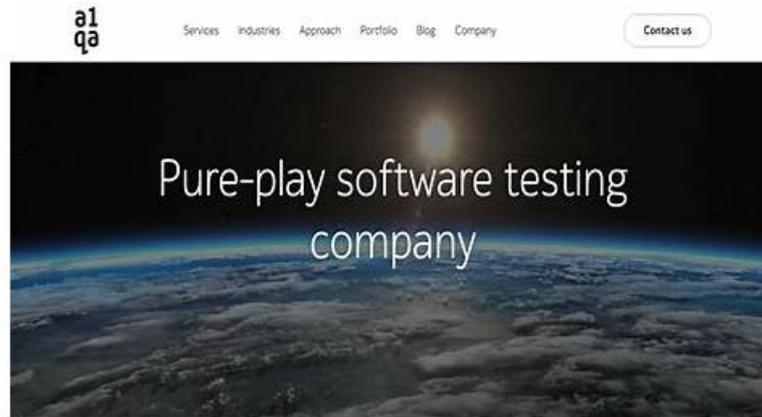


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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Monitoring and Tuning: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Infrastructure Engineers and Performance Analysts and focuses on optimizing Snowflake compute and storage resources. Candidates will need to understand how to configure and manage virtual warehouses, evaluate query profiles, and apply caching and clustering strategies for performance tuning. It also includes monitoring concurrency, resource utilization, and implementing cost optimization strategies. The ability to interpret, explain plans, apply search optimization, and manage cost controls is key for maintaining efficient Snowflake environments.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Recovery, Backup, and Data Replication: This section of the exam measures the skills of Disaster Recovery Engineers and Cloud Operations Managers and covers Snowflake methods for ensuring business continuity. Candidates must understand how to replicate databases and account-level objects, implement failover strategies, and perform backup and restoration through Time Travel and Fail-safe features. The domain emphasizes replication across accounts, handling data consistency during failover, and applying cost-efficient disaster recovery strategies to maintain availability during outages or regional failures.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Sharing, Data Exchange, and Snowflake Marketplace: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Integration Specialists and Data Platform Administrators and covers managing and implementing data-sharing solutions within Snowflake. It evaluates understanding of data sharing models across regions and clouds, secure data sharing methods, and managing provider-consumer relationships. The domain also includes the use of Snowflake Data Exchange and Marketplace to publish, consume, and manage data listings, ensuring secure collaboration and efficient data monetization.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Account Management and Data Governance: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Governance Managers and Database Administrators and covers account organization, access control, and regulatory data protection. Candidates will learn how to manage organizational accounts, encryption keys, and Tri-Secret Secure implementations. It focuses on applying best practices in ORGADMIN and ACCOUNTADMIN roles, implementing masking and row access policies, and performing data classification and tagging. The domain also emphasizes data auditing, account identifiers, and effective management of tables, views, and query operations to support enterprise-wide governance standards.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Snowflake Security, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), and User Administration: This section of the exam measures the skills of Snowflake Administrators and Cloud Security Engineers and covers authentication, access control, and network management in Snowflake. Candidates must understand how to configure authentication methods such as SSO, MFA, OAuth, and key-pair authentication, and how to manage network policies and private connectivity. The domain also tests knowledge of user and role management using SCIM, designing access control architecture, and applying the RBAC framework to ensure secure user authorization and data protection within Snowflake environments.

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

The following commands were executed:

Grant usage on database PROD to role PROD_ANALYST;

Grant usage on database PROD to role PROD_SUPERVISOR;

Grant ALL PRIVILEGES on schema PROD.WORKING to role PROD_ANALYST;

Grant ALL PRIVILEGES on schema PROD.WORKING to role PROD_SUPERVISOR;

Grant role PROD_ANALYST to user A;

Grant role PROD_SUPERVISOR to user B;

What authority does each user have on the WORKING schema?

- A. Tables created by either user A or user B will be visible to both users.
- B. All existing tables in schema PROD.WORKING will be visible to both users.
- C. Both user A and user B can create tables in the PROD.WORKING schema.
- D. Only user B can create tables, because all privileges were transferred to PROD_SUPERVISOR.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 19

In which scenario will use of an external table simplify a data pipeline?

- A. When accessing a Snowflake table from an external database within the same region
- B. When accessing a Snowflake table that references data files located in cloud storage
- C. When continuously writing data from a Snowflake table to external storage
- D. When accessing a Snowflake table from a relational database

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Introduction to External Tables documentation, an external table is a Snowflake feature that allows you to query data stored in an external stage as if the data were inside a table in Snowflake. The external stage is not part of Snowflake, so Snowflake does not store or manage the stage. This simplifies the data pipeline by eliminating the need to load the data into Snowflake before querying it. External tables can access data stored in any format that the COPY INTO <table> command supports, such as CSV, JSON, AVRO, ORC, or PARQUET. The other scenarios do not involve external tables, but rather require data loading, unloading, or federation.

NEW QUESTION # 20

A team is provisioning new lower environments from the production database using cloning. All production objects and references reside in the database, and do not have external references.

What set of object references needs to be re-pointed before granting access for usage?

- A. Sequences, storage integrations, views, secure views, and materialized views
- B. There are no object references that need to be re-pointed
- C. Sequences, views, and secure views
- D. Sequences, views, secure views, and materialized views

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, when an object in a schema is cloned, any future grants defined for this object type in the schema are applied to the cloned object unless the COPY GRANTS option is specified in the CREATE statement for the clone operation. However, some objects may still reference the source object or external objects after cloning, which may cause issues with access or functionality. These objects include:

* Sequences: If a table column references a sequence that generates default values, the cloned table may reference the source or cloned sequence, depending on where the sequence is defined. To avoid conflicts, the sequence reference should be re-pointed to the desired sequence using the ALTER TABLE command².

* Storage integrations: If a stage or a table references a storage integration, the cloned object may still reference the source storage integration, which may not be accessible or valid in the new environment. To avoid errors, the storage integration reference should be re-pointed to the desired storage integration using the ALTER STAGE or ALTER TABLE command^{3,4}.

* Views, secure views, and materialized views: If a view references another view or table, the cloned view may still reference the source object, which may not be accessible or valid in the new environment. To avoid errors, the view reference should be re-pointed to the desired object using the CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW command⁵.

1: Cloning Considerations | Snowflake Documentation 2: [ALTER TABLE | Snowflake Documentation] 3: [ALTER STAGE | Snowflake Documentation] 4: [ALTER TABLE | Snowflake Documentation] 5: [CREATE VIEW | Snowflake Documentation]

NEW QUESTION # 21

A Snowflake user runs a complex SQL query on a dedicated virtual warehouse that reads a large amount of data from micro-partitions. The same user wants to run another query that uses the same data set.

Which action would provide optimal performance for the second SQL query?

- A. Increase the STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS parameter in the session.
- B. Assign additional clusters to the virtual warehouse.
- C. Prevent the virtual warehouse from suspending between the running of the first and second queries.
- D. Use the RESULT_SCAN function to post-process the output of the first query.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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. This can improve the performance of the second query by avoiding reading the same data from micro-partitions again. The other actions do not provide optimal performance for the second query because:

* Assigning additional clusters to the virtual warehouse does not affect the data access speed, but only the query execution speed. It also increases the cost of the warehouse.

* Increasing the STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS parameter in the session does not improve the performance of the query, but only allows it to run longer before timing out. It also increases the risk of resource contention and deadlock.

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