Quiz 2025 Snowflake ARA-C01: Accurate High SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Passing Score

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Snowflake ARA-C01 exam is an advanced-level certification that is intended for individuals who have already achieved the SnowPro Core Certification. ARA-C01 exam is designed to evaluate the knowledge and expertise of professionals in areas such as data modeling, data integration, performance optimization, and security and governance.

Snowflake ARA-C01 exam is a rigorous and comprehensive test of a candidate's knowledge and skills. ARA-C01 Exam consists of 90 multiple-choice and multiple-response questions that need to be answered in a time frame of 2 hours. ARA-C01 exam covers a wide range of topics, from Snowflake's architecture and data warehousing concepts to advanced features like Snowflake's data sharing and multi-cluster warehouses. ARA-C01 exam also tests the candidate's ability to design and implement complex data solutions using Snowflake's platform.

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With the qualification certificate, you are qualified to do this professional job. Therefore, getting the test ARA-C01 certification is of vital importance to our future employment. Our ARA-C01 practice materials are updating according to the precise of the real exam. Our test prep can help you to conquer all difficulties you may encounter. In other words, we will be your best helper. Pass the ARA-C01 Exam, for most people, is an ability to live the life they want, and the realization of these goals needs to be established on a good basis of having a good job. A good job requires a certain amount of competence, and the most intuitive way to measure competence is whether you get a series of the test ARA-C01 certification and obtain enough qualifications.

Snowflake ARA-C01: SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Exam is a highly respected and sought-after certification in the field of data warehousing and cloud computing. It is designed to test the advanced knowledge and skills of architects who are responsible for designing and implementing complex data warehousing solutions using Snowflake's cloud data platform. Passing

ARA-C01 Exam demonstrates the candidate's expertise in designing and implementing scalable and high-performance data warehouses, data lakes, and data pipelines using Snowflake's cloud data platform.

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110
An Architect is troubleshooting a query with poor performance using the QUERY function. The Architect observes that the COMPILATION_TIME Is greater than the EXECUTION_TIME.
What is the reason for this?

- A. The query is processing a very large dataset.
- B. The query has overly complex logic.
- C. The query Is queued for execution.
- D. The query Is reading from remote storage

Answer: B

Explanation:
* The correct answer is B because the compilation time is the time it takes for the optimizer to create an optimal query plan for the efficient execution of the query. The compilation time depends on the complexity of the query, such as the number of tables, columns, joins, filters, aggregations, subqueries, etc. The more complex the query, the longer it takes to compile.
* Option A is incorrect because the query processing time is not affected by the size of the dataset, but by the size of the virtual warehouse. Snowflake automatically scales the compute resources to match the data volume and parallelizes the query execution. The size of the dataset may affect the execution time, but not the compilation time.
* Option C is incorrect because the query queue time is not part of the compilation time or the execution time. It is a separate metric that indicates how long the query waits for a warehouse slot before it starts running. The query queue time depends on the warehouse load, concurrency, and priority settings.
* Option D is incorrect because the query remote IO time is not part of the compilation time or the execution time. It is a separate metric that indicates how long the query spends reading data from remote storage, such as S3 or Azure Blob Storage. The query remote IO time depends on the network latency, bandwidth, and caching efficiency. References:
* Understanding Why Compilation Time in Snowflake Can Be Higher than Execution Time: This article explains why the total duration (compilation + execution) time is an essential metric to measure query performance in Snowflake. It discusses the reasons for the long compilation time, including query complexity and the number of tables and columns.
* Exploring Execution Times: This document explains how to examine the past performance of queries and tasks using Snowsight or by writing queries against views in the ACCOUNT_USAGE schema. It also describes the different metrics and dimensions that affect query performance, such as duration, compilation, execution, queue, and remote IO time.
* What is the "compilation time" and how to optimize it?: This community post provides some tips and best practices on how to reduce the compilation time, such as simplifying the query logic, using views or common table expressions, and avoiding unnecessary columns or joins.

