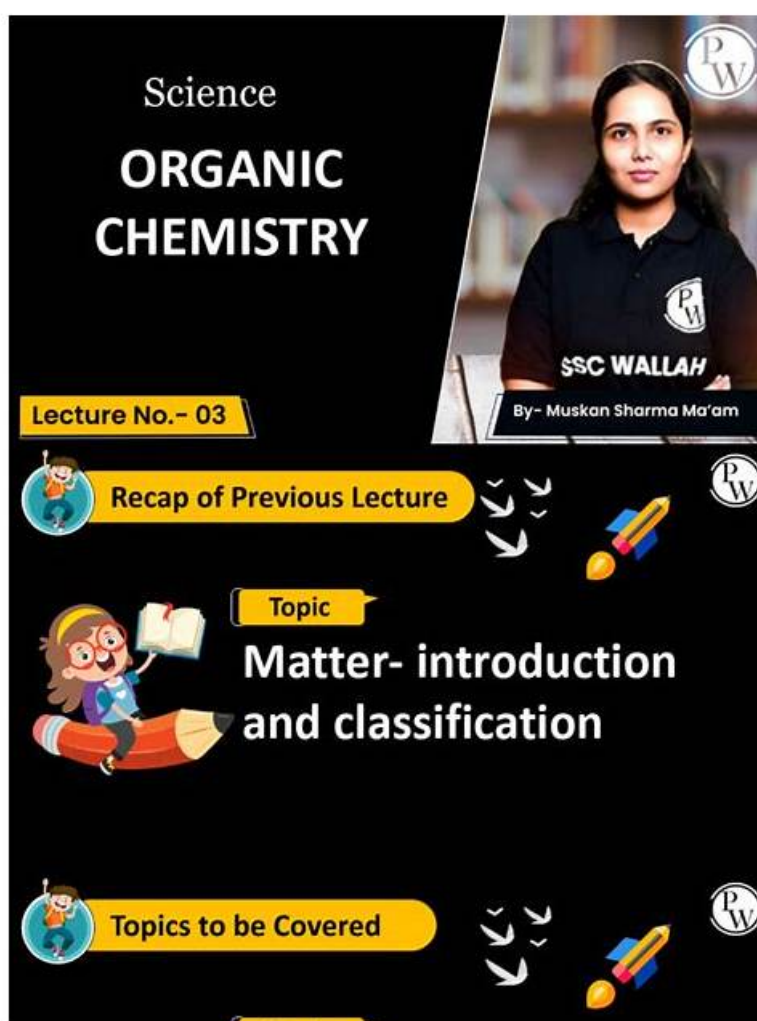


# ARA-C01 Exam Syllabus | ARA-C01 Test Questions Fee



P.S. Free 2026 Snowflake ARA-C01 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by PrepAwayTest:  
[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hkOGHD59MT8EhQOilldWNLedOPqGDDL\\_](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hkOGHD59MT8EhQOilldWNLedOPqGDDL_)

Our ARA-C01 practicing materials is aimed at promote the understanding for the exam. We have free demo for you to comprehend the format of ARA-C01 exam dumps. After you pay for the ARA-C01 exam dumps, we will send you the downloading linking and password within ten minutes, and if you have any other questions, please don't hesitate to contact us, we are very glad to help you solve the problems.

Candidates who become Snowflake ARA-C01 certified demonstrate their worth in the Snowflake field. The SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification (ARA-C01) certification is proof of their competence and skills. This is a highly sought-after skill in large Snowflake companies and makes a career easier for the candidate. To become certified, you must pass the SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification (ARA-C01) certification exam. For this task, you need high-quality and accurate SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification (ARA-C01) exam dumps. We have seen that candidates who study with outdated SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification (ARA-C01) practice material don't get success and lose their resources.

>> ARA-C01 Exam Syllabus <<

## ARA-C01 Test Questions Fee | ARA-C01 Questions Exam

All contents of ARA-C01 training guide are being explicit to make you have explicit understanding of this exam. Their contribution is praised for their purview is unlimited. None cryptic contents in ARA-C01 learning materials you may encounter. And our ARA-C01 Exam Questions are easy to understand and they are popular to be sold to all over the world. Just look at the comments on the website, then you will know that we have a lot of loyal customers.

Snowflake ARA-C01 certification exam is not for the faint-hearted. It is a rigorous and challenging exam that requires a deep understanding of Snowflake architecture, data modeling, performance optimization, security, and administration. ARA-C01 Exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within 120 minutes. The passing score for the ARA-C01 exam is 80%, and candidates who pass the exam are awarded the SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification.

## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q137-Q142):

### NEW QUESTION # 137

A new user user\_01 is created within Snowflake. The following two commands are executed:

Command 1-> show grants to user user\_01;

Command 2 ~> show grants on user user\_01;

What inferences can be made about these commands?

