

Free PDF Quiz Snowflake - SOL-C01 - Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Authoritative Test Topics Pdf



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Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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SOL-C01 Demo Test - Study SOL-C01 Group

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all efforts and resources to pass this challenging SOL-C01 exam. You should also keep in mind that to get success in the Snowflake SOL-C01 exam is not an easy task.

Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q119-Q124):

NEW QUESTION # 119

A data engineer executed several queries in Snowflake using Snowsight, and now needs to identify the specific queries that inserted data into the 'SALES TABLE' table within the 'SALES DB' database and 'PUBLIC' schema. Which Snowsight feature or filtering option within the Query History interface is MOST effective for achieving this?

- A. Filtering the Query History using the 'Query ID' field to narrow down the list.
- B. Filtering the Query History by the 'User' who executed the queries.
- C. Filtering the Query History by the 'Warehouse' used during query execution.
- D. Filtering the Query History by 'Status' to only show 'Successful' queries.
- E. **using the 'Text' filter in Query History with the search string 'INSERT INTO**

Answer: E

Explanation:

The 'Text' filter allows searching for specific strings within the SQL text of the queries. Searching for 'INSERT INTO SALES_DB.PUBLIC.SALES_TABLE' directly targets the queries inserting data into the specified table. While other filters may help narrow down the results, the 'Text' filter provides the most direct and efficient way to identify the relevant queries.

NEW QUESTION # 120

A data engineer accidentally drops a critical table named 'CUSTOMER DATA' in the 'SALES DB' database. They immediately realize the mistake. Which sequence of actions would be the MOST efficient and reliable way to restore the table using Snowflake's Time Travel feature, assuming the standard data retention period applies and the table hasn't been purged?

- A. Create a new table and then copy the data from a backup.
- B. Execute 'RESTORE TABLE SALES_DB.CUSTOMER DATA;'
- C. **Execute UNDROP TABLE SALES_DB.CUSTOMER DATA;**
- D. SALES_DB.CUSTOMER_DATA BEFORE(statement followed by renaming and then dropping the original table.
- E. Create a clone of the table from a point in time before the drop: 'CREATE TABLE AS (SELECT FROM

Answer: C

Explanation:

The `UNDROP TABLE` command is the fastest and most direct way to restore a recently dropped table within the Time Travel retention period. Option B requires finding the query ID and cloning, which is less efficient. Option C is not a valid Snowflake command. Option D relies on an external backup which is outside the scope of Time Travel.

NEW QUESTION # 121

Your team is loading data into Snowflake using Snowpipe. You've noticed that data loading is significantly slower than expected, even though your virtual warehouse is sized appropriately.

Which of the following factors could contribute to this performance bottleneck? (Select TWO)

- A. The IAM role used for accessing data in S3 has insufficient permissions.
- B. **The virtual warehouse is configured with auto-suspend, causing it to frequently start and stop.**
- C. **The files being loaded are very small (e.g., less than 1 MB) and numerous.**
- D. Snowpipe is configured to use the COPY INTO statement directly, bypassing the Snowpipe service.
- E. The Snowflake table has a clustering key that is poorly chosen, resulting in uneven data distribution.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Frequent auto-suspension of the virtual warehouse (A) will introduce latency as the warehouse needs to start up each time data is available. Loading many small files (B) can also create a bottleneck because of the overhead associated with processing each file. A poorly chosen clustering key (C) impacts query performance, not Snowpipe loading directly. Snowpipe uses COPY INTO

implicitly; (D) is contradictory. Insufficient IAM permissions (E) would prevent data loading altogether, not just slow it down.

NEW QUESTION # 122

Which types of stages are supported in Snowflake for data loading and unloading? (Select TWO)

- A. Internal Stages
- B. External Stages
- C. Managed Stages
- D. Permanent Stages
- E. Temporary Stages

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Snowflake supports two official stage types:

* Internal Stages - User stages, table stages, and named internal stages stored inside Snowflake.

* External Stages - Refer to cloud storage (S3, Azure Blob, GCS) using integration credentials.

Managed, permanent, and temporary stages are not official Snowflake classifications.

NEW QUESTION # 123

A data engineer needs to create a table in Snowflake to store JSON data from an external API.

The API returns a nested JSON structure that is frequently updated with new fields. Which data type is MOST suitable for storing this JSON data, and what are the key considerations for querying it efficiently?

- A. OBJECT. Suitable if the JSON structure is strictly defined and known in advance, allowing for optimized schema and query performance.
- B. VARIANT. **Query efficiency is achieved using dot notation and FLATTEN table function, but storage size might be larger than VARCHAR.**
- C. VARCHAR with a size large enough to accommodate the largest expected JSON document.
Query efficiency depends on using LIKE and SJBSTRING functions.
- D. ARRAY. Best suited if the primary structure is an array of similar JSON objects, allowing for easy iteration and filtering.
- E. BINARY. Suitable for storing raw JSON bytes. Requires custom conversion functions for querying, resulting in poor performance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

VARIANT is the most suitable data type for storing semi-structured data like JSON in Snowflake.

It automatically infers the schema and allows for flexible storage of evolving JSON structures. Dot notation and the FLATTEN table function enable efficient querying of nested fields. While storage might be larger than VARCHAR due to internal metadata, the ease of use and query performance benefits outweigh this cost in many scenarios. Other options are less suitable because VARCHAR requires string manipulation, OBJECT needs a predefined schema, ARRAY requires an array structure, and BINARY needs custom conversion.

NEW QUESTION # 124

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