

# Snowflake.COF-C02.v2025-04-17.q190

□□□□:	COF-C02
□□□□:	SnowPro Core Certification Exam
□□□:	Snowflake
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□□:	v2025-04-17
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<a href="https://www.krdump.com/Snowflake.COF-C02.v2025-04-17.q190.html">https://www.krdump.com/Snowflake.COF-C02.v2025-04-17.q190.html</a>	

## NEW QUESTION: 1

□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ Snowflake □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□
- B. □□
- C. □□□□□ □□□
- D. □□ □□ □□□□□□□(VPS)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

- \* □□ □□ □□□□ Snowflake Enterprise Edition□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- \* □ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

□□□□:

- \* Snowflake □□: □□ □□ □□□
- \* Snowflake Editions □□

## NEW QUESTION: 2

Snowflake □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□, □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ "□□ □□ □ □□ □□"□ □ □□□□□□.

Warehouse 2□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?

- A. 0
- B. 1500
- C. 3500
- D. 5000

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

- □□□□ □□ 2□ □□□ □□□ 2□ □□□, □□□ □□□ 2□ □□□ □□□□ 1000□□□.
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- □□□ □□□ 1□ □□□ □□□□ 500□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□.
- □□ 2□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

1. Which two statements are true regarding Snowflake Resource Monitors? (Select two)

Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake resources.

\* Resource Monitor 2 can be used to track the usage of Snowflake resources.

\* Resource Monitor 1 can be used to track the usage of Snowflake resources.

Warehouse 2 is a virtual warehouse with a size of 1500 virtual cores. Warehouse 1 is a virtual warehouse with a size of 1500 virtual cores.

Warehouse 2 Resource Monitor 1 is used to track the usage of Snowflake resources in Warehouse 2. Warehouse 1 Resource Monitor 1 is used to track the usage of Snowflake resources in Warehouse 1. Warehouse 2 Resource Monitor 1 is used to track the usage of Snowflake resources in Warehouse 2. Warehouse 1 Resource Monitor 1 is used to track the usage of Snowflake resources in Warehouse 1.

Answer:

\* Resource Monitor 2 can be used to track the usage of Snowflake resources.

### NEW QUESTION: 3

Which two statements are true regarding Snowflake ACCOUNTADMIN users? (Select two)

A. ACCOUNTADMIN users can create and manage Snowflake resources.

B. ACCOUNTADMIN users can create and manage Snowflake users.

C. ACCOUNTADMIN users can create and manage Snowflake roles.

D. ACCOUNTADMIN users can create and manage Snowflake databases.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 4

Which two statements are true regarding Snowflake Resource Monitors? (Select two)

A. Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake resources.

B. Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake users.

C. Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake roles.

D. Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake databases.

E. Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake virtual warehouses.

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Snowflake Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake resources.

\* Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake resources.

\* Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake virtual warehouses.

\* Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake databases.

\* Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake roles.

\* Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake users.

\* Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake virtual warehouses.

\* Resource Monitors are used to track the usage of Snowflake databases.

Answer:

\* Snowflake Resource Monitor 1 can be used to track the usage of Snowflake resources.

\* Snowflake Resource Monitor 2 can be used to track the usage of Snowflake resources.

**NEW QUESTION: 5**

Which of the following are supported by Snowflake's Information Schema Account Usage Share? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Tables
- B. Views
- C. External tables
- D. Stages

**Answer: B,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

Snowflake's Information Schema Account Usage Share provides information about the usage of Snowflake accounts. It includes information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The information is organized into tables, views, and external tables. The tables include information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The views provide information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The external tables provide information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages.

Tables: The tables in the Information Schema Account Usage Share provide information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The tables include information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages.

Views: The views in the Information Schema Account Usage Share provide information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The views include information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages.

External tables: The external tables in the Information Schema Account Usage Share provide information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The external tables include information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages.

**NEW QUESTION: 6**

Which of the following are supported by Snowflake's Information Schema Account Usage Share? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Tables
- B. Views
- C. External tables
- D. Stages

**Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

**NEW QUESTION: 7**

Which of the following are supported by Snowflake's Information Schema Account Usage Share? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Tables
- B. Views
- C. External tables
- D. Stages
- E. Files

**Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

Snowflake's Information Schema Account Usage Share provides information about the usage of Snowflake accounts. It includes information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The information is organized into tables, views, and external tables. The tables include information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The views provide information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The external tables provide information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages.

Tables: The tables in the Information Schema Account Usage Share provide information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The tables include information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages.

Views: The views in the Information Schema Account Usage Share provide information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The views include information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages.

External tables: The external tables in the Information Schema Account Usage Share provide information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages. The external tables include information about the usage of tables, views, external tables, and stages.

**NEW QUESTION: 8**

Which of the following are supported by Snowflake's Information Schema Account Usage Share? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Tables
- B. Views
- C. External tables



- A. `url`
- B. `url`
- C. `url`
- D. `url`

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

`url` is a protocol that is used to access resources on the Internet. It is a standard way of identifying the location of a resource on the Internet. `url` is a protocol that is used to access resources on the Internet. It is a standard way of identifying the location of a resource on the Internet. `url` is a protocol that is used to access resources on the Internet. It is a standard way of identifying the location of a resource on the Internet.

`url`:

Snowflake `url`: `url`

### NEW QUESTION: 13

Which Snowflake feature is used to store and process data in a distributed manner?

- A. `table`: stores data in a distributed manner.
- B. Snowflake `table`: stores data in a distributed manner.
- C. `table`: stores data in a distributed manner.
- D. `table`: stores data in a distributed manner.

