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Snowflake SnowPro Core COF-C03

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Here are 35 sample questions to help you get started. Unlock the full exam to access all 60+ questions with detailed explanations.

Question 1 : Data Loading, Unloading, and Connectivity

A SaaS provider needs exported Parquet numeric types to be preserved as expected. What is the best next step?\n

A. Use CSV compression only

B. Set unload/file format options appropriate for Parquet logical types

C. Use a masking policy

D. Use a reader account

Answer: B
Medium. Parquet unload behavior depends on file format/options and type handling. Top trap: CSV compression options do not solve Parquet logical type preservation.

Question 2 : Snowflake AI Data Cloud Features and Architecture

A central data platform team is designing a Snowflake solution and needs command-line automation for Snowflake development and deployment workflows. Which option best satisfies the requirement?\n

A. Snowflake CLI

B. Materialized view

C. Snowsight dashboards

D. Reader account

Answer: A
Easy. Snowflake CLI supports command-line development and operational workflows. Top trap: Snowsight dashboards are interactive UI assets, not a CLI automation tool.

Question 3 : Data Loading, Unloading, and Connectivity

A media company loads JSON into Snowflake and wants flexible nested structure storage. Which option gives the best answer and reasoning?\n

A. Use only a sequence, because it avoids using Snowflake metadata

B. Load into a VARIANT column, because vARIANT stores semi-structured data such as JSON.

C. Load into a NUMBER column only, because it is always the default Snowflake answer

D. Use only a network policy, because it removes the need for governance

Answer: B
Medium. The correct option pairs the right Snowflake feature with the right reason: VARIANT stores semi-structured data such as JSON. Top trap: The strongest wrong option mentions Load into a NUMBER column only, but that does not satisfy the scenario.

Question 4 : Data Loading, Unloading, and Connectivity

A telecom data platform team is troubleshooting a Snowflake implementation that wants to inspect load errors without loading bad rows into the target table. Which Snowflake feature or design is most appropriate?\n

A. Use a secure view

B. Use validation mode or VALIDATE after COPY as appropriate

C. Disable all file formats

D. Use query acceleration

Answer: B
Hard. Snowflake load validation can detect and report file errors. Top trap: Query acceleration improves eligible scans but does not validate staged files.

Question 5 : Snowflake AI Data Cloud Features and Architecture

A compliance team needs to satisfy two related Snowflake requirements: has many short BI queries queuing during business hours but individual queries are not complex and maintain exam-safe best practice. Which combined answer is best?\n

A. Convert all tables to transient tables; also duplicate all data manually

B. Use a larger single cluster only; also ignore monitoring evidence

C. Use a multi-cluster warehouse or adjust scaling policy for concurrency; also grant broad PUBLIC privileges

D. Use a multi-cluster warehouse or adjust scaling policy for concurrency; also match warehouse size/type to workload and use separate warehouses for isolation

Answer: D
Medium. Multi-cluster warehouses address concurrency by adding clusters when demand rises. The second part also follows least-privilege, workload isolation, governed sharing, or evidence-based tuning as applicable. Top trap: The best wrong pair is tempting because it includes a familiar term, but it fails by adding a poor practice such as broad access, unmanaged copies, or ignoring workload evidence.

Question 6 : Data Loading, Unloading, and Connectivity

A compliance team needs to export query results to cloud storage as files. Which option gives the best answer and reasoning?\n

A. Use COPY INTO <table>, because it is always the default Snowflake answer

B. Use COPY INTO <location> from a query or table, because cOPY INTO a location unloads Snowflake data to staged files.

C. Use a masking policy, because it avoids using Snowflake metadata

D. Use a reader account, because it removes the need for governance

Answer: B
Easy. The correct option pairs the right Snowflake feature with the right reason: COPY INTO a location unloads Snowflake data to staged files. Top trap: The strongest wrong option mentions Use COPY INTO <table>, but that does not satisfy the scenario.