NEW QUESTION # 111
A company's client application supports multiple authentication methods, and is using Okta.
What is the best practice recommendation for the order of priority when applications authenticate to Snowflake?

- A. 1) Password
  2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for production environment users
  3) Okta native authentication
  4) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
  5) External browser, SSO
- B. 1) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
  2) External browser
  3) Okta native authentication
  4) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for service account users
  5) Password
- C. 1) External browser, SSO
  2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for development environment users
  3) Okta native authentication
  4) OAuth (ether Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)

5) Password
- D. 1) Okta native authentication
2) Key Pair Authentication, mostly used for production environment users
3) Password
4) OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
5) External browser, SSO

Answer: B

Explanation:
* This is the best practice recommendation for the order of priority when applications authenticate to Snowflake, according to the Snowflake documentation and the web search results. Authentication is the process of verifying the identity of a user or application that connects to Snowflake. Snowflake supports multiple authentication methods, each with different advantages and disadvantages. The recommended order of priority is based on the following factors:
* Security: The authentication method should provide a high level of security and protection against unauthorized access or data breaches. The authentication method should also support multi-factor authentication (MFA) or single sign-on (SSO) for additional security.
* Convenience: The authentication method should provide a smooth and easy user experience, without
* requiring complex or manual steps. The authentication method should also support seamless integration with external identity providers or applications.
* Flexibility: The authentication method should provide a range of options and features to suit different use cases and scenarios. The authentication method should also support customization and configuration to meet specific requirements.
Based on these factors, the recommended order of priority is:
* OAuth (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth): OAuth is an open standard for authorization that allows applications to access Snowflake resources on behalf of a user, without exposing the user's credentials. OAuth provides a high level of security, convenience, and flexibility, as it supports MFA, SSO, token-based authentication, and various grant types and scopes. OAuth can be implemented using either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth, depending on the identity provider and the application12.
* External browser: External browser is an authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using a web browser and an external identity provider, such as Okta, Azure AD, or Ping Identity.
External browser provides a high level of security and convenience, as it supports MFA, SSO, and federated authentication. External browser also provides a consistent user interface and experience across different platforms and devices34.
* Okta native authentication: Okta native authentication is an authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using Okta as the identity provider, without using a web browser. Okta native authentication provides a high level of security and convenience, as it supports MFA, SSO, and federated authentication. Okta native authentication also provides a native user interface and experience for Okta users, and supports various Okta features, such as password policies and user management56.
* Key Pair Authentication: Key Pair Authentication is an authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using a public-private key pair, without using a password. Key Pair Authentication provides a high level of security, as it relies on asymmetric encryption and digital signatures. Key Pair Authentication also provides a flexible and customizable authentication option, as it supports various key formats, algorithms, and expiration times. Key Pair Authentication is mostly used for service account users, such as applications or scripts that connect to Snowflake programmatically7 .
* Password: Password is the simplest and most basic authentication method that allows users to log in to Snowflake using a username and password. Password provides a low level of security, as it relies on symmetric encryption and is vulnerable to brute force attacks or phishing. Password also provides a low level of convenience and flexibility, as it requires manual input and management, and does not support MFA or SSO. Password is the least recommended authentication method, and should be used only as a last resort or for testing purposes .
References:
* Snowflake Documentation: Snowflake OAuth
* Snowflake Documentation: External OAuth
* Snowflake Documentation: External Browser Authentication
* Snowflake Blog: How to Use External Browser Authentication with Snowflake
* Snowflake Documentation: Okta Native Authentication
* Snowflake Blog: How to Use Okta Native Authentication with Snowflake
* Snowflake Documentation: Key Pair Authentication
* [Snowflake Blog: How to Use Key Pair Authentication with Snowflake]
* [Snowflake Documentation: Password Authentication]
* [Snowflake Blog: How to Use Password Authentication with Snowflake]

NEW QUESTION # 112
How can an Architect enable optimal clustering to enhance performance for different access paths on a given table?

