Lab SOL-C01 Questions - Study SOL-C01 Reference

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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.

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Comprehensive Snowflake SOL-C01 Questions in PDF Format

To assist applicants preparing for the Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification (SOL-C01) real certification exam effectively, ValidDumps offers Snowflake SOL-C01 desktop practice test software and a web-based practice exam besides actual PDF SOL-C01 exam questions. These SOL-C01 Practice Exams replicate the Snowflake SOL-C01 real exam scenario and offer a trusted evaluation of your preparation. No internet connection is necessary to use the SOL-C01 Windows-based practice test software.

Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q169-Q174):

NEW QUESTION # 169
You have created a database 'reporting_db' with the role 'reporting_admin'. You now want to transfer the ownership of this database to a different role, Which of the following SQL statement or statements will correctly transfer ownership of the to 'security admin'?

- A.
```
REASSIGN OWNERSHIP OF DATABASE reporting_db TO ROLE security_admin;
```
- B.
```
ALTER DATABASE reporting_db TRANSFER OWNERSHIP TO ROLE security_admin;
```
- C.
```
MODIFY DATABASE reporting_db OWNER = security_admin;
```
- D.
```
ALTER DATABASE reporting_db OWNER TO ROLE security_admin;
```
- E.
```
GRANT OWNERSHIP ON DATABASE reporting_db TO ROLE security_admin;
```

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct way to transfer database ownership in Snowflake is using the 'ALTER DATABASE ... TRANSFER OWNERSHIP TO ROLE ...s command. `GRANT OWNERSHIP' only grants the privilege but doesn't transfer ownership. The syntax in options C, D and E are invalid in Snowflake for transferring ownership.

NEW QUESTION # 170
What are the key benefits of the Snowflake multi-cluster shared data architecture? (Select TWO).

- A. It allows for independent scaling of compute and storage.
- B. It offers near-unlimited concurrency and elasticity.
- C. It provides enhanced data security features.
- D. It optimizes data loading for unstructured data.
- E. It stores data in a columnar format to improve performance.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
The Snowflake multi-cluster shared data architecture separates compute and storage, enablingindependent scaling of each. Compute resources (virtual warehouses) operate independently from the centralized storage layer, allowing users to increase compute power without impacting storage costs-or vice versa. This flexibility provides major advantages for cost optimization and workload performance tuning.
The architecture also supportsnear-unlimited concurrency and elasticity. When many users or workloads run simultaneously, Snowflake can automatically add additional clusters to a multi-cluster warehouse, ensuring that no queries experience queuing or performance degradation. This capability is crucial for BI dashboards, ETL pipelines, and large organizations with varied usage patterns.
Columnar storage (option D) is indeed a Snowflake feature but is not unique to the multi-cluster architecture.
Enhanced security arrives via Snowflake's platform-wide mechanisms, not specifically because of multi- cluster architecture.

Unstructured data loading (option B) is also not governed by multi-cluster behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 171
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. Creating a Managed Identity for Snowflake to access Azure Blob Storage.
- B. Granting `READ permissions to the `PUBLIC' container in Azure Blob Storage.
- C. Using a storage account access key directly in the stage definition.
- D. Using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) to authenticate Snowflake.
- E. Using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token with limited permissions and expiry.

Answer: A,D

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 # 172
Which function in Snowflake Cortex LLM are Task Specific Function? (Select two)

- A. PARSE_DOCUMENT
- B. TRANSLATE
- C. CLASSIFY_TEXT / AI_CLASSIFY
- D. COUNT_TOKENS

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
Snowflake's Cortex LLM includestask-specific functions, meaning each performs a well-defined AI operation with predictable outputs. Examples include:
* TRANSLATE- Converts text between languages; deterministic and domain-independent.
* CLASSIFY_TEXT / AI_CLASSIFY- Assigns text to predefined categories, ideal for sentiment, topics, or routing tasks.
* PARSE_DOCUMENT- Extracts structured information from documents (PDFs, invoices, receipts, contracts) including layout-aware content.
These functions are optimized for reliability, reproducibility, and governance, making them suitable for production pipelines.
COUNT_TOKENSis not task-specific-it's a utility function used to estimate LLM token usage rather than perform a primary AI task.
Thus, TRANSLATE, CLASSIFY_TEXT, and PARSE_DOCUMENT are the correct task-specific functions.

NEW QUESTION # 173
You are working with a Snowflake database that contains sensitive personal data. You need to create a development environment for testing purposes, but you want to ensure that the personal data in the development environment is anonymized while maintaining referential integrity between tables. You have the following tables with foreign key relationships: 'CUSTOMERS' (CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, Email, Phone) 'ORDERS (OrderID, CustomerID, OrderDate, TotalAmount) Which of the following approaches would be the most secure and efficient for creating the anonymized development environment, while still enabling the referential integrity between the tables?

- A. Clone the 'CUSTOMERS and `ORDERS tables to the development environment. Then, manually update the FirstName, LastName, Email, and Phone columns in the `CUSTOMERS' table with dummy values.
- B. Clone the `CUSTOMERS and 'ORDERS' tables to the development environment. Create a new 'CUSTOMERS' table where FirstName, LastName, Email and Phone are masked and sequentially numbered 'CustomerID. Then Update CustomerID in the 'ORDERS' table according to new mapping
- C. Clone the 'CUSTOMERS' and 'ORDERS' tables to the development environment. Create masking policies on the

FirstName, LastName, Email, and Phone columns in the `CUSTOMERS table.
Replace the with sequential integers in a new 'CUSTOMERS table and then Update CustomerlD in the 'ORDERS' table according to new mapping.

- D. Clone the `CUSTOMERS and 'ORDERS' tables to the development environment. Create masking policies on the FirstName, LastName, Email, and Phone columns in the 'CUSTOMERS' table, and also create a sequence to renumber CustomerlD column.
- E. Export the data from the 'CUSTOMERS' and `ORDERS tables to cloud storage, anonymize the personal data during the export process, and then import the anonymized data into new tables in the development environment. Rebuild the table with new 'CustomerlD and then Update
'CustomerlD in the 'ORDERS' table according to new mapping.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option D represents the best balance of security, efficiency, and maintainability of referential integrity. Cloning the table and then creating a new table with masked data and sequential numbering will keep `ORDERS' and 'CUSTOMER referentially valid for testing. Options A and C involve manual processes, which are less secure and difficult to scale. Option B doesn't resolve the 'CUSTOMERID' problem when masking is required, but also ensures that it is updated with new sequential values in 'ORDER table, thus not the best answer. Option E relies on the masking of the columns but doesn't address changing the identifying `CUSTOMERID column.

NEW QUESTION # 174
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