

SOL-C01 Studienmaterialien: Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification & SOL-C01 Zertifizierungstraining



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>> SOL-C01 Fragen&Antworten <<

SOL-C01 Fragen Beantworten & SOL-C01 Vorbereitungsfragen

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Associate - Platform Certification SOL-C01 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q141-Q146):

141. Frage

A data consumer subscribes to a listing on the Snowflake Marketplace. After creating the database from the share, they execute the following query:

```
SELECT * FROM SHARED_DB.PUBLIC.CUSTOMER_DATA WHERE REGION = 'EU';
```

However, they receive an error indicating insufficient privileges. Assuming the share was properly configured by the provider, which of the following is the MOST likely reason for this error?

- A. The consumer needs to be granted 'USAGE' privilege on the 'PUBLIC' schema within the 'SHARED DB' database.
- B. The consumer needs to be explicitly granted 'SELECT' privilege on the 'SHARED DB.PUBLIC.CUSTOMER DATA' table.
- C. The provider revoked the SELECT privilege on the table after the consumer subscribed.
- D. The consumer needs to be explicitly granted 'USAGE' privilege on the 'SHARED_DB' database.
- E. The consumer needs to be granted 'IMPORTED PRIVILEGES' on the database created from the share.

Antwort: E

Begründung:

When a database is created from a share, the 'IMPORTED PRIVILEGES' privilege is required to access objects within that database. This privilege is typically granted to a role that the consumer is using. While USAGE on the database and schema are often needed, the specific error described usually stems from lacking the 'IMPORTED PRIVILEGES' privilege.

142. Frage

A Snowflake administrator needs to grant a data analyst the ability to create dashboards and worksheets in Snowsight, but restrict them from modifying existing roles or granting privileges to other users. Which set of privileges is BEST suited for this purpose?

- A. GRANT CREATE DASHBOARD ON ACCOUNT TO ROLE data_analyst; GRANT CREATE WORKSHEET ON ACCOUNT TO ROLE data_analyst;
- B. GRANT CREATE DASHBOARD ON DATABASE TO ROLE data_analyst; GRANT CREATE WORKSHEET ON DATABASE TO ROLE data_analyst;
- C. GRANT CREATE DASHBOARD ON SCHEMA TO ROLE data_analyst; GRANT CREATE WORKSHEET ON SCHEMA TO ROLE data_analyst;
- D. GRANT ALL ON ACCOUNT TO ROLE data_analyst;
- E. There are no specific privileges required as dashboard and worksheet creation are implicitly granted to all users.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Dashboards and worksheets are account-level objects in Snowsight. Therefore, the CREATE DASHBOARD and CREATE WORKSHEET privileges must be granted on the ACCOUNT. Option B and C are incorrect because dashboards and worksheets are not scoped to databases or schemas. Option D grants excessive privileges, violating the principle of least privilege. Option E is incorrect, specific privileges are required.

143. Frage

You are tasked with loading data from a large number of small CSV files (each less than 10MB) stored in an S3 bucket into a single Snowflake table. You anticipate frequent additions of new CSV files to the bucket. Which of the following approaches would provide the MOST efficient and cost-effective solution for continuously loading this data into Snowflake, while minimizing operational overhead and latency? Select all that apply.

- A. Creating a Snowpipe that uses the 'AUTO INGEST = TRUE' parameter and a notification integration configured to monitor the S3 bucket.
- B. Employing a third-party ETL tool to periodically extract data from the S3 bucket, transform it, and load it into Snowflake.
- C. Creating a Snowpipe that leverages an external function to preprocess each file before loading it into the table.
- D. Creating a Snowpipe with SQS integration and a dedicated compute warehouse only configured for the pipe.
- E. Using the 'COPY INTO' command with the 'VALIDATION_MODE = RETURN_ERRORS' parameter to load all files in the S3 bucket on a scheduled basis using a Snowflake Task.