Answer: D [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

### NEW QUESTION: 14

Which of the following is a data format supported by Snowflake? (Select all that apply)

- A. XML
- B. JSON
- C. `url`
- D. ORC
- E. `url`

Answer: B,E [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

### NEW QUESTION: 15

Which Snowflake feature is used to store and process data in a distributed manner?

- A. SnowSQL
- B. `url`
- C. `url`
- D. `url`

Answer: C [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

Snowsight Python `url` is a protocol that is used to access resources on the Internet. It is a standard way of identifying the location of a resource on the Internet. `url` is a protocol that is used to access resources on the Internet. It is a standard way of identifying the location of a resource on the Internet. `url` is a protocol that is used to access resources on the Internet. It is a standard way of identifying the location of a resource on the Internet.

\* `url` `url`:

\* Python `url` Python `url` is a protocol that is used to access resources on the Internet. It is a standard way of identifying the location of a resource on the Internet.

\* `url` `url` is a protocol that is used to access resources on the Internet. It is a standard way of identifying the location of a resource on the Internet.





B. □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ I/O □□ □□ □ □□□□.

C. □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□.

D. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

E. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 21

□□ □□□ □□ □□ CSV □□ JSON □□□ □□□□ □, Snowflake□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. (12,2)

B. (10,4)

C. (14,8)

D. (15,9)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

□□ □□□ □□ □□ CSV □□ JSON □□□ □□□□ □ Snowflake□ □□□ □□ 9□□□ □□ □ 15□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□

□. □□ (15,9)□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □

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Snowflake □□: □□□ □□□ □□ □□

### NEW QUESTION: 22

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A. □□ □□

B. □□

C. □□□□□□

D. □□□

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

\* Snowflake□ □□□□ □□□□ Snowflake □□□ □□□ □ □□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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\* C. □□□□□□□ / D. □□□: □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□, □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□

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\* A. □□ □□: □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□.

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### NEW QUESTION: 23

Snowflake□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□□□ □□□□□)

A. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ Snowflake □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□.

B. Snowflake stores data in a columnar format, which allows for efficient storage and retrieval of data. This format is used for all data stored in Snowflake.

C. Snowflake stores data in a row-oriented format, which allows for efficient storage and retrieval of data. This format is used for all data stored in Snowflake.

D. Snowflake stores data in a columnar format, which allows for efficient storage and retrieval of data. This format is used for all data stored in Snowflake.

E. Snowflake stores data in a columnar format, which allows for efficient storage and retrieval of data. This format is used for all data stored in Snowflake.

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 24

Which of the following is a supported file format for Snowflake?

- A. JSON
- B. CSV
- C. Parquet
- D. ORC

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 25

Which of the following is a supported file format for Snowflake?

- A. Parquet
- B. CSV
- C. JSON
- D. ORC

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Parquet

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/security-access-control-considerations.html>

#### NEW QUESTION: 26

Which of the following is a supported file format for Snowflake? (Select all that apply.)

STRIP\_OUTER\_ARRAY is a supported option for which file format?

- A. JSON. The STRIP\_OUTER\_ARRAY option is used to remove the outer array from the JSON data.
- B. CSV. The STRIP\_OUTER\_ARRAY option is not supported for CSV data.
- C. Parquet. The STRIP\_OUTER\_ARRAY option is not supported for Parquet data.
- D. ORC. The STRIP\_OUTER\_ARRAY option is not supported for ORC data.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 27

Snowflake stores data in a columnar format. Which of the following is a supported file format for Snowflake?

- A. Parquet
- B. CSV





Which of the following is not a supported UDF type in Snowflake? (Select all that apply.)  
A. JAVASCRIPT  
B. SQL  
C. UDF  
D. UDF2  
E. SQL

**NEW QUESTION: 35**

Which of the following is not a supported UDF type in Snowflake? (Select all that apply.)

- A. JAVASCRIPT
- B. SQL
- C. UDF
- D. UDF2

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/security-access-control-considerations.html>

**NEW QUESTION: 36**

Which of the following is not a supported UDF type in Snowflake? (Select all that apply.)

- A. JAVASCRIPT
- B. SQL
- C. UDF
- D. UDF2
- E. SQL

**Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 37**

Which of the following is not a supported UDF type in Snowflake? (Select all that apply.)

- A. snowsql.pubkey
- B. SQL
- C. qLcnf
- D. SQL

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 38**

Which of the following is not a supported UDF type in Snowflake? (Select all that apply.)

- A. JAVASCRIPT
- B. SQL
- C. UDF
- D. UDF2
- E. SQL

**Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Snowflake supports the following UDF types: JAVASCRIPT, SQL, UDF, and UDF2.

\* B. SQL is not a supported UDF type in Snowflake. UDF2 is a supported UDF type in Snowflake.



**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

\* `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10))`

\* `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) NULL)`

`CREATE TABLE:`

\* Snowflake `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) NULL);`

**NEW QUESTION: 42**

`CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) field_optionally_enclosed_by ' ' ?)`

A. `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) '');`

B. `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) NULL);`

C. `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) 'NULL');`

D. `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10));`

E. `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) '');`

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

\* `COPY INTO <location> FROM TABLE test FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY ' ';`

\* `COPY INTO <location> FROM TABLE test;`

\* `COPY INTO <location> FROM TABLE test ('');`

\* `COPY INTO <location> FROM TABLE test (NULL);`

\* `COPY INTO <location> FROM TABLE test;`

`'s3://mybucket/mypath/'`

`my_table`

`FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = (FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = '');`

`'s3://mybucket/mypath/'`

`my_table`

`FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = (FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = NULL);`

`CREATE TABLE:`

\* Snowflake `CREATE TABLE test (<location>);`

\* Snowflake `CREATE TABLE test (<location>);`

**NEW QUESTION: 43**

`CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) SNOWFLAKE URL);`

A. `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) URL);`

B. `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) SNOWFLAKE URL);`

C. `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) SNOWFLAKE URL);`

D. `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) SNOWFLAKE URL);`

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Snowflake `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) SNOWFLAKE URL);`

`CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) SNOWFLAKE URL);`

\* `CREATE TABLE test (id INT, name VARCHAR(10) SNOWFLAKE URL);`







Which Snowflake feature allows you to create a table that is automatically updated with data from a source table in another database?  
A. Snowflake Streams  
B. Snowflake External Tables  
C. Snowflake External Stages  
D. Snowflake External Views

**NEW QUESTION: 52**

Which Snowflake feature allows you to create a table that is automatically updated with data from a source table in another database?