Question 7 : Performance Optimization, Querying, and Transformation

A global enterprise data office is troubleshooting a Snowflake implementation that a large table scan shows poor partition pruning for common date filters. Which answer avoids the most common exam trap?\n

A. Improve clustering/filter alignment and avoid functions that prevent pruning

B. Use a reader account

C. Use PUBLIC role

D. Use a network policy

Answer: A
Medium. Pruning improves when micro-partition metadata aligns with selective filters. Top trap: Network policies control access source, not data pruning.

Question 8 : Account Management and Data Governance

A startup using Snowflake for ELT is designing a Snowflake solution and needs least-privilege access where privileges are granted to roles and roles are assigned to users. What should the team choose?\n

A. Use warehouse size as access control

B. Share ACCOUNTADMIN credentials

C. Use role-based access control with custom functional roles

D. Grant ownership directly to every user

Answer: C
Hard. Snowflake privileges are commonly granted to roles, and roles are assigned to users. Top trap: Direct user grants and shared admin credentials violate least-privilege practice.

Question 9 : Data Collaboration

A data science team is designing a Snowflake solution and needs business continuity for shared data across regions. Which approach is most aligned with Snowflake best practices?\n

A. Use only result cache

B. Use only temporary tables

C. Use replication and failover capabilities appropriate for accounts/databases/shares

D. Use only COPY validation

Answer: C
Medium. Replication/failover supports continuity when regions or accounts need recovery options. Top trap: Result cache is not a disaster recovery mechanism.

Question 10 : Snowflake AI Data Cloud Features and Architecture

A logistics company needs to satisfy two related Snowflake requirements: needs declarative, incremental transformation pipelines maintained by Snowflake based on target lag and maintain exam-safe best practice. Which combined answer is best?\n

A. Temporary table; also ignore monitoring evidence

B. Dynamic table; also grant broad PUBLIC privileges

C. Dynamic table; also match warehouse size/type to workload and use separate warehouses for isolation

D. Secure share; also duplicate all data manually

Answer: C
Hard. Dynamic tables are designed for managed, declarative incremental transformation. The second part also follows least-privilege, workload isolation, governed sharing, or evidence-based tuning as applicable. Top trap: The best wrong pair is tempting because it includes a familiar term, but it fails by adding a poor practice such as broad access, unmanaged copies, or ignoring workload evidence.

Question 11 : Account Management and Data Governance

A compliance team needs to satisfy two related Snowflake requirements: needs to show full PII only to authorized roles and masked values to others and maintain exam-safe best practice. Which combined answer is best?\n

A. Use auto-suspend; also ignore monitoring evidence

B. Apply dynamic data masking policy; also grant broad PUBLIC privileges

C. Apply dynamic data masking policy; also grant privileges to roles and keep administrative roles tightly controlled

D. Use a reader account; also duplicate all data manually

Answer: C
Medium. Masking policies can return different values based on role or context. The second part also follows least-privilege, workload isolation, governed sharing, or evidence-based tuning as applicable. Top trap: The best wrong pair is tempting because it includes a familiar term, but it fails by adding a poor practice such as broad access, unmanaged copies, or ignoring workload evidence.

Question 12 : Account Management and Data Governance

During a COF-C03 practice review, a manufacturing bi team needs to label datasets by data classification and business owner for governance tracking. Which option best satisfies the requirement?\n

A. Use result cache

B. Use only warehouse comments

C. Use object tags

D. Use Snowpipe Streaming

Answer: C
Medium. Tags attach metadata to Snowflake objects for governance, classification, and cost attribution. Top trap: Warehouse comments are not a governed tagging mechanism for broad classification.

Question 13 : Snowflake AI Data Cloud Features and Architecture

During a COF-C03 practice review, a global enterprise data office wants to reduce idle compute cost for a warehouse used intermittently. Which approach is most aligned with Snowflake best practices?\n

A. Use Fail-safe to stop credits

B. Set the warehouse to never suspend

C. Create a bigger warehouse

D. Configure auto-suspend with an appropriate short interval

Answer: D
Medium. Auto-suspend stops compute billing for idle warehouses after the configured period. Top trap: Fail-safe protects data recovery and does not control warehouse credit consumption.

