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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

Which masking policy will mask a column whenever it is queried through a view owned by a role named MASKED_VIEW_ROLE?

- A. create or replace masking policy maskString as (val string) returns string -> case when array_contains ('MASKED_VIEW_ROLE' :: variant, parse_json (current_available_roles ())) then
 '*'
 else val
 end;
 ** '
- B. create or replace masking policy maskString as (val string) returns string -> case when current_role() in

- ('MASKED_VIEW_ROLE') then '*****' else val end;
 • C. create or replace masking policy maskstring as (val string) returns string -> case when invoker_role() in ('MASKED_VIEW_ROLE') then else val end;
 ' **
 • D. create or replace masking policy maskstring as (val string) returns string -> case when is_role_in_session ('MASKED_VIEW_ROLE') then ' ** else val end;
 *
 ,

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

A masking policy is a SQL expression that transforms the data in a column based on the role that queries the column¹. The `is_role_in_session` function returns true if the specified role is in the current session². Therefore, the masking policy in option A will mask the column data with asterisks whenever it is queried through a view owned by the MASKED_VIEW_ROLE³. The other options use different functions that do not check the ownership of the view, but rather the current role, the invoker role, or the available roles in the session⁴⁵.

These functions may not return the desired result if the role that owns the view is different from the role that queries the view.

NEW QUESTION # 72

In which scenario will use of an external table simplify a data pipeline?

- A. When accessing a Snowflake table from a relational database
- B. When continuously writing data from a Snowflake table to external storage
- C. When accessing a Snowflake table from an external database within the same region
- D. When accessing a Snowflake table that references data files located in cloud storage

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Introduction to External Tables documentation, an external table is a Snowflake feature that allows you to query data stored in an external stage as if the data were inside a table in Snowflake. The external stage is not part of Snowflake, so Snowflake does not store or manage the stage. This simplifies the data pipeline by eliminating the need to load the data into Snowflake before querying it. External tables can access data stored in any format that the `COPY INTO <table>` command supports, such as CSV, JSON, AVRO, ORC, or PARQUET. The other scenarios do not involve external tables, but rather require data loading, unloading, or federation.

NEW QUESTION # 73

An Administrator loads data into a staging table every day. Once loaded, users from several different departments perform transformations on the data and load it into different production tables.

How should the staging table be created and used to MINIMIZE storage costs and MAXIMIZE performance?

- A. Create it as a permanent table with a retention time of 0 days.
- B. Create it as a transient table with a retention time of 0 days.
- C. Create it as a temporary table with a retention time of 0 days.
- D. Create it as an external table, which will not incur Time Travel costs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, a transient table is a type of table that does not support Time Travel or Fail-safe, which means that it does not incur any storage costs for maintaining historical versions of the data or backups for disaster recovery. A transient table can be dropped at any time, and the data is not recoverable. A transient table can also have a retention time of 0 days, which means that the data is deleted immediately after the table is dropped or truncated. Therefore, creating the staging table as a transient table with a retention time of 0 days can minimize the storage costs and maximize the performance, as the data is only loaded and transformed once, and then deleted after the production tables are populated. Option A is incorrect because creating the staging table as an external table, which references data files stored in a cloud storage location, can incur additional costs and

complexity for data transfer and synchronization, and may not provide the best performance for data loading and transformation. Option C is incorrect because creating the staging table as a temporary table, which is automatically dropped when the session ends or the user logs out, can cause data loss or inconsistency if the session is interrupted or terminated before the production tables are populated. Option D is incorrect because creating the staging table as a permanent table, which supports Time Travel and Fail-safe, can incur additional storage costs for maintaining historical versions of the data and backups for disaster recovery, and may not provide the best performance for data loading and transformation.

NEW QUESTION # 74

When does auto-suspend occur for a multi-cluster virtual warehouse?

- A. After a specified period of time when an additional cluster has started on the maximum number of clusters specified for a warehouse.
- B. When there has been no activity on any cluster for the specified period of time.
- C. When the minimum number of clusters is running and there is no activity for the specified period of time.
- D. Auto-suspend does not apply for multi-cluster warehouses.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Multi-cluster Warehouses documentation, auto-suspend is a feature that allows a warehouse to automatically suspend itself after a specified period of inactivity. For a multi-cluster warehouse, auto-suspend applies to the entire warehouse, not to individual clusters. Therefore, auto-suspend occurs when the minimum number of clusters is running and there is no activity for the specified period of time. The other options are incorrect because:

- * A. Auto-suspend does not occur when there has been no activity on any cluster for the specified period of time. This would imply that each cluster has its own auto-suspend timer, which is not the case. The warehouse has a single auto-suspend timer that is reset by any activity on any cluster.
- * B. Auto-suspend does not occur after a specified period of time when an additional cluster has started on the maximum number of clusters specified for a warehouse. This would imply that the auto-suspend timer is affected by the number of clusters running, which is not the case. The auto-suspend timer is only affected by the activity on the warehouse, regardless of the number of clusters running.
- * D. Auto-suspend does apply for multi-cluster warehouses, as explained above. It is a feature that can be enabled or disabled for any warehouse, regardless of the number of clusters.

NEW QUESTION # 75

What are benefits of creating and maintaining resource monitors in Snowflake? (Select THREE).

- A. Multiple triggers can be configured across various virtual warehouse thresholds.
- B. Resource monitors can be applied to more than one virtual warehouse.
- C. The cost of running a resource monitor is only 10% of a credit, per day of operation.
- D. Resource monitor governance is tightly controlled and monitors can only be created by the ACCOUNTADMIN role or users with the CREATE MONITOR privilege.
- E. Resource monitors add no additional load to virtual warehouse compute.
- F. Multiple resource monitors can be applied to a single virtual warehouse.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, resource monitors are a feature that helps you manage and control Snowflake costs by monitoring and setting limits on your compute resources. Resource monitors do not consume any credits or add any load to the virtual warehouses they monitor¹. Resource monitors can also have multiple triggers that specify different actions (such as suspending or notifying) when certain percentages of the credit quota are reached². Resource monitors can be applied to either the entire account or a specific set of individual warehouses¹. The other options are not benefits of resource monitors. The cost of running a resource monitor is negligible, not 10% of a credit³. Multiple resource monitors cannot be applied to a single virtual warehouse; only one resource monitor can be assigned to a warehouse at a time². Resource monitor governance is not tightly controlled; account administrators can enable users with other roles to view and modify resource monitors using SQL².

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