

2026 Reliable SOL-C01 Test Book | Valid SOL-C01 Reliable Test Camp: Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification 100% Pass



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Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115

A data scientist is using Snowflake Notebooks to analyze sales data. They have encountered a situation where a specific cell containing a complex UDF that calculates customer lifetime value is consistently failing with an obscure error. The error message is not providing enough information to pinpoint the root cause. Considering the limitations and features of Snowflake Notebooks, what is the MOST effective approach to debug this UDF without disrupting the entire notebook session and while preserving the data context within the notebook environment?

- A. Leverage the Snowflake query history to examine the compiled SQL generated by the UDF, searching for potential syntax errors or misinterpretations of input data types. Utilize EXPLAIN PLAN to understand query execution.
- B. Download the entire notebook as a Python script, run it in a local Python environment with enhanced debugging tools (e.g., pdb), and then translate the fixes back to the Snowflake Notebook.
- C. Since Snowflake Notebooks have limited debugging capabilities, the best approach is to rewrite the entire UDF using simpler SQL statements to avoid complex logic and potential errors.
- **D. Isolate the UDF code and relevant input data into a separate Snowflake Stored Procedure. Debug the Stored Procedure using Snowflake's built-in debugging features, then reintegrate the corrected code into the notebook.**
- E. Replace the UDF cell with a simple SELECT statement to confirm connectivity and basic notebook functionality, then gradually reintroduce complexity into the UDF code to isolate the issue.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Isolating the UDF into a stored procedure allows for focused debugging using Snowflake's debugging tools. While options A and C are helpful for initial troubleshooting, they don't provide the same level of detailed debugging as option D. Option B is less efficient due to the need to translate code between environments, and option E might not be feasible if the UDF's complexity is necessary for accurate results.

NEW QUESTION # 116

What is the recommended way to provide a role with access to a Snowflake object?

- A. Assign the PUBLIC role.
- **B. Grant privileges to the role.**
- C. Clone the object and grant the role privileges to the cloned object.
- D. Transfer ownership of the object to the role.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The recommended approach in Snowflake's RBAC model is to grant privileges to roles, not to individual users or through ownership transfers. Privileges such as SELECT, INSERT, USAGE, and MODIFY are granted to roles, and roles are then assigned to users-creating scalable governance.

Transferring ownership is a powerful action and should not be used simply to provide access. The PUBLIC role should not be used to grant sensitive privileges since it is granted to all users by default. Cloning objects is unnecessary and creates new objects, not access to the original.

Thus, granting privileges to the role is the correct RBAC practice.

NEW QUESTION # 117

What file extension is commonly used for Snowflake notebooks?

- A. .sql
- B. .ipnb
- C. .ipynb
- D. .txt

Answer: C

Explanation:

Snowflake notebooks use the .ipynb file extension, the standard format for Jupyter notebooks. This format stores executable code, markdown, metadata, and cell outputs in a structured JSON layout. Snowflake adopts this format to ensure compatibility with the broader Python ecosystem, thereby enabling seamless migration between Snowflake and external notebook environments.

The .ipynb structure allows mixed SQL and Python cells, visualizations, Streamlit components, documentation, and stepwise development within Snowsight. It supports reproducibility, collaboration, and integration with Snowpark and Cortex.

Incorrect formats:

- * .ipnb is a misspelling and invalid.
- * .sql is used for SQL scripts only.
- * .txt cannot represent notebook metadata or cell structure.

Thus, .ipynb is the correct and only supported notebook format.

NEW QUESTION # 118

Which package is needed for Python worksheet?

- A. Pandas
- B. Matplotlib
- C. Snowpark
- D. NumPy

Answer: C

Explanation:

Snowflake's Python Worksheets require the Snowpark for Python package. Snowpark integrates deeply with Snowflake's compute engine, enabling DataFrame operations, UDF creation, ML workflows, and direct execution of Python logic inside Snowflake compute.

While additional libraries like Pandas, NumPy, and Matplotlib may be available in worksheets, they are not required to enable the Python execution environment. Snowpark is the core computational interface that connects Python to Snowflake's data and compute layers.

It enables:

- * Distributed data processing
- * Transformations expressed in Python but executed inside Snowflake
- * Access to Snowflake tables as DataFrames
- * Integration with Snowpark ML and Cortex functions

Thus, Snowpark is the essential package for Python worksheet support.

NEW QUESTION # 119

You have been tasked with configuring a session parameter for all users connecting to a specific Snowflake database named REPORTING_DB. You want to set the 'TIMEZONE' parameter to

'America/Los_Angeles' for all sessions within this database. Which of the following SQL statements would BEST accomplish this?

- A. ALTER WAREHOUSE SET TIMEZONE = 'America/Los_Angeles';
- B. ALTER SESSION SET TIMEZONE = 'America/Los_Angeles';
- C. ALTER DATABASE REPORTING_DB SET TIMEZONE = 'America/Los_Angeles';
- D. ALTER USER SET TIMEZONE = 'America/Los_Angeles';
- E. ALTER ACCOUNT SET TIMEZONE = 'America/Los_Angeles';

Answer: C

Explanation:

The 'ALTER DATABASE' command allows you to set parameters at the database level, which will affect all sessions connected to that database. 'ALTER SESSION' only affects the current session. 'ALTER ACCOUNT' affects the entire Snowflake account. 'ALTER USER' affects only a specific user and 'ALTER WAREHOUSE' affects only a specific warehouse.

NEW QUESTION # 120

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