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## Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

- 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.

## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

### NEW QUESTION # 76

What is the purpose of the "auto-suspend" feature in Snowflake virtual warehouses?

- A. To automatically add more nodes to the warehouse
- **B. To automatically shut down the warehouse after a period of inactivity**
- C. To automatically increase the size of the warehouse during peak load
- D. To automatically reduce the number of clusters

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The auto-suspend feature saves compute costs by automatically suspending a warehouse when it becomes idle for a configured period. Since Snowflake charges for compute time while a warehouse is running, auto-suspend prevents unnecessary credit consumption by stopping the warehouse when no queries are executing.

The warehouse can resume automatically when a new query is submitted, provided auto-resume is enabled.

Auto-suspend does not change warehouse size (scaling up/down) nor adjust clusters in a multi-cluster warehouse (scaling in/out). It strictly controls when compute resources turn off due to inactivity, making it an essential cost-optimization feature.

### NEW QUESTION # 77

A data engineer is tasked with loading JSON files containing customer reviews from an external stage into a Snowflake table. The JSON files have varying schemas and nested structures.

Which of the following methods is the MOST efficient and scalable way to ingest and query this data, minimizing the need for upfront schema definition?

- A. Load the JSON data into a cloud storage location, then use a Spark cluster to process and transform the data into a structured format before loading it into Snowflake.
- B. Create a relational table with predefined columns based on the expected schema. Use a COPY INTO statement to load the data, handling schema variations through error handling in the COPY INTO statement.
- **C. Create a VARIANT column in a Snowflake table. Load the JSON data into the VARIANT column using a COPY INTO statement. Query the data using dot notation and FLATTEN function as needed.**
- D. Create an external table using the CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE command, pointing to the external stage. Define a schema on the external table based on a representative JSON file. Query the data directly from the external table.
- E. Use a stored procedure to parse the JSON files and insert the data into a relational table with a predefined schema. Implement error handling within the stored procedure to handle schema variations.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Using a VARIANT column is the most efficient way to load JSON data with varying schemas because it allows you to load the data as is without defining a rigid schema upfront. Dot notation and the FLATTEN function allow you to query the data flexibly. Creating a relational table (Option A) requires defining a schema upfront which is not ideal for varying schemas. External tables (Option C) still require a schema definition. Stored procedures (Option D) can be complex and less scalable. Using Spark (Option E) adds unnecessary complexity and cost for this scenario.

### NEW QUESTION # 78

Which two actions are possible within a single Snowflake Notebook session? (Choose two)

- **A. Execute multiple SQL queries**
- B. Create database backups

- C. Load data into tables
- D. Manage user roles

**Answer: A,C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

Query History can display data up to how many days?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In Snowsight, the Query History user interface retains and displays executed query information for up to 14 days. This includes query text, status, start/end timestamps, duration, warehouse usage, and result statistics.

Snowsight also offers grouping by session, user, warehouse, and time windows for detailed analytics and troubleshooting.

It is important to distinguish Snowsight UI limits from SQL-based history functions. The table function `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.QUERY_HISTORY()` returns only 7 days of history, whereas Snowsight visually retains 14 days. Snowflake's Account Usage views (e.g., `QUERY_HISTORY`) retain data for longer periods but are meant for programmatic auditing rather than UI display.

Incorrect options:

\* 7 days refers only to Information Schema.

\* 21 or 28 days are not supported by Snowsight's UI.

Thus, the correct visibility window in the Snowsight interface is 14 days.

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

A Snowflake account has the following role hierarchy: - ACCOUNTADMIN - SECURITYADMIN - DB\_ADMIN - ETL\_USER - REPORT\_USER. SECURITYADMIN reports to ACCOUNTADMIN, DB\_ADMIN reports to SECURITYADMIN, ETL\_USER and REPORT\_USER reports to DB\_ADMIN. A user 'john.doe' has been granted the 'REPORT\_USER' role.

'john.doe' needs to execute a query that requires temporary table creation. However, the execution fails. Which of the following steps would CORRECTLY grant the minimum necessary privilege to 'john.doe' such that he can create temporary tables without compromising security or overly broad access?

Select all that apply:

- A. Grant the 'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE' privilege on the database to the 'DB\_ADMIN' role. Since 'REPORT\_USER' inherits from 'DB\_ADMIN', 'john.doe' will gain the ability to create temporary tables.
- B. Grant the 'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE' privilege directly to the 'REPORT\_USER' role. 'john.doe' will then have the required privilege to create temporary tables.
- C. Create a new custom role, 'TEMP\_TABLE\_CREATOR'. Grant the 'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE' privilege on the database to 'TEMP\_TABLE\_CREATOR'. Grant this new role, directly to the user 'john.doe'.
- D. Create a new custom role, Grant the 'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE' privilege on the database to Then, grant the 'TEMP\_TABLE\_CREATOR' role to the 'REPORT\_USER' role.
- E. Grant the ACCOUNTADMIN role to the User john.doe

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Options B and E are correct. Granting privileges directly to the role that needs them, or to the user, adheres to the principle of least privilege and avoids unintended privilege escalation through role hierarchy. Option A is incorrect because the correct choice will be to provide only privileges on temp table to the user. The privileges in that user role does not need to be escalated. Option C is incorrect because assigning the new custom role to report\_user is a wrong approach, it will become a hierarchy and will be difficult to resolve, manage and maintain it. Option D is incorrect since granting ACCOUNTADMIN grants access to everything which goes against the principle of least privilege.

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