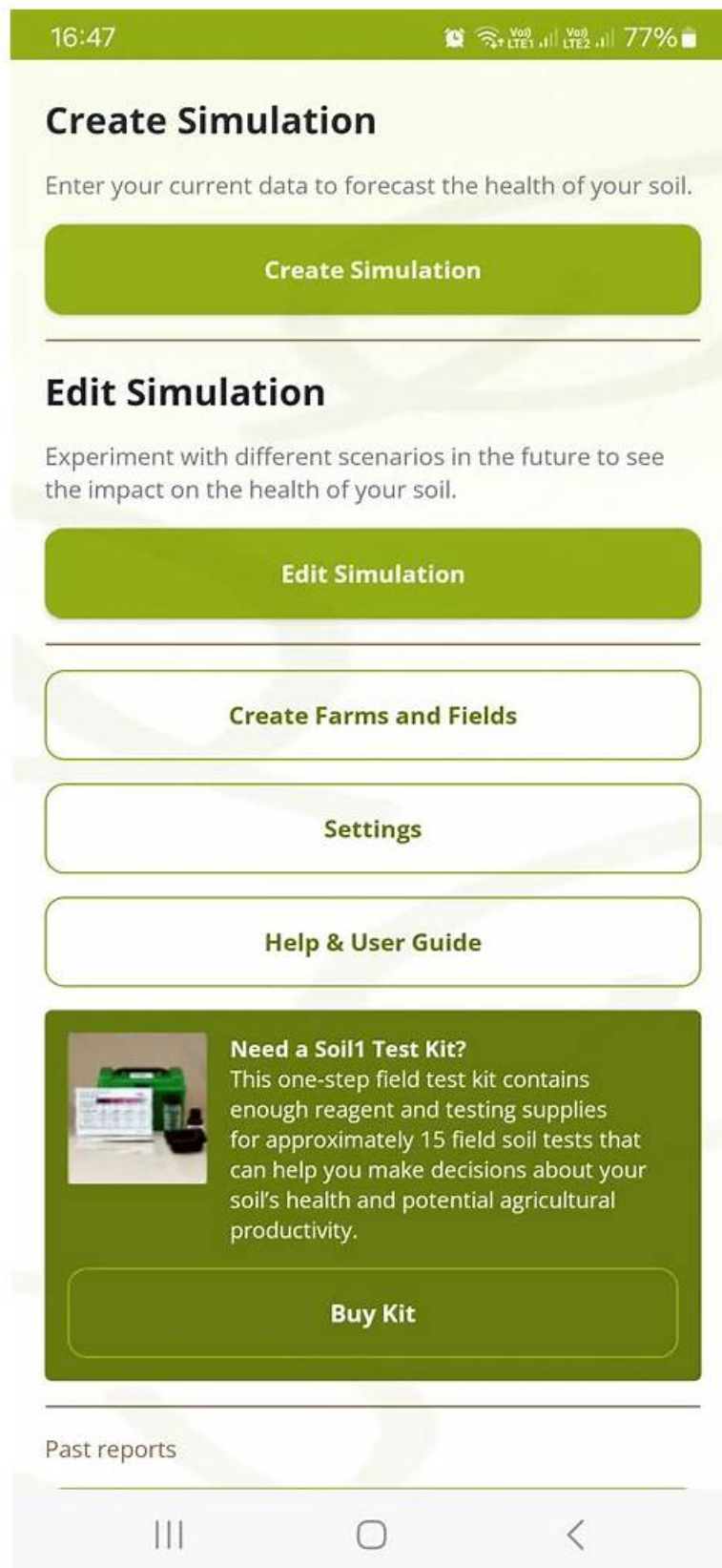


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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

NEW QUESTION # 100

What is the main advantage of using Materialized Views in Snowflake?

- A. They always contain the latest data in real-time.
- B. They can be directly updated by DML statements.
- C. They are primarily used for data masking.
- **D. They physically store pre-computed results to improve query performance.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Snowflake Materialized Views physically store the results of a defined query. This pre-computation significantly improves performance for repetitive or complex queries, especially those based on aggregations and joins. Snowflake automatically maintains materialized views asynchronously. They do not update in real-time, cannot be changed through DML, and are not intended for masking-dynamic masking policies serve that purpose.

NEW QUESTION # 101

Which of the following are date and time data types in Snowflake? (Choose any 3 options)

- A. TIMEDATE
- **B. TIMESTAMP**
- **C. DATETIME**
- **D. DATE**

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Snowflake provides multiple date and time data types to handle various temporal workloads. The DATE type stores only the calendar date (year, month, day), suitable for dimensional modeling, slowly changing dimensions, and calendar-related analytics.

TIMESTAMP represents a point in time and includes sub-second precision. Snowflake supports multiple variants:

* **TIMESTAMP_NTZ**(no time zone)

- * `TIMESTAMP_LTZ`(local time zone)
- * `TIMESTAMP_TZ`(explicit time zone)

These options allow flexibility for global operations, event logs, and time-series analytics.

`DATETIME` is an alias for `TIMESTAMP_NTZ`, meaning it stores both date and time but without time-zone awareness. It is commonly used in ETL, application logs, and system-generated events.

`TIMEDATE` is not a valid Snowflake data type and does not exist in Snowflake's type system.

