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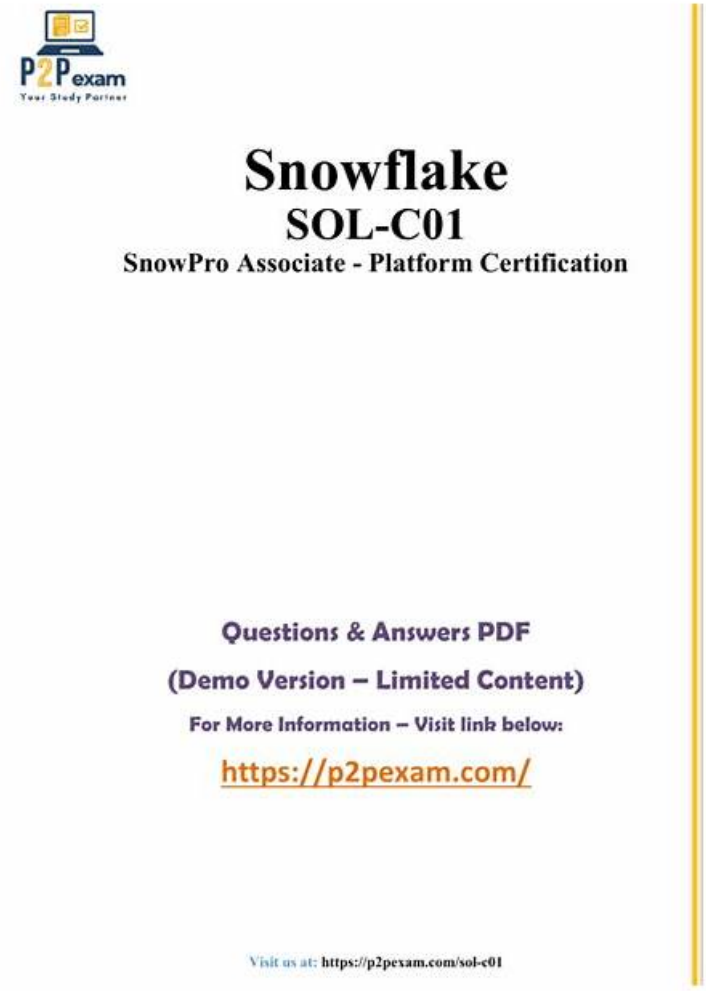

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Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Protection and Data Sharing: This domain addresses continuous data protection through Time Travel and cloning, plus data collaboration capabilities via Snowflake Marketplace and private Data Exchange sharing.
Topic 2	• Identity and Data Access Management: This domain focuses on Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) including role hierarchies and privileges, along with basic database administration tasks like creating objects, transferring ownership, and executing fundamental SQL commands.
Topic 3	• Interacting with Snowflake and the Architecture: This domain covers Snowflake's elastic architecture, key user interfaces like Snowsight and Notebooks, and the object hierarchy including databases, schemas, tables, and views with practical navigation and code execution skills.
Topic 4	• Data Loading and Virtual Warehouses: This domain covers loading structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data using stages and various methods, virtual warehouse configurations and scaling strategies, and Snowflake Cortex LLM functions for AI-powered operations.

Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q161-Q166):

NEW QUESTION # 161
You are using Snowflake to store sensor data, which comes in the form of JSON. Each JSON document contains fields like `timestamp' , 'sensor_id' , and a variable number of readings stored within a JSON array called 'readings'. You need to query this data to find the average of all
'readings' for a specific 'sensor _ id' for a given day. Which of the following approaches provides the MOST efficient query performance, assuming the 'readings' array can contain a large number of values?

- A. Use the 'GET_PATH' function repeatedly within the query to extract each reading and then calculate the average.
- B. Use `LATERAL FLATTEN' to explode the `readings' array into rows and then calculate the average using the `AVG' function.
- C. Create a IJDF in Python to calculate the average directly from the JSON document.
- D. Use a stored procedure to iterate through each JSON document and calculate the average.
- E. Load the data into a relational table with a separate column for each potential reading, based on the maximum possible number of readings.

Answer: B

Explanation:
'LATERAL FLATTEN' is the recommended approach for efficiently querying data stored in JSON arrays. Exploding the array into rows allows you to leverage Snowflake's columnar architecture and aggregation functions for optimal performance. Option B is not suitable for variable number of readings and results in wide tables with nulls, harming performance. Option C and D are inefficient due to overhead of IJDF or Stored Procedure. Option E is less performant than Flatten because it requires multiple calls to GET PATH and struggles when the number of elements is unknown.