- A. Snowflake Streams
- B. Snowflake External Tables
- C. Snowflake External Stages
- D. Snowflake External Views

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Result: Snowflake External Tables allow you to create a table that is automatically updated with data from a source table in another database. External tables are created using the CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE statement. External tables are used to query data from external storage systems such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, and Microsoft Azure Blob Storage. External tables are not stored in Snowflake and are not managed by Snowflake. External tables are created using the CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE statement. External tables are used to query data from external storage systems such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, and Microsoft Azure Blob Storage. External tables are not stored in Snowflake and are not managed by Snowflake.

External Tables:

- \* External Tables are used to query data from external storage systems such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, and Microsoft Azure Blob Storage.
- \* SnowPro Core Exam Question

**NEW QUESTION: 53**

Which Snowflake feature allows you to create a table that is automatically updated with data from a source table in another database?

- A. Snowflake Streams
- B. Snowflake External Tables
- C. Snowflake External Stages
- D. Snowflake External Views

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Snowflake Streams allow you to create a table that is automatically updated with data from a source table in another database. Streams are created using the CREATE STREAM statement. Streams are used to query data from external storage systems such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, and Microsoft Azure Blob Storage. Streams are not stored in Snowflake and are not managed by Snowflake.

\* External Tables:

CREATE my\_table EXTERNAL my\_stream USING (DML) ...

\* External Tables: External Tables are used to query data from external storage systems such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, and Microsoft Azure Blob Storage.

\* External Tables: External Tables are used to query data from external storage systems such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, and Microsoft Azure Blob Storage.

External Tables:

- \* Snowflake External Tables: External Tables are used to query data from external storage systems such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, and Microsoft Azure Blob Storage.
- \* Snowflake External Tables: Streams are used to query data from external storage systems such as Amazon S3, Google Cloud Storage, and Microsoft Azure Blob Storage.

**NEW QUESTION: 54**

Which Snowflake feature allows you to create a table that is automatically updated with data from a source table in another database?

- A. Snowflake Streams
- B. Snowflake External Tables



- C.
- D. VARCHAR
- E.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Which of the following is not a valid Snowflake OBJECT VARIANT? (Select all that apply.)

**NEW QUESTION: 58**

Which of the following are valid Snowflake CDP (CDP) objects? (Select all that apply.)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 59**

Which of the following are valid Snowsight objects? (Select all that apply.)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Which of the following are valid Snowsight objects? (Select all that apply.)

**NEW QUESTION: 60**

Which of the following are valid Snowflake objects? (Select all that apply.)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Which of the following are valid Snowflake objects?

- A. Reader









**NEW QUESTION: 73**

Which of the following are valid Snowflake table names? (2 correct)

- A. table
- B. TABLE
- C. table\_
- D. IN table
- E. table\_

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Snowflake table names must be lowercase and cannot contain spaces. Valid table names are: table, TABLE, table\_.

Invalid table names are: IN table, table\_.

Table names:

\* Snowflake table: table\_

**NEW QUESTION: 74**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name?

- A. table
- B. TABLE

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 75**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name?

- A. table
- B. TABLE
- C. table\_
- D. table

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Snowflake table names must be lowercase and cannot contain spaces. Valid table names are: table, TABLE, table\_.

**NEW QUESTION: 76**

Snowflake table names must be lowercase and cannot contain spaces. 2 correct

- A. table
- B. TABLE
- C. table\_
- D. table
- E. table

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**



```

* TO_JSON:
* COPY INTO my_stage JSON my_table
* COPY INTO my_stage JSON my_table
* COPY INTO my_stage JSON my_table
SQL
@my_stage/unload_data.json
FROM (SELECT TO_JSON(my_table) FROM my_table)
COPY INTO my_stage = (TO_JSON = JSON);
* TO_OBJECT: Snowflake
* PARSE_JSON: JSON
* OBJECT_CONSTRUCT: JSON
SnowPro
* COPY INTO
* TO_JSON
* Snowflake JSON

```

**NEW QUESTION: 81**

- Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL command for unloading data from a table into a stage?
- A. COPY INTO my\_stage FROM my\_table
  - B. COPY INTO my\_stage FROM my\_table USING PATTERN 'my\_table'
  - C. COPY INTO my\_stage FROM my\_table USING PATTERN 'my\_table'
  - D. COPY INTO my\_stage FROM my\_table USING PATTERN 'my\_table'

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 82**

- Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL command for unloading data from a table into a stage?
- A. COPY INTO my\_stage FROM my\_table
  - B. COPY INTO my\_stage FROM my\_table USING PATTERN 'my\_table'
  - C. COPY INTO my\_stage FROM my\_table USING PATTERN 'my\_table'
  - D. COPY INTO my\_stage FROM my\_table USING PATTERN 'my\_table'

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Snowflake SQL command for unloading data from a table into a stage. Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL command for unloading data from a table into a stage?

```

Snowflake SQL: COPY INTO my_stage FROM my_table
Snowflake SQL: COPY INTO my_stage FROM my_table
Snowflake SQL: COPY INTO my_stage FROM my_table
Snowflake SQL: COPY INTO my_stage FROM my_table

```

**NEW QUESTION: 83**

Snowflake ACCOUNTADMIN users can be configured to use MFA? (Select all that apply.)

