

Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Bootcamp - SOL-C01 Actualtest



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>> **Snowflake SOL-C01 Exam Bootcamp** <<

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As for the SOL-C01 study materials themselves, they boost multiple functions to assist the learners to learn the study materials efficiently from different angles. For example, the function to stimulate the SOL-C01 exam can help the exam candidates be familiar with the atmosphere and the pace of the Real SOL-C01 Exam and avoid some unexpected problem occur such as the clients answer the questions in a slow speed and with a very anxious mood which is caused by the reason of lacking confidence.

Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification Sample Questions (Q215-Q220):

NEW QUESTION # 215

What MOST accurately describes Snowflake?

- A. A data warehouse software

- B. An AI data cloud platform
- C. An ETL tool
- D. A transactional database

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 216

You have a JSON file stored in an internal stage containing customer data with varying schema

- A. Use the 'LATERAL FLATTEN' function to explode the JSON and then use and to handle different formats.
- B. Use a stored procedure to iterate through each JSON record, determine the address format, and then extract the address.
- C. Use to dynamically determine the column type and then apply appropriate conversion functions.
- D. Create two different views: one for customers with nested address objects and another for customers with string addresses. Then use 'UNION ALL' on the views.
- E. Some customers have address information stored as a nested JSON object, while others have it stored as a simple string. How can you efficiently query all customer records and retrieve the address information, regardless of its format?
- F. Load the JSON data into a relational table and use a 'UNION ALL' query to combine records with different schema.

Answer: E

Explanation:

'LATERAL FLATTEN' helps process JSON and then the and functions are used to handle the different formats of the address. This is the most efficient approach. Loading into a relational table is not suited for semi-structured data. Using two views then UNION ALL is a valid strategy, however Flatten will be more efficient. Using a stored procedure would be inefficient.

NEW QUESTION # 217

A data engineer needs to grant SELECT privileges on all tables within a newly created schema named 'SALES DATA' to a role called 'ANALYST ROLE'. However, new tables may be added to this schema in the future. What is the most efficient and secure way to achieve this, ensuring that future tables automatically inherit the necessary permissions?

- A. Use a stored procedure to automatically grant the SELECT privilege to 'ANALYST ROLE' whenever a new table is created in the 'SALES DATA' schema.
- B. Grant 'SELECT privilege to the PUBLIC role on all tables within the 'SALES_DATA' schema.
- C. Create a custom role that inherits from 'ANALYST ROLE' and grant 'SELECT privilege on all tables to this new role.
- D. Grant the USAGE privilege on the database containing the schema and SELECT privilege on 'FUTURE GRANTS for tables in 'SALES DATA' to the 'ANALYST ROLE' using 'GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE TO ROLE ANALYST ROLE; GRANT SELECT ON FUTURE TABLES IN SCHEMA SALES DATA TO ROLE ANALYST ROLE;'
- E. Grant SELECT privilege to 'ANALYST ROLE' directly on each table using 'GRANT SELECT ON TABLE ... TO ROLE ANALYST ROLE;' after table creation.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using GRANT SELECT ON FUTURE TABLES' ensures that any new tables created in the schema automatically inherit the SELECT privilege for the specified role. Option A requires manual intervention for each new table. Options C and E are unnecessarily complex. Option D poses a security risk by granting privileges to the PUBLIC role.

NEW QUESTION # 218

You are working with a dataset containing customer purchase information stored in a VARIANT column named 'PURCHASE DATA'. This column contains JSON data with nested arrays and varying schemas. You need to extract all unique product categories purchased by customers who have spent more than \$1000 in total. How can you achieve this most efficiently in Snowflake?

- A.
 - B.
 - C.
- ```
SELECT DISTINCT category FROM (SELECT EXplode(PURCHASE_DATA:purchases:category) AS category FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE PURCHASE_DATA:total_spent > 1000);
```

☐ SELECT DISTINCT f.value:category::STRING FROM CUSTOMERS, LATERAL FLATTEN(input => CUSTOMERS.PURCHASE\_DATA:purchases) f WHERE CUSTOMERS.PURCHASE\_DATA:total\_spent > 1000;

• D.

☐ CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE TEMP\_PURCHASES AS SELECT value:category::STRING AS category FROM CUSTOMERS, LATERAL FLATTEN(input => CUSTOMERS.PURCHASE\_DATA:purchases) WHERE CUSTOMERS.PURCHASE\_DATA:total\_spent > 1000; SELECT DISTINCT category FROM TEMP\_PURCHASES;

• E.

☐ SELECT DISTINCT f.value:category::STRING FROM CUSTOMERS c, TABLE(FLATTEN(input=> c.PURCHASE\_DATA:purchases)) f WHERE c.PURCHASE\_DATA:total\_spent > 1000;

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Option E provides the most efficient and correct solution. It utilizes for flattening the JSON array, which is more readable than 'LATERAL FLATTEN'. It filters based on 'total\_spent' before flattening. The other options are less efficient or incorrect. Option A uses a temporary table which is generally less efficient. Option B does not correlate the CTE with the main table 'CUSTOMERS', hence failing to relate to the customer's total spend. Option C directly refers to without correlation to the customer table and it won't work since FLATTEN on a column requires the tablename as well. D's usage of 'EXPLODE' is not standard Snowflake SQL syntax for JSON flattening.

### NEW QUESTION # 219

You have created a new database named 'DEV DB' and want to grant the 'SELECT' privilege on all tables within this database to the 'ANALYST' role. You want to ensure that any new tables created in 'DEV DB' in the future automatically grant 'SELECT' to the 'ANALYST' role. Which of the following approaches achieves this?

- **A. GRANT SELECT ON FUTURE TABLES IN DATABASE DEV DB TO ROLE ANALYST;**
- B. ALTER DATABASE DEV DB SET GRANTED PRIVILEGES = 'SELECT TO ROLE ANALYST;
- C. GRANT SELECT ON ALL TABLES IN DATABASE DEV DB TO ROLE ANALYST;
- D. GRANT FUTURE GRANTS SELECT ON DATABASE DEV DB TO ROLE ANALYST;
- E. GRANT SELECT ON DATABASE DEV DB TO ROLE ANALYST; ALTER DATABASE DEV DB SET ENABLE FUTURE GRANTS = TRUE;

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The 'GRANT ON FUTURE TABLES IN DATABASE TO ROLE' syntax is specifically designed to grant privileges on tables created in the future. Option A only grants the privilege on existing tables. Option B is incorrect because the privilege order is wrong, it should be GRANT ON FUTURE TABLES IN DATABASE. Options D and E use incorrect syntax and do not achieve the desired result.

### NEW QUESTION # 220

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