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## Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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. |

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| 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 | • 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 4 | • 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. |

## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

**NEW QUESTION # 128**
A junior data engineer is having trouble connecting to Snowflake from a Snowflake Notebook using Snowpark. They receive the following error:
`snowflake.snowpark.exceptions.SnowparkClientException:
(250001 ): Authentication failed: Account is not found. Ensure your account identifier is correct.
Account identifiers are case-sensitive.' They have verified their username, password, and database/schema names. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the error and the correct solution?

- A. The Snowflake service is currently experiencing an outage. Check the Snowflake Trust site for service status updates.
- B. Snowflake Notebooks do not support password authentication. The user must configure key pair authentication.
- C. The Snowflake JDBC driver is not installed correctly in the Snowflake Notebook environment.
  Reinstall the Snowflake JDBC driver using 'pip install snowflake-connector-python'.
- D. The user's role does not have sufficient privileges to access the Snowflake account. Grant the user the ACCOUNTADMIN role.
- E. The account identifier specified in the connection parameters is incorrect or case-sensitive. Verify the account identifier using 'SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'ACCOUNT _ IDENTIFIER'` in Snowflake and update the connection parameters accordingly.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:
The error message clearly indicates an issue with the account identifier. Account identifiers are case- sensitive, and the error message specifically advises checking it. Option A is less likely since the error is about the account identifier , not general access. The JDBC driver is not directly used with Snowpark (C). An outage (D) is possible but less likely as the specific error points to the account identifier. Password authentication is supported (E).

**NEW QUESTION # 129**
What is a key characteristic of the Snowflake architecture's Cloud Services Layer?

- A. It handles security and metadata management.
- B. It provides the user interface for Snowsight.
- C. It manages virtual warehouses.
- D. It stores all customer data.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
The Cloud Services Layer is the coordination and control layer of Snowflake's architecture. One of its primary responsibilities is managing security, metadata, authentication, and system-wide services. This layer handles user authentication, role-based access control, metadata services (such as table structures, micro- partition metadata, statistics), query parsing, optimization, execution coordination, and transaction management.
It does not store customer data; storage is handled by the Database Storage Layer using micro-partitions. It does not manage virtual warehouses directly; warehouses are part of the Compute Layer. While Snowsight is a UI that interacts with the Cloud Services

Layer, the interface itself is not part of the architectural layer.
The Cloud Services Layer essentially acts as the "brain" of Snowflake, ensuring the platform is consistent, secure, optimized, and able to scale operations intelligently across compute clusters and cloud-native storage environments.

**NEW QUESTION # 130**
What is the key difference between a Standard Warehouse and a Multi-cluster Warehouse?

- A. Multi-cluster warehouses cannot be auto suspended.
- B. Standard Warehouses can only be used for data loading.
- C. Multi-cluster Warehouses can automatically scale horizontally by adding more clusters.
- D. Standard Warehouses provide better performance for complex queries.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
The central difference between aStandard Warehouseand aMulti-cluster Warehouselies inhorizontal scalability and concurrency handling. A Standard Warehouse consists of one compute cluster. Though it can scaleup or down vertically(e.g., Small # Medium), it cannot automatically add more clusters during periods of heavy workload. This means that under peak concurrency, queries can queue until compute resources are available.
AMulti-cluster Warehouse, by contrast, supportsautomatic horizontal scaling, allowing Snowflake to add or remove clusters dynamically based on query demand. This ensures consistent performance under simultaneous workloads, making it essential for high-concurrency analytical environments or BI dashboards.
Both warehouse types share characteristics such as auto-resume, auto-suspend, and compatibility with all query workloads. They differ only in concurrency scaling. Multi-cluster warehouses can still auto-suspend at the warehouse level; the belief they cannot is incorrect. Standard Warehouses are fully functional for all workloads-they are not restricted to loading tasks.

**NEW QUESTION # 131**
You have a JSON file stored in an internal stage containing customer data with varying schem

- A. Use to dynamically determine the column type and then apply appropriate conversion functions.
- B. Use a stored procedure to iterate through each JSON record, determine the address format, and then extract the address.
- C. Use the `LATERAL FLATTEN' function to explode the JSON and then use and to handle different formats.
- D. Create two different views: one for customers with nested address objects and another for customers with string addresses. Then use 'IJNION ALL' on the views.
- E. Load the JSON data into a relational table and use a 'UNION ALL' query to combine records with different schema.
- F. Some customers have address information stored as a nested JSON object, while others have it stored as a simple string. How can you efficiently query all customer records and retrieve the address information, regardless of its format?

**Answer: F**

Explanation:
'LATERAL FLATTEN' helps process JSON and then the and functions are used to handle the different formats of the address. This is the most efficient approach. Loading into a relational table is not suited for semi-structured data. Using two views then UNION ALL is a valid strategy, however Flatten will be more efficient. Using a stored procedure would be inefficient.

**NEW QUESTION # 132**
A data warehouse contains a table 'SALES TRANSACTIONS that is frequently updated. You need to ensure that the data is protected against accidental deletions and updates, and you need to be able to restore the data to a specific point in time. Which of the following Snowflake features and configurations should you implement to achieve this goal effectively?

- A. Set the `DATA RETENTION TIME IN DAYS' parameter to a sufficiently long period (e.g., 90 days) and regularly create backups using Snowflake's data export feature.
- B. Set the `DATA RETENTION TIME IN DAYS' parameter at the account level to a sufficient value, and understand that Fail-safe provides an additional layer of protection, although not directly accessible.
- C. Rely solely on Fail-safe as this guarantees long-term data recovery and provides automated recovery capabilities. Set Data Retention parameter to 1.
- D. Enable replication across multiple regions to protect against regional outages and ensure data availability. This is the only

protection required.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Setting the parameter enables Time Travel, which allows restoring data to a specific point in the past within the retention period. Fail-safe provides an additional layer of protection beyond Time Travel, but it's not directly accessible for user- initiated recovery. Replication (Option A) is for disaster recovery but doesn't help with user errors. Backups (Option B) are useful but add complexity compared to Time Travel. Option D relies solely on Fail-safe, which is not user- accessible. Note, it is best to only provide time travel on required databases to save money on storage costs, account level might be unnecessary. Therefore, C is still better option than setting at table level also.

**NEW QUESTION # 133**
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