

# Latest SOL-C01 Exam Duration, SOL-C01 Reliable Real Test



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## Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## Selecting Latest SOL-C01 Exam Duration - Get Rid Of Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification

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### Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q121-Q126):

#### NEW QUESTION # 121

Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding Snowflake Marketplace listings and data sharing (Select all that apply)?

- A. Data sharing between accounts using shares consumes compute resources on the provider's account.
- B. A data provider can monetize their data by offering paid listings on the Snowflake Marketplace.
- C. All listings on the Snowflake Marketplace are free.
- D. Data sharing between accounts using shares consumes compute resources on the consumer's account.
- E. Consumers can request a trial period for paid listings before subscribing.

**Answer: A,B,E**

Explanation:

Paid listings are available on the Snowflake Marketplace, allowing providers to monetize data.

Consumers can often request trial periods for these listings. Standard data sharing leverages the provider's compute for data served from the share. Free listings are available, but not all listings are free. The consumer pays for compute when they create a database or access the data from provider.

#### NEW QUESTION # 122

You need to configure Snowflake to automatically suspend a virtual warehouse named

'ANALYTICS' after 10 minutes of inactivity and resume it when a query is submitted. Which of the following SQL commands achieve this?

- A. ``sql ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS WH SET AUTO SUSPEND = 10; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS WH SET AUTO RESUME = TRUE;`
- B. ``sql ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS WH SET AUTO SUSPEND = TRUE; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS WH SET INACTIVITY_TIMEOUT = 600`
- C. `ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO SUSPEND = 600; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO RESUME = 'ON`
- D. `ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO SUSPEND = 600; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO RESUME = TRUE;`
- E. `ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO SUSPEND = 600; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO RESUME = TRUE; ALTER WAREHOUSE ANALYTICS_WH SET AUTO RESUME_INITIAL_SIZE = 'MEDIUM';`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The 'AUTO\_SUSPEND' parameter controls the number of seconds of inactivity before a warehouse is automatically suspended. 10 minutes is equal to 600 seconds. 'AUTO\_RESUME' set to 'TRUE' enables the warehouse to automatically resume when a query is submitted. Option B is incorrect because 'INACTIVITY\_TIMEOUT' does not exist. Option C is incorrect as 'AUTO\_RESUME' only accepts boolean values. Option D is incorrect as auto suspend is configured for only 10 seconds. Option E is unnecessarily complicated, the core functionality is achieved by the two commands in option A. Setting initial warehouse size is an optimization, not essential for auto resume to function.

### NEW QUESTION # 123

Which of the following are types of tables in Snowflake? (Choose any 3 options)

- A. Virtual
- B. Temporary
- C. Transient
- D. Permanent

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

Snowflake provides three main table types: Permanent, Transient, and Temporary. Permanent tables support full Time Travel and Fail-safe, and are designed for long-term storage. Transient tables do not include Fail-safe and are best suited for intermediate or less durable datasets. Temporary tables exist only for the duration of the user session that created them, making them ideal for staging or ephemeral workloads. Snowflake does not have a table type called "Virtual"; therefore, the correct options are Permanent, Temporary, and Transient.

### NEW QUESTION # 124

What is a share?

- A. A Snowflake object that holds the metrics about table data that has been shared outside of Snowflake.
- B. A Snowflake object that holds all of the information required to share a database.
- C. A Snowflake object that can only be accessed by using a reader account.
- D. A Snowflake object that holds all the information required to replicate data into a secondary account.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A share in Snowflake is a securable object that contains all the metadata required to provide access to selected data—typically tables, views, and secure views—to other Snowflake accounts. The share object defines which objects are included and what privileges (e.g., SELECT, USAGE) consumers receive.

A share does not store data itself; it provides a reference to the provider's underlying micro-partitioned storage, enabling real-time, zero-copy access.

Reader accounts (option A) can consume shares but do not define them.

Replication objects (option C) relate to database replication, not data sharing.

Option D is incorrect because Snowflake does not generate share-specific metrics objects.

Thus, the purpose of a share is to encapsulate all metadata required for secure, controlled data sharing between Snowflake accounts.

### NEW QUESTION # 125

You have a Snowflake virtual warehouse named 'COMPUTE' that is experiencing performance issues during peak hours. The workload consists of a mix of complex analytical queries and high-volume data loading operations. To optimize performance, you want to implement resource monitoring and auto-scaling. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective?

- A. Create separate virtual warehouses for analytical queries and data loading, configure auto-scaling on each warehouse, and use resource monitors to control credit consumption.
- B. Implement workload management rules to prioritize analytical queries over data loading operations.
- C. Create a resource monitor that triggers notifications when the warehouse's credit consumption exceeds a certain threshold.
- D. Increase the size of 'COMPUTE\_WH' to a larger T-shirt size (e.g., from Medium to Large).
- E. Enable auto-suspend on 'COMPUTE\_WH' to minimize costs during idle periods.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option D provides the most effective solution. Separating workloads onto dedicated warehouses allows for independent scaling and optimization. Auto-scaling ensures that each warehouse can adjust its resources dynamically to meet the demands of its specific workload. Resource monitors help control costs and prevent runaway credit consumption. While increasing warehouse size (A) might improve performance, it's not as targeted as workload separation. Resource monitors and auto-suspend (B and C) are helpful but don't address the core issue of workload contention.

