SOL-C01완벽한시험덤프 & SOL-C01시험대비공부

Fast2test에서 Snowflake인증 SOL-C01덤프를 구입하시면 퍼펙트한 구매후 서비스를 제공해드립니다. Snowflake인증 SOL-C01덤프가 업데이트되면 업데이트된 최신버전을 무료로 서비스로 드립니다. 시험에서 불합격성적표를 받으시면 덤프구매시 지불한 덤프비용은 환불해드립니다.

Fast2test의Snowflake SOL-C01인증시험의 자료 메뉴에는Snowflake SOL-C01인증시험실기와Snowflake SOL-C01인증시험 문제집으로 나누어져 있습니다.우리 사이트에서 관련된 학습가이드를 만나보실 수 있습니다. 우리 Fast2test의 Snowflake SOL-C01인증시험자료를 자세히 보시면 제일 알맞고 보장도가 높으며 또한 제일 전면적인 것을 느끼게 될 것입니다.

>> SOL-C01완벽한 시험덤프 <<

100% 합격보장 가능한 SOL-C01완벽한 시험덤프 최신덤프자료

Snowflake SOL-C01 시험이 어렵다고해도 Fast2test의 Snowflake SOL-C01시험잡이 덤프가 있는한 아무리 어려운 시험이라도 쉬워집니다. 어려운 시험이라 막무가내로 시험준비하지 마시고 문항수도 적고 모든 시험문제를 커버할 수 있는Snowflake SOL-C01자료로 대비하세요. 가장 적은 투자로 가장 큰 득을 보실수 있습니다.

Snowflake SOL-C01 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.

주제 3	• 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.
주제 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.

최신 SnowPro Advanced SOL-C01 무료샘플문제 (Q135-Q140):

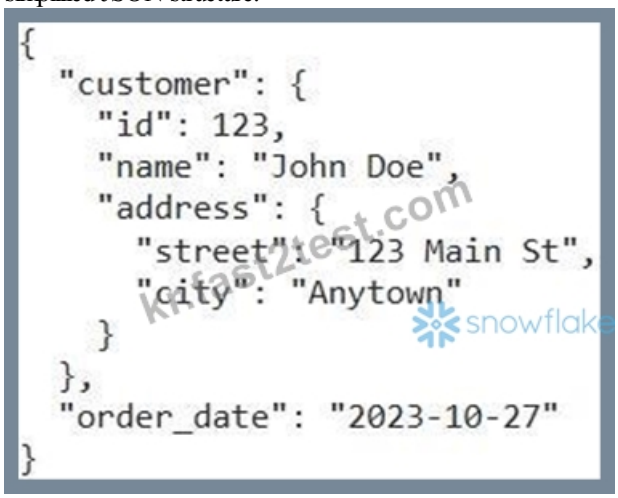
질문 # 135
You are working with a Snowflake Notebook and need to execute a series of SQL statements that include both DDL (Data Definition Language) and DML (Data Manipulation Language) operations.
You want to ensure that if any statement fails, the entire sequence is rolled back. How can you achieve this within a single Notebook cell?

- A. Wrap the SQL statements within a 'BEGIN' and 'END' block within the cell. Snowflake Notebooks automatically treat this as a transaction.
- B. Snowflake Notebooks do not support transactions within a single cell. Each SQL statement is executed independently.
- C. Use the 'snowflake.connector' Python library to explicitly manage transactions using , followed by individual SQL statements, and or based on success or failure.
- D. Prefix each SQL statement with 'TRY and include a 'CATCH' block at the end to handle any exceptions and perform a rollback if needed.
- E. Create a stored procedure that encapsulates all SQL statements and then call the stored procedure from the notebook cell. The stored procedure can handle the transaction management.

