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Snowflake

COF-C03

SnowPro Core COF-C03

Sections:

1. Snowflake AI Data Cloud Features & Architecture
2. Account Management and Data Governance
3. Data Loading, Unloading, and Connectivity
4. Performance Optimization, Querying, and Transformation
5. Data Collaboration

QUESTION: 1

What is a key difference between the Snowflake CLI and SnowSQL?

- A. SnowSQL is used for managing workloads and applications, while Snowflake CLI executes queries.
- B. Snowflake CLI is primarily used for managing workloads and applications, while SnowSQL is used for executing operations.
- C. SnowSQL supports only Data Definition Language (DDL) operations, while Snowflake CLI supports only Data Manipulation Language (DML) operations.
- D. Snowflake CLI only supports query execution, while SnowSQL manages Python packages.

Answer(s): B

Explanation:

The Snowflake CLI is designed for managing Snowflake resources, applications, and development workflows, while SnowSQL is a command-line client primarily used to execute SQL statements and perform database operations.

QUESTION: 2

Which services are handled within the Cloud Services layer? (Choose two.)

- A. Authentication
- B. Query processing
- C. Secure socket
- D. Virtual warehouse hosting
- E. Metadata management

Answer(s): A, E

Explanation:

The Cloud Services layer is responsible for coordinating system-wide services such as authentication and access control, as well as managing metadata, which includes object definitions, query history, and optimization information.

QUESTION: 3

A user is automating a data pipeline using the Snowflake CLI and needs to pass variables into SQL scripts.

Which variable templating syntaxes should be used? (Choose two.)

- A. STANDARD
- B. LEGACY
- C. JINJA
- D. NONE
- E. ALL

Answer(s): B, C

Explanation:

The Snowflake CLI supports variable templating using both legacy-style variables and Jinja templating, enabling dynamic parameterization of SQL scripts within automation workflows.

QUESTION: 4

What is the MINIMUM Snowflake edition needed to apply 90 days of Time Travel to an object?

- A. Standard
- B. Enterprise
- C. Business Critical
- D. Virtual Private Snowflake (VPS)

Answer(s): B

Explanation:

Enterprise Edition supports extended Time Travel retention beyond the default limits, allowing up to 90 days for data recovery on supported objects.

QUESTION: 5

Which objects can be recovered after being dropped? (Choose two.)

- A. View
- B. Transient table
- C. Temporary table
- D. Permanent table
- E. Materialized view

Answer(s): D, E

Explanation:

Permanent objects and materialized views support Time Travel and Fail-safe, allowing them to be recovered after being dropped within the retention period.

QUESTION: 6

How does Snowflake support storage for external tables?

- A. Snowflake automatically replicates and stores all external table data.
- B. Snowflake stores the metadata from external tables.
- C. Snowflake references external tables using internal directory tables.
- D. Snowflake references external tables using internal transient tables.

Answer(s): B

Explanation:

Snowflake does not store the actual data of external tables; it stores only the metadata that defines the structure and location of the external data, which remains in external storage.

QUESTION: 7

Which Snowflake features support the ability to write to a Git repository?