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**Snowflake**  
ARA-C01 Exam  
SnowPro Advanced: Architect Certification Exam



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Snowflake ARA-C01 exam is divided into two parts, each consisting of multiple-choice questions and hands-on exercises. The first part focuses on the design and architecture of Snowflake data solutions, including data ingestion, storage, transformation, and analytics. The second part covers advanced topics such as complex data modeling, performance optimization, and security and governance best practices. Passing ARA-C01 Exam demonstrates a high level of expertise in Snowflake and provides certification as a SnowPro Advanced Architect.

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competences and you will be respected in your company or your factory. If you want to change your job it is also good for you.

## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

### NEW QUESTION # 100

A retail company has over 3000 stores all using the same Point of Sale (POS) system. The company wants to deliver near real-time sales results to category managers. The stores operate in a variety of time zones and exhibit a dynamic range of transactions each minute, with some stores having higher sales volumes than others.

Sales results are provided in a uniform fashion using data engineered fields that will be calculated in a complex data pipeline.

Calculations include exceptions, aggregations, and scoring using external functions interfaced to scoring algorithms. The source data for aggregations has over 100M rows.

Every minute, the POS sends all sales transactions files to a cloud storage location with a naming convention that includes store numbers and timestamps to identify the set of transactions contained in the files. The files are typically less than 10MB in size.

How can the near real-time results be provided to the category managers? (Select TWO).

- A. A Snowpipe should be created and configured with `AUTO_INGEST = true`. A stream should be created to process INSERTS into a single target table using the stream metadata to inform the store number and timestamps.
- B. The copy into command with a task scheduled to run every second should be used to achieve the near-real time requirement.
- C. An external scheduler should examine the contents of the cloud storage location and issue SnowSQL commands to process the data at a frequency that matches the real-time analytics needs.
- D. All files should be concatenated before ingestion into Snowflake to avoid micro-ingestion.
- E. A stream should be created to accumulate the near real-time data and a task should be created that runs at a frequency that matches the real-time analytics needs.

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

To provide near real-time sales results to category managers, the Architect can use the following steps:

\* Create an external stage that references the cloud storage location where the POS sends the sales transactions files. The external stage should use the file format and encryption settings that match the source files<sup>2</sup>

\* Create a Snowpipe that loads the files from the external stage into a target table in Snowflake. The Snowpipe should be configured with `AUTO_INGEST = true`, which means that it will automatically detect and ingest new files as they arrive in the external stage. The Snowpipe should also use a copy option to purge the files from the external stage after loading, to avoid duplicate ingestion<sup>3</sup>

\* Create a stream on the target table that captures the INSERTS made by the Snowpipe. The stream should include the metadata columns that provide information about the file name, path, size, and last modified time. The stream should also have a retention period that matches the real-time analytics needs<sup>4</sup>

\* Create a task that runs a query on the stream to process the near real-time data. The query should use the stream metadata to extract the store number and timestamps from the file name and path, and perform the calculations for exceptions, aggregations, and scoring using external functions. The query should also output the results to another table or view that can be accessed by the category managers. The task should be scheduled to run at a frequency that matches the real-time analytics needs, such as every minute or every 5 minutes.

The other options are not optimal or feasible for providing near real-time results:

\* All files should be concatenated before ingestion into Snowflake to avoid micro-ingestion. This option is not recommended because it would introduce additional latency and complexity in the data pipeline.

Concatenating files would require an external process or service that monitors the cloud storage location and performs the file merging operation. This would delay the ingestion of new files into Snowflake and increase the risk of data loss or corruption. Moreover, concatenating files would not avoid micro-ingestion, as Snowpipe would still ingest each concatenated file as a separate load.

\* An external scheduler should examine the contents of the cloud storage location and issue SnowSQL commands to process the data at a frequency that matches the real-time analytics needs. This option is not necessary because Snowpipe can automatically ingest new files from the external stage without requiring an external trigger or scheduler. Using an external scheduler would add more overhead and dependency to the data pipeline, and it would not guarantee near real-time ingestion, as it would depend on the polling interval and the availability of the external scheduler.