These temporal types support extensive built-in datetime functions, automatic casting, and integration with semi-structured data through `VARIANT`.

NEW QUESTION # 102

A Snowflake administrator wants to use the 'TRANSLATE' function from Snowflake Cortex LLM within a user-defined function (UDF).

However, they encounter a 'permission denied' error. Which of the following steps are necessary to grant the UDF the required privileges to successfully call the 'TRANSLATE' function? (Select all that apply)

- A. Grant the 'USAGE privilege on the schema where the UDF is defined to the role that owns the UDF.
- B. Grant the 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.TRANSLATE function usage privilege to the role that owns the UDF.
- C. Grant the 'EXECUTE MANAGED TASK' privilege to the role that owns the UDF.
- D. Grant the 'USAGE privilege on the database where the UDF is defined to the role that owns the UDF.
- E. Grant the 'SNOWFLAKE.ML.FEATURE_ENGINEERING.TRANSLATE function usage privilege to the role that owns the UDF.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

To allow a UDF to call the 'TRANSLATE' function, you need to grant usage privileges on the schema containing the UDF and the TRANSLATE function itself. You do not need to execute managed tasks or grant usage on the database. Also, TRANSLATE is part of the Snowflake Cortex namespace. Therefore the correct way to call the TRANSLATE function is to grant the usage privilege to `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.TRANSLATE`

NEW QUESTION # 103

A company wants to implement row-level security in their Snowflake data warehouse to restrict access to sales data based on the user's region. They have a table 'SALES' with a 'REGION' column and want to ensure that users can only see sales data for their assigned region. They plan to use row access policies for this. Which of the following steps are REQUIRED to implement this row-level security?

- A. Create a row access policy that references a mapping table or function to determine the user's allowed regions, and then apply the policy to the 'SALES' table. No additional privileges are required for the users.
- B. Create a row access policy that references a mapping table or function to determine the user's allowed regions, and then apply the policy to the 'SALES' table. Also, grant SELECT on the SALES Table to the reporting role.
- C. Create a view on top of the 'SALES' table with a 'WHERE' clause that filters data based on the user's region, and then grant 'SELECT' privileges on the view to the users. No Row access policy needs to be created.
- D. Create a row access policy that directly embeds the region filtering logic, and then apply the policy to the 'SALES' table. Grant the APPLY ROW ACCESS POLICY privilege to the users.
- E. Create a row access policy that references a mapping table or function to determine the user's allowed regions, and then apply the policy to the 'SALES' table. Grant the APPLY ROW ACCESS POLICY privilege to the users.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Row access policies implement row-level security. The policy needs to reference a mapping table or function to determine allowed regions. Applying the policy to the table enforces the security.

Users don't need the 'APPLY ROW ACCESS POLICY' privilege; this is for managing the policies, not accessing the data secured by them. Creating a view (option C) is an alternative, but row access policies are a dedicated mechanism. Embedded logic (option D) is less flexible and maintainable. Option E is best because after you create the row access policy and apply it to the sales table, any user with select on the sales table will have the Row Access Policy applied to them.

NEW QUESTION # 104

You have a large CSV file stored in AWS S3 that you need to load into a Snowflake table called 'SALES DATA'. The CSV file is compressed using GZIP, and it contains a header row that you want to skip. The table 'SALES DATA' already exists with the correct schema. You want to optimize the data loading process by using a named file format object and explicitly specifying the virtual warehouse. The S3 bucket is properly configured for Snowflake access. Which of the following SQL statements is the MOST efficient and correct way to load the data?

• A.

```
COPY INTO SALES_DATA FROM @my_stage/sales.csv.gz
```

• B.

```
COPY INTO SALES_DATA FROM @my_stage/sales.csv.gz FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV SKIP_HEADER = 1 COMPRESSION = AUTO) ON_ERROR = SKIP_FILE;
```

• C.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FILE FORMAT my_csv_format TYPE = CSV COMPRESSION = GZIP SKIP_HEADER = 1; COPY INTO SALES_DATA FROM @my_stage/sales.csv.gz  
FILE_FORMAT = (FORMAT_NAME = my_csv_format) ON_ERROR = SKIP_FILE WAREHOUSE = my_warehouse;
```

• D.

```
COPY INTO SALES_DATA FROM @my_stage/sales.csv.gz FILE_FORMAT = (FORMAT_NAME = my_csv_format) ON_ERROR = SKIP_FILE WAREHOUSE = my_warehouse;
```

• E.

```
COPY INTO SALES_DATA FROM @my_stage/sales.csv.gz FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV SKIP_HEADER = 1 COMPRESSION = GZIP) ON_ERROR = CONTINUE;
```

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option E is the most correct and efficient. First, it creates the named file format to encapsulate the CSV- specific settings (compression, header skipping). This promotes reusability and readability. Then, the COPY INTO statement uses this named format, skips files on error, and specifies the 'WAREHOUSE' for explicit control, improving performance. Option A doesn't use a named file format or specify a warehouse. Option B is missing the creation of the file format object and the skip header parameter, will throw an error. Option C uses 'COMPRESSION = AUTO' , but explicitly stating the compression type (GZIP) is better for performance. Option D does not create file format and so the query would fail.

NEW QUESTION # 105

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