ADA-C01関連日本語内容 & ADA-C01日本語

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Snowflake ADA-C01 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.

トピック 4	• 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.
トピック 5	• 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.

ADA-C01日本語 & ADA-C01資格復習テキスト

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator 認定 ADA-C01 試験問題 (Q67-Q72):

質問 # 67
In general, the monthly billing for database replication is proportional to which variables? (Select TWO).

- A. The frequency of the secondary database refreshes from the primary database
- B. The number of times data moves across regions and/or cloud service providers between the primary and secondary database accounts
- C. The number and size of warehouses defined in the primary account
- D. The amount of table data in the primary database that changes as a result of data loading or DML operations
- E. The frequency of changes to the primary database as a result of data loading or DML operations

正解：D、E

解説：
Snowflake charges for database replication based on two categories: data transfer and compute resources1. Data transfer costs depend on the amount of data that is transferred from the primary database to the secondary database across regions and/or cloud service providers2. Compute resource costs depend on the use of Snowflake-provided compute resources to copy data between accounts across regions1. Both data transfer and compute resource costs are proportional to the frequency and amount of changes to the primary database as a result of data loading or DML operations3. Therefore, the answer is A and B. The other options are not directly related to the replication billing, as the frequency of secondary database refreshes does not affect the amount of data transferred or copied4, and the number and size of warehouses defined in the primary account do not affect the replication process5.

質問 # 68
What are benefits of using Snowflake organizations? (Select TWO).

- A. Administrators can simplify data movement across all accounts within the organization.
- B. Administrators can monitor and understand usage across all accounts in the organization.
- C. Administrators can change Snowflake account editions on-demand based on need.
- D. User administration is simplified across all accounts within the organization.

- E. Administrators have the ability to create accounts in any available cloud provider or region.

正解：B、E

解説：
According to the Snowflake documentation1, organizations are a feature that allows linking the accounts owned by a business entity, simplifying account management and billing, replication and failover, data sharing, and other account administration tasks. Some of the benefits of using organizations are:
* Administrators can monitor and understand usage across all accounts in the organization using the ORGANIZATION_USAGE schema, which provides historical usage data for all accounts in the organization via views in a shared database named SNOWFLAKE2. This can help to optimize costs and performance across the organization.
* Administrators have the ability to create accounts in any available cloud provider or region using the CREATE ACCOUNT command, which allows specifying the cloud platform and region for the new account3. This can help to meet the business needs and compliance requirements of the organization.
Option A is incorrect because administrators cannot change Snowflake account editions on-demand based on need, but rather have to contact Snowflake Support to request an edition change4. Option C is incorrect because administrators cannot simplify data movement across all accounts within the organization, but rather have to enable account database replication for both the source and target accounts, and use the ALTER DATABASE ... ENABLE REPLICATION TO ACCOUNTS command to promote a local database to serve as the primary database and enable replication to the target accounts5. Option D is incorrect because user administration is not simplified across all accounts within the organization, but rather requires creating and managing users, roles, and privileges for each account separately, unless using a federated authentication method such as SSO or SCIM.

質問 # 69
What is required for stages, without credentials, to limit data exfiltration after a storage integration and associated stages are created?

- A. ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION = false;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_OPERATION = false;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL = false;
- B. ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION = false;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_OPERATION = false;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL = true;
- C. ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION = true;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION FOR STAGE_OPERATION = true;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL = true;
- D. ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION = true;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_OPERATION = true;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL = false;

正解：C

解説：
According to the Snowflake documentation1, stages without credentials are a way to create external stages that use storage integrations to access data files in cloud storage without providing any credentials to Snowflake. Storage integrations are objects that define a trust relationship between Snowflake and a cloud provider, allowing Snowflake to authenticate and authorize access to the cloud storage. To limit data exfiltration after a storage integration and associated stages are created, the following account-level parameters can be set:
* REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION: This parameter enforces that all external stages must be created using a storage integration. This prevents users from creating external stages with inline credentials or URLs that point to

unauthorized locations.
* REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_OPERATION: This parameter enforces that all operations on external stages, such as PUT, GET, COPY, and LIST, must use a storage integration. This prevents users from performing operations on external stages with inline credentials or URLs that point to unauthorized locations.
* PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL: This parameter prevents users from unloading data from Snowflake tables to inline URLs that do not use a storage integration. This prevents users from exporting data to unauthorized locations.
Therefore, the correct answer is option D, which sets all these parameters to true. Option A is incorrect because it sets PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL to false, which allows users to unload data to inline URLs that do not use a storage integration. Option B is incorrect because it sets both REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION and REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_OPERATION to false, which allows users to create and operate on external stages without using a storage integration. Option C is incorrect because it sets all the parameters to false, which does not enforce any restrictions on data exfiltration.

