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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

The data share exists between a data provider account and a data consumer account. Five tables from the provider account are being shared with the consumer account. The consumer role has been granted the imported privileges privilege. What will happen to the consumer account if a new table (table_6) is added to the provider schema?

- A. The consumer role will automatically see the new table and no additional grants are needed.
- B. The consumer role will see the table only after this grant is given on the provider side:
use role accountadmin;
Grant select on table EDW.ACCOUNTING.Table_6 to share PSHARE_EDW_4TEST;
- C. The consumer role will see the table only after this grant is given on the consumer side:
grant imported privileges on database PSHARE_EDW_4TEST_DB to DEV_ROLE;
- **D. The consumer role will see the table only after this grant is given on the provider side:
use role accountadmin;
grant usage on database EDW to share PSHARE_EDW_4TEST ;**

Answer: D

Explanation:

grant usage on schema EDW.ACCOUNTING to share PSHARE_EDW_4TEST ;

Grant select on table EDW.ACCOUNTING.Table_6 to database PSHARE_EDW_4TEST_DB ; Explanation:

When a new table (table_6) is added to a schema in the provider's account that is part of a data share, the consumer will not automatically see the new table. The consumer will only be able to access the new table once the appropriate privileges are granted by the provider. The correct process, as outlined in option D, involves using the provider's ACCOUNTADMIN role to grant USAGE privileges on the database and schema, followed by SELECT privileges on the new table, specifically to the share that includes the consumer's database. This ensures that the consumer account can access the new table under the established data sharing setup.

Reference:

Snowflake Documentation on Managing Access Control

Snowflake Documentation on Data Sharing

NEW QUESTION # 27

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. Deploy to the Snowflake Marketplace making sure that invoker_share() is used in all secure views.
- **C. Deploy a Private Data Exchange in combination with data shares for the European accounts.**
- D. Migrate the European accounts in the global region and manage shares in a connected graph architecture. Deploy a Data Exchange.

Answer: C

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. Reference: Private Data Exchange | Snowflake Documentation, Introduction to Secure Data Sharing | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 28

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 in combination with data shares for the European accounts.
- **B. Deploy a Private Data Exchange and use replication to allow European data shares in the Exchange.**
- C. Deploy to the Snowflake Marketplace making sure that `invoker_share()` is used in all secure views.
- D. Migrate the European accounts in the global region and manage shares in a connected graph architecture. Deploy a Data Exchange.

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which statements describe characteristics of the use of materialized views in Snowflake? (Choose two.)

- A. They cannot include nested subqueries.
- B. They can include ORDER BY clauses.
- C. They can support MIN and MAX aggregates.
- D. They can include context functions, such as CURRENT_TIME().
- E. They can support inner joins, but not outer joins.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation, materialized views have some limitations on the query specification that defines them. One of these limitations is that they cannot include nested subqueries, such as subqueries in the FROM clause or scalar subqueries in the SELECT list. Another limitation is that they cannot include ORDER BY clauses, context functions (such as CURRENT_TIME()), or outer joins. However, materialized views can support MIN and MAX aggregates, as well as other aggregate functions, such as SUM, COUNT, and AVG.

References:

* Limitations on Creating Materialized Views | Snowflake Documentation

* Working with Materialized Views | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 30

A company wants to Integrate its main enterprise identity provider with federated authentication with Snowflake.

The authentication integration has been configured and roles have been created in Snowflake. However, the users are not automatically appearing in Snowflake when created and their group membership is not reflected in their assigned roles.

How can the missing functionality be enabled with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. OAuth must be configured between the identity provider and Snowflake. Then the authorization server must be configured with the right mapping of users, and the resource server must be configured with the right mapping of role assignment.
- B. SCIM must be enabled between the identity provider and Snowflake. Once both are synchronized through SCIM, users will automatically get created and their group membership will be reflected as roles In Snowflake.
- C. OAuth must be configured between the identity provider and Snowflake. Then the authorization server must be configured with the right mapping of users and roles.
- D. SCIM must be enabled between the identity provider and Snowflake. Once both are synchronized through SCIM, their groups will get created as group accounts in Snowflake and the proper roles can be granted.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best way to integrate an enterprise identity provider with federated authentication and enable automatic user creation and role assignment in Snowflake is to use SCIM (System for Cross-domain Identity Management). SCIM allows Snowflake to synchronize with the identity provider and create users and groups based on the information provided by the identity provider. The groups are mapped to roles in Snowflake, and the users are assigned the roles based on their group membership. This way, the identity provider remains the source of truth for user and group management, and Snowflake automatically reflects the changes without manual intervention. The other options are either incorrect or incomplete, as they involve using OAuth, which is a protocol for authorization, not authentication or user provisioning, and require additional configuration of authorization and resource servers.

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