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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	• 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 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 (Q137-Q142):

NEW QUESTION # 137
A data engineer is tasked with loading JSON data containing nested arrays into Snowflake. Some JSON files exceed Snowflake's maximum single row size limit. Which of the following strategies is the MOST effective way to handle this situation while maintaining data integrity and query performance?

- A. Use the `STRIP OIJTER ARRAY file format option during the COPY INTO command to flatten the nested structure.
- B. Load the entire JSON file as a single VARIANT column and then use Snowflake's JSON parsing functions to extract the data.
- C. Implement a custom IJDF (User-Defined Function) in JavaScript to recursively parse the JSON and split the data into smaller rows.
- D. Pre-process the JSON files to split large arrays into multiple smaller JSON documents before loading.
- E. Increase the MAX FILE SIZE parameter in the Snowflake stage configuration to accommodate larger files.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Splitting large arrays into multiple smaller JSON documents before loading is the most effective solution. Option A is incorrect because MAX_FILE_SIZE parameter mainly controls the split into smaller chunks for parallel processing, not row size limits. Option C is incorrect because
'STRIP_OUTER ARRAY only works if there is a single outer array and doesn't address the nested structure or size limits within the document. Option D would likely still exceed row size limits. Option E is an overly complex solution compared to pre-processing the files. Pre- processing allows for controlled splitting to avoid exceeding row size limits and maintains efficient querying.

NEW QUESTION # 138
You have two tables, `employees' and `departments'. The `employees' table contains employee information, including 'employee_id' and The `departments' table contains department information, including and department_name'. You want to create a view that combines data from both tables, showing employee name and their respective department name. Which of the following approaches are valid when creating this view using Snowflake?

- A. Create two separate views, one for 'employees' and one for 'departments', and then use a third view to combine them using a "UNION' clause.
- B. Create a view using a standard 'JOIN' clause to combine the tables based on 'department_id'.
- C. Create a secure view using a standard 'JOIN' clause to combine the tables, hiding the base table structures.
- D. Create a view using a 'LATERAL FLATTEN' function to join the tables based on 'department_id'.
- E. Create a materialized view using a standard 'JOIN' clause, and ensure the view is automatically refreshed at regular intervals.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Options A and C are valid. A standard view (Option A) is a simple and effective way to combine data from multiple tables. A secure view (Option C) provides an extra layer of security by hiding the underlying table structures. Option B is not optimal because Materialized views are designed for improving query performance with pre-computed result sets, not to hide base table structures. Option D is incorrect; UNION is used to combine rows, not columns. Option E is incorrect; LATERAL FLATTEN is used for semi-structured data and is not applicable here.

NEW QUESTION # 139
Which of the following parameters can be used with the COPY INTO <TABLE> command to specify the file format?

- A. FILE_TYPE
- B. DATA_TYPE
- C. FILE_FORMAT
- D. LOAD_FORMAT

Answer: C

Explanation:
The FILE_FORMAT parameter is the correct and official Snowflake option used with the COPY INTO <TABLE> command to define the structure and characteristics of the source data files. When loading data, Snowflake needs to understand how to interpret the incoming file-its delimiter, compression, data type (CSV, JSON, PARQUET, etc.), and any additional parsing rules. The FILE_FORMAT parameter can reference either a named file format created earlier (CREATE FILE FORMAT) or an inline definition directly within the COPY INTO statement. Parameters like TYPE, FIELD_DELIMITER, SKIP_HEADER, and ESCAPE can be specified within FILE_FORMAT. None of the other options-DATA_TYPE, FILE_TYPE, LOAD_FORMAT-are valid COPY INTO parameters in Snowflake. DATA_TYPE relates to column definitions, FILE_TYPE is not a supported keyword, and LOAD_FORMAT is not recognized by Snowflake.
Using FILE_FORMAT ensures proper data ingestion, prevents parsing errors, and enables Snowflake to correctly interpret semi-structured and structured files during bulk load operations.

NEW QUESTION # 140
Where is unstructured data stored in Snowflake?

- A. In the Cloud Services layer
- B. In internal or external stages
- C. In external tables
- D. In tables with a single VARCHAR column

Answer: B

Explanation:
Unstructured data such as PDF files, images, and other binary documents is stored in stages in Snowflake.
These stages may be internal stages, which Snowflake manages directly, or external stages, which reference external cloud storage such as Amazon S3, Azure Blob Storage, or Google Cloud Storage. Stages are the designed mechanism for storing and accessing unstructured files so that they can be processed with functions like PARSE_DOCUMENT or accessed via directory tables.
External tables are used to query structured or semi-structured data (for example, Parquet or JSON) stored in external locations, not to store raw unstructured binary content. The Cloud Services layer coordinates metadata, security, and query services; it does not store user data. Tables with a single VARCHAR column might be used as an improvised approach for small text blobs, but this is not the native or recommended method for managing unstructured data at scale.

NEW QUESTION # 141
What command can be used to load data from an external stage to a table?

- A. GET
- B. COPY INTO
- C. PUT
- D. INSERT INTO

Answer: B

Explanation:
TheCOPY INTOcommand is Snowflake's primary bulk-loading mechanism for ingesting data from stages (internal or external) into tables. It can read from Amazon S3, Azure Blob Storage, Google Cloud Storage, or internal Snowflake stages. COPY INTO supports file formats (CSV, JSON, Parquet), pattern matching, error handling, transformations, and validation modes.
PUT uploads filesfrom a local machineto an internal stage-not from stage to table.
GET downloads files from an internal stage to a local system.
INSERT INTO is for row-by-row inserts and is not designed for large file ingestion.
Therefore, COPY INTO is the correct and recommended method for loading stage files into Snowflake tables.

NEW QUESTION # 142
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