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1. An Architect needs to allow a user to create a database from an inbound share.

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

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) 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
- 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 (either Snowflake OAuth or External OAuth)
5) Password
- D. 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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 # 31

A company has a Snowflake environment running in AWS us-west-2 (Oregon). The company needs to share data privately with a customer who is running their Snowflake environment in Azure East US 2 (Virginia).

What is the recommended sequence of operations that must be followed to meet this requirement?

- A. 1. Create a share and add the database privileges to the share
2. Create a new listing on the Snowflake Marketplace
3. Alter the listing and add the share
4. Instruct the customer to subscribe to the listing on the Snowflake Marketplace
- B. 1. Create a new Snowflake account in Azure East US 2 (Virginia)
2. Set up replication between AWS us-west-2 (Oregon) and Azure East US 2 (Virginia) for the database objects to be shared
3. Create a share and add the database privileges to the share
4. Alter the share and add the customer's Snowflake account to the share
- C. 1. Create a reader account in Azure East US 2 (Virginia)
2. Create a share and add the database privileges to the share
3. Add the reader account to the share
4. Share the reader account's URL and credentials with the customer
- D. 1. Ask the customer to create a new Snowflake account in Azure EAST US 2 (Virginia)
2. Create a share and add the database privileges to the share
3. Alter the share and add the customer's Snowflake account to the share

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer because it allows the company to share data privately with the customer across different cloud platforms and regions. The company can create a new Snowflake account in Azure East US 2 (Virginia) and set up replication between AWS us-west-2 (Oregon) and Azure East US 2 (Virginia) for the database objects to be shared. This way, the company can ensure that the data is always up to date and consistent in both accounts. The company can then create a share and add the database privileges to the share, and alter the share and add the customer's Snowflake account to the share. The customer can then access the shared data from their own Snowflake account in Azure East US 2 (Virginia).

Option A is incorrect because the Snowflake Marketplace is not a private way of sharing data. The Snowflake Marketplace is a public data exchange platform that allows anyone to browse and subscribe to data sets from various providers. The company would not be able to control who can access their data if they use the Snowflake Marketplace.

Option B is incorrect because it requires the customer to create a new Snowflake account in Azure East US 2 (Virginia), which may not be feasible or desirable for the customer. The customer may already have an existing Snowflake account in a different cloud platform or region, and may not want to incur additional costs or complexity by creating a new account.

Option D is incorrect because it involves creating a reader account in Azure East US 2 (Virginia), which is a limited and temporary way of sharing data. A reader account is a special type of Snowflake account that can only access data from a single share, and has a fixed duration of 30 days. The company would have to manage the reader account's URL and credentials, and renew the account

every 30 days. The customer would not be able to use their own Snowflake account to access the shared data, and would have to rely on the company's reader account.

References:

- * Snowflake Replication
- * Secure Data Sharing Overview
- * Snowflake Marketplace Overview
- * Reader Account Overview

NEW QUESTION # 32

Exhibit

The screenshot shows the Snowflake web interface. On the left, a sidebar lists the database structure: DB1, INFORMATION_SCHEMA, PUBLIC, SH1 (containing TBL1), and SH2 (containing TBL2). The main panel is titled 'Databases > DB1' and has tabs for Tables, Views, Schemas, Stages, File Formats, Sequences, and Pipes. The 'Stages' tab is active, showing a table with columns Stage, Schema, and Location. The row for STAGE1 is highlighted, with Schema SH1 and Location Snowflake. Below this, the 'File Formats' tab is active, showing a table with columns File Format, Schema, and Type. The row for FF_PIPE_1 is highlighted, with Schema SH1 and Type CSV.

Based on the architecture in the image, how can the data from DB1 be copied into TBL2? (Select TWO).

- A.


```
use database DB1;
use schema SH2;
copy into DB1.SH2.TBL2
  from @STAGE1
  file_format = (format_name = DB1.SH1.FF_PIPE_1);
```
- B.


```
use database DB1;
use schema SH2;
copy into TBL2
  from @DB1.SH1.STAGE1
  file format = (format name = DB1.SH1.FF PIPE 1);
```
- C.


```
use database DB1;
use schema SH1;
copy into DB1.SH2.TBL2
  from @STAGE1
  file_format = (format_name = FF_PIPE_1);
```

```

use database DB1;
use schema SH2;
copy into DB1.SH2.TBL2
  from @DB1.SH1.STAGE1
  file_format = (format_name = FF_PIPE_1);

```

- D.
- E.

```

use database DB1;
use schema SH2;
copy into TBL2
  from @STAGE1
  file_format = (format_name = FF_PIPE_1);

```

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

* The architecture in the image shows a Snowflake data platform with two databases, DB1 and DB2, and two schemas, SH1 and SH2. DB1 contains a table TBL1 and a stage STAGE1. DB2 contains a table TBL2. The image also shows a snippet of code written in SQL language that copies data from STAGE1 to TBL2 using a file format FF PIPE 1.

