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## **100% Pass Snowflake - SOL-C01 - Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification –High-quality Latest Braindumps Sheet**

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### **Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Details</b>
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

### NEW QUESTION # 42

Given a table named MY\_TABLE, which SQL statement would create a clone named MY\_TABLE\_CLONE?

- A. COPY TABLE MY\_TABLE TO MY\_TABLE\_CLONE;
- B. BACKUP TABLE MY\_TABLE TO MY\_TABLE\_CLONE;
- C. **CREATE TABLE MY\_TABLE\_CLONE CLONE MY\_TABLE;**
- D. RESTORE TABLE MY\_TABLE TO MY\_TABLE\_CLONE;

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct SQL syntax to create a zero-copy clone of an existing table is:

`CREATE TABLE MY_TABLE_CLONE CLONE MY_TABLE;`

This command instantly creates a new table that references the same underlying micro-partitions as the original. Because of Snowflake's metadata-only cloning, no storage is consumed at the time of creation.

Storage only increases when either the original or the clone diverges through DML operations, following a copy-on-writemode.

Cloning is available for multiple object types-tables, schemas, databases, stages, streams, tasks, and more.

This capability enables rapid creation of development sandboxes, QA environments, rollback copies, or controlled experimentation without duplicating data.

Incorrect options:

- \* "COPY TABLE" is not a valid Snowflake command.
- \* BACKUP/RESTORE are not Snowflake SQL commands.
- \* RESTORE applies only to Time Travel or Fail-safe, not to cloning.

Thus, the CLONE keyword is the only correct method for zero-copy duplication.

### NEW QUESTION # 43

You need to configure Snowflake to automatically suspend a virtual warehouse named

'ANALYTICS' after 10 minutes of inactivity and resume it when a query is submitted. Which of the following SQL commands achieve this?

- A. `ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO SUSPEND = 600; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO RESUME = TRUE; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO RESUME INITIAL SIZE = 'MEDIUM';`
- B. `ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO SUSPEND = 600; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO RESUME = TRUE;`**
- C. `ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO SUSPEND = 600; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO RESUME = 'ON'`
- D. `sql ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO SUSPEND = TRUE; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET INACTIVITY TIMEOUT = 600`
- E. `sql ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO SUSPEND = 10; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO RESUME = TRUE;`

## Answer: B

Explanation:

The 'AUTO\_SUSPEND' parameter controls the number of seconds of inactivity before a warehouse is automatically suspended. 10 minutes is equal to 600 seconds. 'AUTO RESUME' set to 'TRUE' enables the warehouse to automatically resume when a query is submitted. Option B is incorrect because 'INACTIVITY\_TIMEOUT' does not exist. Option C is incorrect as 'AUTO\_RESUME' only accepts boolean values. Option D is incorrect as auto suspend is configured for only 10 seconds. Option E is unnecessarily complicated, the core functionality is achieved by the two commands in option A. Setting initial warehouse size is an optimization, not essential for auto resume to function.

## NEW QUESTION # 44

You need to programmatically retrieve query history metadata (e.g., start time, end time, status, user) for queries executed in the last 24 hours using SQL from within Snowsight. However, you only want to retrieve records for queries that took longer than 5 seconds to execute, filtering by a specific user 'DATA USER'. Which of the following SQL statements, when executed in Snowsight, is the MOST efficient way to achieve this?

- A.

```
SELECT query_id, query_text, user_name, start_time, end_time, status FROM snowflake.account_usage.query_history WHERE start_time >= DATEADD(hour, -24, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) AND user_name = 'DATA_USER' AND execution_status = 'TRUE';
```

- B.

```
SELECT query_id, query_text, user_name, start_time, end_time, status FROM snowflake.account_usage.query_history WHERE start_time >= DATEADD(hour, -24, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) AND user_name = 'DATA_USER' AND (end_time - start_time) > INTERVAL '5 seconds';
```

 snowflake

- C.

```
SELECT query_id, query_text, user_name, start_time, end_time, status FROM snowflake.account_usage.query_history WHERE start_time >= DATEADD(hour, -24, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) AND user_name = 'DATA_USER' AND total_elapsed_time > 5000;
```

