Snowflake billing is based on actual used storage and if a virtual warehouse is suspended it does not contribute to the cost.

**Explanation**

Virtual warehouses in a resumed (active) state contribute to the costs. However, it does not matter if the virtual warehouse is not running a query; if it is resumed, it contributes to the costs. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/cost-understanding-compute Snowflake charges for data storage in database tables, files staged in internal stages, time travel history, and fail-safe storage. Snowflake doesn’t charge on how much data a query processed.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/cost-understanding-overall#how-are-costs-incurred>

A Snowflake share can have multiple consumer account added to it.

Q. Which file function allows *any*user or application access to download unstructured data in a Snowflake stage?

Ans: GET\_PRESIGNED\_URL

#### Explanation

A pre-signed URL is a simple HTTPS URL for accessing a file using a web browser. A pre-signed URL is generated using a pre-signed access token. Users can temporarily access a file via a pre-signed URL without authorization. The expiry duration of a pre-signed URL is configurable and can be set to the required duration.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/unstructured-intro#types-of-urls-available-to-access-files>

Q. Dynamic Data Masking provides what sort of security in Snowflake?

Ans: Column level Security

Explanation: Snowflake supports masking policies that may be applied to columns and enforced at the column level to provide column-level security. Column-level security is achieved by dynamic data masking or external Tokenization. <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/security-column>

Q. **You are the database administrator for a large retailer running Snowflake. There is an event table that contains more than 5TB of data. But it does not have a clustering key defined. You need to define a new cluster key on this table. What is the best method to add the cluster key?**

**The table structure is below, and the clustering key will be created on event\_date.**

**CREATE TABLE events (**

**Event\_Date DATE,**

**Event\_Id integer ,**

**Event\_PayLoad string,**

**Event\_Origin\_Id integer**

**);**

Ans: Execute alter statement on the table to add the clustering key:

ALTER TABLE events CLUSTER BY (Event\_date);

Q& A: Once created, micro-partitions are immutable and cannot be modified.

**Q. Which of the following views can be used to view the last 365 days of data loading history for data loaded through Snowpipe?**

**ACCOUNT\_USAGE.PIPEUSAGE\_HISTORY**

**ACCOUNT\_USGAE.COPY\_HISTORY**

#### Explanation

The COPY\_HISTORY view and the PIPE\_USAGE\_HISTORY view in the ACCOUNT\_USAGE schema provide the history of data loading performed through Snowpipe.

https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/account-usage/pipe\_usage\_history

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/account-usage/copy_history>

**Which of the following roles can manage a Data Exchange share by default?**

**Ans: ACCOUNTADMIN**

#### Explanation

#### As a default, only the ACCOUNTADMIN role has the privileges to create and manage shares. However, if required, the privileges can be granted to other roles.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/security-access-privileges-shares>

Q. Which of the following statements about micro-partitions is correct? Select all that apply.

Ans: Micro partitions are created and added to a table in the order that new data arrives.

Colum values may overlap across micro-partitions.

Explanation:

Because micro-partitions are immutable and new or changed data must be added to a new micro-partition, similar values may not be in the same physical partition. When micro-partitions are added to a table, they are created in the order that the data came in. When more data is added to a table, another micro-partition or possibly many micro-partitions are created to store the new data. Unlike partitioning in many other databases, in Snowflake, values can overlap between different micro-partitions. <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/tables-clustering-micropartitions>

Q. Snowflake provides which of the following data protection features automatically?

Ans: Timetravel & Failsafe

Q. What type of virtual warehouse automatically lets you add or remove additional clusters as concurrency and demand change?

Ans: Multi cluster Virtual warehouse

**Explanation**

Multi-cluster virtual warehouses are utilized when the number of concurrent users exceeds a single virtual warehouse's capacity. When the concurrent workload for a virtual warehouse reaches the maximum, new queries are queued. Multi-cluster virtual warehouses address this by adding clusters as needed. When the demand drops, the extra clusters are removed.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/warehouses-considerations#how-are-credits-charged-for-warehouses>

Q. Which of the following statements is true regarding the SYSADMIN role? Select all that apply.

Ans: A user with SYSADMIN role can create a new virtual warehouse.

A user with the sysadmin role can create a new db.

