

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Snowflake

COF-C03

SnowPro Core Certification

SHARED BY [u/golden_widget_52](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

SHARED October 15, 2026

EXAM Snowflake COF-C03, SnowPro Core Certification

Shared by [u/golden_widget_52](#) on aiexamcerts

10 practice questions for the Snowflake C0F - C03 exam, SnowPro Core Certification, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/snowflake/cof-c03. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code C0F - C03 and the question number.

1. Which feature lets administrators sign in with their corporate identity provider through federated single sign-on?
- A SAML 2.0 single sign-on
 - B Network policy
 - C Masking policy
 - D Resource monitor

Answer: A

SAML 2.0 federation lets users authenticate with the corporate identity provider and then access Snowflake without a separate Snowflake password. A network policy is the tempting choice because it is part of sign-in security, but it restricts which IP addresses may connect. Masking policies and resource monitors do not handle authentication.

2. A Snowflake account runs on a single cloud provider and region, with its storage, compute and cloud services layers all in that region.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

This is true. An account is hosted on one cloud platform in one region, and moving data to another region requires replication or sharing. The tempting idea is that one account can span several clouds, which Snowflake does not support.

3. Which Snowflake component stores table data as compressed, columnar micro-partitions?
- A Cloud services layer
 - B Virtual warehouse
 - C Storage layer
 - D Client drivers

Answer: C

The storage layer holds all table data as compressed, columnar micro-partitions in cloud object storage. A virtual warehouse is the tempting answer because it reads the data, but it only caches copies. Client drivers and the cloud services layer manage connections and metadata.

4. A graphical breakdown of a query's execution steps is shown in the Query _____.

Answer: Profile

The Query Profile shows each operator in a query's execution plan with time and row counts, which helps find bottlenecks such as spilling or poor pruning. The Query History list is the tempting alternative, because it also lists queries, but it shows status rather than operator detail. Explain plans are text output, not the graphical view.

5. Which two practices reduce the risk of account administration? (Choose two.)

- A Using ACCOUNTADMIN for everyday object creation
- B Limiting ACCOUNTADMIN to a small number of named administrators
- C Granting SYSADMIN to every analyst
- D Requiring multi-factor authentication for administrators
- E Sharing administrator credentials within a team

Answer: B, D

Keeping the top role to a few named administrators and requiring multi-factor authentication for them limits both exposure and the damage a stolen password can cause. Using ACCOUNTADMIN for daily work is the tempting convenience, but it puts the most powerful role in routine use. Granting SYSADMIN broadly and sharing credentials both remove accountability.

6. A large table is queried mostly with date-range filters, and the query profile shows that most micro-partitions are scanned. Which change most directly improves pruning?

- A Increasing the warehouse auto-suspend time
- B Defining a clustering key on the date column
- C Extending the Time Travel retention period
- D Turning off the result cache

Answer: B

A clustering key on the date column keeps rows with similar dates together in micro-partitions, so range filters can skip more of them. Auto-suspend changes only idle cost and does nothing for scan volume. Extending Time Travel affects recovery windows and turning off the result cache removes a reuse path, so neither reduces the partitions scanned.

7. Which object continuously records row-level changes to a table, so a downstream process can read only the new or changed rows?

- A Stream
- B Clone
- C Time Travel
- D Fail-safe

Answer: A

A stream records inserts, updates and deletes on a source table, which is the change data capture pattern used with tasks. Time Travel is the tempting distractor because it can show earlier table states, but it does not expose a change feed for processing. A clone copies metadata and Fail-safe is a recovery layer.

8. A Snowpark DataFrame runs its transformations on the client machine instead of in Snowflake.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

This is false. Snowpark DataFrame operations are lazily evaluated and pushed down to Snowflake, so the computation runs on Snowflake compute. Client-side pandas is the tempting assumption, because a Snowpark program is written and run from a local script.

9. Which statement loads CSV files from a named internal stage into a table?

- A GET @my_stage TO my_table
- B COPY INTO my_table FROM @my_stage FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = CSV)
- C PUT my_table FROM @my_stage
- D SELECT * FROM @my_stage

Answer: B

COPY INTO with a FROM stage clause and a CSV file format loads the staged files into the target table. GET is the tempting option because it moves files, but it downloads files to a local machine and does not load a table. PUT uploads from a local machine and a SELECT on a stage only lists file content.

10. Which feature creates a copy of a database, schema or table quickly, without duplicating the underlying storage at creation time?
- A Zero-copy cloning
 - B Full unload to Amazon S3
 - C COPY INTO unload
 - D Database replication to another account

Answer: A

Zero-copy cloning creates a new object that references the same micro-partitions, so it is created almost instantly and storage grows only as the copies diverge. Replication to another account is the tempting answer because it also copies data, but it moves data across accounts and takes time. Unloading writes files out and does not create a usable copy inside Snowflake.