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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 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 3	• 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 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.

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Released Snowflake SOL-C01 Questions Tips For Better Preparation [2026]

Practicing for an Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification (SOL-C01) exam is one of the best ways to ensure success. It helps students become familiar with the format of the actual SOL-C01 practice test. It also helps to identify areas where more focus and attention are needed. Furthermore, it can help reduce the anxiety and stress associated with taking an Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification (SOL-C01) exam as it allows students to gain confidence in their knowledge and skills.

Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
What is the purpose of the "auto-suspend" feature in Snowflake virtual warehouses?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The auto-suspend feature saves compute costs byautomatically suspending a warehouse when it becomes idlefor 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 # 28
You are creating a table 'ORDERS' to store customer orders and need to include an 'ORDER ID' column that automatically increments with each new order. You want to achieve this with minimal manual intervention. What are the two most efficient and correct ways to implement auto- incrementing 'ORDER ID' in Snowflake?

- A. Use a Snowflake Sequence and retrieve its next value in the 'INSERT' statement using `ORDERS SEQ.NEXTVAL'.
- B. Insert a random integer with or functions to create unique ID.
- C. Define as ` IDENTITY column during table creation so the column increments automatically with each new row.
- D. Implement a stored procedure that retrieves the maximum 'ORDER_ID' from the table, increments it, and then inserts the new order with the incremented `ORDER ID.
- E. Create a separate table to store the last used 'ORDER ID and update it in a transaction before each 'INSERT' into the 'ORDERS' table.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Both options A and C offer efficient and correct ways to implement auto-incrementing ` ORDER_ID' in Snowflake. A utilizes Snowflake Sequences which are designed for generating unique, sequential numbers. C uses the IDENTITY column property, a simpler and more declarative approach available in Snowflake. B and D involves writing custom logic that can be prone to errors and is less efficient and less scalable than using built-in features like sequences or identity columns. E does not guarantee the creation of sequential ids.

NEW QUESTION # 29
You are tasked with loading JSON data containing customer information into Snowflake. The JSON structure is complex and varies

across records. You want to optimize query performance on a frequently accessed nested field 'address.city'. Which of the following strategies would BEST improve query performance?

- A. Load the JSON data directly into a VARIANT column without any transformation.
- B. Create a virtual column on the VARIANT column that extracts 'address.city' and index the virtual column.
- C. Flatten the JSON data during loading using a query that extracts 'address.city' into a separate column in the target table, and then create a standard index on that column.
- D. Use the LATERAL FLATTEN function to create a separate row for each field in the JSON, including 'address.city', and then create a view to pivot the data back into the desired structure.
- E. Create a separate table with a VARCHAR column for 'address.city' and use a view to join it with the original table containing the VARIANT data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Flattening the JSON data during loading and creating a standard index on the 'address.city' column provides the best query performance because Snowflake can directly use the index to filter and retrieve data without having to parse the JSON structure at query time. Virtual columns can provide some performance improvement, but they are not as efficient as standard indexes. Creating a separate table or using LATERAL FLATTEN and pivoting adds unnecessary complexity and overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 30
A user executes the following SQL command in Snowflake: `SELECT CURRENT DATABASE(), CURRENT SCHEMA(), CURRENT ROLE(), CURRENT The user's current role is , and they are connected to the 'REPORTING WH' warehouse. Before executing this command, the default schema for the user was set to 'PUBLIC' within the 'DATA MART database. What will be the result of this query?

- A. Current database, Current schema, ANALYST, REPORTING WH
- B. An error will occur because no database or schema context is explicitly set in the session.
- C. NULL, NULL, ANALYST, REPORTING WH
- D. DATA MART, PUBLIC, ANALYST, REPORTING WH
- E. Empty string, Empty string, ANALYST, REPORTING_WH

Answer: D

Explanation:
`CURRENT DATABASE()' and `CURRENT will return the default database and schema for the user's session, which are 'DATA_MART' and 'PUBLIC' respectively. returns the currently active role, 'ANALYST , and 'CURRENT returns the currently used warehouse,

NEW QUESTION # 31
Consider a scenario where you need to create a custom function (UDF) in Snowflake that uses an external Python library not available in the Snowflake Anaconda channel. How would you package and deploy this UDF, ensuring proper dependency management and version control?

- A. Create a Python virtual environment, install the necessary libraries, and upload the entire environment as a ZIP file to a Snowflake stage. Then, create the UDF referencing the uploaded ZIP file.
- B. Install the required Python libraries directly on the Snowflake compute nodes using a startup script, and then create the UDF referencing the installed libraries.
- C. Copy the source code of the external Python library and include it directly within the UDF definition.Snowflake will automatically resolve the dependencies.
- D. Use the `snowflake-snowpark-python' library to create a Snowpark session, package the UDF and its dependencies using Conda, and deploy the resulting environment to a Snowflake stage, referencing it in the UDF definition.
- E. Package the UDF code and the external library as a single Python file, upload it to a Snowflake stage, and then create the UDF referencing the uploaded file.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option D describes the recommended approach using Snowpark and Conda. This allows for proper dependency management and

version control by packaging the UDF and its dependencies into a Conda environment. Options A and C lack proper dependency management.
Option B is not feasible as you cannot directly install packages on Snowflake compute nodes.
Option E is impractical and violates code organization principles.

NEW QUESTION # 32
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