- A. Create super projections that will automatically create clustering.
- B. Create multiple clustering keys for a table.
- C. Create multiple materialized views with different cluster keys.
- D. Create a clustering key that contains all columns used in the access paths.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect documents and learning resources, the best way to enable optimal clustering to enhance performance for different access paths on a given table is to create multiple materialized views with different cluster keys. A materialized view is a pre-computed result set that is derived from a query on one or more base tables. A materialized view can be clustered by specifying a clustering key, which is a subset of columns or expressions that determines how the data in the materialized view is co-located in micro-partitions. By creating multiple materialized views with different cluster keys, an Architect can optimize the performance of queries that use different access paths on the same base table. For example, if a base table has columns A, B, C, and D, and there are queries that filter on A and B, or on C and D, or on A and C, the Architect can create three materialized views, each with a different cluster key: (A, B), (C, D), and (A, C). This way, each query can leverage the optimal clustering of the corresponding materialized view and achieve faster scan efficiency and better compression.
References:
* Snowflake Documentation: Materialized Views
* Snowflake Learning: Materialized Views
https://www.snowflake.com/blog/using-materialized-views-to-solve-multi-clustering-performance-problems/

NEW QUESTION # 113
An Architect has a VPN_ACCESS_LOGS table in the SECURITY_LOGS schema containing timestamps of the connection and disconnection, username of the user, and summary statistics.
What should the Architect do to enable the Snowflake search optimization service on this table?

- A. Assume role with ALL PRIVILEGES including ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION in the SECURITY LOGS schema.
- B. Assume role with ALL PRIVILEGES on VPN_ACCESS_LOGS and ADD SEARCHOPTIMIZATION in the SECURITY_LOGS schema.
- C. Assume role with OWNERSHIP on VPN_ACCESS_LOGS and ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION in the SECURITY_LOGS schema.
- D. Assume role with OWNERSHIP on future tables and ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION on the SECURITY_LOGS schema.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect Exam Study Guide, to enable the search optimization service on a table, the user must have the ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION privilege on the table and the schema.
The privilege can be granted explicitly or inherited from a higher-level object, such as a database or a role.
The OWNERSHIP privilege on a table implies the ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION privilege, so the user who owns the table can enable the search optimization service on it. Therefore, the correct answer is to assume a role with OWNERSHIP on VPN_ACCESS_LOGS and ADD SEARCH OPTIMIZATION in the SECURITY_LOGS schema. This will allow the user to enable the search optimization service on the VPN_ACCESS_LOGS table and any future tables created in the SECURITY_LOGS schema. The other options are incorrect because they either grant excessive privileges or do not grant the required privileges on the table or the schema. References:
* SnowPro Advanced: Architect Exam Study Guide, page 11, section 2.3.1
* Snowflake Documentation: Enabling the Search Optimization Service

NEW QUESTION # 114
At which object type level can the APPLY MASKING POLICY, APPLY ROW ACCESS POLICY and APPLY SESSION POLICY privileges be granted?

- A. Schema
- B. Table
- C. Database
- D. Global

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The object type level at which the APPLY MASKING POLICY, APPLY ROW ACCESS POLICY and APPLY SESSION POLICY privileges can be granted is global. These are account-level privileges that control who can apply or unset these policies on objects such as columns, tables, views, accounts, or users. These privileges are granted to the ACCOUNTADMIN role by default, and can be granted to other roles as needed.
The other options are incorrect because they are not the object type level at which these privileges can be granted. Database, schema, and table are lower-level object types that do notsupport these privileges. References: Access Control Privileges | Snowflake Documentation, Using Dynamic Data Masking | Snowflake Documentation, Using Row Access Policies | Snowflake Documentation, Using Session Policies | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 115
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