\* The copy into command with a task scheduled to run every second should be used to achieve the near-real time requirement. This option is not feasible because tasks cannot be scheduled to run every second in Snowflake. The minimum interval for tasks is one minute, and even that is not guaranteed, as tasks are subject to scheduling delays and concurrency limits. Moreover, using the copy into command with a task would not leverage the benefits of Snowpipe, such as automatic file detection, load balancing, and micro-partition optimization. References:

\* 1: SnowPro Advanced: Architect | Study Guide

- \* 2: Snowflake Documentation | Creating Stages
- \* 3: Snowflake Documentation | Loading Data Using Snowpipe
- \* 4: Snowflake Documentation | Using Streams and Tasks for ELT
- \* : Snowflake Documentation | Creating Tasks
- \* : Snowflake Documentation | Best Practices for Loading Data
- \* : Snowflake Documentation | Using the Snowpipe REST API
- \* : Snowflake Documentation | Scheduling Tasks
- \* : SnowPro Advanced: Architect | Study Guide
- \* : Creating Stages
- \* : Loading Data Using Snowpipe
- \* : Using Streams and Tasks for ELT
- \* : [Creating Tasks]
- \* : [Best Practices for Loading Data]
- \* : [Using the Snowpipe REST API]
- \* : [Scheduling Tasks]

### NEW QUESTION # 101

Which of the following are characteristics of Snowflake's parameter hierarchy?

- A. Session parameters override virtual warehouse parameters.
- B. Table parameters override virtual warehouse parameters.
- C. Virtual warehouse parameters override user parameters.
- D. Schema parameters override account parameters.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

This is the correct answer because it reflects the characteristics of Snowflake's parameter hierarchy.

Snowflake provides three types of parameters that can be set for an account: account parameters, session parameters, and object parameters. All parameters have default values, which can be set and then overridden at different levels depending on the parameter type. The following diagram illustrates the hierarchical relationship between the different parameter types and how individual parameters can be overridden at each level:

As shown in the diagram, schema parameters are a type of object parameters that can be set for schemas.

Schema parameters can override the account parameters that are set at the account level. For example, the LOG\_LEVEL parameter can be set at the account level to control the logging level for all objects in the account, but it can also be overridden at the schema level to control the logging level for specific stored procedures and UDFs in that schema<sup>2</sup>.

The other options listed are not correct because they do not reflect the characteristics of Snowflake's parameter hierarchy. Session parameters do not override virtual warehouse parameters, because virtual warehouse parameters are a type of session parameters that can be set for virtual warehouses. Virtual warehouse parameters do not override user parameters, because user parameters are a type of session parameters that can be set for users. Table parameters do not override virtual warehouse parameters, because table parameters are a type of object parameters that can be set for tables, and object parameters do not affect session parameters<sup>1</sup>.

References:

\* Snowflake Documentation: Parameters

\* Snowflake Documentation: Setting Log Level

### NEW QUESTION # 102

A company is designing high availability and disaster recovery plans and needs to maximize redundancy and minimize recovery time objectives for their critical application processes. Cost is not a concern as long as the solution is the best available. The plan so far consists of the following steps:

1. Deployment of Snowflake accounts on two different cloud providers.
2. Selection of cloud provider regions that are geographically far apart.
3. The Snowflake deployment will replicate the databases and account data between both cloud provider accounts.
4. Implementation of Snowflake client redirect.

What is the MOST cost-effective way to provide the HIGHEST uptime and LEAST application disruption if there is a service event?

- A. Connect the applications using the <organization\_name>-<accountLocator> URL. Use the Business Critical Snowflake edition.
- B. Connect the applications using the <organization\_name>-<accountLocator> URL. Use the Enterprise Snowflake edition.
- C. Connect the applications using the <organization\_name>-<connection\_name> URL. Use the Business Critical Snowflake edition.
- D. Connect the applications using the <organization\_name>-<connection\_name> URL. Use the Virtual Private Snowflake (VPS) edition.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To provide the highest uptime and least application disruption in case of a service event, the best option is to use the Business Critical Snowflake edition and connect the applications using the <organization\_name>-<accountLocator> URL. The Business Critical Snowflake edition offers the highest level of security, performance, and availability for Snowflake accounts. It includes features such as customer-managed encryption keys, HIPAA compliance, and 4-hour RPO and RTO SLAs. It also supports account replication and failover across regions and cloud platforms, which enables business continuity and disaster recovery. By using the <organization\_name>-<accountLocator> URL, the applications can leverage the Snowflake Client Redirect feature, which automatically redirects the client connections to the secondary account in case of a failover. This way, the applications can seamlessly switch to the backup account without any manual intervention or configuration changes. The other options are less cost-effective or less reliable because they either use a lower edition of Snowflake, which does not support account replication and failover, or they use the <organization\_name>-<connection\_name> URL, which does not support client redirect and requires manual updates to the connection string in case of a failover. References:

