

# SOL-C01考證 & SOL-C01考試心得



順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載VCESoft SOL-C01考試題庫的完整版：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=17TjlePa6KddkBs jqJhyPXsRxoYcgT0Bv>

面對激烈競爭，每個大學生都在為使自己在人才市場上脫穎而出而努力，多一張國際通行證無疑是為他們在就業及其他競爭中在同儕中脫穎而出的法寶。所以，通過 Snowflake 的 SOL-C01 考試認證是我人生中的一大挑戰，需要拼命的努力學習，不過不要緊，你可以購買VCESoft Snowflake 的 SOL-C01 考試認證培訓資料，幫你輕鬆通過考試。

## Snowflake SOL-C01 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## SOL-C01考試心得 & SOL-C01最新題庫

我相信不論在哪個行業工作的人都希望自己有很好的職業前景。當然在競爭激烈的IT行業裏面也不例外。在IT行業中工作的專業人士也希望自己有個很好的提升機會和很大的提升空間。很多專業的IT人士都知道Snowflake SOL-C01 認證考試可以幫你滿足這些願望的。而VCESoft是一個能幫助你成功通過Snowflake SOL-C01 的網站。

### 最新的 SnowPro Advanced SOL-C01 免費考試真題 (Q170-Q175):

#### 問題 #170

Which Snowflake object is a logical container for schemas and other database objects?

- A. Schema
- B. Table
- C. View
- **D. Database**

答案： D

解題說明：

A Database is the highest logical container for schemas and their objects in Snowflake.

Hierarchy:

Account # Database # Schema # Tables, Views, Stages, etc.

Schemas organize objects within a database; tables and views do not contain objects.

#### 問題 #171

A data scientist has developed a Streamlit application within a Snowflake Notebook to perform predictive analytics on customer churn. The application uses a pre-trained machine learning model stored as a Snowflake stage object. The model takes several customer features as input, which are stored in a Snowflake table called 'CUSTOMER FEATURES'. The data scientist needs to ensure that the model is loaded efficiently and that the inference is performed securely within the Snowflake environment, minimizing data movement.

Which of the following approaches would be the MOST efficient and secure for loading the pre-trained model and performing the inference within the Snowflake environment using a Streamlit application?

- A. Use Streamlit's caching capabilities (st.cache\_resource) to load the pre-trained model from the Snowflake stage into the Streamlit application's memory. Then, perform the inference directly within the Streamlit application.
- B. Create a Snowflake stored procedure that loads the pre-trained model from the Snowflake stage and performs the inference using SQL commands (if the model is compatible). Call this stored procedure from the Streamlit application.
- **C. Create a Snowflake external function (UDF) that loads the pre-trained model from the Snowflake stage and performs the inference. Call this UDF from the Streamlit application, passing the customer features as input.**
- D. Download the pre-trained model from the Snowflake stage to the Streamlit application's local storage and perform the inference using a standard Python machine learning library.
- **E. Implement Snowpark and load the model from the Snowflake stage, transforming and sending the data to the model with Snowpark session in Snowflake, leveraging Streamlit for visualization.**

答案： C,E

解題說明：

Options B and E are the most appropriate for efficiency and security. Creating a Snowflake UDF or Snowpark session (E) keeps the data and model processing within the Snowflake environment, minimizing data movement and leveraging Snowflake's compute resources. UDFs or Snowpark session provide a secure and efficient way to perform the inference. Downloading model is not scalable (A), simple caching might be inefficient (C), storing procedure is not suitable as it's not SQL based (D).

#### 問題 #172

You have a Snowflake external stage configured to access Parquet files in an AWS S3 bucket.

You want to query these Parquet files directly using Snowflake without explicitly loading them into a table. You also want to enable directory tables for this external stage. Which of the following steps are necessary to enable directory tables for the external stage and query the data?

- A. Create an external stage pointing to the S3 bucket, execute 'ALTER STAGE SET ENABLE\_DIRECTORY = TRUE;', then refresh the directory table using 'ALTER STAGE REFRESH;'.
- B. Create an external stage pointing to the S3 bucket with 'ENABLE\_DIRECTORY = TRUE' specified during stage creation, then no refresh is needed. Directory tables are automatically updated.
- C. Create an external stage pointing to the S3 bucket with 'ENABLE\_DIRECTORY = TRUE' specified during stage creation, then refresh the directory table using 'ALTER STAGE REFRESH;'.
- D. Create an external stage pointing to the S3 bucket, then execute 'ALTER STAGE REFRESH;', then execute 'ALTER STAGE SET ENABLE\_DIRECTORY = TRUE;'.
- E. Create an external stage pointing to the S3 bucket, then execute 'ALTER STAGE SET ENABLE\_DIRECTORY = TRUE;'.

答案： C

解題說明：

To enable directory tables, you must set 'ENABLE\_DIRECTORY = TRUE' when creating the stage or using ALTER STAGE. Then, 'ALTER STAGE REFRESH;' populates the directory table with the file metadata. The directory table is not automatically updated and needs to be refreshed periodically.

### 問題 #173

Which of the following statements about External Tables in Snowflake are true?

- A. External tables store data within Snowflake's internal storage.
- B. External tables require a virtual warehouse to be online for data access.
- C. External tables provide read-only access to data stored in external cloud storage locations.
- D. Changes to the underlying files in the external stage are automatically reflected in the external table without any manual refresh.
- E. External tables can be directly updated using standard SQL DML statements (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE).

答案： B,C

解題說明：

Options C and D are correct. External tables provide read-only access to data residing in external cloud storage (e.g., Amazon S3, Azure Blob Storage, Google Cloud Storage), and they require a virtual warehouse to be online for querying the data. A is incorrect because external tables do not store data in Snowflake's internal storage. B is incorrect because external tables are read-only and cannot be directly updated with DML. E is incorrect because manual refreshing/metadata caching is required after changes to the source data.

### 問題 #174

A Snowflake account has the following network policy configured: { "name": "corporate\_network", "allowed\_ip\_list": ["192.168.1.0/24", "10.0.0.10"], "blocked\_ip\_list": ["192.168.1.5", "10.0.0.0/16"] } Assuming this policy is active for the entire Snowflake account, which of the following IP addresses would be allowed to connect to Snowflake?

- A. 192.168.1.10
- B. 10.0.0.15
- C. 172.16.0.1
- D. 192.168.1.5
- E. 10.0.0.10

答案： A,E

解題說明：

The network policy first allows IP addresses in the and then blocks IP addresses in the .

'192.168.1.10' falls within the '192.168.1.0/24' range and is not specifically blocked, so it's allowed. '10.0.0.10' is explicitly allowed in the '192.168.1.5 is explicitly blocked. '10.0.0.15' falls within the blocked range '10.0.0.0/16'. '172.16.0.1' is not in any of the allowed ranges.

### 問題 #175

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