



Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data Protection and Data Sharing:</b> 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>• <b>Interacting with Snowflake and the Architecture:</b> 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>

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## Believable SOL-C01 Guide Materials: Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Present You the Most Popular Exam Dumps - RealValidExam

In today's competitive technology sector, the Snowflake SOL-C01 certification is a vital credential. Many applicants, however, struggle to obtain up-to-date and genuine Snowflake SOL-C01 exam questions in order to successfully prepare for the exam. If you find yourself in this circumstance, don't worry since RealValidExam has you covered with their real Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Questions. Let's look at the characteristics of these Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification test Questions and how they can help you pass the Snowflake SOL-C01 certification exam on the first try.

### Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

#### NEW QUESTION # 28

You are working with a semi-structured JSON dataset containing information about products. The JSON structure is as follows:

□ You need to extract all the 'name' attributes from the 'attributes' array into a single comma-separated string for each product. Which of the following Snowflake SQL statements would achieve this?

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer uses 'LATERAL FLATTEN' to unnest the 'attributes' array, and then uses 'LISTAGG' to concatenate the 'name' values into a comma-separated string. The 'WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY seq)' clause ensures a consistent order. Option B is incorrect because it's trying to filter by key after flattening the 'attributes' array, which isn't how 'LATERAL FLATTEN' works. The correct column name 'name' needed to be referenced directly after the flatten command. Option A is syntactically incorrect for JSON array access. XMLAGG is not used for JSON. Option E is incorrect because 'name' is a column after flatten is performed.

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

You have a role hierarchy where 'ROLE A' has been granted to 'ROLE B', and 'ROLE B' has been granted to User 'USER X'. 'ROLE R' has 'SELECT' privilege on 'TABLE\_1' and 'INSERT' privilege on 'TABLE\_2'. Assume that 'USER\_X' is currently using the 'ACCOUNTADMIN' role.

Which of the following statements accurately describe the privileges available to 'USER X'?

(Choose two)

- A. USER\_X can SELECT from 'TABLE\_1' and INSERT into 'TABLE\_2' only when the active role is set to 'ROLE\_B'
- B. 'USER\_X' can SELECT from only when the active role is set to
- C. USER\_X cannot SELECT from 'TABLE\_1' or INSERT into 'TABLE\_2' because the privileges are not directly granted

to the user.task, as the active role is set to ACCOUNTADMIN.

- D. USER\_X can SELECT from 'TABLE\_1' and INSERT into 'TABLE\_2' regardless of the active role.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option B: The privileges associated with 'ROLE\_A' are inherited by 'ROLE\_B', and then by 'USER\_X' when 'ROLE\_B' is activated. Thus, USER\_X can select from table 1 and insert into table\_2 when active role is Role B. Option E: Because Accountadmin can do almost anything, any user in a session with active role accountadmin can perform nearly any operation. Option A is incorrect because user must use role B to select from table 1. Option C is incorrect because to select/insert, user must use role B or ACCOUNTADMIN. Option D is incorrect because the role hierarchy allows privilege inheritance. The privileges granted to roles are accessible only when those roles are active, and USER\_X can perform any account related task with ACCOUNTADMIN.

### NEW QUESTION # 30

What is the name for a Snowflake account holder who shares data with other Snowflake accounts?

- A. A data administrator
- B. A data reader
- C. A data consumer
- D. A data provider

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In Snowflake's Secure Data Sharing model, the accountsharingdata is known as thedata provider. Providers create shares that include selected objects (tables, views, secure views, etc.) and grant access to consumer accounts.

Adata consumerreceives the shared data.Data readeranddata administratorare not defined terms in Snowflake' s sharing architecture.

### NEW QUESTION # 31

Which option is available in Snowsight for loading data from a local file?

- A. Only supports cloud storage
- B. Command-line input
- C. Manual data entry
- D. Drag-and-drop interface

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Snowsight provides a drag-and-drop interface for uploading data from a local machine into an internal stage.

This is done via: Data # Add Data # Load Files into a Stage. Users can upload multiple files and choose the destination stage. This convenient UI eliminates the need for command-line tools such as SnowSQL.

Snowsight supports both local file uploads and cloud storage references, not just cloud sources.

### NEW QUESTION # 32

Which SQL command is used to create a new SCHEMA in Snowflake? (Choose any 3 options)

- A. USE SCH Schema\_name;
- B. USE SCHEMA Schema\_name;
- C. CREATE SCHEMA Schema\_name;
- D. CREATE SCH Schema\_name;

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The only valid Snowflake SQL command among the options for creating a schema is:

CREATE SCHEMA schema\_name;