**Explanation**

The SYSADMIN role can create and manage most Snowflake objects, including databases, tables, views, virtual warehouses, etc. However, the SYSADMIN role does not have the privileges to create new users or roles. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/security-access-control-overview#system-defined-roles.

Q. When defining a clustering key for a large table, consider using columns frequently used in WHERE clauses.

**Explanation**

When defining clustering keys, the initial candidate clustering columns are those columns that are frequently used in the WHERE clause or other selective filters. Additionally, columns that are used for joining can also be considered. Furthermore, the columns' cardinality (number of distinct values) is also important. It is crucial to choose a column with a high enough cardinality to allow effective partition pruning while having a low enough cardinality for Snowflake to group data into micro-partitions efficiently. A column with too few distinct values (e.g., gender) will result in minimal partition pruning. On the other hand, a column that has too many distinct values (e.g., customer id) will result in too much overhead when maintaining the partitions. When creating a multi-column cluster key, order the columns from the lowest cardinality to the higher cardinality; otherwise, the effectiveness of clustering will be reduced.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/tables-clustering-keys>

Q. **Which system function can be used to control access to data in a share and allow specific data only to paying customers?**

**SYSTEM$IS\_LISTING\_PURCHASED**

#### Explanation:

SYSTEM$IS\_LISTING\_PURCHASED system function can be used to control which data is visible to a paid customer and which to a trial customer.

<https://other-docs.snowflake.com/en/collaboration/provider-listings-preparing#preparing-shares-for-a-paid-listing>

Q. **Query Result Cache can be turned off at which levels?**

**Ans: Session, Account and User level**

**Explanation**

Query result cache is enabled by default but can be turned off at a session, user, or account level using the USE\_CACHED\_RESULT parameter. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/querying-persisted-results

Q. Which of the Snowflake Editions support Time Travel?

Ans: Standard, Enterprise, Business critical, Standard editions support Time travel.

Time Travel is supported in all Snowflake editions.

Q. Which one is supported by Snowflake for the purpose of auto-provisioning users and group membership?

Ans: SCIM

Explanation

Snowflake supports SCIM 2.0 and is compatible with Okta and Azure Active Directory. SCIM is an open standard that provides automatic user provisioning and role synchronization based on identity provider information. When a new user is created in the identity provider, the SCIM automatically provisions the user in Snowflake. Additionally, SCIM can sync groups defined in an identity provider with Snowflake roles. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/scim

Q. **Imagine an external stage named FLIGHTS\_STAGE.**

**Which of the following commands produce the same columns in the result set?**

**Select all that apply.**

#### Ans: Explanation

The columns in the output obtained from querying a directory table differ from those in the output when listing a stage.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-load-dirtables-manage#output>

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/sql/list#output>

Q. **An administrator cloned a table called Customer to a new table called Prospects. The administrator then proceeds to load new data into the Customer table. What can you expect to happen to the Prospects table?**

**Ans:** The source and cloned items are independent; thus, modifying data in one will not affect the other. For example, the source table can be dropped altogether, which doesn't affect the cloned table.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/tables-storage-considerations#label-cloning-tables>

Q. **Snowflake is compliant with which of the standards?**

**Ans:** Snowflake is compliant with the following security and financial standards.

· IRAP Protected

· ITAR

· FedRAMP Moderate

· GxP

· SOC 1 Type II

· SOC 2 Type II

· PCI-DSS

· HITRUST / HIPAA

· ISO/IEC 27001

<https://www.snowflake.com/snowflakes-security-compliance-reports/>

Q. **A virtual warehouse was started, used for 45 seconds, and shut down after that. The customer will be charged for how many seconds?**

**Ans: 60 sec**

Snowflake credits are billed on a per-second usage basis. However, note that a minimum of 60 seconds of billing applies, so if a virtual warehouse were started and shut down within the first 1st minute, a minimum of 60-second credit usage would apply.

**Explanation**

Snowflake stores data in a shared manner, like in shared-disk architecture. But it also allows for using several compute engines, each with its own memory and processing capabilities. The virtual warehouses are independent of each other but access and process the same shared data. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/intro-key-concepts#snowflake-architecture

22Q&A. If you create more than one virtual warehouse, they will not share the memory and CPU resources.

