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**QUESTION 1**

Which statement MOST accurately describes clustering in Snowflake?

- A. The database ACCOUNTADMIN must define the clustering methodology for each Snowflake table.
- B. Clustering is the way data is grouped together and stored within Snowflake micro-partitions.
- C. The clustering key must be included in the COPY command when loading data into Snowflake.
- D. Clustering can be disabled within a Snowflake account.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

What happens when a cloned table is replicated to a secondary database? (Select TWO)

- A. A read-only copy of the cloned tables is stored.
- B. The replication will not be successful.
- C. The physical data is replicated
- D. Additional costs for storage are charged to a secondary account
- E. Metadata pointers to cloned tables are replicated

Correct Answer: CD

Cloned objects are replicated physically rather than logically to secondary databases. That is, cloned tables in a standard database do not contribute to the overall data storage unless or until DML operations on the clone add to or modify existing data. However, when a cloned table is replicated to a secondary database, the physical data is also replicated, increasing the data storage usage for your account.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/database-replication-considerations.html#:~:text=Replication%20and%20Cloning,-Cloned%20objects%20areandtext=However%2C%20when%20a%20cloned%20table,storage%20usage%20for%20your%20account.>

QUESTION 3

True or False: You can query the files in an External Stage directly without having to load the data into a table.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/tables-external-intro.html>



External tables are read-only, therefore no DML operations can be performed on them; however, external tables can be used for query and join operations. Views can be created against external tables.

QUESTION 4

Which Snowflake objects track DML changes made to tables, like inserts, updates, and deletes?

- A. Pipes
- B. Streams
- C. Tasks
- D. Procedures

Correct Answer: B

<https://dataterrain.com/how-to-change-tracking-using-table-streams-in-snowflake/#:~:text=A%20stream%20is%20a%20Snowflake,as%20metadata%20about%20each%20change.>

QUESTION 5

True or False: Fail-safe can be disabled within a Snowflake account.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/data-failsafe.html>

Separate and distinct from Time Travel, Fail-safe ensures historical data is protected in the event of a system failure or other catastrophic event, e.g. a hardware failure or security breach. Fail safe feature cannot be enabled or disabled from the user end .

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