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There is no denying that no exam is easy because it means a lot of consumption of time and effort. Especially for the upcoming SOL-C01 exam, although a large number of people to take the exam every year, only a part of them can pass. If you are also worried about the exam at this moment, please take a look at our SOL-C01 Study Materials, whose content is carefully designed for the SOL-C01 exam, rich question bank and answer to enable you to master all the test knowledge in a short period of time.

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.

Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q175-Q180):

NEW QUESTION # 175
You are developing a Streamlit application that visualizes data from a Snowflake table called `CUSTOMER ORDERS. The application needs to display the total order amount for each customer, but the dataset is large. Which of the following Snowflake features, combined with Streamlit's caching capabilities, would be the MOST effective to optimize query performance and reduce costs?

- A. Use a Snowflake User-Defined Function (IJDF) written in Python to calculate the total order amount per customer within the Streamlit application.
- B. Import the entire table into a Pandas DataFrame within the Streamlit app and perform the aggregation using Pandas functions.
- C. Use 'ORDER BY clause in the SQL query to sort the results before sending them to Streamlit.
- D. Create a Snowflake external table linked to CSV files containing customer order data and query that table. This allows Streamlit to cache more efficiently.
- E. Create a Snowflake View that pre-aggregates the total order amount per customer. Query this view from the Streamlit application, and use `st.cache_data' to cache the results in Streamlit.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option B is the most effective solution. Creating a Snowflake View pre-aggregates the data, reducing the amount of data transferred and processed. Using 'st.cache_data' then ensures that Streamlit caches the results of the query, preventing unnecessary database calls on subsequent runs. Ordering data (A) doesnt improve performance, external table is not related here (C) , UDF in streamit is expensive and defeats the purpose (D) and loading entire table is not scaleable (E) .

NEW QUESTION # 176
A data engineer is tasked with loading JSON data containing nested arrays into Snowflake. Some JSON files exceed Snowflake's maximum single row size limit. Which of the following strategies is the MOST effective way to handle this situation while maintaining data integrity and query performance?

- A. Use the `STRIP OIJTER ARRAY file format option during the COPY INTO command to flatten the nested structure.
- B. Increase the MAX FILE SIZE parameter in the Snowflake stage configuration to accommodate larger files.
- C. Pre-process the JSON files to split large arrays into multiple smaller JSON documents before loading.
- D. Load the entire JSON file as a single VARIANT column and then use Snowflake's JSON parsing functions to extract the data.
- E. Implement a custom IJDF (User-Defined Function) in JavaScript to recursively parse the JSON and split the data into smaller rows.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Splitting large arrays into multiple smaller JSON documents before loading is the most effective solution. Option A is incorrect because MAX_FILE_SIZE parameter mainly controls the split into smaller chunks for parallel processing, not row size limits. Option C is incorrect because
'STRIP_OUTER ARRAY only works if there is a single outer array and doesn't address the nested structure or size limits within the document. Option D would likely still exceed row size limits. Option E is an overly complex solution compared to pre-processing the files. Pre- processing allows for controlled splitting to avoid exceeding row size limits and maintains efficient querying.

NEW QUESTION # 177
You are tasked with loading data from a large CSV file located in an internal stage named
`my_stage'. The CSV file contains customer data with columns: , 'first_name', 'last_name' , and
'email'. The file is pipe-delimited and the first row contains headers. You want to load this data into an existing table named The `customers' table already has the columns defined correctly, and you want to skip the header row during the load. Which 'COPY INTO' statement is the MOST efficient and correct way to achieve this?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option A is the most efficient because it correctly specifies the file format, delimiter, and skip header options directly within the 'COPY INTO' statement, without including unnecessary error handling unless specified.

NEW QUESTION # 178
A data engineer is loading data into Snowflake from an external stage. They need to transform data during the load process. Which of the following is the MOST efficient and recommended approach for performing this transformation in Snowflake?

- A. Use a Stored Procedure to read the data from the stage, transform it, and then insert it into the target table.
- B. Use Snowpipe with a transformation script running on a separate compute instance.
- C. Create a View that transforms the data after loading it into a staging table.
- D. Download the data from the stage, transform it using a Python script, and then upload it into Snowflake using the Snowflake connector.
- E. Use a COPY INTO statement with a SELECT statement that performs the transformations.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The COPY INTO statement with a SELECT statement provides the most efficient and recommended way to transform data during the load process. It leverages Snowflake's compute engine for transformations, avoiding the overhead of external scripts or stored procedures for simple transformations. Using views would transform the data on read, not during load.

NEW QUESTION # 179
Which statement is true regarding internal stages?

- A. Internal stages can only be used for structured data
- B. Internal stages can only be used for semi-structured data
- C. Internal stages are accessed with external cloud provider credentials
- D. Internal stages are managed and stored within Snowflake

Answer: D

Explanation:
Internal stages are fullySnowflake-managed storage locationsused to temporarily store data files for loading or unloading operations. Examples include:

* User stages (@~)
* Table stages (@%table_name)
* Named internal stages (@my_internal_stage)
Because they resideinside Snowflake, users do not need AWS, Azure, or GCP credentials to access them.
Internal stages support all file types Snowflake can process, including CSV, JSON, Parquet, Avro, ORC, images, PDFs, and other semi-structured formats.
Incorrect statements:
* They arenot limitedto structured or semi-structured data-they accept all supported formats.
* External cloud credentials are only needed for external stages (S3, Blob, GCS).
Internal stages simplify secure data ingestion and operational pipelines because Snowflake handles encryption, metadata, and lifecycle management.

NEW QUESTION # 180
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