- A. ACCOUNTADMIN users can use MFA.
- B. ACCOUNTADMIN users can use MFA.
- C. ACCOUNTADMIN users can use MFA.
- D. ACCOUNTADMIN users can use MFA.
- E. ACCOUNTADMIN users can use MFA.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

ACCOUNTADMIN users can be configured to use MFA. This is done by setting the MFA\_ENABLED parameter to true for the user. The parameter is set at the user level, so it applies to all sessions for that user. The parameter is set by running the ALTER USER statement with the MFA\_ENABLED clause. The parameter is set to true by default for all users.

**NEW QUESTION: 84**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake role name?

- A. ROLE
- B. role
- C. Role
- D. ROLES

**Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

<https://medium.com/@divyanshsaxenaofficial/snowflake-loading-unloading-of-data-part-1-internal-stages-7121cc3cc9>

**NEW QUESTION: 85**

Snowflake Single Sign-On (SSO) requires which of the following?

- A. SAML 2.0
- B. SAML 2.0 and IDP
- C. SAML 2.0 and SSO
- D. SAML 2.0 and SSO

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Snowflake Single Sign-On (SSO) requires SAML 2.0 and an Identity Provider (IDP). Snowflake supports SAML 2.0 and SSO. SAML 2.0 is a standard protocol for exchanging authentication and authorization data between an identity provider and a service provider. SSO is a method of authentication that allows a user to access multiple applications with a single set of login credentials.

**NEW QUESTION: 86**

Snowflake ATTACH POLICY statement requires which of the following? (Select all that apply.)

- A. POLICY\_NAME
- B. POLICY\_NAME
- C. POLICY\_NAME
- D. POLICY\_NAME
- E. ATTACH POLICY POLICY\_NAME POLICY\_NAME

**Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Snowflake ATTACH POLICY statement requires POLICY\_NAME and POLICY\_NAME.

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\* □□: ACCOUNTADMIN:

\* ACCOUNTADMIN □□□ Snowflake □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

\* □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ Snowflake □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

\* □□□ ATTACH POLICY □□□ □□ □□:

\* □□□ ATTACH POLICY □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□.

\* □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

□□□□:

\* Snowflake □□: □□□□ □□

### NEW QUESTION: 87

Snowflake □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□?

A. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□

B. □□□□ □□ □

C. □□ □□□

D. □□□□ □□ □□

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 88

□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ Snowflake □□□ □□□ □ □□□□? (□ □□ □□□□□.)

A. □□

B. □□□□□□

C. □□

D. □□□

E. □□

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Snowflake□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□□ □□□ Snowflake □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□

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□□□□: [COF-C02] SnowPro Core □□ □□ □□ □□□

### NEW QUESTION: 89

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A. □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

B. □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□.

C. □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□.

D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Snowflake□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □, □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □

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Snowflake □□: □□ □□ □□□ □□

**NEW QUESTION: 90**

Snowflake □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ FROM □□ □□□ □ □□□□?

- A. □□□ □□
- B. □□□ □□□□
- C. □□□□□ □□□ □□
- D. □□ □□□ □□

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Snowflake □□ COPY INTO □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□(□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □)□□ □□□□ □□  
 FROM □□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□, □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □  
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\* Snowflake □□: □□□□ □□□ □□

**NEW QUESTION: 91**

□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. □□□□
- B. □□
- C. □□□
- D. □□ □□□ I/O
- E. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□

**Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Snowflake □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. "□□□"□ Snowflake□  
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<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/ui-query-profile.html#execution-summary>

**COF-C02** □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ COF-C02 □□! DumpTop □ □□ **COF-C02** □□ □□□ □□□  
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 □□□ □□□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Snowflake/COF-C02-dump.html> (1110 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

**NEW QUESTION: 92**

Snowflake □□□□ 90□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□?

- A. account\_usage . query\_history\_archive
- B. account\_usage.query\_history\_archive
- C. information\_schema .query\_history
- D. information\_schema - query\_history\_by\_session view

**Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

90 days Snowflake account\_usage query\_history\_archive . query\_history 14 days 365 days, 90 days.

Options:  
 \* [COF-C02] SnowPro Core  
 \* Snowflake

**NEW QUESTION: 93**

Snowflake VARIANT? ( )

- A.
- B.
- C. VARCHAR
- D. XML
- E.

**Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)**

https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/semistructured-intro.html#label-loading-semi-structured-data VARIANT Snowflake OBJECT ARRAY 16MB Snowflake ARRAY 0

**NEW QUESTION: 94**

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

**NEW QUESTION: 95**

- A.

- B. `CHARACTER SET`
- C. `COLLATION`
- D. `CHARACTER SET` `COLLATION` (UDTF)

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 96

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL command to create a table with a column of type VARCHAR(10)?

- A. `CREATE TABLE my_table (col VARCHAR(10));`
- B. `CREATE TABLE my_table (col VARCHAR);`
- C. `CREATE TABLE my_table (col VARCHAR(10) CHARACTER SET UTF8);`
- D. `CREATE TABLE my_table (col VARCHAR(10) COLLATE UTF8);`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 97

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL command to create a view?

- A. `CREATE VIEW my_view AS SELECT * FROM my_table;`
- B. `CREATE VIEW my_view AS SELECT * FROM my_table WHERE col = 'value';`
- C. `CREATE VIEW my_view AS SELECT * FROM my_table ORDER BY col;`
- D. `ALTER VIEW my_view AS SELECT * FROM my_table;`

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 98

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL command to grant the role MY\_ROLE to the user USER1?

