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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A DevOps team has a requirement for recovery of staging tables used in a complex set of data pipelines. The staging tables are all located in the same staging schem

a. One of the requirements is to have online recovery of data on a rolling 7-day basis.

After setting up the DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS at the database level, certain tables remain unrecoverable past 1 day.

What would cause this to occur? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- The staging schema has not been setup for MANAGED ACCESS.
- B- The DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS for the staging schema has been set to 1 day.
- **C-** The tables exceed the 1 TB limit for data recovery.
- D- The staging tables are of the TRANSIENT type.
- E- The DevOps role should be granted ALLOW_RECOVERY privilege on the staging schema.

Answer:

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An Architect entered the following commands in sequence:

```
CREATE DATABASE SANDBOX;
CREATE ROLE INTERN;
CREATE TABLE SANDBOX.PUBLIC.AGENDA (ID INT, ITEMS STRING);
GRANT SELECT ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA SANDBOX.PUBLIC TO ROLE INTERN;
GRANT ROLE INTERN TO USER USER1;
```

USER1 cannot find the table.

Which of the following commands does the Architect need to run for USER1 to find the tables using the Principle of Least Privilege? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- GRANT ROLE PUBLIC TO ROLE INTERN:

- B- GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE SANDBOX TO ROLE INTERN;
- C- GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA SANDBOX.PUBLIC TO ROLE INTERN;
- D- GRANT OWNERSHIP ON DATABASE SANDBOX TO USER INTERN;
- E- GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE SANDBOX TO ROLE INTERN;

Answer:

B, C

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An Architect runs the following SQL query:

```
SELECT

METADATA$FILENAME,

METADATA$FILE_ROW_NUMBER

FROM @FILEROWS/Food_Reviews.csv

(file_format=CSV_N)
```

How can this query be interpreted?

Options:

- A- FILEROWS is a stage. FILE_ROW_NUMBER is line number in file.
- B- FILEROWS is the table. FILE_ROW_NUMBER is the line number in the table.
- **C-** FILEROWS is a file. FILE_ROW_NUMBER is the file format location.
- D- FILERONS is the file format location. FILE_ROW_NUMBER is a stage.

Answer:

Α

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

There are two databases in an account, named fin_db and hr_db which contain payroll and employee data, respectively. Accountants and Analysts in the company require different permissions on the objects in these databases to perform their jobs. Accountants need read-write access to fin_db but only require read-only access to hr_db because the database is maintained by human resources personnel.

An Architect needs to create a read-only role for certain employees working in the human resources department.

Which permission sets must be granted to this role?

Options:

- A- USAGE on database hr_db, USAGE on all schemas in database hr_db, SELECT on all tables in database hr_db
- B- USAGE on database hr_db, SELECT on all schemas in database hr_db, SELECT on all tables in database hr_db
- C- MODIFY on database hr_db, USAGE on all schemas in database hr_db, USAGE on all tables in database hr_db
- D- USAGE on database hr_db, USAGE on all schemas in database hr_db, REFERENCES on all tables in database hr_db

Answer:

Α

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A healthcare company is deploying a Snowflake account that may include Personal Health Information (PHI). The company must ensure compliance with all relevant privacy standards.

Which best practice recommendations will meet data protection and compliance requirements? (Choose three.)

Options:

- A- Use, at minimum, the Business Critical edition of Snowflake.
- B- Create Dynamic Data Masking policies and apply them to columns that contain PHI.
- C- Use the Internal Tokenization feature to obfuscate sensitive data.
- D- Use the External Tokenization feature to obfuscate sensitive data.
- E- Rewrite SQL queries to eliminate projections of PHI data based on current_role().
- F- Avoid sharing data with partner organizations.

Answer:

A, B, D

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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.

Answer:

B, C, D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An Architect has been asked to clone schema STAGING as it looked one week ago, Tuesday June 1st at 8:00 AM, to recover some objects.

The STAGING schema has 50 days of retention.

The Architect runs the following statement:

CREATE SCHEMA STAGING_CLONE CLONE STAGING at (timestamp => '2021-06-01 08:00:00');

The Architect receives the following error: Time travel data is not available for schema STAGING. The requested time is either beyond the allowed time travel period or before the object creation time.

The Architect then checks the schema history and sees the following:

CREATED_ON|NAME|DROPPED_ON

2021-06-02 23:00:00 | STAGING | NULL

2021-05-01 10:00:00 | STAGING | 2021-06-02 23:00:00

How can cloning the STAGING schema be achieved?

Options:

- A- Undrop the STAGING schema and then rerun the CLONE statement.
- B- Modify the statement: CREATE SCHEMA STAGING_CLONE CLONE STAGING at (timestamp => '2021-05-01 10:00:00');
- C- Rename the STAGING schema and perform an UNDROP to retrieve the previous STAGING schema version, then run the CLONE statement.

D- Cloning cannot be accomplished because the STAGING schema version was not active during the proposed Time Travel time period.

Answer:

С

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Snowflake Architect is designing a multi-tenant application strategy for an organization in the Snowflake Data Cloud and is considering using an Account Per Tenant strategy.

Which requirements will be addressed with this approach? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- There needs to be fewer objects per tenant.
- B- Security and Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) policies must be simple to configure.
- C- Compute costs must be optimized.
- D- Tenant data shape may be unique per tenant.

	E- Storage costs must be optimized.
C, E Question 9 Puestion Type: MultipleChoice Which of the following are characteristics of Snowflake's parameter hierarchy? Options: A- Session parameters override virtual warehouse parameters. B- Virtual warehouse parameters override user parameters. C- Table parameters override virtual warehouse parameters. D- Schema parameters override account parameters.	
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D- Schema parameters override account parameters.	B- Virtual warehouse parameters override user parameters.
	C- Table parameters override virtual warehouse parameters.
Answer:	D- Schema parameters override account parameters.
	Answer:
	Allower.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a valid object hierarchy when building a Snowflake environment?

Options:

- A- Account --> Database --> Schema --> Warehouse
- B- Organization --> Account --> Database --> Schema --> Stage
- C- Account --> Schema > Table --> Stage
- D- Organization --> Account --> Stage --> Table --> View

Answer:

В

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