質問 # 70
What session parameter can be used to test the integrity of secure views based on the account that is accessing that view?

- A. SIMULATED_DATA_SHARING_CONSUMER
- B. PRODUCER_TEST_ACCT
- C. MIMIC_CONSUMER_ACCOUNT
- D. TEST_ACCOUNT_ID

正解：A

解説：
Explanation
The SIMULATED_DATA_SHARING_CONSUMER session parameter allows a data provider to test the integrity of secure views based on the account that is accessing that view2. By setting this parameter to the name of the consumer account, the data provider can query the secure view and see the results that a user in the consumer account will see2. This helps to ensure that sensitive data in a shared database is not exposed to unauthorized users1. The other options are not valid session parameters in Snowflake3

質問 # 71
MY_TABLE is a table that has not been updated or modified for several days. On 01 January 2021 at 07:01, a user executed a query to update this table. The query ID is
'8e5d0ca9-005e-44e6-b858-a8f5b37c5726'. It is now 07:30 on the same day.
Which queries will allow the user to view the historical data that was in the table before this query was executed? (Select THREE).

- A. SELECT * FROM my_table AT (TIMESTAMP => '2021-01-01 07:00:00' :: timestamp);
- B. SELECT * FROM my_table AT (OFFSET => -60*30);
- C. SELECT * FROM my_table BEFORE (STATEMENT => '8e5d0ca9-005e-44e6-b858-a8f5b37c5726');
- D. SELECT * FROM my table PRIOR TO STATEMENT '8e5d0ca9-005e-44e6-b858-a8f5b37c5726';
- E. SELECT * FROM TIME_TRAVEL ('MY_TABLE', 2021-01-01 07:00:00);
- F. SELECT * FROM my table WITH TIME_TRAVEL (OFFSET => -60*30);

正解：A、C、D

解説：
According to the AT | BEFORE documentation, the AT or BEFORE clause is used for Snowflake Time Travel, which allows you to query historical data from a table based on a specific point in the past. The clause can use one of the following parameters to pinpoint the exact historical data you wish to access:
* TIMESTAMP: Specifies an exact date and time to use for Time Travel.
* OFFSET: Specifies the difference in seconds from the current time to use for Time Travel.
* STATEMENT: Specifies the query ID of a statement to use as the reference point for Time Travel.
Therefore, the queries that will allow the user to view the historical data that was in the table before the query was executed are:
* B. SELECT * FROM my_table AT (TIMESTAMP => '2021-01-01 07:00:00' :: timestamp); This query uses the TIMESTAMP parameter to specify a point in time that is before the query execution time of 07:01.
* D. SELECT * FROM my table PRIOR TO STATEMENT '8e5d0ca9-005e-44e6-b858-a8f5b37c5726'; This query uses the PRIOR TO STATEMENT keyword and the STATEMENT parameter to specify a point in time that is immediately preceding the query execution time of 07:01.

* F. SELECT * FROM my_table BEFORE (STATEMENT => '8e5d0ca9-005e-44e6-b858-a8f5b37c5726'); This query uses the BEFORE keyword and the STATEMENT parameter to specify a point in time that is immediately preceding the query execution time of 07:01.
The other queries are incorrect because:
* A. SELECT * FROM my table WITH TIME_TRAVEL (OFFSET => -60*30); This query uses the OFFSET parameter to specify a point in time that is 30 minutes before the current time, which is 07:30. This is after the query execution time of 07:01, so it will not show the historical data before the query was executed.
* C. SELECT * FROM TIME_TRAVEL ('MY_TABLE', 2021-01-01 07:00:00); This query is not valid syntax for Time Travel. The TIME_TRAVEL function does not exist in Snowflake. The correct syntax is to use the AT or BEFORE clause after the table name in the FROM clause.
* E. SELECT * FROM my_table AT (OFFSET => -60*30); This query uses the AT keyword and the OFFSET parameter to specify a point in time that is 30 minutes before the current time, which is 07:30. This is equal to the query execution time of 07:01, so it will not show the historical data before the query was executed. The AT keyword specifies that the request is inclusive of any changes made by a statement or transaction with timestamp equal to the specified parameter. To exclude the changes made by the query, the BEFORE keyword should be used instead.

質問 # 72
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