- A. `MY_ROLE GRANT TO USER1`
- B. `MY_ROLE GRANT TO USER1 ON`
- C. `MY_ROLE GRANT TO USER1 ON`
- D. `MY_ROLE GRANT TO USER1 ON`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

SQL `GRANT ROLE MY_ROLE TO USER USER1;`

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL command to grant the role MY\_ROLE to the user USER1?

SnowPro Core `GRANT ROLE MY_ROLE TO USER USER1;`

#### NEW QUESTION: 99

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake SQL command to set the SCALING\_POLICY to ECONOMY?

- A. `ALTER SCALING_POLICY = ECONOMY`
- B. `ALTER SCALING_POLICY = ECONOMY ON`
- C. `ALTER SCALING_POLICY = ECONOMY ON`
- D. `ALTER SCALING_POLICY = ECONOMY ON`

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))



Warehouse Size	Credits / Hour	Credits / Second	Notes
X-Small	1	0.0003	Default size for warehouses created using CREATE WAREHOUSE.
Small	2	0.0006	
Medium	4	0.0011	
Large	8	0.0022	
X-Large	16	0.0044	Default for warehouses created in the web interface.
2X-Large	32	0.0089	
3X-Large	64	0.0178	
4X-Large	128	0.0356	
5X-Large	256	0.0711	Preview feature.
6X-Large	512	0.1422	Preview feature.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/warehouses-overview.html>

#### NEW QUESTION: 104

Snowflake \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- A. 30
- B. 60
- C. 90
- D. 365

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Snowflake \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ Snowflake \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ Snowflake \_\_\_\_\_.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/security-encryption-manage.html#:~:text=All%20Snowflake%2Dmanaged%20keys%20are,the%20key%20is%20automatically%20destroyed>.

#### NEW QUESTION: 105

"Data" \_\_\_\_\_ VARIANT \_\_\_\_\_.





Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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□□ □□□ Snowflake □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.  
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<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/external-functions.html#:~:text=External%20functions%20are%20u>

NEW QUESTION: 112

□ □□ □□: Snowflake□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

- A. □□
- B. □□

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 113

□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ Snowflake □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □□
- B. □□
- C. □□□□□ □□□
- D. □□ □□ □□□□□□□(VPS)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 114

□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. □□ □□
- B. □□ □□
- C. □□ □□
- D. □□□ □□
- E. □□ □□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Snowflake□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ DDL □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□. CREATE SHARE □□  
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□□□□:

- \* □□ □□□ □□ Snowflake □□
- \* SnowPro Core □□ □□ □□□

NEW QUESTION: 115

□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. <<config □□>>□□ WAREHOUSE□ □□□□□.
- B. SET WAREHOUSE = <<□□ □□>>;







D.

E.

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 125

Which two tables are used to track the execution of a query in Snowflake?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

\* The `QUERY_HISTORY` and `POLICY_REFERENCES` tables track the execution of a query in Snowflake.

\* The `ACCESS_HISTORY` and `OBJECT_DEPENDENCIES` tables track the execution of a query in Snowflake.

Which two tables are used to track the execution of a query in Snowflake?

\* A. `ACCESS_HISTORY`: Tracks the execution of a query in Snowflake.

\* B. `OBJECT_DEPENDENCIES`: Tracks the execution of a query in Snowflake.

\* D. `QUERY_HISTORY`: Tracks the execution of a query in Snowflake.

Which two tables are used to track the execution of a query in Snowflake?

\* `POLICY_REFERENCES` and `QUERY_HISTORY`

#### NEW QUESTION: 126

Which two Snowflake features are used to track the execution of a query in Snowflake? (Select two.)

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The `QUERY_HISTORY` and `POLICY_REFERENCES` tables track the execution of a query in Snowflake.

The `ACCESS_HISTORY` and `OBJECT_DEPENDENCIES` tables track the execution of a query in Snowflake.

Which two Snowflake features are used to track the execution of a query in Snowflake? (Select two.)

#### NEW QUESTION: 127

Which two Snowflake features are used to track the execution of a query in Snowflake?

A.

B.

C.

D.       (VPS)

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

\* The `QUERY_HISTORY` and `POLICY_REFERENCES` tables track the execution of a query in Snowflake.

\* `ALTER WAREHOUSE mywarehouse SET STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS = 120;`  
`ALTER WAREHOUSE mywarehouse SET STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS = 120;`  
\* Snowflake `ALTER WAREHOUSE mywarehouse SET STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS = 120;`  
\* Snowflake `ALTER WAREHOUSE mywarehouse SET STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS = 120;`

**NEW QUESTION: 128**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake warehouse name?

- A. `my_warehouse_1`
- B. `my_warehouse`
- C. `my_warehouse_`
- D. `my_warehouse`

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

`ALTER WAREHOUSE mywarehouse SET STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS = 120;` is a valid Snowflake warehouse name. `ALTER WAREHOUSE mywarehouse SET STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS = 120;` is a valid Snowflake warehouse name.

`ALTER WAREHOUSE mywarehouse SET STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS = 120;` is a valid Snowflake warehouse name.

[https://community.snowflake.com/s/article/Warehouse-Concurrency-and-Statement-Timeout-Parameters#:~:text=ALTER WAREHOUSE mywarehouse SET STATEMENT\\_TIMEOUT\\_IN\\_SECONDS = 120;](https://community.snowflake.com/s/article/Warehouse-Concurrency-and-Statement-Timeout-Parameters#:~:text=ALTER%20WAREHOUSE%20mywarehouse%20SET%20STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS%3D120;)

**NEW QUESTION: 129**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake warehouse name?

- A. `@mystage`
- B. `@mystage`
- C. `@mystage`
- D. `@mystage`

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Snowflake `PUT` (S3, Azure Blob Storage, Google Cloud Storage) is a valid Snowflake warehouse name. `PUT` (SnowSQL) is a valid Snowflake warehouse name. `PUT` (SnowSQL) is a valid Snowflake warehouse name. `PUT` (SnowSQL) is a valid Snowflake warehouse name.

