

# Top SOL-C01 Key Concepts | Pass-Sure New SOL-C01 Test Syllabus: Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification



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## Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
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>• 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>
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>• 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>

## New SOL-C01 Test Syllabus - New SOL-C01 Braindumps Questions

The SOL-C01 study guide to good meet user demand, will be a little bit of knowledge to separate memory, every day we have lots of fragments of time, such as waiting in line to take when you eat, or time in buses commute on the way by subway every day, but when you add them together will be surprised to find a day we can make use of the time is so much debris. We have three version of our SOL-C01 Exam Questions which can let you study at every condition so that you can make full use of your time. And you will get the SOL-C01 certification for sure.

### Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

#### NEW QUESTION # 76

What is the primary benefit of Zero-Copy Cloning in Snowflake?

- A. It prevents any modifications to the cloned data.
- B. It enables real-time data synchronization between regions.
- C. It allows creating writable copies of databases or tables without duplicating stored data.
- D. It creates a full physical copy of data for archival.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Zero-Copy Cloning allows Snowflake users to create instant, writable clones of databases, schemas, or tables without physically copying data. Instead, Snowflake references the same underlying micro-partitions, making the clone creation nearly instantaneous and storage-efficient. New storage is consumed only when updates apply to either the original or the clone, using copy-on-write mechanics. It does not perform physical copies, does not sync data in real-time, and does not freeze the clone from modification.

#### NEW QUESTION # 77

What is a key characteristic of a Snowflake virtual warehouse?

- A. It provides compute resources.
- B. It encrypts data.
- C. It permanently stores data.
- D. It manages account roles.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A virtual warehouse is the compute engine of Snowflake. It provides CPU, memory, and temporary storage needed to execute SQL queries, data loading operations, and DML actions. Warehouses can be sized dynamically and suspended or resumed to optimize cost.

Warehouses do not store data; Snowflake's storage is independent and centralized. Warehouses do not manage roles-access control is handled through Snowflake's RBAC system. Encryption is performed automatically by Snowflake's storage and cloud services, not by warehouses.

Thus, the correct characteristic is that virtual warehouses supply compute.

If you'd like, I can provide Questions 42-55 next, with the same 150-200-word explanations.

You said:

Questions 42-55 next, with the same 150-200-word explanations

ChatGPT said:

Below are Questions 42-55, all formatted exactly per your requirements, with 150-200-word explanations and every original option preserved exactly.

#### NEW QUESTION # 78

You have a Snowflake virtual warehouse named 'REPORTING' that is consistently experiencing performance issues during peak hours. You suspect that resource contention is the primary cause. Which of the following actions, when performed together, would

be the MOST effective in mitigating these performance issues and ensuring consistent query performance for reporting?

- A. Monitor warehouse load using Snowsight and manually increase the warehouse size when performance degrades.
- B. Increase the size of from Small to Medium and enable auto-suspend after 5 minutes of inactivity.
- C. Enable auto-suspend after 5 minutes of inactivity and implement query tagging to identify long- running queries.
- **D. Enable multi-cluster warehouse for with a minimum of 2 clusters and a maximum of 4 clusters. Set the scaling policy to 'Standard'. Increase the size of the warehouse to Large.**
- E. Enable multi-cluster warehouse for 'REPORTING' with a minimum of 2 clusters and a maximum of 4 clusters. Set the scaling policy to 'Economy'.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option C is the most effective solution. Enabling a multi-cluster warehouse allows Snowflake to automatically scale out by adding more compute resources when the load increases. Setting the scaling policy to 'Standard' prioritizes performance over cost, ensuring that new clusters are started quickly when needed. Increasing the warehouse size to 'Large' provides more resources to each individual cluster. Option A only increases the warehouse size but doesn't address concurrency. Option B uses the 'Economy' scaling policy, which might delay the creation of new clusters, thus not solving the performance issue. Option D only addresses inactivity and identifies long-running queries but doesn't resolve the resource contention. Option E relies on manual intervention, which is not ideal for consistently addressing peak hour performance issues.

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

You are tasked with creating an external stage pointing to an Azure Blob Storage container. You need to choose the MOST SECURE method for authentication. Which combination of the following options provides the highest level of security for accessing data in the Azure Blob Storage from Snowflake? (Select TWO)

- **A. Using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) to authenticate Snowflake.**
- B. Using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token with limited permissions and expiry.
- C. Using a storage account access key directly in the stage definition.
- D. Granting 'READ' permissions to the 'PUBLIC' container in Azure Blob Storage.
- **E. Creating a Managed Identity for Snowflake to access Azure Blob Storage.**

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

Options C and E provide the most secure ways to access Azure Blob Storage. Using Azure AD authentication and Managed Identity eliminates the need to store credentials within Snowflake, leveraging Azure's security mechanisms for authentication and authorization. Option A is insecure as it involves storing a long-term secret directly in the stage definition. Option B, while better than Option A, still involves managing and rotating SAS tokens. Option D is extremely insecure, making the data publicly accessible.

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

What parameter is used to define how long Time Travel can be used to access a table?

- A. TIMEZONE
- B. DATE\_OUTPUT\_FORMAT
- **C. DATA\_RETENTION\_TIME\_IN\_DAYS**
- D. USE\_CACHED\_RESULT

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The DATA\_RETENTION\_TIME\_IN\_DAYS parameter controls the Time Travel retention period for Snowflake objects such as tables, schemas, and databases. It specifies the number of days that historical data (prior versions of rows or dropped objects) is retained and accessible via Time Travel. Within this retention window, users can query data "as of" a previous time, restore dropped objects, or clone objects at a historical point.

DATE\_OUTPUT\_FORMAT determines the display format for date values and is unrelated to historical retention. TIMEZONE affects how timestamps are interpreted and displayed, not how long data history is preserved. USE\_CACHED\_RESULT governs whether Snowflake may return cached query results, not Time Travel behavior.

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