products in a Snowflake account structured according to Data Mesh principles, the best approach is to utilize Snowflake's Data Exchange functionality. Option D is correct as it facilitates the sharing and governance of data across different domains efficiently and securely. Data Exchange allows domains to publish and subscribe to live data products, enabling real-time data collaboration and access management in a governed manner.
This approach is in line with Data Mesh principles, which advocate for decentralized data ownership and architecture, enhancing agility and scalability across the organization.
Reference:
Snowflake Documentation on Data Exchange
Articles on Data Mesh Principles in Data Management

NEW QUESTION # 187
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. Migrate the European accounts in the global region and manage shares in a connected graph architecture. Deploy a Data Exchange.
- B. Deploy a Private Data Exchange and use replication to allow European data shares in the Exchange.
- C. Deploy to the Snowflake Marketplace making sure that invoker_share() is used in all secure views.
- D. Deploy a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares for the European accounts.

Answer: D

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.

The other options are incorrect because they do not meet the requirements or follow the best practices. Option A is incorrect because migrating the European accounts to the global region may violate the data sovereignty and privacy regulations, and deploying a Data Exchange may not provide the level of control and management that the company needs. Option C is incorrect because deploying to the Snowflake Marketplace may expose the company's data to unwanted consumers, and using invoker_share() in secure views may not provide the desired level of security and governance. Option D is incorrect because using replication to allow European data shares in the Exchange may incur additional costs and complexity, and may not be necessary if data shares can be used instead. Reference: Private Data Exchange | Snowflake Documentation, Introduction to Secure Data Sharing | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 188

An Architect needs to allow a user to create a database from an inbound share.

To meet this requirement, the user's role must have which privileges? (Choose two.)

- A. CREATE SHARE;
- B. IMPORT DATABASE;
- C. CREATE DATABASE;
- D. IMPORT PRIVILEGES;
- E. IMPORT SHARE;

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation, to create a database from an inbound share, the user's role must have the following privileges:

* The CREATE DATABASE privilege on the current account. This privilege allows the user to create a new database in the account1.

* The IMPORT DATABASE privilege on the share. This privilege allows the user to import a database from the share into the account2. The other privileges listed are not relevant for this requirement. The IMPORT SHARE privilege is used to import a share into the account, not a database3. The IMPORT PRIVILEGES privilege is used to import the privileges granted on the shared objects, not the objects themselves2. The CREATE SHARE privilege is used to create a share to provide data to other accounts, not to consume data from other accounts4.

References:

* CREATE DATABASE | Snowflake Documentation
* Importing Data from a Share | Snowflake Documentation
* Importing a Share | Snowflake Documentation
* CREATE SHARE | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 189

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difficulty in preparing for the exam, so many people who want to pass the ARA-C01 Exam and get the related certification in a short time have to pay more attention to the study materials.

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