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:

Snowpipe with 'AUTO_INGEST = TRUE' and a notification integration (SNS/SQS) is designed for continuous loading of files from cloud storage. This is the most efficient and cost-effective solution. Batch loading with 'COPY INTO' via a Task is less responsive and incurs unnecessary costs due to scheduled execution. Third-party ETL tools add complexity and cost. While Snowpipe can use external functions, it's generally not recommended for this simple scenario and adds unnecessary overhead. For Snowpipe dedicated compute warehouse is a important point for cost effective way

144. Frage

A data engineer is tasked with creating a new database called 'SALES DATA' within a Snowflake account. They want to ensure that only users with the 'ACCOUNTADMIN' role or a custom role 'SALES ADMIN' can manage the database's overall configuration. Which of the following steps are necessary to achieve this? (Choose all that apply)

- A. Grant the 'USAGE' privilege on the 'DATABASE' object to the 'SALES ADMIN' role.
- **B. The 'ACCOUNTADMIN' role already has sufficient privileges; no additional grants are needed for it.**
- C. Grant the 'MODIFY' privilege on the 'DATABASE' object to the 'SALES ADMIN' role.
- D. Grant the 'CREATE SCHEMA' privilege on the 'SALES DATA' database to the 'SALES ADMIN' role.
- **E. Grant the 'OWNERSHIP' privilege on the 'SALES DATA' database to the 'SALES ADMIN' role.**

Antwort: B,E

Begründung:

The 'OWNERSHIP' privilege grants the 'SALES ADMIN' role full control over the 'SALES DATA' database, including configuration. 'ACCOUNTADMIN' inherently has ownership over all objects and requires no additional grants. 'CREATE SCHEMA' is for creating schemas within the database, 'MODIFY' is not a valid privilege on 'DATABASE' object, and 'USAGE' allows access but not management of the database object itself.

145. Frage

You're building a data pipeline in Snowflake that utilizes the 'SNOWFLAKE.ML.COMPLETE' function to translate product descriptions from English to French. You have a table 'PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS' with columns 'PRODUCT' and 'ENGLISH DESCRIPTION'. You want to create a new table 'PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS FRENCH' with 'PRODUCT' and 'FRENCH DESCRIPTION'. To optimize costs, you plan to use a efficient way to implement this, including the UDF definition and the data loading process?

```
☐ CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION translate_to_french(english_text VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE SQL AS $$ SELECT SNOWFLAKE.ML.COMPLETE('snowflake-arctic-small', english_text, 'Translate to French:') $$; CREATE TABLE PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS_FRENCH AS SELECT PRODUCT_ID, translate_to_french(ENGLISH_DESCRIPTION) AS FRENCH_DESCRIPTION FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS;

☐ CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION translate_to_french(english_text VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE JAVASCRIPT AS $$ return snowflake.ml.complete('snowflake-arctic-small', english_text, 'Translate to French:'); $$; CREATE TABLE PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS_FRENCH AS SELECT PRODUCT_ID, translate_to_french(ENGLISH_DESCRIPTION) AS FRENCH_DESCRIPTION FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS;

☐ CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION translate_to_french(english_text VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE PYTHON AS $$ return snowflake.ml.complete('snowflake-arctic-small', english_text, 'Translate to French:'); $$; CREATE TABLE PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS_FRENCH AS SELECT PRODUCT_ID, translate_to_french(ENGLISH_DESCRIPTION) AS FRENCH_DESCRIPTION FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS;

☐ CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION translate_to_french(english_text VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE SQL AS $$ SELECT SYSTEM$INVOKE_EXTERNAL_FUNCTION('SNOWFLAKE.ML.COMPLETE', 'snowflake-arctic-small', english_text, 'Translate to French:') $$; CREATE TABLE PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS_FRENCH AS SELECT PRODUCT_ID, translate_to_french(ENGLISH_DESCRIPTION) AS FRENCH_DESCRIPTION FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS;

☐ CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION translate_to_french(english_text VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE SQL AS $$ SELECT SNOWFLAKE.ML.COMPLETE('snowflake-arctic-small', english_text || ' Translate to French:', 'Output:') $$; CREATE TABLE PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS_FRENCH AS SELECT PRODUCT_ID, translate_to_french(ENGLISH_DESCRIPTION) AS FRENCH_DESCRIPTION FROM PRODUCT_DESCRIPTIONS;
```

- A. Option C
- B. Option E
- C. Option B
- **D. Option A**
- E. Option D

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The most efficient and correct approach is to use a SQL UDF, as it leverages Snowflake's internal optimization capabilities best when calling built-in functions. The

'SNOWFLAKE.ML.COMPLETE' is called directly within the SQL UDF. Options B and C are incorrect because Javascript and Python UDF would need proper Snowflake SDK package (snowflake.ml.complete) to work in order to call SNOWFLAKE.ML.COMPLETE function; Option D is incorrect; Option E is also not optimal; Option A is the MOST efficient method since it uses a SQL UDF to directly call the function which is better optimised by Snowflake.

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