

# Reliable ARA-C01 Exam Question - How to Prepare for Snowflake ARA-C01: SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification



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>> **Reliable ARA-C01 Exam Question** <<

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## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

### NEW QUESTION # 60

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. IMPORT SHARE;
- B. CREATE SHARE;
- C. IMPORT DATABASE;

- D. IMPORT PRIVILEGES;
- E. CREATE DATABASE;

**Answer: C,E**

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 account<sup>1</sup>.

\* The IMPORT DATABASE privilege on the share. This privilege allows the user to import a database from the share into the account<sup>2</sup>. 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 database<sup>3</sup>. The IMPORT PRIVILEGES privilege is used to import the privileges granted on the shared objects, not the objects themselves<sup>2</sup>. The CREATE SHARE privilege is used to create a share to provide data to other accounts, not to consume data from other accounts<sup>4</sup>.

CREATE DATABASE | Snowflake Documentation

Importing Data from a Share | Snowflake Documentation

Importing a Share | Snowflake Documentation

CREATE SHARE | Snowflake Documentation

### NEW QUESTION # 61

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

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

**Answer: D**

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.

Reference:

Semi-structured Data

Snowflake for Data Lake

### NEW QUESTION # 62

A global company needs to securely share its sales and Inventory data with a vendor using a Snowflake account.

The company has its Snowflake account in the AWS eu-west 2 Europe (London) region. The vendor's Snowflake account is on the Azure platform in the West Europe region. How should the company's Architect configure the data share?

- A. 1. Create a share.  
2. Add objects to the share.

3. Add a consumer account to the share for the vendor to access.

- B. 1. Create a new role called db\_share.  
2. Grant the db\_share role privileges to read data from the company database and schema.  
3. Create a user for the vendor.  
4. Grant the ds\_share role to the vendor's users.
- C. 1. Create a share.  
2. Create a reader account for the vendor to use.  
3. Add the reader account to the share.
- D. 1. Promote an existing database in the company's local account to primary.  
2. Replicate the database to Snowflake on Azure in the West-Europe region.  
3. Create a share and add objects to the share.  
4. Add a consumer account to the share for the vendor to access.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct way to securely share data with a vendor using a Snowflake account on a different cloud platform and region is to create a share, add objects to the share, and add a consumer account to the share for the vendor to access. This way, the company can control what data is shared, who can access it, and how long the share is valid. The vendor can then query the shared data without copying or moving it to their own account. The other options are either incorrect or inefficient, as they involve creating unnecessary reader accounts, users, roles, or database replication.

<https://learn.snowflake.com/en/certifications/snowpro-advanced-architect/>

### NEW QUESTION # 63

A user is executing the following command sequentially within a timeframe of 10 minutes from start to finish:

```
use role sysadmin;  
use warehouse compute_wh;  
use schema sales.public;  
create table t_sales (numeric integer) data_retention_time_in_days=1;  
create or replace table t_sales_clone clone t_sales at(offset => -60*30);
```

What would be the output of this query?

- A. Time Travel data is not available for table T\_SALES.
- B. Syntax error line 1 at position 58 unexpected 'at'.
- C. Table T\_SALES\_CLONE successfully created.
- D. The offset -> is not a valid clause in the clone operation.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The query is executing a clone operation on an existing table t\_sales with an offset to account for the retention time. The syntax used is correct for cloning a table in Snowflake, and the use of the at(offset=> -60\*30) clause is valid. This specifies that the clone should be based on the state of the table 30 minutes prior (60 seconds \* 30). Assuming the table t\_sales exists and has been modified within the last 30 minutes, and considering the data\_retention\_time\_in\_days is set to 1 day (which enables time travel queries for the past 24 hours), the table t\_sales\_clone would be successfully created based on the state of t\_sales 30 minutes before the clone command was issued.

### NEW QUESTION # 64

A company has a Snowflake account named ACCOUNTA in AWS us-east-1 region. The company stores its marketing data in a Snowflake database named MARKET\_DB. One of the company's business partners has an account named PARTNERB in Azure East US 2 region. For marketing purposes the company has agreed to share the database MARKET\_DB with the partner account. Which of the following steps MUST be performed for the account PARTNERB to consume data from the MARKET\_DB database?

- A. From account ACCOUNTA create a share of database MARKET\_DB, and create a new database out of this share locally in AWS us-east-1 region. Then make this database the provider and share it with the PARTNERB account.
- B. Create a new account (called AZABC123) in Azure East US 2 region. From account ACCOUNTA create a share of database MARKET\_DB, create a new database out of this share locally in AWS us-east-1 region, and replicate this new database to AZABC123 account. Then set up data sharing to the PARTNERB account.
- C. Create a new account (called AZABC123) in Azure East US 2 region. From account ACCOUNTA replicate the



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