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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. The compute layer manages security, storage holds compute results, and services layer performs analytics
- b. Cloud services manage user queries, compute stores data, and storage handles processing
- 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. Fixed resource allocation model
- b. Offers only batch processing performance improvements
- c. Requires dedicated IT teams for scaling
- d. Delivers automatic scaling, pay-per-use pricing, and concurrent workloads support

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. External data centers with local security protocols
- d. Encryption, role-based access control, and auditing features

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

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

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. It restricts users to a single cloud provider
- c. By using third-party tools to sync data across clouds
- 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. Performance tuning must be done manually
- b. Fixed compute capacity ensures consistent performance
- c. Separate storage and compute allow independent scaling
- d. Scaling is only possible through hardware upgrades

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

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. Web interface, API gateway, and data lake
- b. UI layer, caching layer, and data export module
- c. Storage controller, hard disk, and CPU
- 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. Snowflake provides elastic scalability and reduced infrastructure overhead
- b. Snowflake requires more hardware maintenance
- c. On-premise platforms offer better data sharing
- 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. Data visualization and front-end UI customization
- b. On-premise server management and local data backups
- c. Data warehousing, data sharing, and data lake integration
- d. Real-time mobile application deployment