

# Latest Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Practice - SOL-C01 Exam Demo



## **Snowflake SOL-C01** SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification

**Questions & Answers PDF**  
**(Demo Version – Limited Content)**

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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>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<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 4	<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>

## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

### NEW QUESTION # 80

A Snowflake administrator needs to grant a data analyst the ability to create dashboards and worksheets in Snowsight, but restrict them from modifying existing roles or granting privileges to other users. Which set of privileges is BEST suited for this purpose?

- **A. GRANT CREATE DASHBOARD ON ACCOUNT TO ROLE data\_analyst; GRANT CREATE WORKSHEET ON ACCOUNT TO ROLE data\_analyst;**
- B. There are no specific privileges required as dashboard and worksheet creation are implicitly granted to all users.
- C. GRANT CREATE DASHBOARD ON SCHEMA TO ROLE data\_analyst; GRANT CREATE WORKSHEET ON SCHEMA TO ROLE data\_analyst;
- D. GRANT ALL ON ACCOUNT TO ROLE data\_analyst;
- E. GRANT CREATE DASHBOARD ON DATABASE TO ROLE data\_analyst; GRANT CREATE WORKSHEET ON DATABASE TO ROLE data\_analyst;

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Dashboards and worksheets are account-level objects in Snowsight. Therefore, the CREATE DASHBOARD and CREATE WORKSHEET privileges must be granted on the ACCOUNT. Option B and C are incorrect because dashboards and worksheets are not scoped to databases or schemas. Option D grants excessive privileges, violating the principle of least privilege. Option E is incorrect, specific privileges are required.

### NEW QUESTION # 81

Where do tables reside in Snowflake?

- A. Stages
- B. Virtual warehouses
- C. File formats
- **D. Schemas**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In Snowflake's logical hierarchy, tables reside within schemas, and schemas reside within databases. This structured arrangement allows clear organization, access management, and separation of workloads or business domains. A schema functions as a container that holds tables, views, functions, sequences, stages, and file formats. When users reference a table, they typically qualify it using the full three-part name:

database.schema.table.

Stages are used to store or reference files, not to hold structured database tables. Virtual warehouses provide compute power for executing queries and performing DML operations but do not store data. File formats define how staged files should be interpreted (CSV, JSON, Parquet, etc.) and are unrelated to where tables physically reside.

Snowflake separates compute and storage, so while compute happens in virtual warehouses, all persistent data-including tables-is managed in Snowflake's centralized storage layer, organized through schemas and databases. This organization ensures consistency, ease of management, and predictable access control.

### NEW QUESTION # 82

A company ingests JSON data representing customer orders into a Snowflake table named 'ORDERS'. The JSON structure varies, but all records contain a root-level 'customer id' and an array of 'items'. Some orders include promotional discounts applied to individual items. Which SQL query would efficiently extract the total discount amount for each customer, considering the presence of the 'discount' field within the 'items' array is not guaranteed for every item?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☒
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option E is the most efficient and readable. It uses the TABLE(FLATTEN()) syntax, which is more modern. NVL handles the cases where 'discount' is missing, replacing null values with 0 before summing. The other options have issues: A doesn't correctly correlate orders and items, B will exclude items with null discount, C uses GET PATH which is less performant and the TO NUMBER will raise an error on missing values, D is overly verbose compared to NVL or IFF.

### NEW QUESTION # 83

Which command is used to view the details of a file format object in Snowflake?

- A. LIST FILE FORMAT
- B. ALTER FILE FORMAT
- C. DESCRIBE FILE FORMAT
- D. SHOW FILE FORMATS

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

DESCRIBE FILE FORMAT <name> returns configuration settings such as FIELD\_DELIMITER, TYPE, SKIP\_HEADER, and COMPRESSION for the specified format.

SHOW FILE FORMATS only lists existing formats, not their internals.

LIST FILE FORMAT is invalid. ALTER modifies but does not display details.

### NEW QUESTION # 84

A data engineer needs to grant SELECT privileges on all tables within a newly created schema named 'SALES DATA' to a role called 'ANALYST ROLE'. However, new tables may be added to this schema in the future. What is the most efficient and secure way to achieve this, ensuring that future tables automatically inherit the necessary permissions?

- A. Grant SELECT privilege to 'ANALYST ROLE' directly on each table using 'GRANT SELECT ON TABLE ... TO ROLE ANALYST ROLE;' after table creation.
- B. Use a stored procedure to automatically grant the SELECT privilege to 'ANALYST ROLE' whenever a new table is

C. Grant 'SELECT' privilege to the PUBLIC role on all tables within the 'SALES\_DATX' schema.

- E. Grant the USAGE privilege on the database containing the schema and SELECT privilege on

Explanation:

### NEW QUESTION # 85

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