Question 14 : Account Management and Data Governance

A healthcare data engineering group is troubleshooting a Snowflake implementation that needs the built-in role intended for account-level administration, but wants to avoid using it for daily development. What is the best next step?\n

A. PUBLIC

B. SECURITY_VIEWER

C. ACCOUNTADMIN

D. ORGADMIN

Answer: C
Medium. ACCOUNTADMIN is the top account administration role and should be tightly controlled. Top trap: PUBLIC is granted to all users and is not an admin role.

Question 15 : Data Collaboration

During a COF-C03 practice review, a saas provider wants to distribute a data product only to selected business partners. What is the best next step?\n

A. Use a private listing

B. Use a public listing for everyone

C. Use a temporary table

D. Use query result cache

Answer: A
Medium. Private listings target selected consumers. Top trap: Public listings are discoverable more broadly and may not meet controlled distribution needs.

Question 16 : Performance Optimization, Querying, and Transformation

A telecom data platform team has a requirement: it a count or metadata-only query can be answered using table metadata. Which option best satisfies the requirement?\n

A. Metadata cache grants privileges

B. Metadata cache decrypts external files

C. Metadata cache replaces micro-partitions

D. Snowflake may use metadata to avoid scanning all rows

Answer: D
Easy. Snowflake maintains metadata that can satisfy some operations efficiently. Top trap: Metadata does not grant privileges or replace data storage.

Question 17 : Account Management and Data Governance

An insurance data governance team needs historical metadata views for query history, warehouse metering, and access monitoring. Which option best satisfies the requirement?\n

A. Use only a local CSV export

B. Use SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE views with appropriate latency awareness

C. Use only INFORMATION_SCHEMA with no latency considerations

D. Use only Snowsight worksheets

Answer: B
Hard. ACCOUNT_USAGE provides account-level historical metadata views, often with latency. Top trap: INFORMATION_SCHEMA is useful but has different scope and retention characteristics.

Question 18 : Data Loading, Unloading, and Connectivity

During a COF-C03 practice review, a marketing analytics group needs to temporarily stage files inside Snowflake-managed storage before loading. Which approach is most aligned with Snowflake best practices?\n

A. Use a network policy

B. Use a data clean room

C. Use an internal stage

D. Use an external table only

Answer: C
Easy. Internal stages store files in Snowflake-managed storage for loading/unloading. Top trap: External tables query external storage and are not simply internal staging.

Question 19 : Snowflake AI Data Cloud Features and Architecture

A healthcare data engineering group is troubleshooting a Snowflake implementation that needs an interactive development environment in Snowflake for analysis and Python experimentation. Which option best satisfies the requirement?\n

A. Reader accounts

B. External stages only

C. Snowflake Notebooks

D. Fail-safe

Answer: C
Hard. Snowflake Notebooks provide an interactive environment for analysis and development. Top trap: Reader accounts let consumers access shared data and do not provide notebook development.

Question 20 : Snowflake AI Data Cloud Features and Architecture

A marketplace analytics team is troubleshooting a Snowflake implementation that wants a browser-based interface for worksheets, query history, dashboards, and administration workflows. Which option best satisfies the requirement?\n

A. SnowSQL only

B. Storage integration

C. Snowsight

D. External table

Answer: C
Hard. Snowsight is Snowflake's web interface for query, monitoring, and admin workflows. Top trap: SnowSQL is a CLI, not the browser-based UI.

Question 21 : Snowflake AI Data Cloud Features and Architecture

A retail analytics team has a requirement: it wants compute isolation between ad-hoc analysts and ELT jobs while keeping the same governed data. Which approach is most aligned with Snowflake best practices?\n

A. Store duplicate copies of the same tables

B. Separate virtual warehouses for each workload

C. Separate Snowflake accounts for every workload

D. Disable result caching for analysts

Answer: B
Medium. Independent warehouses isolate compute and scaling without duplicating governed storage. Top trap: Separate accounts add unnecessary administration and do not solve ordinary workload isolation.