`PUT file://<path> @<warehouse>`, `PUT <path> @<warehouse>` is a valid Snowflake warehouse name. `PUT file://<path> @<warehouse>`, `PUT <path> @<warehouse>` is a valid Snowflake warehouse name.

`PUT Snowflake COPY INTO <table>` is a valid Snowflake warehouse name. `PUT Snowflake COPY INTO <table>` is a valid Snowflake warehouse name. `PUT Snowflake COPY INTO <table>` is a valid Snowflake warehouse name.

`PUT`

\* `ALTER WAREHOUSE mywarehouse SET STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS = 120;` (https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-load)

**NEW QUESTION: 130**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake warehouse name?

- A. `my_warehouse_50%`

- B. `AggregateOperator` class.
- C. `AggregateOperator` class.
- D. `AggregateOperator` class.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 131

- `scala Snowflake` class methods?
- A. `getSnowflakeId` and `setSnowflakeId`.
  - B. `getSnowflakeId` and `setSnowflakeId`.
  - C. `getSnowflakeId` and `setSnowflakeId`.
  - D. `getSnowflakeId` and `setSnowflakeId`.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

`scala Snowflake` class methods?  
`scala Snowflake` class methods?  
`scala Snowflake` class methods?

`scala`:  
`Snowflake` class: `Snowflake` class

#### NEW QUESTION: 132

- `scala` class methods?
- A. `failSafe` method.
  - B. `failSafe` method.
  - C. `failSafe` method.
  - D. `failSafe` method.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 133

- `scala` class methods?
- A. `URL`
  - B. `URL`
  - C. `URL`
  - D. `URL`

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

#### NEW QUESTION: 134

- `SCALING_POLICY = ECONOMY` class methods?
- A. `10` class methods.
  - B. `6` class methods.
  - C. `8` class methods.

D. 2000 000 000 000

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 135**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name?

- A. table\_name (MPP)
- B. table\_name (MPP)
- C. table\_name (SMP)
- D. table\_name (SMP)

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Snowflake uses a Multi-Processing (MPP) architecture. In MPP, each node in the cluster processes a portion of the data. Snowflake uses a Shared Nothing (SN) architecture. In SN, each node in the cluster has its own memory and disk. Snowflake uses a Shared Nothing (SN) architecture. In SN, each node in the cluster has its own memory and disk.

Answer:

Snowflake uses a Shared Nothing (SN) architecture.

**NEW QUESTION: 136**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name?

- A. table\_name
- B. table\_name
- C. table\_name
- D. table\_name

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

OPERATE. Snowflake uses a Shared Nothing (SN) architecture. In SN, each node in the cluster has its own memory and disk. OPERATE is a valid Snowflake table name. OPERATE is a valid Snowflake table name. OPERATE is a valid Snowflake table name. ALTER PIPE is a valid Snowflake table name.

... SET PIPE\_EXECUTION\_PAUSED=TRUE ALTER PIPE ... SET PIPE\_EXECUTION\_PAUSED=FALSE

\* Snowflake uses a Shared Nothing (SN) architecture. In SN, each node in the cluster has its own memory and disk.

\* OPERATE is a valid Snowflake table name. SELECT USAGE is a valid Snowflake table name.

\* OPERATE is a valid Snowflake table name. SQL is a valid Snowflake table name.

\* ALTER PIPE is a valid Snowflake table name. ALTER PIPE is a valid Snowflake table name.

ALTER PIPE <table\_name> SET PIPE\_EXECUTION\_PAUSED=TRUE; ALTER PIPE <table\_name> SET PIPE\_EXECUTION\_PAUSED=FALSE;



D. The Snowflake account is a multi-tenant environment where each customer has a dedicated Snowflake instance. The Snowflake instance is a logical container that contains all the data and metadata for a customer. The Snowflake instance is managed by Snowflake and is not visible to the customer. The Snowflake instance is created when a customer signs up for Snowflake and is destroyed when the customer cancels their subscription. The Snowflake instance is a logical container that contains all the data and metadata for a customer. The Snowflake instance is managed by Snowflake and is not visible to the customer. The Snowflake instance is created when a customer signs up for Snowflake and is destroyed when the customer cancels their subscription.

**NEW QUESTION: 139**

Which of the following are valid Snowflake object names? (Choose two.)

- A. my\_schema
- B. my\_schema.my\_table
- C. my\_schema.my\_table.my\_view
- D. my\_schema.my\_table.my\_view.my\_function
- E. my\_schema.my\_table.my\_view.my\_function.my\_procedure

**Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Which of the following are valid Snowflake object names? (Choose two.)

**NEW QUESTION: 140**

Which of the following is the maximum size for a Snowflake table? (Choose one.)

- A. 100 GB
- B. 1 TB
- C. 10 TB
- D. 100 TB

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 141**

Which of the following is the correct syntax for a Snowflake table? (Choose one.)

- A. CREATE TABLE my\_table (col1 VARCHAR(10), col2 VARCHAR(10))
- B. CREATE TABLE my\_table (col1 VARCHAR(10), col2 VARCHAR(10))
- C. CREATE TABLE my\_table (col1 VARCHAR(10), col2 VARCHAR(10))
- D. CREATE TABLE my\_table (col1 VARCHAR(10), col2 VARCHAR(10))

**Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Snowflake uses a multi-tenant architecture. Each customer has a dedicated Snowflake instance. The Snowflake instance is a logical container that contains all the data and metadata for a customer. The Snowflake instance is managed by Snowflake and is not visible to the customer. The Snowflake instance is created when a customer signs up for Snowflake and is destroyed when the customer cancels their subscription. The Snowflake instance is a logical container that contains all the data and metadata for a customer. The Snowflake instance is managed by Snowflake and is not visible to the customer. The Snowflake instance is created when a customer signs up for Snowflake and is destroyed when the customer cancels their subscription.

