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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

A company has an inbound share set up with eight tables and five secure views. The company plans to make the share part of its production data pipelines.

Which actions can the company take with the inbound share? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a table stream on the shared table.
- B. Grant modify permissions on the share.
- C. Clone a table from a share.

- D. Create a table from the shared database.
- E. Create additional views inside the shared database.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

These two actions are possible with an inbound share, according to the Snowflake documentation and the web search results. An inbound share is a share that is created by another Snowflake account (the provider) and imported into your account (the consumer). An inbound share allows you to access the data shared by the provider, but not to modify or delete it. However, you can perform some actions with the inbound share, such as:

- * Clone a table from a share. You can create a copy of a table from an inbound share using the CREATE TABLE ... CLONE statement. The clone will contain the same data and metadata as the original table, but it will be independent of the share. You can modify or delete the clone as you wish, but it will not reflect any changes made to the original table by the provider¹.
- * Create additional views inside the shared database. You can create views on the tables or views from an inbound share using the CREATE VIEW statement. The views will be stored in the shared database, but they will be owned by your account. You can query the views as you would query any other view in your account, but you cannot modify or delete the underlying objects from the share².

The other actions listed are not possible with an inbound share, because they would require modifying the share or the shared objects, which are read-only for the consumer. You cannot grant modify permissions on the share, create a table from the shared database, or create a table stream on the shared table^{3,4}.

References:

- * Cloning Objects from a Share | Snowflake Documentation
- * Creating Views on Shared Data | Snowflake Documentation
- * Importing Data from a Share | Snowflake Documentation
- * Streams on Shared Tables | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 13

The following DDL command was used to create a task based on a stream:

```
CREATE TASK ts_insert_new_customers
  WAREHOUSE = MY_WH
  Schedule = '5 minute'
WHEN
  System$STREAM_HAS_DATA('MYSTREAM')
AS
  INSERT INTO new_customers(id, name) SELECT id, name
  FROM mystream WHERE METADATA$ACTION = 'INSERT';
```

Assuming MY_WH is set to auto_suspend - 60 and used exclusively for this task, which statement is true?

- A. The warehouse MY_WH will be made active every five minutes to check the stream.
- B. The warehouse MY_WH will only be active when there are results in the stream.
- C. The warehouse MY_WH will automatically resize to accommodate the size of the stream.
- D. The warehouse MY_WH will never suspend.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The warehouse MY_WH will only be active when there are results in the stream. This is because the task is created based on a stream, which means that the task will only be executed when there are new data in the stream. Additionally, the warehouse is set to auto_suspend - 60, which means that the warehouse will automatically suspend after 60 seconds of inactivity. Therefore, the warehouse will only be active when there are results in the stream. References:

- * [CREATE TASK | Snowflake Documentation]
- * [Using Streams and Tasks | Snowflake Documentation]
- * [CREATE WAREHOUSE | Snowflake Documentation]

NEW QUESTION # 14

A company has an inbound share set up with eight tables and five secure views. The company plans to make the share part of its production data pipelines.

Which actions can the company take with the inbound share? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a table stream on the shared table.
- B. Grant modify permissions on the share.
- C. Clone a table from a share.
- D. Create a table from the shared database.
- E. Create additional views inside the shared database.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

These two actions are possible with an inbound share, according to the Snowflake documentation and the web search results. An inbound share is a share that is created by another Snowflake account (the provider) and imported into your account (the consumer). An inbound share allows you to access the data shared by the provider, but not to modify or delete it. However, you can perform some actions with the inbound share, such as:

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- * Importing Data from a Share | Snowflake Documentation
- * Streams on Shared Tables | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which of the following ingestion methods can be used to load near real-time data by using the messaging services provided by a cloud provider?

- A. Snowpipe
- B. Snowflake streams
- C. Spark
- D. Snowflake Connector for Kafka

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Snowflake Connector for Kafka and Snowpipe are two ingestion methods that can be used to load near real-time data by using the messaging services provided by a cloud provider. Snowflake Connector for Kafka enables you to stream structured and semi-structured data from Apache Kafka topics into Snowflake tables.

Snowpipe enables you to load data from files that are continuously added to a cloud storage location, such as Amazon S3 or Azure Blob Storage. Both methods leverage Snowflake's micro-partitioning and columnar storage to optimize data ingestion and query performance. Snowflake streams and Spark are not ingestion methods, but rather components of the Snowflake architecture. Snowflake streams provide change data capture (CDC) functionality by tracking data changes in a table. Spark is a distributed computing framework that can be used to process large-scale data and write it to Snowflake using the Snowflake Spark Connector.

References:

- * Snowflake Connector for Kafka
- * Snowpipe
- * Snowflake Streams
- * Snowflake Spark Connector

Data is being imported and stored as JSON in a VARIANT column. Query performance was fine, but most recently, poor query performance has been reported. What could be causing this?

- Answer: C**

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