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Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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	• 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 (Q202-Q207):

NEW QUESTION # 202
You are using a virtual warehouse 'X-SMALL' to load data from a large CSV file (50GB) residing in an external stage into a Snowflake table. During the data loading process, you observe that the warehouse is consistently running at 100% utilization, and the loading process is taking an unacceptably long time. Identify the strategies that can improve data loading performance (Multiple Answers Possible).

- A. Use the 'VALIDATE' function before loading to ensure data quality, which will speed up the loading process.
- B. Increase the virtual warehouse size to 'MEDIUM' or larger.
- C. Partition the Snowflake table based on a relevant column in the CSV file before loading the data.
- D. Compress the CSV file using gzip or bzip2 before uploading it to the external stage.
- E. Split the large CSV file into smaller files and load them in parallel.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
Increasing the warehouse size (Option A) provides more compute resources for the data loading process, leading to faster performance. Splitting the large CSV file into smaller files (Option B) allows Snowflake to load the data in parallel, leveraging the distributed architecture. Compressing the CSV file (Option E) reduces the amount of data that needs to be transferred from the external stage, resulting in faster load times. 'VALIDATE function checks data quality but doesn't improve loading speed (Option C). Partitioning before loading is not a valid operation; it can be done after loading if needed based on query patterns (Option D).

NEW QUESTION # 203
A data engineer needs to grant SELECT privileges on all tables within a newly created schema named 'SALES DATA' to a role called 'ANALYST ROLE'. However, new tables may be added to this schema in the future. What is the most efficient and secure way to achieve this, ensuring that future tables automatically inherit the necessary permissions?

- A. Use a stored procedure to automatically grant the SELECT privilege to 'ANALYST ROLE whenever a new table is created in the 'SALES DATA' schema.
- B. Grant 'SELECT privilege to the PUBLIC role on all tables within the 'SALES_DATX schema.

- C. Grant the USAGE privilege on the database containing the schema and SELECT privilege on `FUTURE GRANTS for tables in 'SALES DATA' to the 'ANALYST ROLE using 'GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE TO ROLE ANALYST ROLE; GRANT SELECT ON FUTURE TABLES IN SCHEMA SALES DATA TO ROLE ANALYST ROLE;'
- D. Grant SELECT privilege to `ANALYST ROLE directly on each table using `GRANT SELECT ON TABLE ... TO ROLE ANALYST ROLE;' after table creation.
- E. Create a custom role that inherits from 'ANALYST ROLE and grant 'SELECT privilege on all tables to this new role.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Using GRANT SELECT ON FUTURE TABLES' ensures that any new tables created in the schema automatically inherit the SELECT privilege for the specified role. Option A requires manual intervention for each new table. Options C and E are unnecessarily complex. Option D poses a security risk by granting privileges to the PUBLIC role.

NEW QUESTION # 204
A data analyst wants to clone the 'SALES DB' database to create a development environment called "DEV SALES DB'. The analyst needs to ensure that all schemas within 'SALES DB' , including custom schemas with data, are replicated in the clone, and that the clone operates as a completely independent database. Which of the following sequence of commands is the most efficient and reliable way to achieve this?

- A. CREATE DATABASE DEV SALES DB CLONE SALES DB COPY GRANTS;
- B. BACKUP DATABASE SALES DB TO S3; RESTORE DATABASE DEV SALES DB FROM S3;
- C. CREATE OR REPLACE DATABASE DEV SALES DBAS COPY OF SALES DB;
- D. CREATE DATABASE CREATE SCHEMA CREATE SCHEMA Repeat for all schemas in SALES_DB; Manually copy data into each table.
- E. CREATE DATABASE DEV SALES DB CLONE SALES DB;

Answer: E

Explanation:
'CREATE DATABASE CLONE SALES_DB;' is the correct and most efficient way to clone a database in Snowflake. It creates a point-in-time snapshot clone of the entire database, including all schemas, tables, and other objects. Option A is manual and highly inefficient. Option C involves backups and restores, which are not the intended approach for cloning within Snowflake.
Option D's syntax is incorrect as 'AS COPY OF is not a valid clause, and 'COPY GRANTS' with clone may not be relevant here.

NEW QUESTION # 205
A Snowflake table 'ORDERS' contains a 'ORDER DATE' column of data type DATE. You need to write a query that returns the order count for each month in the year 2023. Which of the following SQL snippets is MOST efficient and accurate for achieving this?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
DATE TRIJNC is the most efficient way to truncate dates to a specified level (month in this case) and allows for accurate grouping (C). It also takes advantage of Snowflake's date functions optimized for performance. Using MONTH and YEAR (A, B) are functional, but less performant than DATE TRUNC. While D works, converting to a CHAR and then grouping is less efficient. E retrieves the month name, which wasn't the requirement, and month names may not group correctly due to localization settings. Using BETWEEN on the DATE column is also more efficient than extracting year and comparing as it leverages indexing when available.

NEW QUESTION # 206

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 # 207
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