

# ユニークなSOL-C01日本語認定対策 &合格スムーズ SOL-C01資格勉強 |素晴らしいSOL-C01日本語関連対策



ちなみに、It-Passports SOL-C01の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：  
[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1psyMCJjt7M05ksCGXWRU\\_BqygZEmoXIS](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1psyMCJjt7M05ksCGXWRU_BqygZEmoXIS)

まだSnowflakeのSOL-C01認定試験を悩んでいますかこの情報の時代の中で専門なトレーニングを選択するのと思っていますか？ 良いターゲットのトレーニングを利用すれば有効で君のIT方面の大量の知識を補充できます。SnowflakeのSOL-C01認定試験「Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification」により準備ができて、試験に穏やかな心情をもって扱うことができます。It-Passportsの専門家が研究された問題集を利用してください。

It-Passportsが提供した問題集を使用してIT業界の頂点の第一歩としてとても重要な地位になります。君の夢は1歩更に近くなります。資料を提供するだけでなく、SnowflakeのSOL-C01試験も一年の無料アップデートになっています。

>> SOL-C01日本語認定対策 <<

## 試験の準備方法-実用的なSOL-C01日本語認定対策試験-有難いSOL-C01資格勉強

IT職員のあなたは毎月毎月のあまり少ない給料を持っていますが、暇の時間でひたすら楽しむんでいいですか。Snowflake SOL-C01試験認定書はIT職員野給料増加と仕事の昇進にとって、大切なものです。それで、我々社の無料のSnowflake SOL-C01デモを参考して、あなたに相応しい問題集を入手します。暇の時間を利用して勉強します。努力すれば報われますので、Snowflake SOL-C01資格認定を取得して自分の生活状況を改善できます。

## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification 認定 SOL-C01 試験問題 (Q51-Q56):

### 質問 # 51

Which of the following system-defined roles exist in Snowflake? (Choose any 3 options)

- A. ACCOUNTADMIN
- B. SECURITYADMIN
- C. SYSADMIN
- D. DATABASEADMIN

正解: A、B、C

解説:

Snowflake provides a predefined set of system-defined roles that enforce Role-Based Access Control (RBAC).

These roles ensure structured governance and centralized privilege management across accounts. The primary system-defined roles include:

ACCOUNTADMIN, the highest-privileged role, responsible for global account-level activities such as billing, governance, replication, and cross-region/cloud configuration. It has implicit ownership of all objects.

SECURITYADMIN manages users, roles, MFA, and all privilege grants. This role ensures operational control over user lifecycle management while supporting separation of duties from ACCOUNTADMIN.

SYSADMIN manages objects such as databases, schemas, tables, warehouses, and other compute objects. It is the default role for data engineering and data platform teams needing full control of object creation and maintenance.

DATABASEADMIN does not exist as a system-defined role—it is typically user-created for customization.

System roles form a foundational security model for controlled privilege escalation and governance.

### 質問 # 52

Which of the following are key components of Snowflake's RBAC system? (Choose any 3 options)

- A. Privileges
- B. Users
- C. Roles
- D. Permissions

正解: A、B、C

解説:

Snowflake's RBAC security model revolves around Users, Roles, and Privileges. Users represent individual identities or service accounts. Roles group privileges and are assigned to users. Privileges define specific actions that can be performed on objects (e.g., SELECT, INSERT, OWNERSHIP). "Permissions" is not a formal RBAC component—permissions are effectively the result of privileges assigned to roles. Therefore, the three core RBAC components are Users, Roles, and Privileges.

### 質問 # 53

A Snowflake data provider wishes to share a database 'PRODUCTS\_DB' with a consumer account using a private data share. The provider wants to ensure the consumer can only query objects in 'PRODUCTS\_DB' but cannot create new objects within the shared database. The data provider executes the following commands:

- A.

```
CREATE SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT OWNERSHIP ON DATABASE PRODUCTS_DB TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT SELECT ON ALL TABLES IN DATABASE PRODUCTS_DB TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT SELECT ON ALL VIEWS IN DATABASE PRODUCTS_DB TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
ALTER SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE ADD ACCOUNTS = XYZ12345;
```

