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Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.

Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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.

Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
You are exploring a large dataset in Snowflake with millions of rows. You want to get a quick overview of the data types and basic statistics for each column in a table named 'ORDERS in the
'SALES SCHEMA' schema of the 'RETAIL DB' database. Which of the following methods provides the most efficient and comprehensive overview of the data without requiring you to write complex SQL queries?

- A. Use Snowflake's data profiling features within Snowsight, selecting the 'Orders' table and viewing the automatically generated statistics.
- B. Use the Snowflake web interface to navigate to the table and view the 'Columns' tab.
- C. Use the DESCRIBE TABLE command to display the column definitions.
- D. Use the `SELECT column_name, data_type FROM INFORMATION SCHEMA.COLUMNS WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS' AND table_schema = 'SALES_SCHEMA' AND table_catalog = 'RETAIL_DB';' command.
- E. Use the `SELECT FROM LIMIT 10;' command followed by manually inspecting the data types.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Snowsight's data profiling feature automatically provides data types, statistics (min, max, average, etc.), and histograms without requiring any SQL. 'DESCRIBE TABLE only gives column definitions, not statistics. Viewing the 'Columns' tab in the web interface gives column definitions.
'SELECT LIMIT Iff only shows sample data, not data types of all columns. Using the
'INFORMATION_SCHEMR provides only the data types but not any statistics. Snowflake's data profiling within Snowsight gives both. So, 'E' is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 36
What is the PRIMARY purpose of the use of the PARSE_DOCUMENT function in Snowflake?

- A. To extract text from PDF files
- B. To identify data that will benefit from the use of a directory table
- C. To identify any Personally Identifiable Information (PII) in text
- D. To parse JSON data

Answer: A

Explanation:
The PARSE_DOCUMENT function is part of Snowflake Cortex AI and is designed specifically to extract text, layout information, and structured elements from unstructured documents, especially PDFs. It supports OCR-based extraction for scanned files and layout-aware extraction to preserve tables, headings, and format structure.
Its purpose is not PII detection; Snowflake does not provide built-in automatic PII identification via PARSE_DOCUMENT. It does not identify candidate data for directory tables and is unrelated to JSON parsing-Snowflake uses PARSE_JSON for JSON data.
PARSE_DOCUMENT is primarily used for workflows such as contract analysis, invoice extraction, document classification, compliance automation, and downstream AI enrichment.

NEW QUESTION # 37

A data warehouse contains a table 'orders' with columns 'order_id', 'customer_id', 'order_date' , and 'order_details' (VARIANT type containing nested JSON). You need to create a new table 'customer_orders' that aggregates the total order value per customer for orders placed in the year 2023. The order value is calculated as the sum of the 'price' field for each item in the 'items' array within the 'order_detailS JSON. Which of the following SQL statements achieves this with optimal performance, assuming a large dataset and leveraging best practices for querying VARIANT data?

- A.
```
CREATE TABLE customer_orders AS SELECT customer_id, SUM(v.value:price::NUMBER) AS total_order_value FROM orders CROSS APPLY FLATTEN (input => order_details:items) v WHERE YEAR(order_date) = 2023 GROUP BY customer_id;
```
- B.
```
CREATE TABLE customer_orders AS SELECT customer_id, SUM(FLATTEN(input => order_details:items).value:price::NUMBER) AS total_order_value FROM orders WHERE YEAR(order_date) = 2023 GROUP BY customer_id;
```
- C.
```
CREATE TABLE customer_orders AS SELECT customer_id, SUM(item.value:price::NUMBER) AS total_order_value FROM orders, LATERAL FLATTEN (input => order_details:items) item WHERE YEAR(order_date) = 2023 GROUP BY customer_id;
```
- D.
```
CREATE TABLE customer_orders AS SELECT customer_id, SUM(PARSE_JSON(item):price::NUMBER) AS total_order_value FROM orders, TABLE (FLATTEN(input => order_details:items)) item WHERE YEAR(order_date) = 2023 GROUP BY customer_id;
```
- E.
```
CREATE TABLE customer_orders AS SELECT customer_id, SUM(order_details:items[:]:price::NUMBER) AS total_order_value FROM orders WHERE YEAR (order_date) = 2023 GROUP BY customer_id;
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option D provides the most optimized and correct solution. Using 'CROSS APPLY FLATTEN' (or `LATERAL FLATTEN' which is equivalent) efficiently un-nests the `items' array. Filtering by = 2023' before the 'FLATTEN' operation can significantly improve performance by reducing the number of rows processed by the FLATTEN' function. Option A is syntactically correct, however CROSS APPLY is preferrable to use for readability. Option B is incorrect. It attempts to use array slicing syntax which is not valid for summing the prices of all items within the array. Option C is incorrect. The is unnecessary as the 'item' is already a JSON object. The correct syntax is 'item.value' when using Option E is invalid syntax. The FLATTEN function is not valid inside SUM.

NEW QUESTION # 38
A data scientist wants to use the COMPLETE function in Snowflake Cortex to perform sentiment analysis on social media posts. They have a table named 'SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS with a column 'POST TEXT' containing the post content. They want to classify each post as either 'Positive', 'Negative', or 'Neutral'. Which of the following SQL statements is the MOST appropriate for this task?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option E is the most appropriate. It explicitly instructs the COMPLETE function to classify the sentiment and provides the possible classifications (Positive', 'Negative', or 'Neutral'). Combining text with II and using smaller snowflake model to minimize compute cost.

NEW QUESTION # 39
What information is available when previewing a table in Snowsight?

- A. The table definition
- B. The first 100 rows of the table
- C. The Entity Relationship (ER) diagram for the table
- D. The name of the virtual warehouse where the table is stored

Answer: B

Explanation:
When you preview a table in Snowsight, Snowflake returns up to the first 100 rows of the table's data. This preview is designed for quick inspection of the table's contents and structure without requiring the user to manually write a SELECT query. The preview interface allows basic exploration such as scrolling, simple sorting, and viewing column metadata.
Tables are not "stored" in a specific virtual warehouse; warehouses provide compute only. The table definition (DDL) can be viewed in the Table Details section but is not the main output of the Preview action.
Snowsight does not natively generate an Entity Relationship (ER) diagram for the table as part of the preview.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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vinnypefd731022.blog-gold.com, socialclubfm.com, tornadosocial.com, Disposable vapes

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