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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which views are included in the DATA SHARING USAGE schema? (Select TWO).

Options:

- A- ACCESS_HISTORY
- B- DATA_TRANSFER_HISTORY
- C- WAREHOUSE_METERING_HISTORY
- D- MONETIZED_USAGE_DAILY
- E- LISTING TELEMETRY DAILY

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

The DATA_SHARING_USAGE schema includes views that display information about listings published in the Snowflake Marketplace or a data exchange, which includes DATA_TRANSFER_HISTORY and LISTING_TELEMETRY_DAILY2.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Snowflake function is maintained separately from the data and helps to support features such as Time Travel, Secure Data Sharing, and pruning?

Options:

- A- Column compression
- B- Data clustering
- C- Micro-partitioning
- D- Metadata management

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Micro-partitioning is a Snowflake function that is maintained separately from the data and supports features such as Time Travel, Secure Data Sharing, and pruning. It allows Snowflake to efficiently manage and query large datasets by organizing them into micro-partitions¹.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of loop requires a BREAK statement to stop executing?

Options:

- A- FOR
- B- LOOP
- C- REPEAT
- D- WHILE

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The LOOP type of loop in Snowflake Scripting does not have a built-in termination condition and requires a BREAK statement to stop executing.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How can a Snowflake administrator determine which user has accessed a database object that contains sensitive information?

Options:

- A-** Review the granted privileges to the database object.
- B-** Review the row access policy for the database object.
- C-** Query the ACCESS_HISTORY view in the ACCOUNT_USAGE schema.
- D-** Query the REPLICATION USAGE HISTORY view in the ORGANIZATION_USAGE schema.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To determine which user has accessed a database object containing sensitive information, a Snowflake administrator can query the `ACCESS_HISTORY` view in the `ACCOUNT_USAGE` schema, which provides information about access to database objects.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which object can be used with Secure Data Sharing?

Options:

- A- View
- B- Materialized view
- C- External table
- D- User-Defined Function (UDF)

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Views can be used with Secure Data Sharing in Snowflake. Materialized views, external tables, and UDFs are not typically shared directly for security and performance reasons.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Snowflake table objects can be shared with other accounts? (Select TWO).

Options:

A- Temporary tables

B- Permanent tables

C- Transient tables

D- External tables

E- User-Defined Table Functions (UDTFs)

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

In Snowflake, permanent tables and external tables can be shared with other accounts using Secure Data Sharing. Temporary tables, transient tables, and UDTFs are not shareable objects

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What transformations are supported when loading data into a table using the COPY INTO

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Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What happens when a Snowflake user changes the data retention period at the schema level?

Options:

- A- All child objects will retain data for the new retention period.
- B- All child objects that do not have an explicit retention period will automatically inherit the new retention period.
- C- All child objects with an explicit retention period will be overridden with the new retention period.
- D- All explicit child object retention periods will remain unchanged.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When the data retention period is changed at the schema level, all child objects that do not have an explicit retention period set will inherit the new retention period from the schema.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Snowflake function will parse a JSON-null into a SQL-null?

Options:

A- TO_CHAR

B- TO_VARIANT

C- TO_VARCHAR

D- STRIP NULL VALUE

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The `STRIP_NULL_VALUE` function in Snowflake is used to convert a JSON null value into a SQL NULL value¹.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

While working with unstructured data, which file function generates a Snowflake-hosted file URL to a staged file using the stage name and relative file path as inputs?

Options:

- A- GET_PRESIGNED_URL
- B- GET_ABSOLUTE_PATH
- C- BUILD_STAGE_FILE_URL
- D- BUILD SCOPED FILE URL

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The `BUILD_STAGE_FILE_URL` function generates a Snowflake-hosted file URL to a staged file using the stage name and relative file path as inputs.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Snowflake database object can be used to track data changes made to table data?

Options:

A- Tag

B- Task

C- Stream

D- Stored procedure

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A Stream object in Snowflake is used for change data capture (CDC), which records data manipulation language (DML) changes made to tables, including inserts, updates, and deletes³.

Explanation:

The COPY INTO <table> command in Snowflake supports column reordering and column omission as part of its data transformation capabilities during the load process⁴⁵.

Answer:

A, B

Options:

A- Column reordering

B- Column omission

C- JOIN function

D- FLATTEN function

E- GROUP BY function