

Snowflake SOL-C01 Dump File - Free SOL-C01 Pdf Guide



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Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Performance & Optimization	- Performance tuning • 1. Warehouse scaling strategies • 2. Caching mechanisms
Data Loading & Unloading	- Data ingestion methods • 1. Continuous data loading concepts • 2. Bulk loading with stages
Security & Data Protection	- Access control and governance • 1. Role-based access control (RBAC) • 2. Data encryption concepts
Data Transformation & Querying	- SQL and query processing • 1. Query execution in Snowflake • 2. Data transformation techniques
Snowflake Architecture & Data Platform	- Snowflake architecture concepts • 1. Separation of compute and storage • 2. Virtual warehouses
Account & Resource Management	- Snowflake account administration • 1. Resource monitors • 2. Billing and usage tracking

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The Snowflake SOL-C01 exam questions pdf is properly formatted to give candidates the asthenic and unformatted information they need to succeed in the SOL-C01 exam. In addition to the comprehensive material, a few basic and important questions are highlighted and discussed in the SOL-C01 Exam Material file. These questions are repeatedly seen in past Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification exam papers. The Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification practice questions are easy to access and can be downloaded anytime on your mobile, laptop, or MacBook.

Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

Using Snowsight, you observe a query with the following SQL:

```
FROM LARGE_TABLE WHERE ID IN (SELECT ID FROM SMALL_TABLE WHERE CONDITION
```

- SELECT The query is performing poorly. When examining the Query Profile in Snowsight, what specific operator should you MOST closely inspect to identify potential bottlenecks?

- A. The 'Filter' operator on after the 'Tablescan'.
- **B. The 'Join' operator (if the IN clause is optimized into a join).**
- C. The 'Tablescan' operator on
- D. The 'Aggregate' operator (if present in the inner query).
- E. The 'Result' operator, indicating final result set generation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The 'IN' subquery can often be rewritten by Snowflake as a 'JOIN'. Therefore, a poorly performing 'JOIN' operator (especially a 'BROADCAST JOIN' with a very large table on one side) is the most likely culprit for performance issues in this scenario. Checking the 'Join' operator in the Query Profile will reveal if this optimization occurred and whether it is efficient. Table scans, filters and results will give insights but Join is the best option.

NEW QUESTION # 35

A Snowflake account has a virtual warehouse named 'ANALYTICS WH' configured with multi- clustering. The MIN CLUSTER COUNT is set to 1, and the MAX CLUSTER COUNT is set to 3.

During a period of heavy query load, all three clusters are active. However, after the peak period, the query load decreases significantly. Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding the automatic scaling behavior of this virtual warehouse? (Select TWO)

- A. Snowflake will immediately suspend all idle clusters to minimize credit consumption.
- B. Snowflake will maintain all three clusters indefinitely, regardless of the query load, until the administrator manually scales down the warehouse.
- C. Snowflake will automatically suspend all clusters when the query load drops below a certain threshold.
- **D. The time it takes for Snowflake to reduce the number of clusters depends on the 'SCALING POLICY' set for the warehouse. 'ECONOMY' will scale down faster than 'STANDARD.'**
- **E. Snowflake will automatically reduce the number of active clusters down to the MIN_CLUSTER_COUNT (1) when the query load decreases.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Snowflake automatically scales down the number of active clusters in a multi-cluster warehouse when the query load decreases, eventually reducing it to the MIN_CLUSTER_COUNT (1) (B).

The 'SCALING_POLICY' determines how aggressively Snowflake scales the warehouse up and down. 'ECONOMY' scales down more aggressively than 'STANDARD' to minimize credit consumption (E). Snowflake will not suspend all clusters entirely if MIN_CLUSTER_COUNT is set to 1. The clusters are not suspended immediately (C). (D) is incorrect as Snowflake does automatically scale down.

NEW QUESTION # 36

A data engineer needs to grant a group of analysts the ability to query data in the 'SALES DB.PUBLIC.ORDERS' table, but prevent them from seeing any personally identifiable information (PII) in the 'CUSTOMER NAME' column. Furthermore, the analysts should be able to create temporary tables based on the data. Which of the following steps would BEST accomplish this?

- A. Grant the 'SELECT' privilege on the 'SALES DB.PUBLIC.ORDERS' table and 'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE' on the database to the PUBLIC role. Use masking policies on the column.
- B. Grant the 'SELECT' privilege on the 'SALES DB.PUBLIC.ORDERS' table to a custom role. Create a secure view that excludes the 'CUSTOMER NAME' column, granting 'SELECT' on the secure view to the role. Grant 'CREATE TABLE' on the database to the custom role.
- C. Grant the 'SELECT' privilege on the 'SALES DB.PUBLIC.ORDERS' table to a custom role, create a masking policy to redact the 'CUSTOMER NAME' column, and grant the 'APPLY MASKING POLICY' privilege to the custom role. Grant 'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE' on the database to the custom role.
- D. Grant the 'SELECT' privilege on the 'SALES DB.PUBLIC.ORDERS' table to a custom role. Create a row access policy to filter data based on user roles. Grant 'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE' on the database to the custom role.
- E. Grant the 'SELECT' privilege on the 'SALES DB.PUBLIC.ORDERS' table to a custom role, then create a view that excludes the 'CUSTOMER NAME' column, granting 'SELECT' on the view to the role. Grant 'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE' on the database to the custom role.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option A is the most secure and efficient. Granting 'SELECT' on the base table and then creating a view ensures the analysts only see the data they are authorized to see. Secure views provide extra security by preventing unauthorized access even through side-channel attacks. Additionally,

'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE' grants the necessary permission for analysts to create temporary tables for their analysis.

Masking policy requires the 'APPLY MASKING POLICY' privilege which isn't a common practice for analysts, Option B uses PUBLIC role which is bad practice. Option D is incorrect because analysts need to create TEMPORARY tables, not persistent ones.

NEW QUESTION # 37

What is a Reader Account in the context of Snowflake Data Sharing?

- A. An account primarily used for data replication.
- B. A restricted account used for internal Snowflake operations.
- C. A standalone account provided by a data provider to a consumer who does not have a Snowflake account.
- D. An account that can only read data from external stages.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Reader Account allows data providers to share data with recipients who do not have their own Snowflake subscriptions.

Providers manage and pay for compute and storage used by the reader account. Reader accounts are limited to querying shared data and cannot alter Snowflake objects. They are not for replication, internal operations, or external stage reading.

NEW QUESTION # 38

A data engineer is tasked with ensuring that only authorized personnel can access sensitive data within a Snowflake database named 'SALES DB'. They need to implement a row-level security policy that filters rows based on the current user's role. A table named 'CUSTOMER DATA' exists with a column named 'REGION'. Which of the following steps is the MOST effective and secure way to achieve this, considering minimal administrative overhead and leveraging Snowflake's built-in features?

- A. Create a masking policy on the 'REGION' column that replaces values with NULL based on the current user's role.
- B. Create a view that joins 'CUSTOMER DATA' with 'INFORMATION SCHEMA.APPLICABLE ROLES' and applies a filter based on the current user's role and the 'REGION' column.
- C. Create a stored procedure that dynamically generates SQL queries based on the current user's role and executes them against 'CUSTOMER DATA'.
- D. Create a row access policy on the 'CUSTOMER DATA' table that filters rows based on the current user's role and the

- E. Implement a custom application logic layer that retrieves all data from 'CUSTOMER_DATA' and filters it based on the user's role before displaying it.

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 39

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