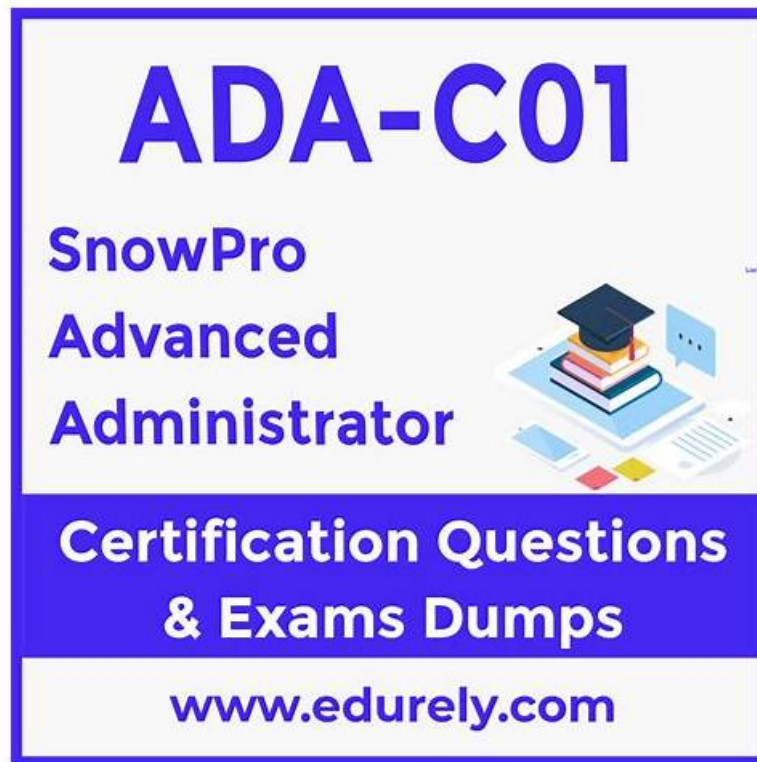


# Prep4sure ADA-C01 test dumps & pass4sure of Snowflake ADA-C01 exam



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## Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

#### >> ADA-C01 Detail Explanation <<

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## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

### NEW QUESTION # 49

A team of developers created a new schema for a new project. The developers are assigned the role DEV\_TEAM which was set up using the following statements:

```
USE ROLE SECURITYADMIN;
```

```
CREATE ROLE DEV_TEAM;
```

```
GRANT USAGE, CREATE SCHEMA ON DATABASE DEV_DB01 TO ROLE DEV_TEAM;
```

```
GRANT USAGE ON WAREHOUSE DEV_WH TO ROLE DEV_TEAM;
```

Each team member's access is set up using the following statements:

```
USE ROLE SECURITYADMIN;
```

```
CREATE ROLE JDOE_PROFILE;
```

```
CREATE USER JDOE LOGIN NAME = 'JDOE' DEFAULT_ROLE='JDOE_PROFILE';
```

```
GRANT ROLE JDOE_PROFILE TO USER JDOE;
```

```
GRANT ROLE DEV_TEAM TO ROLE JDOE_PROFILE;
```

New tables created by any of the developers are not accessible by the team as a whole.

How can an Administrator address this problem?

- A. Assign usage privilege on the virtual warehouse DEV\_WH to the role JDOE\_PROFILE.
- B. Set up future grants on the newly-created schemas.
- C. Assign ownership privilege to DEV\_TEAM on the newly-created schema.
- D. Set up the new schema as a managed-access schema.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation<sup>1</sup>, future grants are a way to automatically grant privileges on future objects of a specific type that are created in a database or schema. By setting up future grants on the newly-created schemas, the administrator can ensure that any tables created by the developers in those schemas will be accessible by the DEV\_TEAM role, without having to grant privileges on each table individually. Option A is incorrect because assigning ownership privilege to DEV\_TEAM on the newly-created schema does not grant privileges on the tables in the schema, only on the schema itself. Option B is incorrect because assigning usage privilege on the virtual warehouse DEV\_WH to the role JDOE\_PROFILE does not affect the access to the tables in the schemas, only the ability to use the warehouse. Option D is incorrect because setting up the new schema as a managed-access schema does not grant privileges on the tables in the schema, but rather requires explicit grants for each table.

### NEW QUESTION # 50

A data provider wants to share data from multiple databases with a data consumer account. How can this be accomplished?

