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Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.

Quiz 2026 Snowflake Reliable SOL-C01 Cram Materials

It is universally accepted that the competition in the labor market has become more and more competitive in the past years. In order to gain some competitive advantages, a growing number of people have tried their best to pass the SOL-C01 exam. Because a lot of people hope to get the certification by the related exam, now many leaders of companies prefer to the candidates who have the SOL-C01 certification. In their opinions, the certification is a best reflection of the candidates' work ability, so more and more leaders of companies start to pay more attention to the SOL-C01 certification of these candidates. If you also want to come out ahead, it is necessary for you to prepare for the exam and get the related certification.

Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q133-Q138):

NEW QUESTION # 133

What is Snowflake Data Exchange used for?

- A. Sharing data with all Snowflake accounts
- B. Managing user permissions
- C. Storing raw data
- D. Sharing data between specific Snowflake accounts

Answer: D

Explanation:

Snowflake Data Exchange enables secure, governed sharing of live data between Snowflake accounts. It lets providers publish datasets to specific consumers-partners, vendors, departments, or customers-without copying or transferring data. Consumers query shared data instantly, leveraging Snowflake's secure data sharing architecture.

Key capabilities include:

- * Targeted sharing to selected accounts
 - * Fine-grained access management and auditing
 - * Live, real-time data sharing without data movement
 - * Ability to customize listings and visibility
- Data Exchange is different from the Marketplace, which supports public or broad distribution. It does not store raw data-storage occurs in provider accounts. It does not manage user permissions (that is the role of RBAC).

NEW QUESTION # 134

You're using Snowflake Cortex's CLASSIFY TEXT function to analyze customer survey responses. A particular survey question asks respondents to list their favorite features of a product. You want to use CLASSIFY TEXT to categorize the responses, but many responses contain multiple distinct features. How can you best leverage CLASSIFY TEXT to classify each feature mentioned in a single response individually?

- A. Apply CLASSIFY _ TEXT directly to each full survey response. The function is designed to handle multiple features within a single text and return a combined classification.
- B. Use a Python UDF that leverages an NLP library (e.g., spaCy) to extract individual features from each response, and then apply CLASSIFY TEXT to each extracted feature.
- C. Use a regular expression UDF to split each survey response into individual sentences (assuming each sentence discusses one feature). Then apply CLASSIFY TEXT to each sentence.
- D. There is no way to classify multiple features within a single response using CLASSIFY TEXT. The function is designed for single-topic classification only.
- E. Concatenate all survey responses into a single large string and apply CLASSIFY _ TEXT to this combined string. The function will automatically identify and classify individual features within the larger text.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option E is the most effective approach. Using a Python UDF with NLP libraries like spaCy allows for accurate extraction of

individual features, enabling CLASSIFY TEXT to categorize each one separately. Option A might work in some cases but is unreliable as not all features are discussed in separate sentences. Option B is incorrect because CLASSIFY _ TEXT is meant to classify the sentiment behind the text and not extract features from it. Option C isn't best because the function isn't made to determine multiple classifications for multiple topics. Option D isn't correct because if the features can be extracted, the TEXT_CLASSIFY function can determine categories.

NEW QUESTION # 135

Which task is performed in the Cloud Services layer in the Snowflake architecture?

- A. Scaling warehouses up and down
- B. Optimizing network traffic
- C. Optimizing SQL queries
- D. Managing user roles

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 136

A junior data analyst accidentally deleted a critical table using Snowsight. After restoring the table from Time Travel, they want to prevent this from happening again. What is the MOST appropriate preventative measure they should take using Snowsight, considering they still need access to query other tables?

- A. Revoke the DELETE privilege ONLY on the specific critical table.
- B. Configure multi-factor authentication for the analyst's Snowflake account.
- C. Grant the analyst the MONITOR privilege on the database.
- D. Revoke the ACCOUNTADMIN role from the analyst.
- E. Revoke the DELETE privilege on all tables for the analyst.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Revoking the DELETE privilege ONLY on the specific critical table prevents accidental deletion of that table while still allowing the analyst to delete data from other tables where they have the appropriate permissions. Revoking DELETE on all tables or removing ACCOUNTADMIN is too restrictive, as the analyst needs to query and potentially modify other tables. Multi-factor authentication enhances security but doesn't directly prevent accidental deletions. MONITOR privilege is for observing, not preventing actions.

NEW QUESTION # 137

A Snowflake administrator wants to use the 'TRANSLATE' function from Snowflake Cortex LLM within a user-defined function (UDF).

However, they encounter a 'permission denied' error. Which of the following steps are necessary to grant the UDF the required privileges to successfully call the 'TRANSLATE' function? (Select all that apply)

- A. Grant the 'USAGE' privilege on the database where the UDF is defined to the role that owns the UDF.
- B. Grant the 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.TRANSLATE' function usage privilege to the role that owns the UDF.
- C. Grant the 'USAGE' privilege on the schema where the UDF is defined to the role that owns the UDF.
- D. Grant the 'EXECUTE MANAGED TASK' privilege to the role that owns the UDF.
- E. Grant the 'SNOWFLAKE.ML.FEATURE_ENGINEERING.TRANSLATE' function usage privilege to the role that owns the UDF.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

To allow a UDF to call the 'TRANSLATE' function, you need to grant usage privileges on the schema containing the UDF and the TRANSLATE function itself. You do not need to execute managed tasks or grant usage on the database. Also, TRANSLATE is part of the Snowflake Cortex namespace. Therefore the correct way to call the TRANSLATE function is to grant the usage privilege to SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.TRANSLATE

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