ARA-C01^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following are characteristics of how row access policies can be applied to external tables? (Choose three.)

A. An external table can be created with a row access policy, and the policy can be applied to the VALUE column.

B. A row access policy can be applied to the VALUE column of an existing external table.

C. A row access policy cannot be directly added to a virtual column of an external table.

D. External tables are supported as mapping tables in a row access policy.

E. While cloning a database, both the row access policy and the external table will be cloned.

F. A row access policy cannot be applied to a view created on top of an external table.

Correct Answer: ABC

Explanation: These three statements are true according to the Snowflake documentation and the web search results. A row access policy is a feature that allows filtering rows based on user-defined conditions. A row access policy can be applied to an external table, which is a table that reads data from external files in a stage. However, there are some limitations and considerations for using row access policies with external tables. An external table can be created with a row access policy by using the WITH ROW ACCESS POLICY clause in the CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE statement. The policy can be applied to the VALUE column, which is the column that contains the raw data from the external files in a VARIANT data type1. A row access policy can also be applied to the VALUE column of an existing external table by using the ALTER TABLE statement with the SET ROW ACCESS POLICY clause2. A row access policy cannot be directly added to a virtual column of an external table. A virtual column is a column that is derived from the VALUE column using an expression. To apply a row access policy to a virtual column, the policy must be applied to the VALUE column and the expression must be repeated in the policy definition3. External tables are not supported as mapping tables in a row access policy. A mapping table is a table that is used to determine the access rights of users or roles based on some criteria. Snowflake does not support using an external table as a mapping table because it may cause performance issues or errors4. While cloning a database, Snowflake clones the row access policy, but not the external table. Therefore, the policy in the cloned database refers to a table that is not present in the cloned database. To avoid this issue, the external table must be manually cloned or recreated in the cloned database4. A row access policy can be applied to a view created on top of an external table. The policy can be applied to the view itself or to the underlying external table. However, if the policy is applied to the view, the view must be a secure view, which is a view that hides the underlying data and the view definition from unauthorized users5. References: CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE | Snowflake Documentation ALTER EXTERNAL TABLE | Snowflake Documentation Understanding Row Access Policies | Snowflake Documentation Snowflake Data Governance: Row Access Policy Overview Secure Views | Snowflake Documentation

QUESTION 2

What are purposes for creating a storage integration? (Choose three.)

A. Control access to Snowflake data using a master encryption key that is maintained in the cloud provider\\'s key management service.

B. Store a generated identity and access management (IAM) entity for an external cloud provider regardless of the cloud provider that hosts the Snowflake account.

C. Support multiple external stages using one single Snowflake object.

D. Avoid supplying credentials when creating a stage or when loading or unloading data.

E. Create private VPC endpoints that allow direct, secure connectivity between VPCs without traversing the public internet.

F. Manage credentials from multiple cloud providers in one single Snowflake object.

Correct Answer: BCD

A storage integration is a Snowflake object that stores a generated identity and access management (IAM) entity for an external cloud provider, such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, or Microsoft Azure Blob Storage. This integration allows Snowflake to read data from and write data to an external storage location referenced in an external stage1. One purpose of creating a storage integration is to support multiple external stages using one single Snowflake object. An integration can list buckets (and optional paths) that limitthe locations users can specify when creating external stages that use the integration. Note that many external stage objects can reference different buckets and paths and use the same storage integration for authentication1. Therefore, option C is correct. Another purpose of creating a storage integration is to avoid supplying credentials when creating a stage or when loading or unloading data. Integrations are named, first-class Snowflake objects that avoid the need for passing explicit cloud provider credentials such as secret keys or access tokens. Integration objects store an IAM user ID, and an administrator in your organization grants the IAM user permissions in the cloud provider account1. Therefore, option D is correct. A third purpose of creating a storage integration is to store a generated IAM entity for an external cloud provider regardless of the cloud provider that hosts the Snowflake account. For example, you can create a storage integration for Amazon S3 even if your Snowflake account is hosted on Azure or Google Cloud Platform. This allows you to access data across different cloud platforms using Snowflake1. Therefore, option B is correct. Option A is incorrect, because creating a storage integration does not control access to Snowflake data using a master encryption key. Snowflake encrypts all data using a hierarchical key model, and the master encryption key is managed by Snowflake or by the customer using a cloud provider\\'s key management service. This is independent of the storage integration feature2. Option E is incorrect, because creating a storage integration does not create private VPC endpoints. Private VPC endpoints are a network configuration option that allow direct, secure connectivity between VPCs without traversing the public internet. This is also independent of the storage integration feature3. Option F is incorrect, because creating a storage integration does not manage credentials from multiple cloud providers in one single Snowflake object. A storage integration is specific to one cloud provider, and you need to create separate integrations for each cloud provider you want to access4. References: : Encryption and Decryption : Private Link for Snowflake : CREATE STORAGE INTEGRATION : Option 1: Configuring a Snowflake Storage Integration to Access Amazon S3

QUESTION 3

A Data Engineer is designing a near real-time ingestion pipeline for a retail company to ingest event logs into Snowflake to derive insights. A Snowflake Architect is asked to define security best practices to configure access control privileges for the data load for auto- ingest to Snowpipe.

What are the MINIMUM object privileges required for the Snowpipe user to execute Snowpipe?