**NEW QUESTION: 142**

Which of the following is the correct syntax for a Snowflake table? (Choose one.)

- A. CREATE TABLE my\_table (col1 VARCHAR(10), col2 VARCHAR(10))



Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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**NEW QUESTION: 146**

□□ Snowflake □□□ □□□□ □□□□□? (2□□ □□□□□)

A. □□ □□□

B. □□ □□

C. □□□ □□ □□

D. □□□□ □

E. □□ □□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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\* □□ □□□(A) : □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

\* □□□□ □(D): □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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\* □□ □(B): □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

\* □□□ □□ □□(C): □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

\* □□ □□□(E): □□□□ Snowflake□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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\* Snowflake □□: □□□

\* Snowflake □□: □□□□ □

**NEW QUESTION: 147**

Snowflake□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□?

A. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ SQL □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

B. CALL □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ SQL □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

C. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ SQL □/□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

D. SELECT □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ SQL □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 148**



D. VABTART □ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□(::<)□ □□□□□.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 150**

□□ Snowflake □□□ □□ □□□□ JSON □□□ □□□□ VARIANT □□ □□□□□?

- A. parse\_json()
- B. json\_□□\_□□\_□□□()
- C. □□\_□□()
- D. □□□□ □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Snowflake□ parse\_json() □□□ □□ □□□□ JSON □□□ □□□□ JSON □□□ □□□□ VARIANT □□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□□  
JSON □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□3.

**NEW QUESTION: 151**

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- A. □□
- B. □□
- C. □□
- D. □□□

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Snowflake□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ URL□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ USAGE□□□. USAGE □□□ □□□□ □□  
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Snowflake □□: □□□ □□

**COF-C02** □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ COF-C02 □□! DumpTop □ □□ **COF-C02** □□ □□□ □□□  
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□□□ □□□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Snowflake/COF-C02-dump.html> (1110 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount:**  
**KrDump**)

**NEW QUESTION: 152**

□□□□□ □□ Snowflake □□□□ Time Travel□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. 14□
- B. 7□
- C. 0□
- D. 1□

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 153**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name?

Snowflake table names are case sensitive.

- A. table\_name\_5
- B. table\_name\_5
- C. table\_name\_5
- D. table\_name\_5

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name? Snowflake table names are case sensitive. Snowflake table names are case sensitive. Snowflake table names are case sensitive. Snowflake table names are case sensitive.

Snowflake table names are case sensitive. Snowflake table names are case sensitive. Snowflake table names are case sensitive. Snowflake table names are case sensitive.

**NEW QUESTION: 154**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name?

- A. table\_name
- B. table\_name
- C. table\_name
- D. table\_name

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 155**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name?

- A. account\_usage.query\_history\_archive
- B. information\_schema.cruery\_history
- C. account\_usage .
- D. information\_schema - history\_by\_session view

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

**NEW QUESTION: 156**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name?

- A. MY\_TABLE SAMPLE(5);
- B. MY\_TABLE SAMPLE BERNOULLI(5) \*;
- C. MY\_TABLE SAMPLE(5) \*;
- D. SELECT \* FROM MY\_TABLE SAMPLE SYSTEM (1) SEED (5);

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Snowflake `SAMPLE(5 ROWS)` returns 5 rows from the table `MY_TABLE`. Which of the following is the correct SQL query to return 5 rows from the table `MY_TABLE` in the `SAMPLE SYSTEM` schema of the `SAMPLE BERNOULLI` database?

**NEW QUESTION: 157**

Which of the following is the correct SQL query to copy data from a table in Snowflake to a table in another database? (2 correct answers)

- A. `COPY INTO`
- B. `INSERT INTO`
- C. `CREATE TABLE AS`
- D. `COPY INTO`
- E. `CREATE TABLE AS`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 158**

Snowflake Enterprise Edition supports which of the following security features? (2 correct answers)

- A. Row-level security
- B. SOC 2 Type II compliance
- C. Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- D. Data loss prevention

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following is the correct SQL query to create a table in Snowflake Enterprise Edition that is partitioned by a date column? (2 correct answers)

Answer:

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/intro-editions.html>

**NEW QUESTION: 159**

Which of the following is the correct SQL query to create a table in Snowflake Enterprise Edition that is partitioned by a date column? (2 correct answers)

- A. `CREATE TABLE my_table (col1 VARCHAR(100)) PARTITION BY (col1) REFERENCE_USAGE`
- B. `CREATE TABLE my_table (col1 VARCHAR(100)) PARTITION BY (col1) SHARE`
- C. `CREATE TABLE my_table (col1 VARCHAR(100)) PARTITION BY (col1) CREATE_SHARE`
- D. `CREATE TABLE my_table (col1 VARCHAR(100)) PARTITION BY (col1) SELECT`

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

**NEW QUESTION: 160**

Which of the following is the correct SQL query to create a table in Snowflake Enterprise Edition that is partitioned by a date column? (2 correct answers)

- A. `<<config <<config>>>> WAREHOUSE <<config>>`
- B. `SET WAREHOUSE = <<config <<config>>>>`
- C. `SET <<config <<config>>>>`
- D. `VIRTUAL_WAREHOUSE <<config <<config>>>>`

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)











**NEW QUESTION: 175**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name?

- A. mytable
- B. my table
- C. my-table
- D. COPY INTO TABLE mytable

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

mytable is a valid Snowflake table name. COPY INTO TABLE mytable, my-table, my table, mytable1

**NEW QUESTION: 176**

Snowflake stores data in a columnar format. Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name?