- A. The data provider needs to create a secure view and grant the REFERENCE\_USAGE privilege on each database referenced by the secure view.
- B. The data provider needs to create a secure view and grant the REFERENCE\_USAGE privilege to a database role to include objects from multiple databases in a share
- C. The data provider needs to create a secure view and grant the USAGE privilege on each database referenced by the secure view.
- D. The data provider needs to create a secure view and must grant the REFERENCE\_USAGE privilege on the database where the secure view is created.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

Option B is the correct answer because it follows the steps described in the Snowflake documentation for sharing data from multiple databases using secure views. The data provider needs to grant the REFERENCE\_USAGE privilege on each database that contains objects referenced by the secure view, and the USAGE privilege only on the database where the secure view is created. Option A is incorrect because it grants the USAGE privilege instead of the REFERENCE\_USAGE privilege. Option C is incorrect because it grants the REFERENCE\_USAGE privilege to a database role, which is not supported. Option D is incorrect because it grants the REFERENCE\_USAGE privilege on the wrong database.

### NEW QUESTION # 51

A user with the proper role issues the following commands when setting up and activating network policies:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE NETWORK POLICY foo_policy
ALLOWED_IP_LIST = ( '1.1.1.0/24', '2.2.2.0/24' , '3.3. 3. 0/24' )
BLOCKED_IP_LIST = ( '1.1.1.1' )
COMMENT = 'Account level policy';
ALTER ACCOUNT SET NETWORK_POLICY=FOO_POLICY;
CREATE OR REPLACE NETWORK POLICY bar_policy
ALLOWED_IP_LIST = ('3.3.3.0/24')
BLOCKED_IP_LIST = ('3.3.3.10')
COMMENT = 'user level policy';
ALTER USER user1 SET NETWORK_POLICY=BAR_POLICY;
Afterwards, user1 attempts to log in to Snowflake from IP address 3.3.3.10.
Will the login be successful?
```

- A. No, because 3.3.3.10 is not found in the ALLOWED\_IP\_LIST of foo\_policy.
- B. Yes, because 3.3.3.10 is found in the ALLOWED\_IP\_LIST of bar\_policy.
- C. Yes, because 3.3.3.10 is found in the ALLOWED\_IP\_LIST of foo\_policy.
- D. No, because 3.3.3.10 is found in the BLOCKED\_IP\_LIST of bar\_policy.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation<sup>1</sup>, network policies are a feature that allows restricting access to your account based on user IP address. A network policy can be applied to an account, a user, or a security integration, and can specify a list of allowed IP

addresses and a list of blocked IP addresses. If there are network policies applied to more than one of these, the most specific network policy overrides more general network policies. In this case, the user1 has a network policy (bar\_policy) applied to them, which overrides the account-level network policy (foo\_policy). The bar\_policy allows access only from the IP range 3.3.3.0/24, and blocks access from the IP address 3.3.3.10. Therefore, the user1 will not be able to log in to Snowflake from IP address 3.3.3.10, as it is found in the BLOCKED\_IP\_LIST of bar\_policy. Option A is incorrect because the ALLOWED\_IP\_LIST of bar\_policy does not override the BLOCKED\_IP\_LIST of bar\_policy. Option C is incorrect because the ALLOWED\_IP\_LIST of foo\_policy does not apply to user1, as it is overridden by the user-level network policy. Option D is incorrect because the ALLOWED\_IP\_LIST of foo\_policy does not matter, as it is overridden by the user-level network policy.

#### NEW QUESTION # 52

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 (LAST\_QUERY\_ID(1) ) ) ;
- B. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;  
2. INSERT INTO VWH\_META  
SELECT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP (),  
OBJECT\_CONSTRUCT (\*)  
FROM TABLE (RESULT\_SCAN (LAST\_QUERY\_ID ())) ;
- C. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;  
2. INSERT INTO VWH\_META  
SELECT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP (), \*  
FROM TABLE (RESULT\_SCAN (LAST\_QUERY\_ID ())) ;
- D. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;  
2. INSERT INTO VWH\_META  
SELECT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP (), \*  
FROM TABLE (RESULT\_SCAN (SELECT  
LAST\_QUERY\_ID(-1))) ;

**Answer: B**

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 # 53

When a role is dropped, which role inherits ownership of objects owned by the dropped role?

- A. The role above the dropped role in the RBAC hierarchy
- B. The SYSADMIN role
- C. The role executing the command
- D. The SECURITYADMIN role

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation<sup>1</sup>, when a role is dropped, ownership of all objects owned by the dropped role is transferred to the role that is directly above the dropped role in the role hierarchy. This is to ensure that there is always a single owner for each object in the system.

## 1: Drop Role | Snowflake Documentation

### NEW QUESTION # 54

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