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>> SOL-C01最新題庫資源 <<

高質量的SOL-C01最新題庫資源和準確的Snowflake認證培訓 - 通過無憂 Snowflake Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification

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Snowflake SOL-C01 考試大綱：

主題	簡介

主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 3	• 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.
主題 4	• 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.

最新的 SnowPro Advanced SOL-C01 免費考試真題 (Q215-Q220):

問題 #215
You are working with a very large table 'TRANSACTIONS' and need to improve the performance of queries that filter data based on a specific range of transaction timestamps. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate Snowflake feature to optimize these queries, and why?

- A. Using a Snowflake Sequence to generate sequential transaction IDs, as this will automatically improve query performance.
- B. Converting the table to a transient table to reduce metadata overhead.
- C. Creating a Search Optimization Service on the table, as this can significantly accelerate point lookup and range queries.
- D. Repartitioning the table daily to ensure even data distribution across micro-partitions.
- E. Creating a standard B-tree index on the transaction timestamp column.

答案：C

解題說明：
The Search Optimization Service (SOS) is specifically designed to accelerate point lookup and range queries on large tables. SOS automatically creates and manages search access paths based on common query patterns, making it significantly more efficient than a standard index, which Snowflake doesn't directly support. Sequences don't inherently improve query performance. Snowflake doesn't support manual repartitioning. Transient tables affect data recovery, not query performance.

問題 #216
Which feature does Snowsight provide for query management?

- A. Pre-built queries only
- B. Manual data storage configuration
- C. An intuitive SQL editor for writing and running queries
- D. Limited to simple queries

答案：C

解題說明：
Snowsight includes a modern, fully capableSQL editordesigned for rich query development, execution, and analysis. The editor offers features such as syntax highlighting, intelligent auto-complete, contextual error display, and result-set visualization. Users can organize work with worksheets, folders, tagging, and versioning-like behavior.
Snowsight is built for both simple and complex SQL workloads. It supports multi-statement execution, script- like workflows, stored procedure development, materialized views, and advanced analytics queries.
Unsupported options include:
* Manual data storage configuration: Snowflake abstracts storage management completely.
* Pre-built queries only: Snowsight allows fully custom SQL.
* Limited to simple queries: It supports enterprise workloads, BI query chains, and operational SQL.

問題 #217
You have a Snowflake virtual warehouse named 'COMPUTE that is experiencing performance issues during peak hours. The workload consists of a mix of complex analytical queries and high- volume data loading operations. To optimize performance, you want to implement resource monitoring and auto- scaling. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective?

- A. Enable auto-suspend on 'COMPUTE_WH' to minimize costs during idle periods.
- B. Increase the size of 'COMPUTE_WH' to a larger T-shirt size (e.g., from Medium to Large).
- C. Implement workload management rules to prioritize analytical queries over data loading operations.
- D. Create a resource monitor that triggers notifications when the warehouse's credit consumption exceeds a certain threshold.
- E. Create separate virtual warehouses for analytical queries and data loading, configure auto-scaling on each warehouse, and use resource monitors to control credit consumption.

答案：E

解題說明：
Option D provides the most effective solution. Separating workloads onto dedicated warehouses allows for independent scaling and optimization. Auto-scaling ensures that each warehouse can adjust its resources dynamically to meet the demands of its specific workload. Resource monitors help control costs and prevent runaway credit consumption. While increasing warehouse size (A) might improve performance, it's not as targeted as workload separation. Resource monitors and auto-suspend (B and C) are helpful but don't address the core issue of workload contention.
Workload management rules (E) can help prioritize, but don't scale resources dynamically.

問題 #218
Given a table named MY_TABLE, which SQL statement would create a clone named MY_TABLE_CLONE?

- A. CREATE TABLE MY_TABLE_CLONE CLONE MY_TABLE;
- B. RESTORE TABLE MY_TABLE TO MY_TABLE_CLONE;
- C. COPY TABLE MY_TABLE TO MY_TABLE_CLONE;
- D. BACKUP TABLE MY_TABLE TO MY_TABLE_CLONE;

答案：A

解題說明：
The correct SQL syntax to create a zero-copy clone of an existing table is:
CREATE TABLE MY_TABLE_CLONE CLONE MY_TABLE;
This command instantly creates a new table that references the same underlying micro-partitions as the original. Because of Snowflake'smetadata-only cloning, no storage is consumed at the time of creation.
Storage only increases when either the original or the clone diverges through DML operations, following acopy-on-writemodel.
Cloning is available for multiple object types-tables, schemas, databases, stages, streams, tasks, and more.
This capability enables rapid creation of development sandboxes, QA environments, rollback copies, or controlled experimentation without duplicating data.
Incorrect options:
* "COPY TABLE" is not a valid Snowflake command.
* BACKUP/RESTORE are not Snowflake SQL commands.
* RESTORE applies only to Time Travel or Fail-safe, not to cloning.
Thus, the CLONE keyword is the only correct method for zero-copy duplication.

問題 #219
You need to transfer ownership of a table named 'CUSTOMER DATA' in the 'SALES' schema of the 'RETAIL DB' database from the 'ANALYST ROLE' to the 'DATA ENGINEER ROLE'. However,
'DATA ENGINEER ROLE already has the 'SELECT' privilege on the table. You want to achieve this transfer with minimal downtime and ensure that the 'DATA ENGINEER ROLE retains all existing privileges after the ownership transfer. Which command is the most efficient and correct way to accomplish this?

- A.

- B.
  ○ REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON TABLE RETAIL_DB.SALES.CUSTOMER_DATA FROM ROLE ANALYST_ROLE; GRANT OWNERSHIP ON TABLE RETAIL_DB.SALES.CUSTOMER_DATA TO ROLE DATA_ENGINEER_ROLE COPY CURRENT GRANTS;
- C.
  ```
  ```
- D.
  ```
  GRANT OWNERSHIP ON TABLE RETAIL_DB.SALES.CUSTOMER_DATA TO ROLE DATA_ENGINEER_ROLE COPY CURRENT GRANTS;
  ```
- E.
  ```
  GRANT OWNERSHIP ON TABLE RETAIL_DB.SALES.CUSTOMER_DATA TO ROLE DATA_ENGINEER_ROLE REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES FROM ROLE ANALYST_ROLE;
  ```

答案：D

解題說明：
The `GRANT OWNERSHIP ... COPY CURRENT GRANTS command atomically transfers ownership and retains all existing privileges. Option A would revoke all privileges from the original owner, not what was asked. Option B will have syntax error as you cannot REVOKE OWNERSHIP. Option D does not exist, so this command fails. Option E revokes the original user's privs. The copy grants feature preserves already granted privileges.

問題 #220
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