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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
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Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snowflake Security, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), and User Administration • Disaster Recovery, Backup, and Data Replication
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given a scenario, manage databases, tables, and views • Manage organizations and access control
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and implement data sharing • Given a set of business requirements, establish access control architecture
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and manage data governance in Snowflake • Data Sharing, Data Exchange, and Snowflake Marketplace

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

A Snowflake Administrator needs to retrieve the list of the schemas deleted within the last two days from the DB1 database. Which of the following will achieve this?

- A. SHOW SCHEMAS IN DATABASE DB1;
- **B. SELECT * FROM SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.SCHEMATA;**
- C. SELECT * FROM SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.DATABASES;
- D. SELECT * FROM DB1.INFORMATION_SCHEMA.SCHEMATA;

Answer: B

Explanation:

To retrieve a list of schemas deleted within the last 2 days from the DB1 database, you need a metadata view that includes historical data, including dropped (deleted) objects.

Let's review the options:

☐ B. SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.SCHEMATA

This is the correct choice because:

It includes metadata for all schemas, even deleted ones, within the retention period.

It contains a DELETED column and a DELETED_ON timestamp column.

You can filter rows with:

sql

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SELECT *

FROM SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.SCHEMATA

WHERE DELETED IS TRUE

AND DELETED_ON >= DATEADD(DAY, -2, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP())

AND CATALOG_NAME = 'DB1';

☐ A. SHOW SCHEMAS IN DATABASE DB1;

Only shows current (active) schemas - does not include deleted schemas.

☐ C. DB1.INFORMATION_SCHEMA.SCHEMATA

Like option A, this view only includes active schemas in the current database.

No info on deleted schemas is retained.

☐ D. SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.DATABASES

This metadata view tracks databases, not individual schemas.

SnowPro Administrator Reference:

SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.SCHEMATA documentation

Metadata includes both active and deleted schemas (within retention window).

NEW QUESTION # 58

A Snowflake Administrator needs to persist all virtual warehouse configurations for auditing and backups. Given a table already exists with the following schema:

Table Name : VWH_META

Column 1 : SNAPSHOT_TIME TIMESTAMP_NTZ

Column 2 : CONFIG VARIANT

Which commands should be executed to persist the warehouse data at the time of execution in JSON format in the table VWH_META?

- A. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;
2. INSERT INTO VWH_META
SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP (), *
FROM TABLE (RESULT_SCAN (SELECT
LAST_QUERY_ID(-1)));
- B. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;
2. INSERT INTO VWH_META
SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP (), *
FROM TABLE (RESULT_SCAN (LAST_QUERY_ID ()));
- C. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;
2. INSERT INTO VWH_META
SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP (),
OBJECT_CONSTRUCT (*)
FROM TABLE (RESULT_SCAN (LAST_QUERY_ID ()));
- D. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;
2. INSERT INTO VWH_META
SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP (),
FROM TABLE (RESULT_SCAN (LAST_QUERY_ID(1))) ;

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Using Persisted Query Results documentation, the RESULT_SCAN function allows you to query the result set of a previous command as if it were a table. The LAST_QUERY_ID function returns the query ID of the most recent statement executed in the current session. Therefore, the combination of these two functions can be used to access the output of the SHOW WAREHOUSES command, which returns the configurations of all the virtual warehouses in the account. However, to persist the warehouse data in JSON format in the table VWH_META, the OBJECT_CONSTRUCT function is needed to convert the output of the SHOW WAREHOUSES command into a VARIANT column. The OBJECT_CONSTRUCT function takes a list of key-value pairs and returns a single JSON object. Therefore, the correct commands to execute are:

1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;

2. INSERT INTO VWH_META SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP (), OBJECT_CONSTRUCT (*) FROM TABLE (RESULT_SCAN (LAST_QUERY_ID ())); The other options are incorrect because:

* A) This option does not use the OBJECT_CONSTRUCT function, so it will not persist the warehouse data in JSON format. Also, it is missing the * symbol in the SELECT clause, so it will not select any columns from the result set of the SHOW WAREHOUSES command.

* B) This option does not use the OBJECT_CONSTRUCT function, so it will not persist the warehouse data in JSON format. It will also try to insert multiple columns into a single VARIANT column, which will cause a type mismatch error.

* D) This option does not use the OBJECT_CONSTRUCT function, so it will not persist the warehouse data in JSON format. It will also try to use the RESULT_SCAN function on a subquery, which is not supported. The RESULT_SCAN function can only be used on a query ID or a table name.

NEW QUESTION # 59

A virtual warehouse report_wh is configured with AUTO_RESUME=TRUE and AUTO_SUSPEND=300. A user has been granted the role accountant.

An application with the accountant role should use this warehouse to run financial reports, and should keep track of compute credits used by the warehouse.

What minimal privileges on the warehouse should be granted to the role to meet the requirements for the application? (Select TWO).

- A. OWNERSHIP
- B. MONITOR
- C. USAGE
- D. MODIFY
- E. OPERATE

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, the MONITOR privilege on a warehouse grants the ability to view the warehouse usage and performance metrics, such as the number of credits consumed, the average and maximum run time, and the number of queries executed. The USAGE privilege on a warehouse grants the ability to use the warehouse to execute queries and load data. Therefore, the minimal privileges on the warehouse that should be granted to the role to meet the requirements for the application are MONITOR and USAGE. Option A is incorrect because the OPERATE privilege on a warehouse grants the ability to start, stop, resume, and suspend the warehouse, which is not required for the application. Option B is incorrect because the MODIFY privilege on a warehouse grants the ability to alter the warehouse properties, such as the size, auto-suspend, and auto-resume settings, which is not required for the application. Option E is incorrect because the OWNERSHIP privilege on a warehouse grants the ability to drop the warehouse, grant or revoke privileges on the warehouse, and transfer the ownership to another role, which is not required for the application.

NEW QUESTION # 60

An Administrator has a user who needs to be able to suspend and resume a task based on the current virtual warehouse load, but this user should not be able to modify the task or start a new run.

What privileges should be granted to the user to meet these requirements? (Select TWO).

- A. USAGE on the database and schema containing the task
- B. OWNERSHIP on the database and schema containing the task
- C. OPERATE on the task
- D. EXECUTE TASK on the task
- E. OWNERSHIP on the task

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation

The user needs the OPERATE privilege on the task to suspend and resume it, and the USAGE privilege on the database and schema containing the task to access it. The EXECUTE TASK privilege is not required for suspending and resuming a task, only for triggering a new run. The OWNERSHIP privilege on the task or the database and schema would allow the user to modify or drop the task, which is not desired.

NEW QUESTION # 61

What role or roles should be used to properly create the object required to setup OAuth 2.0 integration?

- A. ACCOUNTADMIN and SYSADMIN
- B. Any role with GRANT USAGE on SECURITY INTEGRATION
- C. ACCOUNTADMIN only
- D. ACCOUNTADMIN and SECURITYADMIN

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Using OAuth 2.0 with Snowflake - Blog, only the ACCOUNTADMIN role can create and manage integrations, so an administrator must assume that role when creating a security integration for OAuth.

The other roles do not have the necessary privileges to create the object required to setup OAuth 2.0 integration.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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