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Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

A data engineer has created a custom role 'ETL_ROLE' responsible for loading data into a Snowflake warehouse. This role needs to be able to truncate tables within a specific schema

'RAW_DATA'. Which of the following is the most secure and appropriate way to grant this privilege to 'ETL_ROLE'?

- A. GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE TO ROLE ETL_ROLE; GRANT TRUNCATE ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA RAW_DATA TO ROLE ETL_ROLE;
- B. GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE TO ROLE ETL_ROLE; GRANT TRUNCATE ON FUTURE TABLES IN SCHEMA RAW_DATA TO ROLE ETL_ROLE;
- C. GRANT TRUNCATE ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA RAW_DATA TO ROLE ETL_ROLE;
- D. GRANT TRUNCATE ON FUTURE TABLES IN SCHEMA RAW_DATA TO ROLE ETL_ROLE;
- E. GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON SCHEMA RAW_DATA TO ROLE ETL_ROLE;

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option E provides the most secure and flexible approach. It grants 'USAGE' on the database (required to access the schema) and then grants the 'TRUNCATE' privilege on future tables in the specified schema. This means that any new tables created in the 'RAW_DATA' schema will automatically inherit the TRUNCATE privilege for the 'ETL_ROLE'. This avoids the need to manually grant 'TRUNCATE' each time a new table is created. Using 'future grants' ensures maintainability. Option A grants all privileges on the schema, violating the principle of least privilege. Option B only grants truncate on currently existing tables. Option D grants truncate on ALL tables in the RAW_DATA schema. It doesn't grant truncate to tables that don't currently exist but may exist in the future.

NEW QUESTION # 50

You are managing a Snowflake environment that ingests data from various sources, including structured data (CSV files) and semi-structured data (JSON files). You notice that query performance is degrading over time, particularly on tables containing both types of data

- A. You suspect that inefficient data loading practices and suboptimal virtual warehouse configurations are contributing factors. Which of the following actions should you take to address this issue and improve overall query performance? (Select three)
- B. Disable automatic query optimization to have more control over query execution plans.
- C. Consistently use the smallest virtual warehouse size possible for all data loading tasks to minimize costs.
- D. Regularly analyze query performance using Snowflake's Query Profile and identify areas for optimization, such as inefficient joins or poorly written filters.
- E. Implement micro-batching for data loading, breaking down large files into smaller chunks for parallel processing.
- F. Optimize the virtual warehouse sizing for different workloads, using larger warehouses for complex queries and smaller warehouses for simpler queries.

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:

Options B, C, and D are the correct choices. Micro-batching (B) improves data loading efficiency by enabling parallel processing. Optimizing virtual warehouse sizing (C) ensures that the appropriate resources are allocated to different workloads, preventing

resource contention and improving query performance. Analyzing query performance using Snowflake's Query Profile (D) allows you to identify and address specific bottlenecks in query execution. Option A is not a good practice as very small warehouses might take longer and increase the total cost. Option E is incorrect; you should enable the automatic query optimization instead.

NEW QUESTION # 51

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. 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.**
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- 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. 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.

Answer: A

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 # 52

Which function in Snowflake Cortex LLM are Task Specific Function? (Select two)

- **A. CLASSIFY_TEXT / AI_CLASSIFY**
- **B. TRANSLATE**
- **C. PARSE_DOCUMENT**
- D. COUNT_TOKENS

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Snowflake's Cortex LLM includes task-specific functions, meaning each performs a well-defined AI operation with predictable outputs. Examples include:

* TRANSLATE- Converts text between languages; deterministic and domain-independent.

* CLASSIFY_TEXT / AI_CLASSIFY- Assigns text to predefined categories, ideal for sentiment, topics, or routing tasks.

* PARSE_DOCUMENT- Extracts structured information from documents (PDFs, invoices, receipts, contracts) including layout-aware content.

These functions are optimized for reliability, reproducibility, and governance, making them suitable for production pipelines.

COUNT_TOKENS is not task-specific- it's a utility function used to estimate LLM token usage rather than perform a primary AI task.

Thus, TRANSLATE, CLASSIFY_TEXT, and PARSE_DOCUMENT are the correct task-specific functions.

NEW QUESTION # 53

A Snowflake account uses separate virtual warehouses for different workloads: 'REPORTING WH-4' for reporting queries and

'TRANSFORM WH' for data transformation jobs. A user, Alice, is responsible for running both types of workloads. Alice is experiencing performance issues with reporting queries when the transformation jobs are running concurrently. Both warehouses are

currently configured with the

'STANDARD' size. What are the recommended strategies to improve the performance of reporting queries without significantly impacting the performance of transformation jobs?

- A. Increase the size of 'REPORTING_WH' to 'LARGE' and enable auto-suspend on to prevent it from consuming resources when idle.
- B. Enable Resource Monitors to limit the credit usage of 'TRANSFORM_WH' and increase the size of to 'LARGE'.
- C. Enable auto-suspend on 'REPORTING_WH' and increase the size of 'TRANSFORM_WH' to 'LARGE'.
- **D. Enable multi-cluster warehouses for 'REPORTING' with a scaling policy set to 'STANDARD' and a minimum of 2 clusters. Implement Query Acceleration Service to reduce the compute resources used by reporting queries and implement Resource Monitors to limit the credit usage of 'TRANSFORM_WH'.**
- E. Enable multi-cluster warehouses for both and set the scaling policy to 'ECONOMY' for 'TRANSFORM_WH' and 'STANDARD' for 'REPORTING WH'.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Enabling a multi-cluster warehouse for 'REPORTING_WH' with a 'STANDARD' scaling policy allows Snowflake to automatically scale up the number of clusters to handle the increased workload from concurrent reporting queries. The Query Acceleration Service (QAS) will try to reduce the resource consumption of reporting queries. Implementing Resource Monitors for 'TRANSFORM WHS' will prevent it from consuming excessive credits and impacting the performance of 'REPORTING_WH' during concurrent execution.

NEW QUESTION # 54

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It is universally acknowledged that Snowflake certification can help present you as a good master of some knowledge in certain areas, and it also serves as an embodiment in showcasing one's personal skills. However, it is easier to say so than to actually get the Snowflake certification. We have to understand that not everyone is good at self-learning and self-discipline, and thus many people need outside help to cultivate good study habits, especially those who have trouble in following a timetable. To handle this, our SOL-C01 test training will provide you with a well-rounded service so that you will not lag behind and finish your daily task step by step. At the same time, our SOL-C01 study torrent will also save your time and energy in well-targeted learning as we are going to make everything done in order that you can stay focused in learning our SOL-C01 study materials without worries behind. We are so honored and pleased to be able to read our detailed introduction and we will try our best to enable you a better understanding of our SOL-C01 test training better.

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