- A. mytable
- B. my table
- C. my-table
- D. COPY INTO TABLE mytable

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

\* Snowflake stores data in a columnar format. mytable is a valid Snowflake table name.

\* my table Snowflake stores data in a columnar format. my-table is a valid Snowflake table name.

\* my-table Snowflake stores data in a columnar format. COPY INTO TABLE mytable is a valid Snowflake table name.

mytable:

\* Snowflake stores data in a columnar format. my table is a valid Snowflake table name.

**NEW QUESTION: 177**

Snowflake stores data in a columnar format. Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name? (2 correct answers)

- A. ACCOUNTADMIN
- B. SYSADMIN
- C. SECURITYADMIN
- D. SYSADMIN
- E. ACCOUNTADMIN

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Snowflake stores data in a columnar format. SYSADMIN is a valid Snowflake table name. ACCOUNTADMIN, SECURITYADMIN, SYSADMIN, ACCOUNTADMIN, 66, MANAGED ACCESS SCHEMAS

**NEW QUESTION: 178**

Which of the following is a valid Snowflake table name? (2 correct answers)

- A. mytable
- B. my table

- C. □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- D. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- E. □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 179**

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- A. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
- B. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ 1□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ 7□□□ □□ 6□□□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
- E. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 180**

Snowflake □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□?

- A. □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
- D. grant privilege ... TO share □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Snowflake □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□, □□□ □ □□□ □□□ GRANT privilege ... TO SHARE □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□, □□ □ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ Snowflake □□□ □□□ □ □□□□. GRANT □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

□□ □□, □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

GRANT SELECT ON TABLE new\_table TO SHARE consumer\_share;

□ □□□ new\_table□□□ □□□□ □□ SELECT □□□ consumer\_share□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □ □□□.

Snowflake□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□, □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□ GRANT □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 181**

Snowflake□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. Snowflake □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □□ Snowflake □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□ □□ Snowflake □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. Snowflake □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□, □□□□ □□□□ IP □□ □□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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**COF-C02** □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ COF-C02 □□! DumpTop □ □□ **COF-C02** □□ □□□ □□□ □□□, DumpTop COF-C02 □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop COF-C02 □□□ □□□□□. <https://www.dumpst.com/Snowflake/COF-C02-dump.html> (1110 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount: **KrDump**)

**NEW QUESTION: 182**

Snowflake□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□?

- A. □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□(IPS)□ □□□□
- B. get □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ Snowflake URL□ □□□
- C. IPv4 IP □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□
- D. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 183**

□□ □ Snowflake □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ USE\_METADATA\_CACHE□ TRUE□ □□□□ □□□.
- D. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□.
- E. RESULT\_SCAN □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 184**

Snowsight □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ Snowpark□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□?

- A. □□ Standard □□ □□□□□□□ ALTER WAREHOUSE □□□ □□□□□.
- B. Snowpark□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ alter warehouse □□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□ Standard □□ □□□□□□□ ALTER warehouse □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□ Snowpark □□□ □□□□ ALTER WAREHOUSE □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: **C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

□□ □□ □□□ Snowpark □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□.

□□ □□: □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.

□□ □□ □ □□ □□;

□□ □□: □□□ Snowpark□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.

ALTER WAREHOUSE my\_warehouse SET WAREHOUSE\_TYPE = 'SNOWPARK-OPTIMIZED'; □□ □□: □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□.

□□ □□ my\_warehouse □□□;

□□:

Snowflake □□: Snowpark□ □□□□ □□ □□□

Snowflake □□: ALTER WAREHOUSE

**NEW QUESTION: 185**

Snowflake □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ EXCHANGE □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□? (2□ □□)

- A. □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- B. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□/□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Create Data EXCHANGE □□ □□□ □□ Snowflake □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Data Exchange□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□: 2021□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

**NEW QUESTION: 186**

Snowflake□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. @mystage□ □□□□
- B. @mystage□ □□□□
- C. @mystage□ □□
- D. @mystage □□

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Snowflake□□ □□□□(□: S3 □□, Azure Blob Storage □□ Google Cloud Storage□ □□)□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □ □□□ PUT □□□□□. PUT □□□ □□ □□ □□□(SnowSQL □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□) □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□. □ □□□ □□ □□□, □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ Snowflake□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

PUT □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□: PUT file://<□□ □□ □□> @<□□□□□ □□>, □□□ <□□ □□ □□>□ □□□□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□, <□□□□□ □□>□ Snowflake□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

PUT □□□ Snowflake□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ COPY INTO <table> □□□ □□□□□□□ Snowflake□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□. □□ GET □□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□, □□ □□□ PUT □□□ □□□□□□□.

□□:

□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ Snowflake □□: [□□□□ □□ □ □□□](<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-load>)

**NEW QUESTION: 187**

Snowflake □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)

- A. □□
- B. □□□ □□



- A. User2□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □ □□□□.
- B. User2□□ securityadmin □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □ □□□□.
- C. User2□□ ACCOUNTADMIN □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □ □□□□.
- D. User2□ User1□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □ □□□□.

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

Snowflake□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□□. User1□ SYSADMIN □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ User2□ User2□□ ACCOUNTADMIN □□□ □□ □□□□ User1□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □ □□□□. ACCOUNTADMIN □□□ □□ □□, □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ User2□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □ □□□□. □□□□:

\* Snowflake □□: Snowflake □□ □□

**COF-C02** □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ COF-C02 □□! DumpTop □ □□ **COF-C02** □□ □□□ □□□ □□□, DumpTop COF-C02 □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop COF-C02 □□□ □□□□□. <https://www.dumptop.com/Snowflake/COF-C02-dump.html> (1110 Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)