# Pre-assessment Snowflake

**1. What type of database architecture does Snowflake use?**

A) Shared Disk  
B) Shared Nothing  
C) Client-Server  
D) Mainframe

**Answer:** B) Shared Nothing

**2. Which of the following is not a Snowflake cloud provider?**

A) AWS  
B) Google Cloud Platform  
C) Microsoft Azure  
D) Oracle Cloud

**Answer:** D) Oracle Cloud

**3. What is a Snowflake “Virtual Warehouse”?**

A) A storage container for data  
B) A compute cluster that performs queries  
C) A table structure for organizing data  
D) A backup system for Snowflake

**Answer:** B) A compute cluster that performs queries

**4. Snowflake automatically handles which of the following?**

A) Scaling compute resources  
B) Partitioning tables  
C) Managing indexes  
D) All of the above

**Answer:** D) All of the above

**5. Which statement is correct about Snowflake storage?**

A) Data storage and compute are tightly coupled  
B) Data storage and compute are separate  
C) Snowflake does not store data in the cloud  
D) Compute cannot be scaled independently

**Answer:** B) Data storage and compute are separate

**6. Which of the following file formats is supported by Snowflake for data loading?**

A) CSV  
B) JSON  
C) Parquet  
D) All of the above

**Answer:** D) All of the above

**7. What is a Snowflake “Stage”?**

A) A type of table  
B) A temporary storage area for files before loading  
C) A schema  
D) A type of virtual warehouse

**Answer:** B) A temporary storage area for files before loading

**8. Time Travel in Snowflake allows you to:**

A) Query historical data  
B) Restore dropped tables  
C) Travel to the future  
D) Both A and B

**Answer:** D) Both A and B

**9. Which of the following is true about Snowflake’s architecture?**

A) It is based on on-premises database architecture  
B) It separates storage, compute, and services layers  
C) It requires manual partitioning of tables  
D) It only works on AWS

**Answer:** B) It separates storage, compute, and services layers

**10. Which Snowflake feature allows multiple users to query the same data simultaneously without affecting performance?**

A) Micro-partitioning  
B) Clustering  
C) Multi-cluster virtual warehouses  
D) Streams

**Answer:** C) Multi-cluster virtual warehouses

**11. What is a Snowflake “Schema”?**

A) A type of warehouse  
B) A logical grouping of database objects  
C) A temporary storage area  
D) A file format

**Answer:** B) A logical grouping of database objects

**12. Which Snowflake object is used to store structured data in a tabular format?**

A) Stage  
B) Table  
C) File format  
D) Stream

**Answer:** B) Table

**13. What is a “Snowflake Database”?**

A) A physical database in the cloud  
B) A logical container for schemas and objects  
C) A compute cluster  
D) A virtual warehouse

**Answer:** B) A logical container for schemas and objects

**14. Which Snowflake feature allows secure sharing of data between accounts without moving the data?**

A) Cloning  
B) Data Sharing  
C) Time Travel  
D) Streams

**Answer:** B) Data Sharing

**15. What is the default file format for Snowflake internal stages?**

A) CSV  
B) JSON  
C) Parquet  
D) None (user-defined or default CSV)

**Answer:** D) None (user-defined or default CSV)

**16. What are Snowflake “Micro-partitions”?**

A) Small compute clusters  
B) Internal storage units for table data  
C) Small files for backup  
D) Temporary stages

**Answer:** B) Internal storage units for table data

**17. What is the maximum number of virtual warehouses that can run concurrently on a Snowflake account?**

A) 1  
B) 10  
C) Unlimited (based on account size and edition)  
D) 100

**Answer:** C) Unlimited (based on account size and edition)

**18. Which command is used to load data from a stage into a table?**

A) COPY INTO  
B) GET  
C) PUT  
D) INSERT INTO

**Answer:** A) COPY INTO

**19. Which command is used to upload files from local storage to a Snowflake stage?**

A) COPY INTO  
B) GET  
C) PUT  
D) SELECT

**Answer:** C) PUT

**20. Which Snowflake feature ensures queries are efficient by clustering data?**

A) Streams  
B) Clustering Keys  
C) Time Travel  
D) Tasks

**Answer:** B) Clustering Keys

**21. Snowflake supports which of the following programming interfaces?**

A) SQL  
B) Python (via Snowpark)  
C) Java and Scala (via Snowpark)  
D) All of the above

**Answer:** D) All of the above

**22. Which Snowflake object allows you to track changes to a table for incremental processing?**

A) Stage  
B) Stream  
C) Task  
D) Warehouse

**Answer:** B) Stream

**23. Snowflake automatically compresses data. What is this feature called?**

A) Micro-partitioning  
B) Automatic Clustering  
C) Automatic Compression  
D) Data Sharing

**Answer:** C) Automatic Compression

**24. Which Snowflake layer coordinates authentication, metadata, query parsing, and optimization?**

A) Storage Layer  
B) Compute Layer  
C) Services Layer  
D) Stage Layer

**Answer:** C) Services Layer

**25. Which Snowflake feature allows you to create a copy of a database, schema, or table without duplicating the actual data?**

A) Time Travel  
B) Cloning  
C) Data Sharing  
D) Streams

**Answer:** B) Cloning