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Snowflake ARA-C01: SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification is a highly recognized and sought-after certification for individuals who want to demonstrate their advanced knowledge and expertise in Snowflake's cloud data platform. SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification certification is designed for architects and advanced-level professionals who have experience in designing and implementing complex data solutions with Snowflake.

Snowflake ARA-C01 (SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification) Exam is a challenging and comprehensive exam designed to test advanced knowledge and skills in the Snowflake data platform. ARA-C01 exam is intended for individuals who have a deep understanding of Snowflake architecture and its advanced features, including data modeling, performance tuning, security, and governance.

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q151-Q156):

NEW QUESTION # 151

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 a Private Data Exchange and use replication to allow European data shares in the Exchange.
- B. Migrate the European accounts in the global region and manage shares in a connected graph architecture. Deploy a Data 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:
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. References: Private Data Exchange | Snowflake Documentation, Introduction to Secure Data Sharing | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 152
A new table and streams are created with the following commands:
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE LETTERS (ID INT, LETTER STRING) ;
CREATE OR REPLACE STREAM STREAM_1 ON TABLE LETTERS;
CREATE OR REPLACE STREAM STREAM_2 ON TABLE LETTERS APPEND_ONLY = TRUE;
The following operations are processed on the newly created table:
INSERT INTO LETTERS VALUES (1, 'A');
INSERT INTO LETTERS VALUES (2, 'B');
INSERT INTO LETTERS VALUES (3, 'C');
TRUNCATE TABLE LETTERS;
INSERT INTO LETTERS VALUES (4, 'D');
INSERT INTO LETTERS VALUES (5, 'E');
INSERT INTO LETTERS VALUES (6, 'F');

DELETE FROM LETTERS WHERE ID = 6;
What would be the output of the following SQL commands, in order?
SELECT COUNT (*) FROM STREAM_1;
SELECT COUNT (*) FROM STREAM_2;

- A. 2 & 6
- B. 4 & 3
- C. 2 & 3
- D. 4 & 6

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Snowflake, a stream records data manipulation language (DML) changes to its base table since the stream was created or last consumed. STREAM_1 will show all changes including the TRUNCATE operation, while STREAM_2, being APPEND_ONLY, will not show deletions like TRUNCATE. Therefore, STREAM_1 will count the three inserts, the TRUNCATE (counted as a single operation), and the subsequent two inserts before the delete, totaling 4. STREAM_2 will only count the three initial inserts and the two after the TRUNCATE, totaling 3, as it does not count the TRUNCATE or the delete operation.

NEW QUESTION # 153
Which command will create a schema without Fail-safe and will restrict object owners from passing on access to other users?

- A. create schema EDW.ACCOUNTING WITH MANAGED ACCESS
  DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS - 7;
- B. create schema EDW.ACCOUNTING WITH MANAGED ACCESS;
- C. create TRANSIENT schema EDW.ACCOUNTING WITH MANAGED ACCESS
  DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS = 1;
- D. create TRANSIENT schema EDW.ACCOUNTING WITH MANAGED ACCESS
  DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS = 7;

Answer: D

Explanation:
A transient schema in Snowflake is designed without a Fail-safe period, meaning it does not incur additional storage costs once it leaves Time Travel, and it is not protected by Fail-safe in the event of a data loss. The WITH MANAGED ACCESS option ensures that all privilege grants, including future grants on objects within the schema, are managed by the schema owner, thus restricting object owners from passing on access to other users1.
References =
*Snowflake Documentation on creating schemas1
*Snowflake Documentation on configuring access control2
*Snowflake Documentation on understanding and viewing Fail-safe3

NEW QUESTION # 154
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. Use a proxy Snowflake account outside the VPN, enabling client redirect for user logins.
- B. Provision a unique company Tri-Secret Secure key.
- C. Set up replication to allow users to connect from outside the company VPN.
- D. Set up SSO for federated authentication.
- E. Use private connectivity from a cloud provider.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect documents and learning resources, the Snowflake functionality that should be used to meet these requirements are:
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 # 155

An Architect for a multi-national transportation company has a system that is used to check the weather conditions along vehicle routes. The data is provided to drivers.

The weather information is delivered regularly by a third-party company and this information is generated as JSON structure. Then the data is loaded into Snowflake in a column with a VARIANT data type. This table is directly queried to deliver the statistics to the drivers with minimum time lapse.

A single entry includes (but is not limited to):
- Weather condition; cloudy, sunny, rainy, etc.
- Degree
- Longitude and latitude
- Timeframe
- Location address
- Wind

The table holds more than 10 years' worth of data in order to deliver the statistics from different years and locations. The amount of data on the table increases every day.

The drivers report that they are not receiving the weather statistics for their locations in time.

What can the Architect do to deliver the statistics to the drivers faster?

- A. Add search optimization service on the variant column for longitude and latitude in order to query the information by using specific metadata.
- B. Divide the table into several tables for each location by using the location address information from the JSON dataset in order to process the queries in parallel.
- C. Divide the table into several tables for each year by using the timeframe information from the JSON dataset in order to process the queries in parallel.
- D. Create an additional table in the schema for longitude and latitude. Determine a regular task to fill this information by extracting it from the JSON dataset.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To improve the performance of queries on semi-structured data, such as JSON stored in a VARIANT column, Snowflake's search optimization service can be utilized. By adding search optimization specifically for the longitude and latitude fields within the VARIANT column, the system can perform point lookups and substring queries more efficiently. This will allow for faster retrieval of weather statistics, which is critical for the drivers to receive timely updates.

References: The solution is supported by Snowflake documentation that details how search optimization can enhance query performance for semi-structured data1.

NEW QUESTION # 156

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