

# Valid SOL-C01 Test Sims, SOL-C01 Certification Materials



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As we all know, respect and power is gained through knowledge or skill. The society will never welcome lazy people. Do not satisfy what you have owned. Challenge some fresh and meaningful things, and when you complete SOL-C01 exam, you will find you have reached a broader place where you have never reach. There must be one that suits you best. Your life will become more meaningful because of your new change, and our SOL-C01 question torrents will be your first step.

## Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>
Topic 2	<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>
Topic 3	<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>
Topic 4	<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>

## SOL-C01 Certification Materials | Reliable SOL-C01 Exam Cram

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### Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q146-Q151):

#### NEW QUESTION # 146

Which command is used to create a new virtual warehouse in Snowflake?

- A. CREATE SCHEMA warehouse\_name;
- B. CREATE DATABASE warehouse\_name;
- C. CREATE WAREHOUSE warehouse\_name;
- D. CREATE VIRTUALWAREHOUSE warehouse\_name;

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Snowflake uses the SQL command CREATE WAREHOUSE warehouse\_name to create a new virtual warehouse. Warehouses provide the compute resources for executing SQL queries, loading data, and performing transformations. When creating a warehouse, additional parameters may be specified, such as warehouse size, auto-suspend timeout, auto-resume, scaling policy, or multi-cluster mode. The options involving "CREATE VIRTUALWAREHOUSE" are invalid syntax in Snowflake. CREATE DATABASE and CREATE SCHEMA create storage containers, not compute resources. Therefore, CREATE WAREHOUSE is the only correct command for provisioning compute.

#### NEW QUESTION # 147

What is a key benefit of using Streamlit for data visualization in Snowflake notebooks?

- A. Real-time interactivity and dynamic visualizations
- B. Manual data storage
- C. Simplified code execution
- D. Fixed-size compute clusters

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Streamlit inside Snowflake Notebooks enables users to build interactive, real-time visualizations and data applications directly within Snowsight. Because Streamlit is event-driven, users can create UI components such as sliders, dropdowns, date pickers, buttons, and filters that dynamically update charts, tables, and computed outputs.

Data remains inside Snowflake, processed through Python with Snowpark, eliminating data movement to external systems. This allows rapid prototyping of dashboards, analytical workflows, and AI-driven apps.

Streamlit also supports layout customization, reactive components, and seamless integration with Snowflake compute for scalable analytics.

Incorrect options:

\* Streamlit does not manage data storage.

\* Streamlit does not simplify code execution; it enhances visualization and interactivity.

\* Warehouse clusters are not fixed-size-Snowflake warehouses can scale.

Thus, its primary benefit is enabling rich interactive analytics directly within Snowflake.

#### NEW QUESTION # 148

You have a table 'SALES DATA' with columns 'PRODUCT\_ID' (INT), 'SALE\_DATE' (DATE), and

'SALE AMOUNT' You want to load data into this table from various sources. You need to insert multiple rows in a single INSERT statement for performance reasons. However, one of the data sources occasionally provides 'SALE AMOUNT' as 'NULL'. What is the best way to handle the 'NULL' values in the 'INSERT' statement while ensuring that the rest of the data is loaded correctly?

- A. Use the 'DEFAULT' keyword for the SALE AMOUNT column in the 'INSERT' statement when the value is
- B. Replace the 'NULL' values with 0 in the 'INSERT' statement.
- **C. Insert 'NULL' directly into the 'SALE\_AMOUNT' column.**
- D. Omit the 'SALE AMOUNT' column from the 'INSERT' statement when the value is 'NULL'.
- E. Use in the insert statement to convert empty string to NULL.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option E is the most straightforward and correct approach. If the 'SALE\_AMOUNT' column is defined to allow 'NULL' values (which is common for numeric columns representing amounts), you can directly insert into the column. Option A will cause an error if all columns are not specified in INSERT statement. Option B changes the meaning of your data by changing the NULL to 0. Option C will only work if the 'SALE AMOUNT' column has a default defined, and D is not needed as NULL can be inserted as NULL into the column.

#### NEW QUESTION # 149

How can roles access objects in Snowflake? (Choose any 2 options)

- A. By storing raw data
- **B. By inheriting privileges from parent roles**
- **C. By being directly assigned privileges on the objects**
- D. By configuring network settings

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Roles gain access to objects in Snowflake through direct privilege grants or through inheritance within a role hierarchy. A role may be explicitly granted privileges such as SELECT, OWNERSHIP, or USAGE.

Alternatively, if a role is assigned to another role, it inherits all privileges of its parent role. Neither network settings nor data storage processes determine role access.

#### NEW QUESTION # 150

In the Query Profile, what does the Pruning section provide?

- **A. Information on how Snowflake removed micro-partitions from the query scan.**
- B. Information on how Snowflake removed columns from the query results.
- C. Information on how Snowflake removed objects from the query plan.
- D. Information on how Snowflake removed rows from the query results.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Pruning section of the Snowflake Query Profile shows how Snowflake eliminated unnecessary micro-partitions from the scan phase of the query. Snowflake stores data in micro-partitions and maintains metadata such as min/max values for each column within each partition. When a query includes filters (e.g., WHERE clauses), Snowflake evaluates this metadata to determine which micro-partitions cannot possibly satisfy the predicate. These partitions are skipped, meaning they are never scanned or read from storage. This process drastically improves performance because Snowflake minimizes I/O, reduces compute usage, and shortens execution time. Partition pruning is especially impactful on large tables because only a fraction of the stored micro-partitions typically need to be accessed.

The Pruning section does not show removed rows—that happens during the filter step. It does not show removed columns—column pruning is handled separately by the optimizer. It also does not show removed objects from the plan. Its sole purpose is to document micro-partition elimination and scan reduction.

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