- B.
- C.

```
CREATE SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE PRODUCTS_DB TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT SELECT ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA PRODUCTS_DB.PUBLIC TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT SELECT ON ALL VIEWS IN SCHEMA PRODUCTS_DB.PUBLIC TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
ALTER SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE ADD ACCOUNTS = XYZ12345;
```

```
CREATE SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE PRODUCTS_DB TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT SELECT ON ALL TABLES IN DATABASE PRODUCTS_DB TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT SELECT ON ALL VIEWS IN DATABASE PRODUCTS_DB TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
ALTER SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE ADD ACCOUNTS = XYZ12345;
```

- D.

```
CREATE SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE PRODUCTS_DB TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT SELECT ON FUTURE TABLES IN DATABASE PRODUCTS_DB TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT SELECT ON FUTURE VIEWS IN DATABASE PRODUCTS_DB TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
ALTER SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE ADD ACCOUNTS = XYZ12345;
```

- E.

```
CREATE SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
GRANT IMPORTED PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE PRODUCTS_DB TO SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE;  
ALTER SHARE PRODUCTS_SHARE ADD ACCOUNTS = XYZ12345;
```

正解: E

解説:

The 'GRANT IMPORTED PRIVILEGES' command is the correct way to grant read-only access to the consumer. 'USAGE' is a prerequisite for 'SELECT', but doesn't by itself grant object access. Ownership is explicitly not desired as it grants full control. Option E is also not needed as it grants access to future tables and views. Option D focuses only on the public schema.

#### 質問 # 54

A data engineer needs to create a table in Snowflake to store JSON data from an external API. The API returns a nested JSON structure that is frequently updated with new fields. Which data type is MOST suitable for storing this JSON data, and what are the key considerations for querying it efficiently?

- A. VARCHAR with a size large enough to accommodate the largest expected JSON document. Query efficiency depends on using LIKE and SUBSTRING functions.
- B. ARRAY. Best suited if the primary structure is an array of similar JSON objects, allowing for easy iteration and filtering.
- C. BINARY. Suitable for storing raw JSON bytes. Requires custom conversion functions for querying, resulting in poor performance.
- D. OBJECT. Suitable if the JSON structure is strictly defined and known in advance, allowing for optimized schema and query performance.
- E. VARIANT. Query efficiency is achieved using dot notation and FLATTEN table function, but storage size might be larger than VARCHAR.

正解: E

解説:

VARIANT is the most suitable data type for storing semi-structured data like JSON in Snowflake. It automatically infers the schema and allows for flexible storage of evolving JSON structures. Dot notation and the FLATTEN table function enable efficient querying of nested fields. While storage might be larger than VARCHAR due to internal metadata, the ease of use and query performance benefits outweigh this cost in many scenarios. Other options are less suitable because VARCHAR requires string manipulation, OBJECT needs a predefined schema, ARRAY requires an array structure, and BINARY needs custom conversion.

#### 質問 # 55

A data engineer needs to create a new database named 'SALES DATA' in Snowflake. They want to ensure that only users with the 'ACCOUNTADMIN' role can initially modify the database. After creation, they will grant specific privileges to other roles. Which of the following SQL statements is the most appropriate way to create the database with these requirements?

- A. CREATE DATABASE SALES DATA WITH DATA RETENTION TIME IN DAYS=1;
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE DATABASE SALES DATA;
- **C. CREATE DATABASE SALES DATA;**
- D. CREATE DATABASE SALES DATA COMMENT = 'Sales Data Database';
- E. CREATE DATABASE SALES DATA WITH OWNER = 'ACCOUNTADMIN';

正解: C

解説:

Option A creates the database. Initially, 'ACCOUNTADMIN' role has ownership and thus can modify it. Options B, C, and E are valid syntax but do not explicitly restrict initial modification access to only 'ACCOUNTADMIN' post-creation. Option D is invalid syntax as OWNER cannot be specified during database creation. Permissions are managed separately using GRANT statements after creation.

## 質問 # 56

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**SOL-C01資格勉強:** <https://www.it-passports.com/SOL-C01.html>

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A校に着いた、芽が出てくれればよいがと、日曜日ごとに通い、四月の初めにはマッチ棒の先ほどのSOL-C01新芽が出ているのをついに見つけたのだ、断片的な時間を使って学習することができ、1分ごとに効果があります、あなたがする必要があるのは、問題集に出るすべての問題を真剣に勉強することです。

## 無料ダウンロードSOL-C01日本語認定対策 & 人気のあるSnowflake認定トレーニング-唯一無二Snowflake Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification

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