NEW QUESTION # 162
What is the SHOW GRANTS SQL command primarily used for?

- A. To display all privileges granted to a role or user.
- B. To show current warehouse credit usage.
- C. To view the history of data loads.
- D. To list all active users in the account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

SHOW GRANTS lists privileges assigned to roles, users, objects, or shares. It is essential for permissions auditing and RBAC management.
SHOW USERS lists users, not privileges.
Warehouse usage is in ACCOUNT_USAGE views.
Load history is retrieved via COPY_HISTORY or LOAD_HISTORY.

NEW QUESTION # 163
You are designing a data ingestion pipeline for a SaaS application that generates JSON log files daily. These files are uploaded to an AWS S3 bucket. You need to load this data into Snowflake, transform it, and store it in a structured table. Consider the following requirements: 1 . Automated ingestion of new log files as they arrive in S3. 2. Transformation of the JSON data into a relational format. 3. Minimal operational overhead. 4. Cost Optimization. Which combination of Snowflake features would best address these requirements?

- A. Snowpipe with Streams and Tasks.
- B. Snowpipe with COPY INTO and Views.
- C. Scheduled Tasks using Cron and Stored Procedures with Python IJDF.
- D. Snowpipe with Snowsight Tasks and Materialized Views.
- E. Snowpipe with External Tables and User-Defined Functions (UDFs).

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option D provides the best balance of automation, transformation, and minimal operational overhead. Snowpipe enables continuous data loading as new files arrive in S3. Streams capture change data (new files loaded), and Tasks automate the transformation process based on those changes. A is good, but not perfect. Materialized Views have limitations related to supported functions. Tasks using 'AFTER with streams ensures only new changes are processed. B:
External tables are not ideal for frequent transformations. UDFs are fine, but using streams and tasks together offers better automation for transformation following loading. C: Scheduled tasks using cron are less reactive to new files than Snowpipe. This requires more operational oversight compared to event-driven Snowpipe. E: While COPY INTO can be used in a scheduled task, Snowpipe is more efficient for continuous loading, and views are not suitable for data transformation.

NEW QUESTION # 164
You're building a data pipeline in Snowflake that utilizes the 'SNOWFLAKE.ML.COMPLETE function to translate product descriptions from English to French. You have a table 'PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS with columns 'PRODUCT and ENGLISH DESCRIPTION'. You want to create a new table 'PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS FRENCH' with 'PRODUCT and 'FRENCH DESCRIPTION'. To optimize costs, you plan to use a efficient way to implement this, including the UDF definition and the data loading process?

- A. Option A
- B. Option C
- C. Option D
- D. Option E
- E. Option B

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most efficient and correct approach is to use a SQL UDF, as it leverages Snowflake's internal optimization capabilities best when calling built-in functions. The
`SNOWFLAKE.ML.COMPLETE is called directly within the SQL UDE Options B and C are incorrect because Javascript and Python UDF would need proper Snowflake SDK package (snowflake.ml.complete) to work in order to call SNOWFLAKE.ML.COMPLETE function; Option D is incorrect; Option E is also not optimal; Option A is the MOST efficient method since it uses a SQL UDF to directly call the function which is better optimised by Snowflake.

NEW QUESTION # 165
What is Snowflake's primary security capability?

- A. End-to-end encryption for all data, in transit and at rest
- B. Role-based access control (RBAC)
- C. Automated data masking
- D. Network perimeter defense

Answer: A

Explanation:
Snowflake's foundational security capability isalways-on end-to-end encryption, applied to all customer data both at rest and in transit. Snowflake encrypts data stored in micro-partitions using AES-256, and all network communication uses TLS encryption. Key management is automated through Snowflake's hierarchical key model, providing additional rotation, rekeying, and defense-in-depth mechanisms.
While RBAC, masking policies, and network policies are crucial components of Snowflake security, encryption is the platform's guaranteed, baseline, mandatory protection feature. It applies universally to all data, regardless of workload, role configuration, or user settings.
Option A: automated masking is optional and policy-driven, not a primary universal mechanism.
Option B: network perimeter defense exists but is not the platform's core foundation.
Option C: RBAC controls access but does not protect data itself.
Thus, Snowflake's primary and most universal security capability is end-to-end encryption.

NEW QUESTION # 166
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