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Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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 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 4	<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.

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

What is the purpose of Time Travel?

- A. To automatically manage timestamp data types
- **B. To allow users to access historical data**
- C. To ensure that users' data can be recovered at any time
- D. To facilitate the loading of historical data into Snowflake

Answer: B

Explanation:

Time Travel enables Snowflake users to query, clone, or restore historical versions of data. This includes retrieving previous states of tables, schemas, or databases—even after updates, deletes, or drops. Time Travel operates within a retention period (default: 1 day, up to 90 days on higher editions).

Users can query historical data using the AS OF or BEFORE clause, restore dropped objects, and clone databases at specific points in time for backup or analysis.

Time Travel does not automatically manage timestamp data types. It does not guarantee indefinite recovery—after the retention window expires, data moves into Fail-safe. It also is not primarily designed for loading historical datasets; its purpose is to access past states of Snowflake-managed data.

Thus, the correct purpose is to enable access to historical data inside Snowflake.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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?

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

Answer: C,D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 43

A data engineer is tasked with ensuring that only authorized personnel can access sensitive data within a Snowflake database named 'SALES DB'. They need to implement a row-level security policy that filters rows based on the current user's role. A table named 'CUSTOMER DATA' exists with a column named 'REGION'. Which of the following steps is the MOST effective and secure way to achieve this, considering minimal administrative overhead and leveraging Snowflake's built-in features?

- A. Create a stored procedure that dynamically generates SQL queries based on the current user's role and executes them against 'CUSTOMER DATA'.
- **B. Create a row access policy on the 'CUSTOMER DATA' table that filters rows based on the current user's role and the**

'REGION' column.

- C. Create a masking policy on the 'REGION' column that replaces values with NULL based on the current user's role.
- D. Create a view that joins 'CUSTOMER DATA' with 'INFORMATION SCHEMA.APPLICABLE ROLES' and applies a filter based on the current user's role and the 'REGION' column.
- E. Implement a custom application logic layer that retrieves all data from 'CUSTOMER_DATA' and filters it based on the user's role before displaying it.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Row access policies provide the most secure and manageable way to implement row-level security in Snowflake. They are tightly integrated with the database and enforce access control at the data level, reducing the risk of data leakage and simplifying administration. Options A, B, C and E are either less efficient, less secure, or more complex to manage.

NEW QUESTION # 44

What is a fully qualified name in Snowflake used for?

- A. To store data in tables
- **B. To uniquely identify database objects**
- C. To manage user permissions
- D. To configure network settings

Answer: B

Explanation:

A fully qualified name uniquely identifies Snowflake objects by specifying database.schema.object. This prevents ambiguity when multiple schemas or databases contain objects with identical names. Fully qualified names ensure that SQL statements operate on the intended object. They are not used for storing data, managing permissions, or configuring network settings. Their core purpose is precise object identification.

NEW QUESTION # 45

What is the typical syntax for using the LIMIT clause to retrieve the first 10 rows of a table named employees?

- A. SELECT LIMIT 10 * FROM employees;
- B. SELECT * FROM employees WHERE LIMIT 10;
- **C. SELECT * FROM employees LIMIT 10;**
- D. LIMIT 10 SELECT * FROM employees;

Answer: C

Explanation:

The LIMIT clause is used to restrict the number of rows returned by a query. The correct syntax in Snowflake is:

SELECT * FROM employees LIMIT 10;

This retrieves the first 10 rows of the result set. LIMIT appears at the end of the SELECT statement.

Snowflake follows a SQL syntax similar to MySQL/PostgreSQL regarding LIMIT usage.

Incorrect forms include:

- * Using LIMIT before SELECT
- * Embedding LIMIT inside WHERE
- * Reversing the order of SELECT and LIMIT

LIMIT is frequently used for sampling, record previewing, debugging, and exploratory analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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