23Q. What is the minimum Snowflake edition that supports a dedicated metadata store?

Ans: Virtual private snowflake

24Q. As part of a data processing pipeline, you are required to store data in an interim table. The subsequent processes then use the table in the pipeline. The data is deleted and reloaded every time the pipeline is executed. You are required to minimize data storage costs. Which type of table will you create?

Ans: Transient Table

Explanation

Based on the requirement, a Transient table is a good option. Transient tables don't have fail-safe storage and have only up to 1 day of Time Travel. Because the data in this table is deleted and reloaded daily, a transient table provides the best solution. Transient tables are available across sessions, so different processes and sessions can access them. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/tables-temp-transient

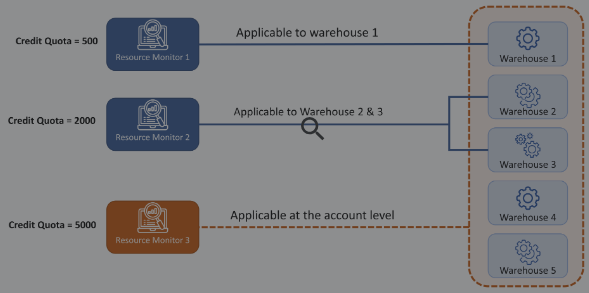
Q. Which of the following privileges allows a user in a consumer account to create a database from a share?

Ans: ACCOUNTADMIN role OR the IMPORT SHARE privileges

Explanation

A user in a consumer account can create a database from the Share if they have the ACCOUNTADMIN role OR the IMPORT SHARE privileges <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-share-consumers>

Q. **Consider the following resource monitor configuration.**



#### Explanation

Resource monitors can track & manage a single virtual warehouse against a defined quota. Resource monitors can be created to track the credit usage of multiple virtual warehouses together.

Resource Monitors can also be created at the account level, which means that such resource monitors track credit usage at the account level, considering the credit usage of all virtual warehouses.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/resource-monitors#assignment-of-resource-monitors>

Q&A: When defining a clustering key, you should not choose columns that have very high cardinality.

**Explanation**

When defining clustering keys, the initial candidate clustering columns are those columns that are frequently used in the WHERE clause or other selective filters. Additionally, columns that are used for joining can also be considered. Furthermore, the columns' cardinality (number of distinct values) is also important. It is crucial to choose a column with a high enough cardinality to allow effective partition pruning while having a low enough cardinality for Snowflake to group data into micro-partitions efficiently. A column with too few distinct values (e.g., gender) will result in minimal partition pruning. On the other hand, a column that has too many distinct values (e.g., customer id) will result in too much overhead when maintaining the partitions. When creating a multi-column cluster key, order the columns from the lowest cardinality to the higher cardinality; otherwise, the effectiveness of clustering will be reduced. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/tables-clustering-keys

Q. **Which of the following statements is true regarding the ACCOUNTADMIN role? Select all that apply.**

**Ans: A user with account admin role can create & manage resource monitors.**

**Account admin role has full access rights and is the most powerful account.**

**Explanation**

ACCOUNTADMIN is the account administrator role with full access rights. As the most powerful role in the organization, access to this role should be rigorously managed. This role encapsulates the SECURITYADMIN and SYSADMIN roles, therefore, has all the privileges of SYSADMIN and SECURITYADMIN too. <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/security-access-control-overview#system-defined-roles>.

Q. **The Search Optimization service can be used to improve the performance of which type of queries?**

**Ans: Selective point lookup queries**

#### Explanation

The search optimization service can be used to improve the performance of

1. Point lookup queries - return only one or a few rows using highly selective filters. Substring & RegEx searches – queries that use LIKE, ILIKE, & RLIKE
2. Queries on fields in VARIANT, OBJECT & ARRAY columns – using equality conditions, IN, ARRAY\_CONTAINS, ARRAY\_OVERLAP, Substring & RegEx and NULL check conditions
3. Queries that use specific geospatial functions with GEOGRAPHY values.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/search-optimization-service#understanding-the-search-optimization-service>

Q&A. If an IP address is in a network policy's block list and the allowed list, Snowflake applies the blocked list first.

