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Completed on	Thursday, 10 April 2025, 11:40 AM
Time taken	3 mins 57 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. Storage stores data, compute processes queries, and cloud services handle infrastructure management and coordination
- d. All layers work together in a monolithic, non-scalable fashion

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

Question 3

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

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

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

a. By exporting data to CSV and emailing it
b. By providing file-based transfer protocols
c. Through secure, governed, cross-cloud data sharing without data movement
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. It replicates data manually for each cloud
b. By using third-party tools to sync data across clouds
c. It restricts users to a single cloud provider
d. Snowflake runs natively across major clouds and enables seamless data access

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

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. Limited scalability and fixed capacity
b. Greater flexibility, scalability, and operational efficiency
c. Fewer options for data sharing and collaboration
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. UI layer, caching layer, and data export module
- b. Storage controller, hard disk, and CPU
- c. Web interface, API gateway, and data lake
- d. Compute layer, database storage, and cloud services layer that operate independently

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

Question 10

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

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