Question 22 : Performance Optimization, Querying, and Transformation

A logistics company has a requirement: it many queries wait before execution on a busy warehouse. Which answer avoids the most common exam trap?\n

A. Address warehouse queuing with concurrency scaling/multi-cluster or workload separation

B. Use a sequence

C. Change a CSV delimiter

D. Create a masking policy

Answer: A
Medium. Queuing indicates insufficient available compute/concurrency for submitted work. Top trap: CSV delimiter settings are irrelevant for already-running queries.

Question 23 : Data Loading, Unloading, and Connectivity

A financial-services platform team is designing a Snowflake solution and needs to temporarily stage files inside Snowflake-managed storage before loading. What is the best next step?\n

A. Use a network policy

B. Use an internal stage

C. Use a data clean room

D. Use an external table only

Answer: B
Hard. Internal stages store files in Snowflake-managed storage for loading/unloading. Top trap: External tables query external storage and are not simply internal staging.

Question 24 : Snowflake AI Data Cloud Features and Architecture

A marketplace analytics team wants developers to use Python or Scala-style data processing while pushing execution to Snowflake. Which answer avoids the most common exam trap?\n

A. Time Travel

B. Data Marketplace listing

C. External OAuth only

D. Snowpark

Answer: D
Easy. Snowpark lets developers build data processing logic in supported languages with execution in Snowflake. Top trap: Time Travel is a recovery/query feature, not a developer API for data processing.

Question 25 : Performance Optimization, Querying, and Transformation

A healthcare data engineering group is designing a Snowflake solution and a query unexpectedly returns massive intermediate rows after joining two tables. What should the team choose?\n

A. Use Fail-safe

B. Check join predicates and many-to-many join logic

C. Increase Time Travel retention

D. Use a data clean room

Answer: B
Medium. Exploding joins often come from missing or low-selectivity join predicates. Top trap: Fail-safe does not affect join cardinality or query plan correctness.

Question 26 : Data Loading, Unloading, and Connectivity

A marketing analytics group needs to satisfy two related Snowflake requirements: wants Snowflake development objects linked with a remote Git repository for source workflows and maintain exam-safe best practice. Which combined answer is best?\n

A. Use Snowflake Git integration where supported; also grant broad PUBLIC privileges

B. Use Snowflake Git integration where supported; also define reusable stages/file formats and validate load errors before production loads

C. Use a resource monitor; also duplicate all data manually

D. Use Snowpipe Streaming; also ignore monitoring evidence

Answer: B
Medium. Git integration supports repository-based development workflows. The second part also follows least-privilege, workload isolation, governed sharing, or evidence-based tuning as applicable. Top trap: The best wrong pair is tempting because it includes a familiar term, but it fails by adding a poor practice such as broad access, unmanaged copies, or ignoring workload evidence.

Question 27 : Performance Optimization, Querying, and Transformation

A SaaS provider has a requirement: it a transformation repeats the same expensive subquery across multiple steps. Which answer avoids the most common exam trap?\n

A. Materialize or refactor repeated work appropriately

B. Use a public listing

C. Use MFA

D. Use a network policy

Answer: A
Hard. Refactoring repeated expensive work can reduce redundant computation. Top trap: Authentication controls do not optimize SQL execution.

Question 28 : Account Management and Data Governance

A media company a user has a primary role but needs privileges from additionally enabled roles during a session. Which option gives the best answer and reasoning?\n

A. Use a storage integration, because it removes the need for governance

B. Change the warehouse size, because it is always the default Snowflake answer

C. Enable secondary roles as appropriate, because secondary roles can make privileges from additional roles active in a session.

D. Clone the database, because it avoids using Snowflake metadata

Answer: C
Medium. The correct option pairs the right Snowflake feature with the right reason: Secondary roles can make privileges from additional roles active in a session. Top trap: The strongest wrong option mentions Change the warehouse size, but that does not satisfy the scenario.

