ARA-C01 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

A Snowflake Architect is designing an application and tenancy strategy for an organization where strong legal isolation rules as well as multi-tenancy are requirements.

Which approach will meet these requirements if Role-Based Access Policies (RBAC) is a viable option for isolating tenants?

A. Create accounts for each tenant in the Snowflake organization.

B. Create an object for each tenant strategy if row level security is viable for isolating tenants.

C. Create an object for each tenant strategy if row level security is not viable for isolating tenants.

D. Create a multi-tenant table strategy if row level security is not viable for isolating tenants.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: This approach meets the requirements of strong legal isolation and multi- tenancy. By creating separate accounts for each tenant, the application can ensure that each tenant has its own dedicated storage, compute, and metadata resources, as well as its own encryption keys and security policies. This provides the highest level of isolation and data protection among the tenancy models. Furthermore, by creating the accounts within the same Snowflake organization, the application can leverage the features of Snowflake Organizations, such as centralized billing, account management, and cross- account data sharing. References: Snowflake Organizations Overview | Snowflake Documentation Design Patterns for Building Multi-Tenant Applications on Snowflake

QUESTION 2

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

A. Global

B. Database

C. Schema

D. Table

Correct Answer: A

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

QUESTION 3

Which feature provides the capability to define an alternate cluster key for a table with an existing cluster key?

A. External table

B. Materialized view

C. Search optimization

D. Result cache

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A materialized view is a feature that provides the capability to define an alternate cluster key for a table with an existing cluster key. A materialized view is a pre- computed result set that is stored in Snowflake and can be queried like a regular table. A materialized view can have a different cluster key than the base table, which can improve the performance and efficiency of queries on the materialized view. A materialized view can also support aggregations, joins, and filters on the base table data. A materialized view is automatically refreshed when the underlying data in the base table changes, as long as the AUTO_REFRESH parameter is set to true1. References: Materialized Views | Snowflake Documentation

QUESTION 4

Company A would like to share data in Snowflake with Company B. Company B is not on the same cloud platform as Company A.

What is required to allow data sharing between these two companies?

A. Create a pipeline to write shared data to a cloud storage location in the target cloud provider.

B. Ensure that all views are persisted, as views cannot be shared across cloud platforms.

C. Setup data replication to the region and cloud platform where the consumer resides.

D. Company A and Company B must agree to use a single cloud platform: Data sharing is only possible if the companies share the same cloud provider.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect documents and learning resources, the requirement to allow data sharing between two companies that are not on the same cloud platform is to set up data replication to the region and cloud platform where the consumer resides. Data replication is a feature of Snowflake that enables copying databases across accounts in different regions and cloud platforms. Data replication allows data providers to securely share data with data consumers across different regions and cloud platforms by creating a replica database in the consumer\\'s account. The replica database is read-only and automatically synchronized with the primary database in the provider\\'s account. Data replication is useful for scenarios where data sharing is not possible or desirable due to latency, compliance, or security reasons1. The other options are incorrect because they are not required or feasible to allow data sharing between two companies that are not on the same cloud platform. Option A is incorrect because creating a pipeline to write shared data to a cloud storage location in the target cloud provider is not a secure or efficient way of sharing data. It would require additional steps to load the data from the cloud storage to the consumer\\'s account, and it would not leverage the benefits of Snowflake\\'s data sharing features. Option B is incorrect because ensuring that all views are persisted is not relevant for data sharing across cloud platforms. Views can be shared across cloud platforms as long as they reference objects in the same database. Persisting views is an option to improve the performance of querying views, but it is not required for data sharing2. Option D is incorrect because Company A and Company B do not need to agree to use a single cloud platform. Data sharing is possible across different cloud platforms using data replication or other methods, such as listings or auto- fulfillment3. References:

ReplicatingDatabases Across Multiple Accounts | Snowflake Documentation, Persisting Views | Snowflake Documentation, Sharing Data Across Regions and Cloud Platforms | Snowflake Documentation

QUESTION 5

Following objects can be cloned in snowflake: (Choose three.)

A. Permanent table

B. Transient table

C. Temporary table

D. External tables

E. Internal stages

Correct Answer: ABD

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:

The following objects listed in the question cannot be cloned in Snowflake:

References: : Cloning Considerations : CREATE TABLE ... CLONE : CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE ... CLONE : Temporary Tables : Internal Stages