**Explanation**

If both the allowed and blocked IP address lists are populated, Snowflake applies the block list first, followed by the allowed list. <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/network-policies>

31Q. **A data consumer has created a read-only database on a Share object shared by a data provider. The data provider adds an object to the Share. Which of the following statement correctly describe what happens?**

**Ans:** The data consumer can see and consume the new object immediately.

**Explanation**

All new objects added to a share object by the data provider automatically become accessible to the consumer https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-sharing-intro#what-is-a-share

**32Q. the following criteria must be met for Snowflake to reuse the query result cache for a query**

**Ans: A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated**

**Explanation**

All of these are correct. Snowflake uses the query result cache if the following conditions are met. A new query matches an old query, and the underlying data contributing to the query results remains unchanged. The table micro-partitions have not changed as a result of clustering or consolidation. The query makes no use of user-defined, external, or runtime functions. Note that queries that use the CURRENT DATE function are eligible for query result caching. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/querying-persisted-results

**33Q. The following is an appropriate scenario for creating a Stored Procedure?**

**Ans: E**xecute one or more SQL statements that are assembled dynamically.

**Explanation**

Stored procedures are often used to perform recurring administrative activities, e.g., in a particular organization setting up a new user on the system may require creating the user, granting them several roles, creating a private database from them, etc. These steps can easily be placed in a stored procedure, and then the stored procedure can be called whenever there is a requirement to create a new user.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/stored-procedures-overview>

**34Q. What is the best way for a system administrator to determine the initial size of a new virtual warehouse?**

**Ans: Try different types of queries and warehouse sizes to find the optimum fit for your query needs and workloads.**

#### Explanation

Experiment with a defined set of queries against various warehouse sizes (e.g., X-Large, Large, Medium) warehouse sizes to determine the optimal combination for your specific query requirements and workload.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/warehouses-considerations#selecting-an-initial-warehouse-size>

35Q&A. **Files already loaded from a stage to a table can be loaded again into a cloned table.**

**Explanation:** Cloning doesn't copy the load metadata of a cloned table. Therefore, the load metadata for a cloned table would be empty. Thus, files already loaded for the source table can be loaded again into the cloned table.

**Q. The operations can be performed on a cloned table**

Ans: CLONE, DELETE, DROP & SELECT

**Explanation**

All these operations can be performed on a cloned table because a cloned table is just like any other table. <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/tables-storage-considerations#label-cloning-tables>

**Q. Assume a share has been granted to a consumer, and the consumer has created a database on the Share. Which of the following correctly describes what occurs if a new object is added to the Share?**

Ans: The new object becomes accessible to the consumer immediately.

**Explanation**

Once a share has been granted to a consumer, and the consumer has created a read-only database on the Share, all new objects added to the Share by the data provider automatically become accessible to the consumer as soon as they are added to the Share by the data provider.

**Q & A.** **A reader account can be used to share data with a non-Snowflake user or a non-Snowflake organization.**

**Explanation:** Sharing data with a non-Snowflake user or organization is possible by creating a reader account. This reader account is created by the data provider solely for sharing purposes. <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-sharing-reader-create>

Q. Which of the following best describes “Bytes spilled to remote storage” shown in a query profile?

Ans: “Bytes spilled to remote storage” indicates that the volume of data could not fit in either the memory or the temporary storage of the virtual warehouse and had to be spilled to temporary cloud storage.

Explanation

Snowflake saves data on the warehouse's local disk if it can't fit an operation into memory. Data spilling slows down queries because it requires more IO operations, and disk access is slower than memory access. "Bytes spilled to local storage." indicates local spillage. Snowflake will spill data to remote cloud storage if the local disk becomes full, which is even slower storage than the local disk, making this operation even slower. "Bytes spilled to remote storage" in the query profile indicates remote spillage. <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/ui-query-profile#queries-too-large-to-fit-in-memory>

**40Q.** **The below denotes for the DATABASE\_STORAGE\_USAGE\_HISTORY view in the ACCOUNT\_USAGE schema?**

**Ans:**

**This view shows information for all databases, including deleted databases.**

**This view shows the no of bytes of DB storage used, including time travel storage.**

**This view contains information for the last 365 days.**

**This view shows the no of bytes of fail-safe storage used.**

**41Ans:** Transient and temporary tables don't have fail-safe functionality; therefore, data in such tables goes through zero days of fail-safe storage. Also, Transient and Temporary tables have a maximum of 1 day of Time Travel. <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/tables-temp-transient>

42Q&A. The named internal stage object cannot be cloned.

