



Snowflake COF-C02 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which query profile statistics help determine if efficient pruning is occurring? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Bytes sent over network
- B- Percentage scanned from cache
- C- Partitions total
- D- Bytes spilled to local storage
- E- Partitions scanned

Answer:

C, E

Explanation:

Efficient pruning in Snowflake is indicated by the number of partitions scanned out of the total available. If a small percentage of partitions are scanned, it suggests that the pruning process is effectively narrowing down the data, which can lead to improved query performance.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which VALIDATION_MODE value will return the errors across the files specified in a COPY command, including files that were partially loaded during an earlier load?

Options:

- A- RETURN_-1_ROWS
- B- RETURN_n_ROWS
- C- RETURN_ERRORS
- D- RETURN ALL ERRORS

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The `RETURN_ERRORS` value in the `VALIDATION_MODE` option of the `COPY` command instructs Snowflake to validate the data files and return errors encountered across all specified files, including those that were partially loaded during an earlier load². References: [COF-C02] SnowPro Core Certification Exam Study Guide



Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How can a Snowflake user access a JSON object, given the following table? (Select TWO).

SRC
<pre>{ "salesPerson": { "name": "user" }, "id": "1234", }</pre>

Options:

- A- `src:salesperson.name`
- B- `src:salesPerson. name`
- C- If no role was specified as part of the connection and a default role has been defined for the Snowflake user, that role becomes the current role.
- D- `SELECT EVENT_TIMESTAMP, USER_NAME`
`FROM table(information_schema.login_history_by_user())`
- E- `SELECT EVENT_TIMESTAMP, USER_NAME`
`FROM ACCOUNT_USAGE.ACCESS_HISTORY;`

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

To access a JSON object in Snowflake, dot notation is used where the path to the object is specified after the column name containing the JSON data. Both lowercase and uppercase can be used for attribute names, so both "name" and "Name" are valid. References: [COF-C02] SnowPro Core Certification Exam Study Guide

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which file format will keep floating-point numbers from being truncated when data is unloaded?

Options:

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The Parquet file format is known for preserving the precision of floating-point numbers when data is unloaded, preventing truncation of the values.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The bulk data load history that is available upon completion of the COPY statement is stored where and for how long?

Options:

- A- In the metadata of the target table for 14 days
- B- In the metadata of the pipe for 14 days
- C- In the metadata of the target table for 64 days
- D- In the metadata of the pipe for 64 days

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The bulk data load history available after a COPY statement is stored in the metadata of the pipe and is retained for 64 days.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement will trigger a stream to advance its offset?

Options:

- A- DESCRIBE STREAM
- B- ALTER STREAM
- C- DROP STREM
- D- CREATE OR REPLACE STREAM

Answer:

D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which operation can be performed on Snowflake external tables?

Options:

- A- INSERT
- B- JOIN
- C- RENAME
- D- ALTER

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Snowflake external tables are read-only, which means data manipulation language (DML) operations like INSERT, RENAME, or ALTER cannot be performed on them. However, external tables can be used for query and join operations.

References:[COF-C02] SnowPro Core Certification Exam Study Guide

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which command is used to unload data from a Snowflake table into a file in a stage?

Options:

- A- COPY INTO
- B- GET
- C- WRITE
- D- EXTRACT INTO

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The COPY INTO command is used in Snowflake to unload data from a table into a file in a stage. This command allows for the export of data from Snowflake tables into flat files, which can then be used for further analysis, processing, or storage in external systems.

References:

Snowflake Documentation on Unloading Data

Snowflake SnowPro Core: Copy Into Command to Unload Rows to Files in Named Stage

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best features, associated with Continuous Data Protection (CDP), require additional Snowflake-provided data storage? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Tri-Secret Secure
- B- Time Travel
- C- Fail-safe
- D- Data encryption
- E- External stages

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

The features associated with Continuous Data Protection (CDP) that require additional Snowflake-provided data storage are Time Travel and Fail-safe. Time Travel allows users to access historical data within a defined period, while Fail-safe provides an additional layer of data protection beyond the Time Travel period. References:[COF-C02] SnowPro Core Certification Exam Study Guide

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the default File Format used in the COPY command if one is not specified?

Options:

- A- CSV
- B- JSON
- C- Parquet
- D- XML

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The default file format for the COPY command in Snowflake, when not specified, is CSV (Comma-Separated Values). This format is widely used for data exchange because it is simple, easy to read, and supported by many data analysis tools.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does the LATERAL modifier for the FLATTEN function do?

Options:

- A- Casts the values of the flattened data
- B- Extracts the path of the flattened data
- C- Joins information outside the object with the flattened data
- D- Retrieves a single instance of a repeating element in the flattened data

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The LATERAL modifier for the FLATTEN function allows joining information outside the object (such as other columns in the source table) with the flattened data, creating a lateral view that correlates with the preceding tables in the FROM clause. References: [COF-C02] SnowPro

Core Certification Exam Study Guide

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

While preparing to unload data in Snowflake, the file format option can be specified in which commands? (Select TWO).

Options:

- A- GET
- B- CREATE STAGE
- C- PUT
- D- COPY INTO <location>
- E- CREATE PIPE

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

The file format option in Snowflake can be specified in the following commands:

CREATE STAGE: This command allows users to define the file format when creating a stage, which applies to any data loaded or unloaded via that stage.

COPY INTO <location>: This command enables data export from a table to an external location, where the file format can be specified to ensure the data is structured as needed for downstream systems.

Other commands, such as PUT or GET, do not support the specification of file formats directly within the command syntax.

Question 13

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When will Snowflake charge credits for the use of the Cloud Services layer?

Options:

- A- Credits will be charged whenever the Cloud Services layer is used.
- B- Credits will be charged only when running a Snowflake-provisioned compute warehouse compute_wh.
- C- Credits will be charged when the daily consumption of cloud services resources exceeds Wo of the daily warehouse usage.
- D- Credits will be charged only when a virtual warehouse consumes serverless compute services.

Answer:

C

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