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Accurate Answers and Realistic Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Questions for Your Best Preparation

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

NEW QUESTION # 159

When loading data into a table using the COPY INTO command, what is the default error-handling setting?

- A. SKIP_FILE
- B. CONTINUE
- C. VALIDATE
- **D. ABORT_STATEMENT**

Answer: D

Explanation:

By default, Snowflake uses `ON_ERROR = ABORT_STATEMENT` for COPY INTO. This means that if a single row fails to load due to issues such as type mismatches or malformed data, Snowflake immediately stops the entire load operation. This behavior ensures data integrity by preventing partial or incomplete loads when errors occur.

Other error-handling modes must be explicitly specified: CONTINUE skips erroneous rows, SKIP_FILE skips whole files with errors, and VALIDATE is part of the validation mode feature, not a default COPY behavior.

Thus, unless explicitly changed, COPY INTO always uses ABORT_STATEMENT.

NEW QUESTION # 160

What information can be accessed using the Snowsight Monitoring tab?

- A. Query execution history
- **B. Virtual warehouse usage metrics**
- C. Database schema changes history
- D. Database Time Travel snapshots

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Snowsight Monitoring tab provides a centralized view of virtual warehouse usage metrics, enabling administrators and developers to evaluate how compute resources are being consumed. This includes critical insights such as credit usage, query load, concurrency levels, average queue times, execution durations, and auto-scaling activity (for multi-cluster warehouses). These metrics help determine whether a warehouse is correctly sized, whether concurrency issues are occurring, or whether workloads require scaling up or adding clusters.

Query history is available in a different section-"Activity # Query History"-not under Monitoring. Time Travel snapshots are not visualized within Monitoring; Time Travel is controlled via retention parameters and accessed with SQL (AT/BEFORE clauses). Schema change history is also not part of Monitoring and instead is discoverable through ACCOUNT_USAGE or specific metadata views.

The Monitoring tab exists specifically to help evaluate warehouse performance and resource consumption, enabling optimization of compute spending and better workload management.

NEW QUESTION # 161

A data engineering team is tasked with building a data pipeline that ingests semi-structured data (JSON) from various sources into Snowflake. They want to optimize query performance on this data. Which of the following techniques would be MOST effective in improving query performance when querying the JSON data in Snowflake?

- **A. Parse the JSON data during ingestion and flatten it into relational tables with appropriate data types, creating indexes on frequently queried columns.**
- B. Create a separate virtual warehouse specifically for querying the JSON data, regardless of the data structure.
- C. Store the JSON data as a string and use regular expressions to extract the required information during query time.
- D. Load the entire JSON document as a single VARIANT column and query it directly using SQL functions like 'GET' and 'PATH'.
- E. Use Snowflake's search optimization service only after understanding the most common search patterns in the JSON data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option B provides the best performance. Flattening the JSON data into relational tables allows Snowflake's query optimizer to take advantage of indexes and statistics. Option A can be slow for complex queries due to the overhead of parsing JSON on the fly.

Option C is inefficient due to the cost of regular expression processing. Option D doesn't address the underlying issue of data

structure. Option E, using search optimization service, is helpful but it works after parsing and only on specific search patterns. Structuring the data beforehand is more efficient. The best solution will depend on the JSON Structure.

NEW QUESTION # 162

What are characteristics of the Snowflake Platform? (Select TWO).

- A. There is no infrastructure to provision and maintain.
- B. Snowflake can run on private infrastructures on-premises.
- C. Snowflake supports column-level security not row-level security.
- D. Snowflake is responsible for all data security.
- E. Snowflake handles platform maintenance, management, and upgrades.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Snowflake is a fully managed, cloud-native platform that automates nearly all infrastructure tasks. Two defining characteristics are:

1. Snowflake handles platform maintenance, management, and upgrades.

Snowflake automatically performs software updates, scaling operations, tuning, optimization, and patching.

Users never need to upgrade hardware, install software, or manage clusters.

2. There is no infrastructure for customers to provision and maintain.

All compute, storage, and services run on public clouds (AWS, Azure, GCP). Snowflake abstracts the underlying infrastructure completely, eliminating the need for customers to manage VMs, disks, clusters, or networking.

Incorrect options:

* Snowflake supports both column-level security (via masking policies) and row-level security (via row access policies).

* Snowflake is not responsible for all data security—customers must configure RBAC, masking, and governance.

* Snowflake does not run on-premises; it is exclusively cloud-based.

Thus, options C and D correctly describe Snowflake platform characteristics.

NEW QUESTION # 163

In a Snowflake Notebook, you're attempting to read data from a Snowflake table named

'CUSTOMER_DATA' into a Pandas DataFrame for further analysis. The table contains a column named of data type TIMESTAMP NTZ. Which of the following Python code snippets will successfully read the data and preserve the 'CREATED_AT' column as a datetime object in the DataFrame?

```
☐ """python import snowflake.connector import pandas as pd ctx = snowflake.connector.connect(...) cs = ctx.cursor() cs.execute("SELECT FROM CUSTOMER_DATA") df = cs.fetch_pandas_all() """
```

```
☐ """python import snowflake.connector import pandas as pd ctx = snowflake.connector.connect(...) cs = ctx.cursor() cs.execute("SELECT FROM CUSTOMER_DATA") df = pd.DataFrame(cs.fetchall(), columns=[col[0] for col in cs.description]) df["CREATED_AT"] = pd.to_datetime(df["CREATED_AT"]) """
```

```
☐ """python import snowflake.connector import pandas as pd ctx = snowflake.connector.connect(...) cs = ctx.cursor() cs.execute("SELECT FROM CUSTOMER_DATA") df = cs.fetch_pandas_all() df["CREATED_AT"] = df["CREATED_AT"].astype('datetime64[ns]') """
```

```
☐ """python import snowflake.connector import pandas as pd ctx = snowflake.connector.connect(...) cs = ctx.cursor() sql = "SELECT FROM CUSTOMER_DATA" df = pd.read_sql(sql, ctx) """
```

```
☐ """python import snowflake.connector import pandas as pd ctx = snowflake.connector.connect(...) cs = ctx.cursor() cs.execute("SELECT CAST(CREATED_AT AS STRING), FROM CUSTOMER_DATA") df = cs.fetch_pandas_all() """
```

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Options A and D are the most efficient and correct. automatically handles the conversion of Snowflake TIMESTAMP NTZ to Pandas datetime objects. Option D `pd.read_sql` using the connection context is also good, which handles the conversion automatically as well. Option B fetches the data as tuples, requiring manual column naming and datetime conversion, and it is inefficient. Option C requires to work correctly. Option E cast timestamp column explicitly and defeats purpose.

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There are answers and questions provided to give an explicit explanation.

- [illegible]

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