- A. Command 1 defines which user owns user\_01  
Command 2 defines all the grants which have been given to user\_01
- **B. Command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user\_01  
Command 2 defines which role owns user\_01**
- C. Command 1 defines which role owns user\_01  
Command 2 defines all the grants which have been given to user\_01
- D. Command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user\_01 Command 2 defines which user owns user\_01

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The SHOW GRANTS command in Snowflake can be used to list all the access control privileges that have been explicitly granted to roles, users, and shares. The syntax and the output of the command vary depending on the object type and the grantee type specified in the command<sup>1</sup>. In this question, the two commands have the following meanings:

Command 1: show grants to user user\_01; This command lists all the roles granted to the user user\_01. The output includes the role name, the grantee name, and the granted by role name for each grant. This command is equivalent to show grants to user current\_user if user\_01 is the current user<sup>1</sup>.

Command 2: show grants on user user\_01; This command lists all the privileges that have been granted on the user object user\_01. The output includes the privilege name, the grantee name, and the granted by role name for each grant. This command shows which role owns the user object user\_01, as the owner role has the privilege to modify or drop the user object<sup>2</sup>.

Therefore, the correct inference is that command 1 defines all the grants which are given to user\_01, and command 2 defines which role owns user\_01.

Reference:

SHOW GRANTS

Understanding Access Control in Snowflake

### NEW QUESTION # 138

How is the change of local time due to daylight savings time handled in Snowflake tasks? (Choose two.)

- A. A task will move to a suspended state during the daylight savings time change.
- **B. A task scheduled in a UTC-based schedule will have no issues with the time changes.**
- **C. Task schedules can be designed to follow specified or local time zones to accommodate the time changes.**
- D. A frequent task execution schedule like minutes may not cause a problem, but will affect the task history.
- E. A task schedule will follow only the specified time and will fail to handle lost or duplicated hours.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation<sup>1</sup> and the web search results<sup>2</sup>, these two statements are true about how the change of local time due to daylight savings time is handled in Snowflake tasks. A task is a feature that allows scheduling and executing SQL statements or stored procedures in Snowflake. A task can be scheduled using a cron expression that specifies the frequency and time zone of the task execution.

\* A task scheduled in a UTC-based schedule will have no issues with the time changes. UTC is a universal time standard that does not observe daylight savings time. Therefore, a task that uses UTC as the time zone will run at the same time throughout the year, regardless of the local time changes<sup>1</sup>.

\* Task schedules can be designed to follow specified or local time zones to accommodate the time changes. Snowflake supports using any valid IANA time zone identifier in the cron expression for a task. This allows the task to run according to the local time of the specified time zone, which may include daylight savings time adjustments. For example, a task that uses Europe/London as the time zone will run one hour earlier or later when the local time switches between GMT and BST12.

References:

\* Snowflake Documentation: Scheduling Tasks

\* Snowflake Community: Do the timezones used in scheduling tasks in Snowflake adhere to daylight savings?

### NEW QUESTION # 139

A company needs to share its product catalog data with one of its partners. The product catalog data is stored in two database tables: product\_category, and product\_details. Both tables can be joined by the product\_id column. Data access should be governed, and only the partner should have access to the records.

The partner is not a Snowflake customer. The partner uses Amazon S3 for cloud storage.

Which design will be the MOST cost-effective and secure, while using the required Snowflake features?

- A. Create a database user for the partner and give them access to the required data sets.
- B. Use Secure Data Sharing with an S3 bucket as a destination.
- C. Create a reader account for the partner and share the data sets as secure views.
- D. Publish product\_category and product\_details data sets on the Snowflake Marketplace.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 140

When loading data from stage using COPY INTO, what options can you specify for the ON\_ERROR clause?

- A. CONTINUE
- B. SKIP\_FILE
- C. ABORT\_STATEMENT
- D. FAIL

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

The ON\_ERROR clause is an optional parameter for the COPY INTO command that specifies the behavior of the command when it encounters errors in the files. The ON\_ERROR clause can have one of the following values1:

CONTINUE: This value instructs the command to continue loading the file and return an error message for a maximum of one error encountered per data file. The difference between the ROWS\_PARSED and ROWS\_LOADED column values represents the number of rows that include detected errors. To view all errors in the data files, use the VALIDATION\_MODE parameter or query the VALIDATE function1.

SKIP\_FILE: This value instructs the command to skip the file when it encounters a data error on any of the records in the file. The command moves on to the next file in the stage and continues loading. The skipped file is not loaded and no error message is returned for the file1.

ABORT\_STATEMENT: This value instructs the command to stop loading data when the first error is encountered. The command returns an error message for the file and aborts the load operation. This is the default value for the ON\_ERROR clause1.

Therefore, options A, B, and C are correct.

### NEW QUESTION # 141

In the default access control hierarchy, both securityadmin and sysadmin are owned by accountadmin

- A. FALSE
- B. TRUE

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 142

.....

P.S. Free 2026 Snowflake ARA-C01 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by PrepAwayTest: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hkOGHD59MT8EHQoilldWNLedOPqGDDL>