

Free PDF Quiz SOL-C01 - Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification–Valid Practice Exam Online



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Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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 (Q161-Q166):

NEW QUESTION # 161

You are designing a Snowflake UDF to parse log files. The UDF needs to accept the log file content as a string argument and a configuration parameter that specifies the log format. Which of the following approaches is MOST efficient and allows for easy updates to the log format without redeploying the UDF?

- A. Store the log format in a Snowflake secret and retrieve it using the `SYSTEM$GET SECRET` function, passing the secret name as an argument to the UDF.
- B. Store the log format in a named stage and create a function to retrieve the format from the stage using `'GET_OBJECT'`.
- C. Store the log format in a separate table and use a Snowflake lookup within the UDF to retrieve the format based on a key passed as an argument.
- D. Use a stage to store the log format definition as a JSON file. Read the file content from the stage within the UDF using the `'EXTERNAL_TABLE'` function.
- E. Pass the log format as a string argument directly to the UDF. Parse the string within the UDF to extract the format definition.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option E is the best solution. Storing the log format in a Snowflake secret offers the most secure and manageable approach. Secrets are designed to store sensitive configuration data, and `SYSTEM$GET_SECRET` ensures that the UDF can access the format without embedding it directly in the code. This allows for updates without redeploying the UDF. Options A, B, C, and D have drawbacks. Passing as a string (A) is inefficient and less secure. Table lookup (B) adds overhead. External tables/stages (C and D) are more complex and might not be necessary for simple configuration data.

NEW QUESTION # 162

What does "warehouse scaling up/down" refer to in Snowflake?

- A. Adjusting the number of clusters in a multi-cluster warehouse.
- B. Changing the size of the warehouse (e.g., from Small to Medium or Vice Versa).
- C. Changing the region of the warehouse
- D. Moving data between different storage locations

Answer: B

Explanation:

Scaling up or down refers to vertical scaling, meaning the warehouse's compute size is increased or decreased.

For example, moving from Small # Medium # Large increases CPU, memory, and I/O capacity, enabling faster processing for compute-intensive workloads.

Vertical scaling improves single-query performance, large ETL jobs, complex joins, or transformations. It does not improve concurrency unless multi-cluster mode is also used.

Horizontal scaling (scaling out/in), by contrast, adjusts the number of clusters and is used for concurrency.

Region selection is fixed at account creation and cannot be changed by resizing a warehouse. Storage movement is unrelated to compute rescaling.

NEW QUESTION # 163

You are loading data from a JSON file into a Snowflake table named 'ORDERS'. The JSON file contains nested arrays and objects. You need to extract specific fields from within these nested structures and load them into corresponding columns in the 'ORDERS' table. The 'ORDERS' table has columns: 'order_id' (VARCHAR), 'customer name' (VARCHAR), 'order_date' (DATE), and 'total_amount' (NUMBER). The JSON structure is as follows:

Which of the following COPY INTO statements correctly extracts the data from the JSON file and loads it into the 'ORDERS' table?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option E is the correct solution. It uses a SELECT statement within the COPY INTO statement to extract the nested JSON fields. '\$1' refers to the entire JSON document. The syntax extracts the value of the 'orderid' field. The , and :NUMBER casts ensure that the data types are correctly converted to match the table schema. Options A does not extract any data it only load the data into the target column but as the target column require extracted data, so it will be incorrect .Option B lacks the necessary data type casting. Option C includes a separate SELECT statement, which is not part of the COPY INTO operation and therefore will not load the data.

Option D has an incorrect syntax for the 'FROM' clause within the 'COPY INTO' statement.

NEW QUESTION # 164

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- 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: B

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 # 165

A Snowflake administrator wants to ensure that all newly created schemas in a specific database automatically inherit certain grants (e.g., 'SELECT' privilege on all tables in the schema to a reporting role). Which of the following approaches is the MOST suitable to accomplish this?

- A. Schedule a periodic Snowflake Task to search for recently created schemas and grant needed permissions.
- B. Implement a custom event listener that triggers upon schema creation and executes the necessary GRANT statements.
- C. Manually execute GRANT FUTURE GRANTS' statements after each schema creation to grant the desired privileges.
- D. Use the 'DEFAULT_PRIVILEGES' parameter at the database level to automatically grant the desired privileges on future schemas and their objects.
- E. Create a stored procedure that is automatically executed after each 'CREATE SCHEMA' statement using a Snowflake Task.

Answer: D

Explanation:

