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Time taken	2 mins 42 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. Requires dedicated IT teams for scaling
- c. Fixed resource allocation model
- d. Offers only batch processing performance improvements

Question 3

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

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

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

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

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. Scaling is only possible through hardware upgrades
- b. Performance tuning must be done manually
- c. Separate storage and compute allow independent scaling
- 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. Fewer options for data sharing and collaboration
- b. Limited scalability and fixed capacity
- c. Increased hardware requirements and higher maintenance costs
- d. Greater flexibility, scalability, and operational efficiency

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

Question 10

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

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