- D.

```
SELECT query_id, query_text, user_name, start_time, end_time, status FROM snowflake.account_usage.query_history WHERE start_time >= DATEADD(hour, -24, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) AND user_name = 'DATA_USER' AND datediff(seconds, start_time, end_time) > 5;
```

 snowflake

- E.

```
SELECT query_id, query_text, user_name, start_time, end_time, status FROM snowflake.account_usage.query_history WHERE start_time >= DATEADD(hour, -24, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()) AND user_name = 'DATA_USER' AND execution_time > 5;
```

 snowflake

## Answer: C

Explanation:

In the view is measured in milliseconds. Therefore, to filter for queries that took longer than 5 seconds, you need to use > 5000'. Options A and D are incorrect because 'execution\_status' and 'execution\_time' are not valid columns. Option C calculates the difference manually, which, although functional, is less efficient than using the pre-calculated column. Option E uses an interval which is valid, but less performant and harder to read than the numerical comparison from option B. can be directly compared with the integer value representing milliseconds.

## NEW QUESTION # 45

You are designing a data warehouse in Snowflake. You need to ensure that users in the 'REPORTING TEAM' can only view data in the 'SALES TABLE' table after it has been masked to hide sensitive information. You have implemented a masking policy called 'EMAIL MASK' that replaces email addresses with asterisks. How do you apply the masking policy and grant the correct privileges to the 'REPORTING TEAM' role?

- A. ALTER TABLE SALES\_TABLE MODIFY COLUMN email SET MASKING POLICY EMAIL\_MASK; GRANT APPLY MASKING POLICY ON ACCOUNT TO ROLE REPORTING\_TEAM; GRANT SELECT ON TABLE SALES\_TABLE TO ROLE REPORTING\_TEAM;
- B. CREATE MASKING POLICY EMAIL\_MASK  
AS (val string) RETURNS string ->  
CASE WHEN CURRENT\_ROLE() IN ('REPORTING\_TEAM') THEN '\*\*\*\*\*'  
ELSE val END;  
ALTER TABLE SALES\_TABLE MODIFY COLUMN email SET MASKING POLICY EMAIL\_MASK; GRANT SELECT ON TABLE SALES\_TABLE TO ROLE REPORTING\_TEAM;
- C. GRANT APPLY MASKING POLICY ON ACCOUNT TO ROLE REPORTING\_TEAM;  
ALTER TABLE SALES\_TABLE MODIFY COLUMN email SET MASKING POLICY EMAIL\_MASK;
- D. ALTER TABLE SALES\_TABLE MODIFY COLUMN email  
SET MASKING POLICY EMAIL\_MASK;

**GRANT SELECT ON TABLE SALES\_TABLE TO ROLE REPORTING\_TEAM;**

- E. GRANT UNMASK ON TABLE SALES\_TABLE TO ROLE REPORTING\_TEAM;  
ALTER TABLE SALES\_TABLE MODIFY COLUMN email SET MASKING POLICY EMAIL\_MASK;

#### **Answer: D**

Explanation:

The correct approach involves applying the masking policy to the 'email' column using ALTER TABLE ... MODIFY COLUMN SET MASKING POLICY. The 'GRANT SELECT' statement allows the 'REPORTING\_TEAM' to query the 'SALES\_TABLE'. There is no need to grant 'APPLY MASKING POLICY' to the 'REPORTING TEAM' role, as that privilege is needed for creating or altering masking policies. The 'CREATE MASKING POLICY' in option C is redundant since the question states the policy already exists. GRANT UNMASK' would defeat the purpose of the masking policy.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 46**

How can you query semi-structured data (e.g., JSON) stored in a Snowflake VARIANT column?

- A. Using standard SQL WHERE clauses on the entire VARIANT column.
- **B. Using path notation to access specific elements within the VARIANT**
- C. Only through stored procedures.
- D. By converting the VARIANT column to a relational table first.

#### **Answer: B**

Explanation:

Semi-structured data like JSON stored in a VARIANT column can be queried directly using path notation, either dot notation or bracket notation.

Examples:

\* Dot notation: SELECT data.customer.name FROM table;  
\* Bracket notation: SELECT data['customer']['name'] FROM table;

Snowflake automatically interprets the JSON structure, making relational extraction unnecessary. Complex fields can be accessed through functions such as FLATTEN, OBJECT\_KEYS, ARRAY\_SIZE, and TYPEOF.

Incorrect options:

- \* Converting JSON to a relational table is optional, not required.
- \* Stored procedures are not necessary for JSON querying.
- \* WHERE on the full VARIANT cannot precisely extract fields.

Thus, path notation is the native, efficient method.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 47**

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