A. OWNERSHIP on the named pipe, USAGE on the named stage, target database, and schema, and INSERT and SELECT on the target table

B. OWNERSHIP on the named pipe, USAGE and READ on the named stage, USAGE on the target database and schema, and INSERT end SELECT on the target table

C. CREATE on the named pipe, USAGE and READ on the named stage, USAGE on the target database and schema, and INSERT end SELECT on the target table

D. USAGE on the named pipe, named stage, target database, and schema, and INSERT and SELECT on the target table

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Correct Answer: B

Explanation: According to the SnowPro Advanced: Architect documents and learning resources, the minimum object privileges required for the Snowpipe user to execute Snowpipe are:

OWNERSHIP on the named pipe. This privilege allows the Snowpipe user to create, modify, and drop the pipe object that defines the COPY statement for loading data from the stage to the table1.

USAGE and READ on the named stage. These privileges allow the Snowpipe user to access and read the data files from the stage that are loaded by Snowpipe2. USAGE on the target database and schema. These privileges allow the

Snowpipe user to access the database and schema that contain the target table3. INSERT and SELECT on the target table. These privileges allow the Snowpipe user to insert data into the table and select data from the table4. The other

options are incorrect because they do not specify the minimum object privileges required for the Snowpipe user to execute Snowpipe. Option A is incorrect because it does not include the READ privilege on the named stage, which is required

for the Snowpipe user to read the data files from the stage. Option C is incorrect because it does not include the OWNERSHIP privilege on the named pipe, which is required for the Snowpipe user to create, modify, and drop the pipe object.

Option D is incorrect because it does not include the OWNERSHIP privilege on the named pipe or the READ privilege on the named stage, which are both required for the Snowpipe user to execute Snowpipe. References : CREATE PIPE |

Snowflake Documentation, CREATE STAGE | Snowflake Documentation, CREATE DATABASE | Snowflake Documentation, CREATE TABLE | Snowflake Documentation

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QUESTION 4

A media company needs a data pipeline that will ingest customer review data into a Snowflake table, and apply some transformations. The company also needs to use Amazon Comprehend to do sentiment analysis and make the deidentified final data set available publicly for advertising companies who use different cloud providers in different regions.

The data pipeline needs to run continuously ang efficiently as new records arrive in the object storage leveraging event notifications. Also, the operational complexity, maintenance of the infrastructure, including platform upgrades and security, and the development effort should be minimal.

Which design will meet these requirements?

A. Ingest the data using COPY INTO and use streams and tasks to orchestrate transformations. Export the data into Amazon S3 to do model inference with Amazon Comprehend and ingest the data back into a Snowflake table. Then create a listing in the Snowflake Marketplace to make the data available to other companies.

B. Ingest the data using Snowpipe and use streams and tasks to orchestrate transformations. Create an external function to do model inference with Amazon Comprehend and write the final records to a Snowflake table. Then create a listing in the Snowflake Marketplace to make the data available to other companies.

C. Ingest the data into Snowflake using Amazon EMR and PySpark using the Snowflake Spark connector. Apply transformations using another Spark job. Develop a python program to do model inference by leveraging the Amazon Comprehend text analysis API. Then write the results to a Snowflake table and create a listing in the Snowflake Marketplace to make the data available to other companies.

D. Ingest the data using Snowpipe and use streams and tasks to orchestrate transformations. Export the data into Amazon S3 to do model inference with Amazon Comprehend and ingest the data back into a Snowflake table. Then create a listing in the Snowflake Marketplace to make the data available to other companies.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: This design meets all the requirements for the data pipeline. Snowpipe is a feature that enables continuous data loading into Snowflake from object storage using event notifications. It is efficient, scalable, and serverless,

meaning it does not require any infrastructure or maintenance from the user. Streams and tasks are features that enable automated data pipelines within Snowflake, using change data capture and scheduled execution. They are also efficient,

scalable, and serverless, and they simplify the data transformation process. External functions are functions that can invoke external services or APIs from within Snowflake. They can be used to integrate with Amazon Comprehend and

perform sentiment analysis on the data. The results can be written back to a Snowflake table using standard SQL commands. Snowflake Marketplace is a platform that allows data providers to share data with data consumers across different

accounts, regions, and cloud platforms. It is a secure and easy way to make data publicly available to other companies.

References:

Snowpipe Overview | Snowflake Documentation

Introduction to Data Pipelines | Snowflake Documentation External Functions Overview | Snowflake Documentation Snowflake Data Marketplace Overview | Snowflake Documentation

QUESTION 5

Which of the below commands will use warehouse credits? (Choose three.)

A. SHOW TABLES LIKE \\'SNOWFL%\\';

B. SELECT MAX(FLAKE_ID) FROM SNOWFLAKE;

C. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SNOWFLAKE;

D. SELECT COUNT(FLAKE_ID) FROM SNOWFLAKE GROUP BY FLAKE_ID;

Correct Answer: BCD

Warehouse credits are used to pay for the processing time used by each virtual warehouse in Snowflake. A virtual warehouse is a cluster of compute resources that enables executing queries, loading data, and performing other DML

operations. Warehouse credits are charged based on the number of virtual warehouses you use, how long they run, and their size1. Among the commands listed in the question, the following ones will use warehouse credits:

The command that will not use warehouse credits is:

References: : Understanding Compute Cost : MAX Function : COUNT Function : GROUP BY Clause : SHOW TABLES

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