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Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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 (Q134-Q139):

NEW QUESTION # 134
You have a table named 'PRODUCT SALES' with columns 'product id', 'sale date', 'region', and 'sales_amount'. You need to create a query that returns the top 3 products by total sales amount for each region. Which of the following SQL queries using window functions correctly implements this requirement?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option E correctly uses the window function to assign a rank to each product within each region based on their total sales amount. The `PARTITION BY clause ensures that the ranking is done separately for each region. The 'QUALIFY clause filters the results to include only the top 3 products for each region based on the calculated rank. 'DENSE_RANK ensures continuous ranking without gaps even with tie sales amounts within each region. Option A does not work because QUALIFY cannot be used on an alias within the same subquery that creates it. Options B and D do not correctly partition results by the region. Option C cannot include window functions in HAVING clause, as it is incorrect sql syntax.

NEW QUESTION # 135
You are working with a Snowflake Notebook to process data from an external stage (AWS S3).
You need to access the S3 stage using a named stage object and a storage integration configured with IAM roles. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of steps and Snowflake SQL commands within the notebook to achieve this?

- A. 1. Create the external stage specifying the S3 bucket URL and credentials. 2. Create a file format object. 3. Use 'SELECT FROM @stage/file.csv' to query the data directly from the stage.
- B. 1. Create the storage integration with appropriate IAM roles. 2. Use the 'LIST @stage' command to verify the stage connectivity and file listing. 3. Create an external table pointing to the external stage. 4. Use the 'REFRESH EXTERNAL TABLE command to load the metadata. 5. Query data directly from the external table.
- C. 1. Create the storage integration with appropriate IAM roles. 2. Create the external stage referencing the storage integration. 3. Create a file format object. 4. Use `COPY INTO command to load data from the stage into a Snowflake table, specifying the stage name and the file format.
- D. 1. Create the external stage specifying the S3 bucket URL and credentials. 2. Create a file format object. 3. Use `COPY INTO' command to load data from the stage into a Snowflake table, specifying the stage name and the file format.
- E. 1. Create the storage integration with appropriate IAM roles. 2. Create the external stage referencing the storage integration. 3. Use 'COPY INTO' command to load data from the stage into a Snowflake table, specifying the stage name.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
Options A and D are correct. The correct and secure approach involves using storage integrations with IAM roles. Creating the storage integration first establishes trust between Snowflake and AWS. The stage then references this integration. The 'COPY INTO' command (Option A) is used for loading data into Snowflake tables. External tables (option C) are read-only and designed for querying data in place, not loading it. Option D Corrects A by including the file format, which is generally required. Option B does not use storage integrations, which is more secure . Option E Requires credential in stage definition, which is not encouraged.

NEW QUESTION # 136
A data engineer is trying to create a new internal stage named in Snowflake using the following command: 'CREATE OR REPLACE STAGE FILE FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV COMPRESSION = GZIP)f. After running the command, they receive an error stating 'SQL compilation error: Object does not exist, or operation cannot be performed.'. What is the MOST likely reason for this error?

- A. A stage with the same name already exists and the user does not have permissions to replace it.
- B. The user does not have the necessary privileges to create stages in Snowflake.
- C. No database or schema is currently selected for the session context.
- D. Internal stages cannot use the GZIP compression format.
- E. The specified file format does not exist or is invalid.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The error 'Object does not exist, or operation cannot be performed.' typically occurs when the database and schema are not explicitly specified, and the session context is not set, so Snowflake doesn't know where to create the stage. While permission issues (Option A) can cause errors, the error message is typically different and specifies insufficient privileges. Options B and E are incorrect because CSV with GZIP is a valid file format for internal stages. Option C, while possible, is less likely because the 'CREATE OR REPLACE clause should handle replacing the stage if the user has sufficient permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 137
What does the SELECT * statement do in a Snowflake query?

- A. Retrieves only the primary key column
- B. Retrieves all columns from a specified table or view
- C. Retrieves a limited number of rows
- D. Retrieves only distinct values

Answer: B

Explanation:
The SELECT * statement instructs Snowflake to returnall columnsfrom the referenced table or view. This is commonly used during data exploration, debugging, initial data profiling, and validation steps. It allows users to quickly view the complete dataset structure without manually specifying each column name.
However, while SELECT * retrieves all columns, it does not limit the number of rows. To restrict rows, developers must include aLIMITclause (e.g., SELECT * FROM table LIMIT 10;).
The query does not automatically apply DISTINCT or primary key filtering-Snowflake returns all rows exactly as stored unless additional filtering, WHERE conditions, or ordering are provided.
Though SELECT * is convenient, Snowflake best practices recommend explicitly selecting columns in production workloads to optimize performance and avoid unnecessary scanning of unused fields.

NEW QUESTION # 138
You are working with a Snowflake Notebook and need to execute a series of SQL statements that include both DDL (Data Definition Language) and DML (Data Manipulation Language) operations.
You want to ensure that if any statement fails, the entire sequence is rolled back. How can you achieve this within a single Notebook cell?

- A. Snowflake Notebooks do not support transactions within a single cell. Each SQL statement is executed independently.
- B. Prefix each SQL statement with 'TRY and include a 'CATCH' block at the end to handle any exceptions and perform a rollback if needed.
- C. Create a stored procedure that encapsulates all SQL statements and then call the stored procedure from the notebook cell. The stored procedure can handle the transaction management.
- D. Use the 'snowflake.connector' Python library to explicitly manage transactions using , followed by individual SQL statements, and or based on success or failure.
- E. Wrap the SQL statements within a 'BEGIN' and 'END' block within the cell. Snowflake Notebooks automatically treat this as a transaction.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Snowflake Notebooks' cell does not directly support BEGIN...END transaction block. While the 'snowflake.connector' can manage transactions, it typically requires multiple cells for BEGIN, statements, and COMMIT/ROLLBACK. TRY/CATCH is not a valid SQL construct for transaction management. Option D is incorrect because transactions are possible using stored procedures called from a cell. The most reliable method is to create a stored procedure (E) that handles transaction management and call it from the notebook cell. This encapsulates the logic and ensures proper rollback behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 139
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