- \* [Snowflake Editions] 1
- \* [Replication and Failover/Failback] 2
- \* [Client Redirect] 3
- \* [Snowflake Account Identifiers] 4

#### NEW QUESTION # 103

Out of the three query optimization techniques(search optimization, clustering and materialized view) which one does not have storage cost

- A. Search Optimization Service
- B. Clustering the Table
- C. Materialized View

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 104

A company is using Snowflake in Azure in the Netherlands. The company analyst team also has data in JSON format that is stored in an Amazon S3 bucket in the AWS Singapore region that the team wants to analyze.

The Architect has been given the following requirements:

1. Provide access to frequently changing data
2. Keep egress costs to a minimum
3. Maintain low latency

How can these requirements be met with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Copy the data between providers from S3 to Azure Blob storage to collocate, then use Snowpipe for data ingestion.
- B. Use AWS Transfer Family to replicate data between the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore and an Azure Netherlands Blob storage, then use an external table against the Blob storage.
- C. Use an external table against the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore and copy the data into transient tables.
- D. Use a materialized view on top of an external table against the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option A is the best design to meet the requirements because it uses a materialized view on top of an external table against the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore. A materialized view is a database object that contains the results of a query and can be refreshed periodically to reflect changes in the underlying data1. An external table is a table that references data files stored in a cloud storage service, such as Amazon S32. By using a materialized view on top of an external table, the company can provide access to

frequently changing data, keep egress costs to a minimum, and maintain low latency. This is because the materialized view will cache the query results in Snowflake, reducing the need to access the external data files and incur network charges.

The materialized view will also improve the query performance by avoiding scanning the external data files every time. The materialized view can be refreshed on a schedule or on demand to capture the changes in the external data files<sup>1</sup>.

Option B is not the best design because it uses an external table against the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore and copies the data into transient tables. A transient table is a table that is not subject to the Time Travel and Fail-safe features of Snowflake, and is automatically purged after a period of time<sup>3</sup>. By using an external table and copying the data into transient tables, the company will incur more egress costs and operational overhead than using a materialized view. This is because the external table will access the external data files every time a query is executed, and the copy operation will also transfer data from S3 to Snowflake. The transient tables will also consume more storage space in Snowflake and require manual maintenance to ensure they are up to date.

Option C is not the best design because it copies the data between providers from S3 to Azure Blob storage to collocate, then uses Snowpipe for data ingestion. Snowpipe is a service that automates the loading of data from external sources into Snowflake tables<sup>4</sup>. By copying the data between providers, the company will incur high egress costs and latency, as well as operational complexity and maintenance of the infrastructure. Snowpipe will also add another layer of processing and storage in Snowflake, which may not be necessary if the external data files are already in a queryable format.

Option D is not the best design because it uses AWS Transfer Family to replicate data between the S3 bucket in AWS Singapore and an Azure Netherlands Blob storage, then uses an external table against the Blob storage. AWS Transfer Family is a service that enables secure and seamless transfer of files over SFTP, FTPS, and FTP to and from Amazon S3 or Amazon EFS<sup>5</sup>. By using AWS Transfer Family, the company will incur high egress costs and latency, as well as operational complexity and maintenance of the infrastructure. The external table will also access the external data files every time a query is executed, which may affect the query performance.

References: 1: Materialized Views 2: External Tables 3: Transient Tables 4: Snowpipe Overview 5: AWS Transfer Family

## NEW QUESTION # 105

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Undoubtedly, passing the Snowflake ARA-C01 Certification Exam is one big achievement. Regardless of how tough the SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification (ARA-C01) exam is, it serves an important purpose of improving your skills and knowledge of a specific field. Once you become certified by Snowflake, a whole new career scope will open up to you.

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