SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification test dumps & exam questions for Snowflake ARA-C01

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Snowflake ARA-C01 Certification Exam is not for the faint-hearted. It is a rigorous and challenging exam that requires a deep understanding of Snowflake architecture, data modeling, performance optimization, security, and administration. ARA-C01 exam consists of 60 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within 120 minutes. The passing score for the ARA-C01 exam is 80%, and candidates who pass the exam are awarded the SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification.

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Architect Certification Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

NEW QUESTION # 128
Following objects can be cloned in snowflake

- A. Permanent table
- B. Temporary table
- C. Internal stages
- D. Transient table
- E. External tables

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
Explanation
* Snowflake supports cloning of various objects, such as databases, schemas, tables, stages, file formats, sequences, streams, tasks, and roles. Cloning creates a copy of an existing object in the system without copying the data or metadata. Cloning is also known as zero-copy cloning1.
* Among the objects listed in the question, the following ones can be cloned in Snowflake:
* Permanent table: A permanent table is a type of table that has a Fail-safe period and a Time Travel retention period of up to 90 days. A permanent table can be cloned using the CREATE TABLE ...
CLONE command2. Therefore, option A is correct.
* Transient table: A transient table is a type of table that does not have a Fail-safe period and can have a Time Travel retention period of either 0 or 1 day. A transient table can also be cloned using the CREATE TABLE ... CLONE command2. Therefore, option B is correct.
* External table: An external table is a type of table that references data files stored in an external location, such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, or Microsoft Azure Blob Storage. An external table can be cloned using the CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE ... CLONE command3.
Therefore, option D is correct.
* The following objects listed in the question cannot be cloned in Snowflake:
* Temporary table: A temporary table is a type of table that is automatically dropped when the session ends or the current user logs out. Temporary tables do not support cloning4. Therefore, option C is incorrect.
* Internal stage: An internal stage is a type of stage that is managed by Snowflake and stores files in Snowflake's internal cloud storage. Internal stages do not support cloning5. Therefore, option E is incorrect.
References: : Cloning Considerations : CREATE TABLE ... CLONE : CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE ...
CLONE : Temporary Tables : Internal Stages

NEW QUESTION # 129
An Architect is designing a pipeline to stream event data into Snowflake using the Snowflake Kafka connector. The Architect's highest priority is to configure the connector to stream data in the MOST cost-effective manner.
Which of the following is recommended for optimizing the cost associated with the Snowflake Kafka connector?

- A. Utilize a lower Buffer.size.bytes in the connector configuration.
- B. Utilize a higher Buffer.flush.time in the connector configuration.
- C. Utilize a higher Buffer.size.bytes in the connector configuration.
- D. Utilize a lower Buffer.count.records in the connector configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The minimum value supported for the buffer.flush.time property is 1 (in seconds). For higher average data flow rates, we suggest that you decrease the default value for improved latency. If cost is a greater concern than latency, you could increase the buffer flush time. Be careful to flush the Kafka memory buffer before it becomes full to avoid out of memory exceptions.
https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-load-snowpipe-streaming-kafka

NEW QUESTION # 130

Which alter command below may affect the availability of column with respect to time travel?

- A. ALTER TABLE...SET DATA TYPE
- B. ALTER TABLE...SET DEFAULT
- C. ALTER TABLE...DROP COLUMN

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 131

An Architect is designing a solution that will be used to process changed records in an orders table.
Newly-inserted orders must be loaded into the f_orders fact table, which will aggregate all the orders by multiple dimensions (time, region, channel, etc.). Existing orders can be updated by the sales department within 30 days after the order creation. In case of an order update, the solution must perform two actions:
1. Update the order in the f_0RDERS fact table.
2. Load the changed order data into the special table ORDER_REPAIRS.
This table is used by the Accounting department once a month. If the order has been changed, the Accounting team needs to know the latest details and perform the necessary actions based on the data in the order_repairs table.
What data processing logic design will be the MOST performant?

- A. Use two streams and one task.
- B. Use two streams and two tasks.
- C. Use one stream and two tasks.
- D. Use one stream and one task.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most performant design for processing changed records, considering the need to both update records in the f_orders fact table and load changes into the order_repairs table, is to use one stream and two tasks. The stream will monitor changes in the orders table, capturing both inserts and updates. The first task would apply these changes to the f_orders fact table, ensuring all dimensions are accurately represented. The second task would use the same stream to insert relevant changes into the order_repairs table, which is critical for the Accounting department's monthly review. This method ensures efficient processing by minimizing the overhead of managing multiple streams and synchronizing between them, while also allowing specific tasks to optimize for their target operations.References: Snowflake's documentation on streams and tasks for handling data changes efficiently.

NEW QUESTION # 132

An Architect would like to save quarter-end financial results for the previous six years.
Which Snowflake feature can the Architect use to accomplish this?

- A. Materialized view
- B. Search optimization service
- C. Secure views
- D. Time Travel
- E. Zero-copy cloning

Answer: E

Explanation:
Explanation
Zero-copy cloning is a Snowflake feature that can be used to save quarter-end financial results for the previous six years. Zero-copy cloning allows creating a copy of a database, schema, table, or view without duplicating the data or metadata. The clone shares the same data files as the original object, but tracks any changes made to the clone or the original separately. Zero-copy cloning can be

usedto create snapshots of data at different points in time, such as quarter-end financial results, and preserve them for future analysis or comparison. Zero-copy cloning is fast, efficient, and does not consume any additional storage space unless the data is modified1.
References:
* Zero-Copy Cloning | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 133

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