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# Snowflake

## COF-C03

SnowPro® Core Certification (COF-C03)



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### Product Version

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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

What is the default file size when unloading data from Snowflake using the COPY command?

- A. 5 MB
- B. 8 GB
- C. 16 MB
- D. 32 MB

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The default file size when unloading data from Snowflake using the COPY command is not explicitly stated in the provided resources. However, Snowflake documentation suggests that the file size can be specified using the MAX\_FILE\_SIZE option in the COPY INTO <location> command2.

## Question: 2

What features that are part of the Continuous Data Protection (CDP) feature set in Snowflake do not require additional configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Row level access policies
- B. Data masking policies
- C. Data encryption
- D. Time Travel
- E. External tokenization

**Answer: C, D**

Explanation:

Data encryption and Time Travel are part of Snowflake's Continuous Data Protection (CDP) feature set that do not require additional configuration. Data encryption is automatically applied to all files stored on internal stages, and Time Travel allows for querying and restoring data without any extra setup

### Question: 3

Which Snowflake layer is always leveraged when accessing a query from the result cache?

- A. Metadata
- B. Data Storage
- C. Compute
- D. Cloud Services

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Cloud Services layer in Snowflake is responsible for managing the result cache. When a query is executed, the results are stored in this cache, and subsequent identical queries can leverage these cached results without re-executing the entire query<sup>1</sup>.

### Question: 4

A Snowflake Administrator needs to ensure that sensitive corporate data in Snowflake tables is not visible to end users, but is partially visible to functional managers.

How can this requirement be met?

- A. Use data encryption.
- B. Use dynamic data masking.
- C. Use secure materialized views.
- D. Revoke all roles for functional managers and end users.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Dynamic data masking is a feature in Snowflake that allows administrators to define masking policies to protect sensitive data. It enables partial visibility of the data to certain roles, such as functional managers, while hiding it from others, like end users

### Question: 5

Users are responsible for data storage costs until what occurs?

- A. Data expires from Time Travel
- B. Data expires from Fail-safe

- C. Data is deleted from a table
- D. Data is truncated from a table

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Users are responsible for data storage costs in Snowflake until the data expires from the Fail-safe period. Fail-safe is the final stage in the data lifecycle, following Time Travel, and provides additional protection against accidental data loss. Once data exits the Fail-safe state, users are no longer billed for its storage

## Question: 6

What affects whether the query results cache can be used?

- A. If the query contains a deterministic function
- B. If the virtual warehouse has been suspended
- C. If the referenced data in the table has changed
- D. If multiple users are using the same virtual warehouse

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The query results cache can be used as long as the data in the table has not changed since the last time the query was run. If the underlying data has changed, Snowflake will not use the cached results and will re-execute the query1.

## Question: 7

Which of the following is an example of an operation that can be completed without requiring compute, assuming no queries have been executed previously?

- A. SELECT SUM (ORDER\_AMT) FROM SALES;
- B. SELECT AVG(ORDER\_QTY) FROM SALES;
- C. SELECT MIN(ORDER\_AMT) FROM SALES;
- D. SELECT ORDER\_AMT \* ORDER\_QTY FROM SALES;

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Operations that do not require compute resources are typically those that can leverage previously cached results. However, if no queries have been executed previously, all the given operations would require compute to execute. It's important to note that certain operations like DDL statements and queries that hit the result cache do not consume compute credits2.

## Question: 8

How many days is load history for Snowpipe retained?

- A. 1 day
- B. 7 days
- C. 14 days
- D. 64 days

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Snowpipe retains load history for 14 days. This allows users to view and audit the data that has been loaded into Snowflake using Snowpipe within this time frame3.

## Question: 9

How can a row access policy be applied to a table or a view? (Choose two.)

- A. Within the policy DDL
- B. Within the create table or create view DDL
- C. By future APPLY for all objects in a schema
- D. Within a control table
- E. Using the command ALTER <object> ADD ROW ACCESS POLICY <policy>;

**Answer: A, E**

Explanation:

A row access policy can be applied to a table or a view within the policy DDL when defining the policy. Additionally, an existing row access policy can be applied to a table or a view using the ALTER <object> ADD ROW ACCESS POLICY <policy> command

## Question: 10

Which command can be used to load data files into a Snowflake stage?

- A. JOIN
- B. COPY INTO
- C. PUT
- D. GET

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The PUT command is used to load data files into a Snowflake stage. This command uploads data files from a local file system to a specified stage in Snowflake

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