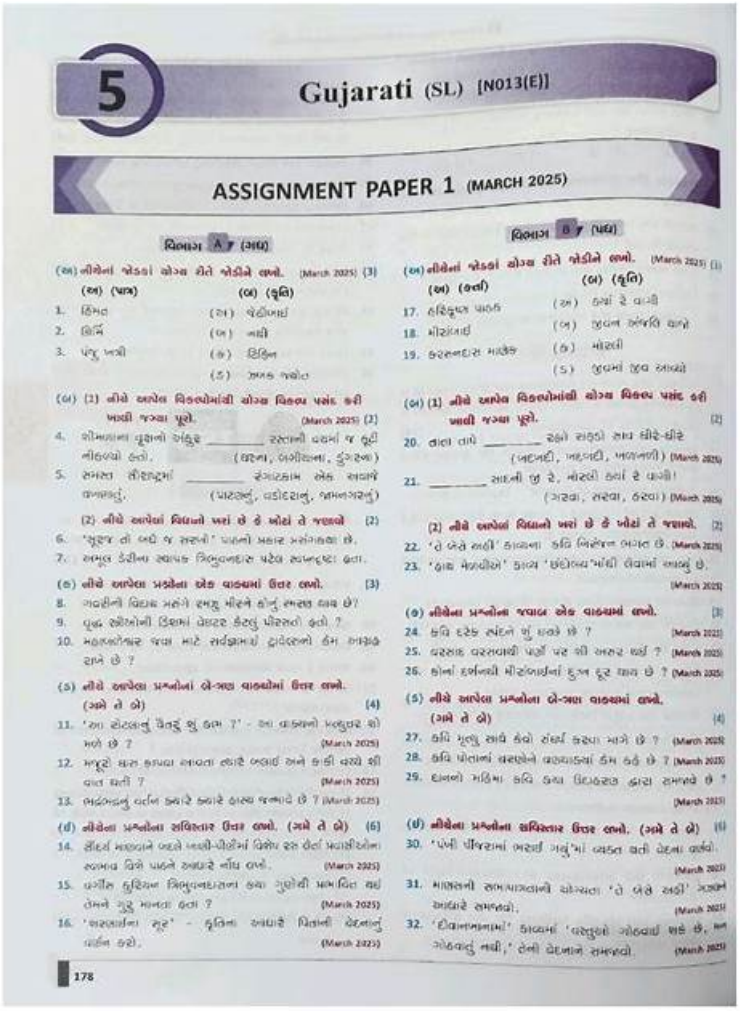
2026 100% Free SOL-C01–Valid 100% Free Exam Collection Pdf | Latest Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Exam Vce



5 Gujarati (SL) [N013(E)]

ASSIGNMENT PAPER 1 (MARCH 2025)

What's more, part of that DumpsActual SOL-C01 dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OudNB171svo2oYC5zobjWBkGF07Qr7Y_

New latest Snowflake SOL-C01 valid exam study guide can help you exam in short time. Candidates can save a lot time and energy on preparation. It is a shortcut for puzzled examinees to purchase SOL-C01 valid exam study guide. If you choose our products, you only need to practice questions several times repeatedly before the real test. Our products are high-quality and high passing rate, and then you will obtain many better opportunities.

Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 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.

Topic 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.
Topic 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.

Latest SOL-C01 Exam Vce - SOL-C01 Valid Test Prep

They work together and strive hard to maintain the top standard of Snowflake SOL-C01 exam practice questions all the time. So you rest assured that with the SOL-C01 Exam Dumps you will ace your Snowflake SOL-C01 exam preparation and feel confident to solve all questions in the final Snowflake SOL-C01 exam.

Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81
What does "warehouse scaling in/out" refer to in Snowflake?

- A. Changing the size of the warehouse (e.g., from Small to Medium or Vice Versa).
- B. Changing the region of the warehouse
- C. Moving data between different storage locations
- D. Adjusting the number of clusters in a multi-cluster warehouse.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Scaling in/outrefers tohorizontal scaling, which is available only inmulti-cluster warehouses. When Snowflake scalesout, additional compute clusters are added automatically to handle high concurrency, preventing query queuing. When load decreases, Snowflake scalesin, reducing cluster count to save compute credits.
This differs fromscaling up/down, which refers to changing warehouse size (X-Small # Small # Medium).
Vertical scaling increases compute resources for a single cluster but does not improve concurrency for simultaneous workloads.
Scaling in/out is valuable for BI dashboards, workloads with many simultaneous users, peak-hour query loads, and applications requiring consistent performance under high concurrency.
Changing regions is an account-level configuration and unrelated to warehouse scaling.

NEW QUESTION # 82
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. Using a storage account access key directly in the stage definition.
- B. Using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token with limited permissions and expiry.
- C. Creating a Managed Identity for Snowflake to access Azure Blob Storage.
- D. Using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) to authenticate Snowflake.
- E. Granting `READ permissions to the `PUBLIC' container in Azure Blob Storage.

Answer: C,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 # 83
A Snowflake administrator wants to ensure that all newly created schemas in a specific database automatically inherit certain grants (e.g., 'SELECT' privilege on all tables in the schema to a reporting role). Which of the following approaches is the MOST suitable to accomplish this?

- A. Use the 'DEFAULT_PRIVILEGES' parameter at the database level to automatically grant the desired privileges on future schemas and their objects.
- B. Manually execute GRANT FUTURE GRANTS' statements after each schema creation to grant the desired privileges.
- C. Create a stored procedure that is automatically executed after each 'CREATE SCHEMA' statement using a Snowflake Task.
- D. Schedule a periodic Snowflake Task to search for recently created schemas and grant needed permissions.
- E. Implement a custom event listener that triggers upon schema creation and executes the necessary GRANT statements.

Answer: A

Explanation:
'DEFAULT PRIVILEGES is the intended and most efficient mechanism for automatically granting privileges on future objects within schemas. Options A, C, D, and E are more complex and less efficient. Option D requires manual execution each time. Option A requires more overhead.
Option C is not available in Snowflake. Option E has a delay before new permissions are granted and can be a performance overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 84
What information can be accessed using the Snowsight Monitoring tab?

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

Answer: D

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 # 85
What is the purpose of Time Travel?

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

Answer: C

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 doesnotautomatically 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 # 86
.....

If our Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification guide torrent can't help you pass the exam, we will refund you in full. If only the client provide the exam certificate and the scanning copy or the screenshot of the failure score of SOL-C01 Exam, we will refund the client immediately. The procedure of refund is very simple. The client can contact us by sending mails or contact us online. We will solve your problem as quickly as we can and provide the best service. Our after-sales service is great as we can solve your problem quickly and won't let your money be wasted.