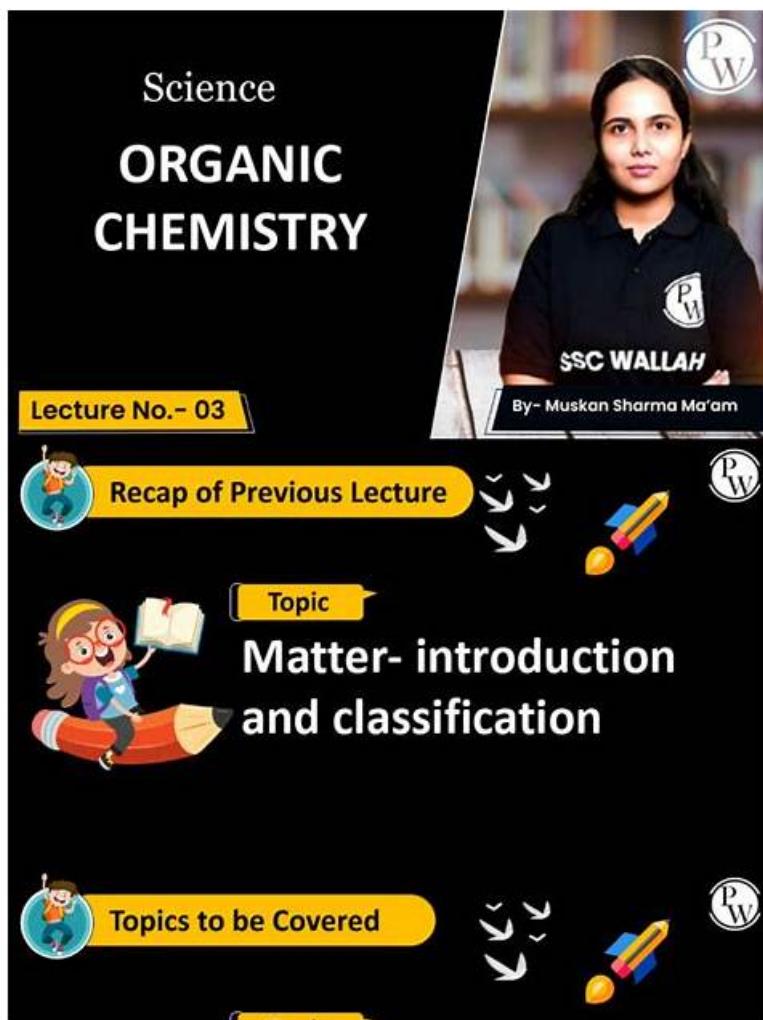


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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q137-Q142):

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 command1. 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 user1.

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 object2.

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 documentation1 and the web search results2, 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 changes1.

* 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

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