* To copy data from DB1 to TBL2, there are two possible options among the choices given:

* Option B: Use a named external stage that references STAGE1. This option requires creating an external stage object in DB2.SH2 that points to the same location as STAGE1 in DB1.SH1. The external stage can be created using the CREATE STAGE command with the URL parameter specifying the location of STAGE1. For example:

SQLAI-generated code. Review and use carefully. More info on FAQ.

```
use database DB2;
```

```
use schema SH2;
```

```
create stage EXT_STAGE1
```

```
url = @DB1.SH1.STAGE1;
```

* Then, the data can be copied from the external stage to TBL2 using the COPY INTO command with the FROM parameter specifying the external stage name and the FILE FORMAT parameter specifying the file format name2. For example:

SQLAI-generated code. Review and use carefully. More info on FAQ.

```
copy into TBL2
```

```
from @EXT_STAGE1
```

```
file format = (format name = DB1.SH1.FF PIPE 1);
```

* Option E: Use a cross-database query to select data from TBL1 and insert into TBL2. This option requires using the INSERT INTO command with the SELECT clause to query data from TBL1 in DB1.SH1 and insert it into TBL2 in DB2.SH2. The query must use the fully-qualified names of the tables, including the database and schema names3. For example:

SQLAI-generated code. Review and use carefully. More info on FAQ.

```
use database DB2;
```

```
use schema SH2;
```

```
insert into TBL2
```

```
select * from DB1.SH1.TBL1;
```

* The other options are not valid because:

* Option A: It uses an invalid syntax for the COPY INTO command. The FROM parameter cannot specify a table name, only a stage name or a file location2.

* Option C: It uses an invalid syntax for the COPY INTO command. The FILE FORMAT parameter cannot specify a stage name, only a file format name or options2.

* Option D: It uses an invalid syntax for the CREATE STAGE command. The URL parameter cannot specify a table name, only a file location1.

References:

* 1: CREATE STAGE | Snowflake Documentation

* 2: COPY INTO table | Snowflake Documentation

* 3: Cross-database Queries | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 33

A company has a table with that has corrupted data, named Dat

a. The company wants to recover the data as it was 5 minutes ago using cloning and Time Travel. What command will accomplish this?

- A. CREATE CLONE Recover_Data FROM Data AT(OFFSET => -60*5);
- B. CREATE TABLE Recover_Data CLONE Data AT(TIME => -60*5);
- C. CREATE CLONE TABLE Recover_Data FROM Data AT(OFFSET => -60*5);
- **D. CREATE TABLE Recover_Data CLONE Data AT(OFFSET => -60*5);**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 34

A company's daily Snowflake workload consists of a huge number of concurrent queries triggered between 9pm and 11pm. At the individual level, these queries are smaller statements that get completed within a short time period. What configuration can the company's Architect implement to enhance the performance of this workload? (Choose two.)

- A. Reduce the amount of data that is being processed through this workload.
- **B. Set the MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL to a higher value than its default value of 8 at the virtual warehouse level.**
- C. Set the connection timeout to a higher value than its default.
- **D. Enable a multi-clustered virtual warehouse in maximized mode during the workload duration.**
- E. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse to size X-Large.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

These two configuration options can enhance the performance of the workload that consists of a huge number of concurrent queries that are smaller and faster.

* Enabling a multi-clustered virtual warehouse in maximized mode allows the warehouse to scale out automatically by adding more clusters as soon as the current cluster is fully loaded, regardless of the number of queries in the queue. This can improve the concurrency and throughput of the workload by minimizing or preventing queuing. The maximized mode is suitable for workloads that require high performance and low latency, and are less sensitive to credit consumption¹.

* Setting the MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL to a higher value than its default value of 8 at the virtual warehouse level allows the warehouse to run more queries concurrently on each cluster. This can improve the utilization and efficiency of the warehouse resources, especially for smaller and faster queries that do not require a lot of processing power. The MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL parameter can be set when creating or modifying a warehouse, and it can be changed at any time².

Snowflake Documentation: Scaling Policy for Multi-cluster Warehouses

Snowflake Documentation: MAX_CONCURRENCY_LEVEL

NEW QUESTION # 35

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