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In order to help you control the SOL-C01 examination time, we have considerately designed a special timer to help your adjust the pace of answering the questions of the SOL-C01 study materials. Many people always are stopped by the difficult questions. Then they will fall into thoughts to try their best to answer the questions of the SOL-C01 Real Exam. But they forgot to answer the other questions, our SOL-C01 training guide can help you solve this problem and get used to the pace.

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	• 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 3	• 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 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 (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
You are designing a data warehouse in Snowflake and need to load data from various sources.
You have a table named 'staging_customers' that contains raw customer data. You want to create a new table named 'customers' that contains cleansed and transformed data from the
'staging _ customers' table. You need to perform the following transformations: 1) Convert the
'customer name' to uppercase. 2) Remove leading and trailing spaces from the 'customer address'. 3) Handle potential duplicate records based on the 'customer id' by only inserting the latest record (assuming 'load_date' indicates the load timestamp). Which of the following approaches, using a combination of CTAS (CREATE TABLE AS SELECT) and other Snowflake features, is the MOST efficient and recommended way to achieve this?

- A.
```
CREATE TABLE customers AS SELECT customer_id, UPPER(customer_name) AS customer_name, TRIM(customer_address) AS customer_address FROM staging_customers WHERE load_date
IN (SELECT MAX(load_date) FROM staging_customers GROUP BY customer_id);
```
- B.
```
CREATE TABLE customers AS SELECT DISTINCT customer_id, UPPER(customer_name) AS customer_name, TRIM(customer_address) AS customer_address FROM staging_customers
ORDER BY load_date DESC;
```
- C.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE customers AS SELECT customer_id, UPPER(customer_name) AS customer_name, TRIM(customer_address) AS customer_address FROM staging_customers
QUALIFY ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY customer_id ORDER BY load_date DESC) = 1;
```
- D.
```
CREATE TABLE customers AS SELECT customer_id, UPPER(customer_name) AS customer_name, TRIM(customer_address) AS customer_address FROM staging_customers
GROUP BY customer_id, customer_name, customer_address HAVING MAX(load_date);
```
- E.
```
CREATE TABLE customers AS SELECT customer_id, UPPER(customer_name) AS customer_name, TRIM(customer_address) AS customer_address FROM staging_customers;
DELETE FROM customers WHERE customer_id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM customers GROUP BY customer_id HAVING COUNT( ) > 1);
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A is the MOST efficient and recommended approach- It combines CTAS with the
'QUALIFY clause and 'ROW NUMBER()' window function to perform the transformations and deduplication in a single step. The 'QUALIFY clause filters the results based on the row number within each partition (customer_id), ensuring that only the row with the highest 'load_date' is included. Using window functions within a CTAS statement is highly optimized in Snowflake.
Option B is incorrect because 'GROUP BY with doesnt guarantee that all other columns will correspond to the record with the maximum load_date for that customer_id. Option C can unexpected results, as the subquery might return multiple maximum load dates for different customer IDs_ Option D only uses 'DISTINCT and 'ORDER BY , which does not correctly handle duplicate records and only sorts the end result Option E creates the table first, then attempts to delete duplicates, which is less efficient than doing it in a single CTAS statement.

NEW QUESTION # 71
Which Snowflake architectural layer is responsible for persistent storage of customer data?

- A. Database Storage Layer
- B. Cloud Services Layer
- C. Virtual Warehouse Layer
- D. Query Processing Layer

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Database Storage Layer is responsible for persistently storing all customer data in Snowflake. This layer automatically manages micro-partitioning, compression, and metadata. Data is stored in optimized, columnar formats inside cloud object storage (AWS S3, Azure Blob Storage, or GCP Storage). Users cannot manipulate physical storage directly; access is only through SQL operations. Other layers serve different purposes: Cloud Services manages metadata and orchestration, Query Processing Layer executes workloads, and Virtual Warehouses provide compute but do not store data.

NEW QUESTION # 72
What is the purpose of the USE SCHEMA command in Snowflake?

- A. To modify the schema structure in a session
- B. To take ownership of an existing schema
- C. To set the current schema for a session
- D. To create a new schema in a database

Answer: C

Explanation:
The USE SCHEMA command sets the active schema context for the current session. After it is executed, any unqualified object names (for example, SELECT * FROM my_table) are resolved within that schema. This reduces the need to fully qualify object names with database and schema each time and ensures that statements reference the expected logical container.
CREATE SCHEMA is used to create a new schema. ALTER SCHEMA and GRANT OWNERSHIP are used to modify schema properties or transfer ownership, respectively. USE SCHEMA does not alter structure or ownership; it simply changes the context in which subsequent SQL statements are interpreted.

NEW QUESTION # 73
Which SQL function is used to parse a string as JSON data within a Snowflake query?

- A. PARSE_JSON()
- B. CONVERT_JSON()
- C. TO_JSON()
- D. EXTRACT_JSON()

Answer: A

Explanation:
ThePARSE_JSON()function converts a valid JSON string into aVARIANTvalue. This allows Snowflake to store and query nested, hierarchical data using dot and bracket notation.
Example:
SELECT PARSE_JSON('{"name":"John","age":30}') AS data;
After parsing, fields can be accessed like:
data:name or data['age']
Incorrect options:
* TO_JSON()converts VARIANT to a JSON string (opposite direction).
* CONVERT_JSONandEXTRACT_JSONare not Snowflake functions.
PARSE_JSON is essential for dynamically loading, transforming, or analyzing JSON content from files, streams, or external applications.

NEW QUESTION # 74
A data engineer is tasked with designing a Snowflake solution for a financial services company that needs to perform real-time fraud detection. The solution needs to leverage external models trained in Python using Snowpark ML and ingest data from various sources, including Kafka streams and S3 buckets. Which of the following architectural choices would best leverage the Snowflake A1 Data Cloud capabilities for this scenario?

- A. Use Snowflake's Streamlit integration for real-time data visualization of Kafka streams, and use Snowpark ML to deploy and manage models directly within Snowflake, loading data from S3 via COPY INTO.
- B. Employ Snowflake's Snowpipe for Kafka integration, use Snowflake Tasks to schedule data loading from S3, and leverage Snowflake's native SQL capabilities for fraud detection without employing external models.
- C. Utilize Snowflake's Snowpark ML to deploy and manage models directly within Snowflake, integrate with Kafka using Snowflake Kafka connector, and use external tables for S3 data access.
- D. Use Snowflake external functions to call a separate SageMaker endpoint for model inference and load data from Kafka using Snowpipe and S3 using COPY INTO.
- E. Create a separate Spark cluster to process Kafka streams and use the Snowflake Spark connector to write the processed data to Snowflake. Use COPY INTO for S3 data, and deploy the ML model using Snowflake external functions calling a Databricks cluster.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Option B and E offer the best solutions. Option B leverages Snowflake's Snowpark ML for model management within Snowflake, Snowflake Kafka connector for direct Kafka integration, and external tables to avoid data duplication for S3. Option E complements B by adding Streamlit integration for Real Time Visualization of Kafka Streams. Option A, C and D introduce unnecessary external dependencies (SageMaker, Spark, Databricks) and don't fully utilize Snowflake's native capabilities for data processing and ML model deployment. Choosing native capabilities minimizes complexity and operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 75
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