**Explanation**

Named Internal Stages cannot be cloned. When a database or schema is cloned, any Snowpipe that points to a Named Internal Stage is not cloned. Named External Stages can be cloned. Since a table stage is associated with a table, it is automatically cloned when the table is cloned. Additionally, external tables cannot be cloned either. Databases, Schema, Tables, etc., can be cloned. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/object-clone#cloning-and-stages

44Q&A. From a privilege perspective, only Account Administrators (users with ACCOUNTADMIN role) can create new resource monitors. However, account administrators can grant privileges to an existing resource monitor to allow other users to view and modify the resource monitor configuration. The MONITOR and MODIFY privileges on a resource monitor allow other users to view and modify a specific resource monitor. <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/resource-monitors#access-control-privileges-for-resource-monitors>

45Q. **Which of the following can be used to find the query ID of the 2nd most recent query executed in the current session?**

**Ans: SELECT LAST\_QUERY\_ID(-2);**

#### Explanation

The LAST\_QUERY\_ID function returns the query ID of a specified query in the current session. The function takes a number as the parameter, which specifies the position of the query in the session.

The parameter can take positive or negative values. A negative value means you are attempting to fetch the most recent query in the session, where

-1 = most recent query

-2 = 2nd most recent query

, and so on. The function defaults to -1, so if no value is provided, it will return the query id of the most recent query.

A positive number returns the earliest queries in the session. i.e.

1 = first query

2 = 2nd query

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/functions/last_query_id>

46Q. In Snowsight (Snowflake web user interface), you can execute MULTIPLE queries at a given time.

**Explanation**

Multiple worksheets can be opened in Snowsight, each with a different query. The queries continue to execute even if the worksheets are inactive; thus, multiple queries can be executed simultaneously. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/ui-snowsight

47Q. A virtual warehouse is running and executing two queries. The virtual warehouse is resized to a smaller size. What best describes the resize operation?

Ans: The resize operation succeeds, but the node removal occurs once the active queries are finished executing.

**Explanation:** You can resize a virtual warehouse anytime, even when they are running queries. When resizing to a smaller size, nodes' removal occurs only when all active queries on those nodes have finished. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/warehouses-tasks#resizing-a-warehouse

48Q. Cloning a schema will clone the following.

Ans: The schema itself and all the tables in the schema and all other clonable objects in the schema.

#### Explanation

When a schema is cloned, all child objects within the schema are cloned. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/sql/create-clone#additional-rules-that-apply-to-cloning-objects

49Q&A. The data in the views in the ACCOUNT\_USAGE schema can have a latency of up to 3 hours.

**Explanation**

The ACCOUNT USAGE schema consists of several views that provide usage metrics and metadata information at the account level. Data provided by the ACCOUNT\_USAGE views is NOT real-time and refreshes typically with a lag of 45 minutes to 3 hours, depending on the view. The data in these views are retained for up to 365 days. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/sql-reference/account-usage#differences-between-account-usage-and-information-schema

50Q. Which of the following correctly describe Snowpipe?

Ans: Snowpipe is used to load small volume of data that arrives frequently and continuously.

**Explanation**

Snowflake allows continuous data loading using Snowpipe, a serverless service. Snowpipe enables you to load data in a micro-batch manner, loading small volumes of data on each execution. The micro-batch-based data loading is used when a continuous stream of data, such as transactions or events, must be loaded and made available to enterprises quickly. Snowpipe enables continuous data loading and can load data within a few minutes after it arrives in a stage. Snowpipe is serverless and has its own computational capability; therefore, it does not rely on virtual warehouses for processing. Snowflake automatically manages the compute required by a Snowpipe. Snowflake also manages the scaling up and down of a Snowpipe as per the data load requirement. Since a Snowpipe is serverless, its costs are charged separately from virtual warehousing fees. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-load-snowpipe-intro

51Q. **Which role owns a newly created object?**

**Ans: The role that was used by the user while creating a new object.**

#### Explanation

Snowflake supports discretionary access control (DAC), which means that the role that created an object owns it and can provide access to other roles to that item.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/security-access-control-overview>

52Q. Which one of the following correctly represents the storage hierarchy in Snowflake?