Question 29 : Account Management and Data Governance

A manufacturing BI team needs to satisfy two related Snowflake requirements: needs least-privilege access where privileges are granted to roles and roles are assigned to users and maintain exam-safe best practice. Which combined answer is best?\n

A. Use role-based access control with custom functional roles; also grant broad PUBLIC privileges

B. Use role-based access control with custom functional roles; also grant privileges to roles and keep administrative roles tightly controlled

C. Grant ownership directly to every user; also ignore monitoring evidence

D. Share ACCOUNTADMIN credentials; also duplicate all data manually

Answer: B
Medium. Snowflake privileges are commonly granted to roles, and roles are assigned to users. The second part also follows least-privilege, workload isolation, governed sharing, or evidence-based tuning as applicable. Top trap: The best wrong pair is tempting because it includes a familiar term, but it fails by adding a poor practice such as broad access, unmanaged copies, or ignoring workload evidence.

Question 30 : Account Management and Data Governance

A partner ecosystem team has a requirement: it needs to connect reliably in a multi-region organization and asks what identifies the target account. Which option best satisfies the requirement?\n

A. Use the warehouse name as hostname

B. Use the role name as account locator

C. Use only the database name

D. Use the correct account identifier format including organization/account or locator as appropriate

Answer: D
Easy. Connections require an account identifier, not a database or warehouse name. Top trap: Warehouse names identify compute resources after connecting, not the account endpoint.

Question 31 : Account Management and Data Governance

A marketing analytics group has a requirement: it wants to restrict account access to approved IP ranges. Which approach is most aligned with Snowflake best practices?\n

A. Use a file format

B. Create and assign network policies

C. Increase warehouse size

D. Create a masking policy

Answer: B
Medium. Network policies restrict where users can connect from. Top trap: Masking policies protect data values but do not restrict network locations.

Question 32 : Snowflake AI Data Cloud Features and Architecture

A data science team is troubleshooting a Snowflake implementation that needs table data to persist only for the session and disappear automatically afterward. What should the team choose?\n

A. External table

B. Temporary table

C. Transient table

D. Permanent table

Answer: B
Medium. Temporary tables are session-scoped and are automatically dropped at session end. Top trap: Transient tables persist beyond the session, though without Fail-safe.

Question 33 : Data Loading, Unloading, and Connectivity

During a COF-C03 practice review, a media company needs low-latency row ingestion from an application without first writing files to a stage. Which option best satisfies the requirement?\n

A. Use a reader account

B. Use Time Travel

C. Use Snowpipe Streaming

D. Use only file-based Snowpipe

Answer: C
Easy. Snowpipe Streaming supports streaming rows directly through a client API. Top trap: File-based Snowpipe still depends on staged files.

Question 34 : Snowflake AI Data Cloud Features and Architecture

A telecom data platform team asks what to evaluate when choosing warehouse type for modern workloads. Which option gives the best answer and reasoning?\n

A. Always use the largest standard warehouse, because it is always the default Snowflake answer

B. Always use one shared X-Small warehouse, because it avoids using Snowflake metadata

C. Always avoid auto-suspend, because it removes the need for governance

D. Use the warehouse type and configuration that matches workload characteristics and availability, because warehouse type, size, scaling, and policies should match workload needs and feature availability.

Answer: D
Hard. The correct option pairs the right Snowflake feature with the right reason: Warehouse type, size, scaling, and policies should match workload needs and feature availability. Top trap: The strongest wrong option mentions Always use the largest standard warehouse, but that does not satisfy the scenario.

Question 35 : Performance Optimization, Querying, and Transformation

A global enterprise data office is troubleshooting a Snowflake implementation that a user reruns the exact same query and underlying data has not changed. Which approach is most aligned with Snowflake best practices?\n

A. It requires a larger warehouse

B. It uses Fail-safe

C. It must always scan table storage again

D. Snowflake can return the persisted query result cache when eligibility conditions are met

Answer: D
Easy. The result cache can avoid re-execution for eligible repeated queries. Top trap: A larger warehouse is not required when the result cache is used.

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