정답： E

설명:
Snowflake Notebooks' cell does not directly support BEGIN...END transaction block. While the 'snowflake.connector' can manage transactions, it typically requires multiple cells for BEGIN, statements, and COMMIT/ROLLBACK. TRY/CATCH is not a valid SQL construct for transaction management. Option D is incorrect because transactions are possible using stored procedures called from a cell. The most reliable method is to create a stored procedure (E) that handles transaction management and call it from the notebook cell. This encapsulates the logic and ensures proper rollback behavior.

질문 # 136
You are using Snowflake to load data from JSON files stored in an external stage. The JSON files have a nested structure, and you need to extract specific fields from the nested JSON objects into separate columns in your Snowflake table. Given the following simplified JSON structure:



Assuming the JSON data is loaded into a VARIANT column named `RAW DATA, which of the following SQL snippets correctly extracts the customer name, street address, and order date into separate columns?

- A.
```
SELECT RAW_DATA:customer:name AS customer_name, RAW_DATA:customer:address:street AS street, RAW_DATA:order_date AS order_date FROM my_table;
```
- B.
```
SELECT GET_PATH(RAW_DATA, 'customer.name') AS customer_name, GET_PATH(RAW_DATA, 'customer.address.street') AS street, RAW_DATA:order_date AS order_date FROM my_table;
```
- C.
- D.
- E.

정답：C

설명：
Option A is the most concise and idiomatic way to extract nested JSON fields in Snowflake using the colon C) operator. This is the preferred method for accessing elements within a VARIANT column. The other options might work in some cases, but are not the standard or most efficient approach.

질문 # 137
What is the purpose of a role hierarchy in Snowflake?

- A. To store raw data
- B. To manage network settings
- C. To organize roles and grant inherited privileges
- D. To define the sequence of SQL queries

정답：C

설명：
Role hierarchy in Snowflake allows one role to inherit the privileges of another. By granting roles to other roles, Snowflake enables scalable, maintainable access control. Higher-level roles grant privileges downward, allowing administrators to create layered access structures. This hierarchy simplifies permission management across teams and environments. It has no relation to SQL sequencing, network settings, or data storage.

질문 # 138
What does the SELECT * statement do in a Snowflake query?

- A. Retrieves only the primary key column
- B. Retrieves a limited number of rows
- C. Retrieves only distinct values
- D. Retrieves all columns from a specified table or view

정답：D

설명：
The SELECT * statement instructs Snowflake to returnall columnsfrom the referenced table or view. This is commonly used during data exploration, debugging, initial data profiling, and validation steps. It allows users to quickly view the complete dataset structure without manually specifying each column name.
However, while SELECT * retrieves all columns, it does not limit the number of rows. To restrict rows, developers must include aLIMITclause (e.g., SELECT * FROM table LIMIT 10;).
The query does not automatically apply DISTINCT or primary key filtering-Snowflake returns all rows exactly as stored unless additional filtering, WHERE conditions, or ordering are provided.
Though SELECT * is convenient, Snowflake best practices recommend explicitly selecting columns in production workloads to optimize performance and avoid unnecessary scanning of unused fields.

질문 # 139
Which statement is true about Snowflake Data Exchange? (Choose any 2 options)

- A. It is limited to internal data sharing only
- B. It allows organizations to securely share live, governed data
- C. It supports data sharing between different regions and cloud providers
- D. It requires complex ETL processes to transfer data

정답：B,C

설명：
Snowflake Data Exchangeprovides governed, real-time data collaboration between Snowflake accounts. It enables providers to publishlive datasetswhile consumers query that data without copying or moving it.
Because Snowflake uses secure data sharing primitives at the metadata layer,no ETL pipelinesor data duplication are required.
A key advantage is support forcross-region and cross-cloud sharing, allowing collaboration across AWS, Azure, and GCP regions seamlessly.
Data Exchange listings support controlled visibility, entitlement management, and auditing. Providers maintain full control over updates since consumers always access the live, authoritative version of the dataset.
Incorrect statements:
* It is not limited to internal sharing-external sharing is a major feature.
* ETL is not required because Snowflake's architecture exposes shared objects directly.

질문 # 140
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