

# Mock Snowflake SOL-C01 Exams, Latest SOL-C01 Braindumps Pdf



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## Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 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>

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### Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q160-Q165):

#### NEW QUESTION # 160

Which command is used to grant privileges to a role in Snowflake?

- A. ASSIGN
- B. CREATE
- C. GRANT
- D. REVOKE

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The GRANT command is used in Snowflake to assign privileges to a role. GRANT allows administrators to authorize roles to perform actions on objects such as tables, warehouses, schemas, or databases. The REVOKE command removes privileges, CREATE creates objects, and ASSIGN is not a valid Snowflake command. Therefore, GRANT is the correct command for privilege assignment.

#### NEW QUESTION # 161

You are designing a data pipeline in Snowflake to process streaming data from Apache Kafka.

You need to choose the appropriate virtual warehouse size. The data arrives at a rate of 100,000 messages per second, and each message is approximately 1KB. The processing involves complex transformations and aggregations. Which of the following considerations are MOST critical when determining the optimal warehouse size?

- A. Always choose the largest available warehouse (X-Large or larger) to ensure optimal performance, regardless of the actual processing requirements.
- B. The frequency of data arrival (100,000 messages/second) requires a warehouse with sufficient concurrency to avoid message backlog. Choose a warehouse size based on concurrency needs.
- C. The number of concurrent users accessing the processed data is the primary factor. Choose a warehouse size that scales linearly with the number of users.
- D. Only the total volume of data (100MB/second) needs to be considered. Choose the smallest warehouse that can handle this volume.
- E. The complexity of the transformations and aggregations performed on the data significantly impacts the required compute resources. Choose a larger warehouse initially and monitor performance.

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

The complexity of transformations and the frequency of data arrival both play crucial roles in determining warehouse size. Complex transformations require more compute power, and high data arrival rates require higher concurrency to avoid backlog. Option A is incorrect because it only considers data volume. Option C is relevant for querying the processed data, not for processing the streaming data itself. Option D is not cost-effective.

#### NEW QUESTION # 162

Which of the following are examples of semi-structured data formats? (Choose any 3 options)

- A. CSV

- B. JSON
- C. Parquet
- D. XML

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

Semi-structured data refers to formats that do not follow a rigid relational schema but still contain structural tags or hierarchies, allowing flexible representation of nested or irregular data. In Snowflake, JSON, Parquet, and XML are all considered semi-structured because they incorporate metadata, hierarchical fields, or tagged data that can vary across records. JSON offers key-value pairs and nested arrays, making it ideal for logs and API responses. Parquet, being a columnar file format containing both schema definitions and metadata, is optimized for analytics while still supporting semi-structured capabilities such as variable field nesting. XML uses tags and attributes to represent hierarchical content, making it semi-structured as well. On the other hand, CSV represents strictly structured, row/column-based data without inherent metadata or hierarchy, so it is not considered semi-structured. Snowflake treats semi-structured formats by loading them into the VARIANT data type, enabling powerful SQL-based exploration using path notation.

### NEW QUESTION # 163

A data team is designing a data pipeline that loads data from S3 into Snowflake. The raw data in S3 is compressed using gzip and stored in multiple files. They want to use a Snowflake virtual warehouse to perform the data loading. Which of the following COPY INTO command options would be MOST appropriate to optimize the data loading process?

- A. Utilize 'MATCH BY COLUMN NAME = CASE INSENSITIVE' so that the command is robust to case differences.
- B. Use the 'VALIDATION\_MODE = RETURN ERRORS' parameter to identify any issues within the load and address them later.
- C. Specify 'FILE FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV COMPRESSION = GZIP)' in the COPY INTO command to instruct Snowflake to automatically decompress the gzip files. Also, split the large warehouse for loading and transforming data.
- D. Specify 'ON\_ERROR = CONTINUE' in the COPY INTO command to skip any files with errors.
- E. Set the 'MAX\_FILE\_SIZE' parameter to a smaller value to force Snowflake to process files in smaller chunks.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

ERROR = CONTINUE (A) skips errors but doesn't address decompression. 'VALIDATION MODE' (B) is helpful for debugging but doesn't directly optimize the loading process. (C) can ease development but has nothing to do with compression. Specifying = (TYPE = CSV COMPRESSION = GZIP) (D) allows Snowflake to handle gzip decompression automatically. 'MAX\_FILE\_SIZE' (E) can be useful in certain scenarios but is not related to compressed files directly. Splitting the warehouse is not a COPY INTO option, but rather a high-level architecture decision.

### NEW QUESTION # 164

You have a large CSV file stored in AWS S3 that you need to load into a Snowflake table called 'SALES DATA'. The CSV file is compressed using GZIP, and it contains a header row that you want to skip. The table 'SALES DATA' already exists with the correct schema. You want to optimize the data loading process by using a named file format object and explicitly specifying the virtual warehouse. The S3 bucket is properly configured for Snowflake access. Which of the following SQL statements is the MOST efficient and correct way to load the data?

- A.  

```
COPY INTO SALES_DATA FROM @my_stage/sales.csv.gz FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV SKIP_HEADER = 1 COMPRESSION = AUTO) ON_ERROR = SKIP_FILE;
```
- B.  

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FILE FORMAT my_csv_format TYPE = CSV COMPRESSION = GZIP SKIP_HEADER = 1 COPY INTO SALES_DATA FROM @my_stage/sales.csv.gz  
FILE_FORMAT = (FORMAT_NAME = my_csv_format) ON_ERROR = SKIP_FILE WAREHOUSE = my_warehouse;
```
- C.  

```
COPY INTO SALES_DATA FROM @my_stage/sales.csv.gz FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV SKIP_HEADER = 1 COMPRESSION = GZIP) ON_ERROR = CONTINUE;
```
- D.  

```
COPY INTO SALES_DATA FROM @my_stage/sales.csv.gz FILE_FORMAT = (FORMAT_NAME = my_csv_format) ON_ERROR = SKIP_FILE WAREHOUSE = my_warehouse;
```
- E.  

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FILE FORMAT my_csv_format TYPE = CSV COMPRESSION = GZIP SKIP_HEADER = 1 COPY INTO SALES_DATA FROM @my_stage/sales.csv.gz  
FILE_FORMAT = (FORMAT_NAME = my_csv_format) ON_ERROR = SKIP_FILE WAREHOUSE = my_warehouse;
```

**Answer: B**

Option E is the most correct and efficient. First, it creates the named file format to encapsulate the CSV- specific settings (compression, header skipping). This promotes reusability and readability. Then, the COPY INTO statement uses this named format, skips files on error, and specifies the 'WAREHOUSE' for explicit control, improving performance. Option A doesn't use a named file format or specify a warehouse. Option B is missing the creation of the file format object and the skip header parameter, will throw an error. Option C uses 'COMPRESSION = AUTO' , but explicitly stating the compression type (GZIP) is better for performance. Option D does not create file format and so the query would fail.

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