

**Started on** Thursday, 10 April 2025, 11:37 AM**State** Finished**Completed on** Thursday, 10 April 2025, 11:43 AM**Time taken** 5 mins 37 secs**Marks** 10.00/10.00**Grade** **100.00** out of 100.00**Question 1**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Can you explain the role and function of the three layers in Snowflake's architecture: the Database Storage Layer, the Compute Layer, and the Cloud Services Layer?

- ☐ a. Cloud services manage user queries, compute stores data, and storage handles processing
- ☐ b. The compute layer manages security, storage holds compute results, and services layer performs analytics
- ☐ c. All layers work together in a monolithic, non-scalable fashion
- ☒ d. Storage stores data, compute processes queries, and cloud services handle infrastructure management and coordination

**Question 2**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

How does Snowflake differentiate itself in terms of performance, scalability, and cost compared to traditional non-cloud offerings?

- ☐ a. Offers only batch processing performance improvements
- ☐ b. Requires dedicated IT teams for scaling
- ☒ c. Delivers automatic scaling, pay-per-use pricing, and concurrent workloads support
- ☐ d. Fixed resource allocation model

**Question 3**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

How does Snowflake enable data governance and security in a cloud environment?

- ☐ a. External data centers with local security protocols
- ☐ b. Limiting access through firewalls only
- ☒ c. Encryption, role-based access control, and auditing features
- ☐ d. Manual access control policies and user-defined procedures

**Question 4**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

How does Snowflake support data sharing and collaboration across different organizations?

- ☒ a. Through secure, governed, cross-cloud data sharing without data movement
- ☐ b. By providing file-based transfer protocols
- ☐ c. By exporting data to CSV and emailing it
- ☐ d. By creating shared VPN access to databases

**Question 5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

How does Snowflake's cloud offering handle multi-cloud environments?

- ☒ a. Snowflake runs natively across major clouds and enables seamless data access
- ☐ b. By using third-party tools to sync data across clouds
- ☐ c. It replicates data manually for each cloud
- ☐ d. It restricts users to a single cloud provider

**Question 6**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What are the benefits of Snowflake's architecture in terms of scalability and performance?

- ☐ a. Performance tuning must be done manually
- ☒ b. Separate storage and compute allow independent scaling
- ☐ c. Scaling is only possible through hardware upgrades
- ☐ d. Fixed compute capacity ensures consistent performance

**Question 7**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What are the key advantages of moving from a non-cloud data platform to a cloud-based solution like Snowflake?

- ☒ a. Greater flexibility, scalability, and operational efficiency
- ☐ b. Fewer options for data sharing and collaboration
- ☐ c. Limited scalability and fixed capacity
- ☐ d. Increased hardware requirements and higher maintenance costs

**Question 8**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What are the key architecture components in Snowflake's platform, and how do they interact with each other?

- ☐ a. Storage controller, hard disk, and CPU
- ☐ b. UI layer, caching layer, and data export module
- ☒ c. Compute layer, database storage, and cloud services layer that operate independently
- ☐ d. Web interface, API gateway, and data lake

**Question 9**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What are the main differences between Snowflake's cloud offering and traditional on-premise data solutions?

- ☐ a. Snowflake requires more hardware maintenance
- ☐ b. On-premise platforms offer better data sharing
- ☐ c. On-premise systems automatically scale with user demand
- ☒ d. Snowflake provides elastic scalability and reduced infrastructure overhead

**Question 10**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What are the primary capabilities of Snowflake's data cloud platform?

- ☐ a. On-premise server management and local data backups
- ☐ b. Data visualization and front-end UI customization
- ☐ c. Real-time mobile application deployment
- ☒ d. Data warehousing, data sharing, and data lake integration