Ans: Account 🡪 Database 🡪 Schema🡪 Table

#### Explanation: In Snowflake, the highest level is a Snowflake Account. Customers can have as may accounts as they like. Within an account, you have databases. Each database contains one or more schemas. Schemas contain other Objects. Tables, views, file formats, sequences, UDFs, and stored procedures are all examples of objects available in a schema. An object can be contained in only one schema.

#### 53Q. Which of the following Snowflake editions support database failover and failback between Snowflake accounts, thus providing business continuity and disaster recovery? Select all that apply.

#### Ans: Business Critical & virtual private snowflake

**Explanation**

Database failover and failback between Snowflake accounts are provided first in the Business Critical edition and are also available in the virtual private Snowflake (VPS) edition. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/intro-editions.html

#### 54Q&A. It is not possible to disable failsafe entirely for a Snowflake account.

**Explanation**

Once the Time Travel period ends, Snowflake keeps the data for a further 7-day period as further protection. This fail-safe cannot be disabled or configured. You can NOT change it for a Snowflake account, database, schema, or table. However, you can use Transient or Temporary tables, which have zero days of fail-safe storage. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-failsafe https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/tables-temp-transient

#### 55Q&A. The compute and storage can be scaled independently in Snowflake architecture.

**Explanation**

True. Snowflake stores data similarly to a shared-disk architecture, i.e., the data is shared. But it also allows for using several compute engines, each with its own memory and processing capabilities. This architecture allows Snowflake to scale compute and storage independently. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/intro-key-concepts#snowflake-architecture

#### 56Q&A. A stored procedure can return single value and tabular data.

**Explanation**

A stored procedure can also return a single value or tabular data if desired; however, it is not a requirement that a stored procedure must return a value. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/developer-guide/stored-procedures-vs-udfs

#### **57Q&A. MV’s can provide pre-computed answers, enabling some queries to be answered faster.**

#### **A snowflake service that is invisible to users automatically maintains MV’s in the background.**

**MV’s are used to boost query performance. They pre compute query results and physically store them.**

**Explanation**

All these statements are correct. A materialized view is a view that pre-computes data based on a SELECT query. The query's results are pre-computed and physically stored to enhance performance for similar queries that are executed in the future. When the underlying table is updated, the materialized view refreshes automatically, requiring no additional maintenance. Snowflake-managed services perform the update in the background transparent to the user without interfering with the user's experience. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/views-materialized

**58Q.** You are unloading data from a multi-gigabyte table to an external stage; which of the following statements regarding the exported file(s) are correct? Select all that apply

Ans:

Explanation

When data is unloaded from Snowflake, it is automatically compressed using gzip compression. This is the default behaviour, however, you can specify alternate compression methods or turn off compression entirely. The unloading process automatically exports to multiple files so that it can take advantage of the parallelism offered by Snowflake. However, if needed, you can set the SINGLE parameter to true to ensure the export goes to a single file. The default size of each output file is 16 MB but can be changed using the MAX\_FILE\_SIZE parameter. The maximum allowed size per file is 5GB if you export data to cloud storage. https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-unload-considerations#unloading-to-a-single-file

59Q. **Assume a table with the structure below, which you have already loaded with JSON data.**

**CREATE TABLE my\_json\_table (**

**json\_data VARIANT**

**);**

**The JSON data looks like following**

**{**

**"data\_set":"organizations",**

**"date\_extracted":"2019-12-10",**

**"organizations": [**

**{**

**"Company": "Netus Et Malesuada Industries",**

**"State": "VIC",**

**"OrganisationCode": "36783603099"**

**},**

**{**

**"Company": "Amet Luctus PC",**

**"State": "NSW",**

**"OrganisationCode": "37908951399"**

**}**

**]**

**}**

**What is the correct way to access the "date\_extracted" value to be loaded into a relational table?**

Ans: SELECT json\_date:date\_extracted from my\_json\_table;