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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77

What SCIM integration types are supported in Snowflake? (Select THREE).

- A. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
- B. Duo Security Provisioning Connector
- C. Google Cloud Platform (GCP)

- D. Okta
- E. Custom
- F. Amazon Web Services (AWS)

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, Snowflake supports SCIM 2.0 to integrate Snowflake with Okta and Microsoft Azure AD, which both function as identity providers. Snowflake also supports identity providers that are neither Okta nor Microsoft Azure (i.e. Custom). Therefore, the SCIM integration types that are supported in Snowflake are Okta, Custom, and Azure AD. Option A is incorrect because Amazon Web Services (AWS) is not a SCIM identity provider. Option B is incorrect because Google Cloud Platform (GCP) is not a SCIM identity provider. Option F is incorrect because Duo Security Provisioning Connector is not a SCIM identity provider.

NEW QUESTION # 78

An Administrator needs to implement an access control mechanism across an organization. The organization users access sensitive customer data that comes from different regions and needs to be accessible for Analysts who work in these regions. Some Analysts need very specific access control depending on their functional roles in the organization. Following Snowflake recommended practice, how should these requirements be met? (Select TWO).

- A. Use a third-party tool to share the data.
- B. Implement views on top of base tables that exclude or mask sensitive data.
- C. Include masking rules as part of data ingestion and transformation pipelines.
- D. Use zero-copy cloning to replicate the database schema and provide access as needed.
- E. Implement row access policies and Dynamic Data Masking policies.

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 79

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. Yes, because 3.3.3.10 is found in the ALLOWED_IP_LIST of foo_policy.
- B. No, because 3.3.3.10 is found in the BLOCKED_IP_LIST of bar_policy.
- C. No, because 3.3.3.10 is not found in the ALLOWED_IP_LIST of foo_policy.
- D. Yes, because 3.3.3.10 is found in the ALLOWED_IP_LIST of bar_policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, 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 # 80

Which statement allows this user to access this Snowflake account from a specific IP address (192.168.1.100) while blocking their access from anywhere else?

- **A. CREATE NETWORK POLICY ADMIN_POLICY
ALLOWED_IP_LIST = ('192.168.1.100')
BLOCKED_IP_LIST = ('0.0.0.0/0');
ALTER USER ABC SET NETWORK_POLICY = 'ADMIN_POLICY';**
- B. CREATE OR REPLACE NETWORK POLICY ADMIN_POLICY
ALLOWED_IP_LIST = ('192.168. 1. 100/0') ;
ALTER USER ABC SET NETWORK_POLICY = 'ADMIN_POLICY';
- C. CREATE NETWORK POLICY ADMIN_POLICY
ALLOWED_IP_LIST = ('192.168.1.100');
ALTER ROLE ACCOUNTADMIN SET NETWORK_POLICY = 'ADMIN_POLICY';
- D. CREATE NETWORK POLICY ADMIN_POLICY
ALLOWED_IP_LIST = ('192.168.1.100');
ALTER USER ABC SET NETWORK_POLICY = 'ADMIN_POLICY';
User ABC is the only user with an ACCOUNTADMIN role.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option C creates a network policy that allows only the IP address 192.168.1.100 and blocks all other IP addresses using the CIDR notation 0.0.0.0/01. It then applies the network policy to the user ABC, who has the ACCOUNTADMIN role. This ensures that only this user can access the Snowflake account from the specified IP address, while blocking their access from anywhere else. Option A does not block any other IP addresses, option B applies the network policy to the role instead of the user, and option D uses an invalid CIDR notation.

NEW QUESTION # 81

A Snowflake account is configured with SCIM provisioning for user accounts and has bi-directional synchronization for user identities. An Administrator with access to SECURITYADMIN uses the Snowflake UI to create a user by issuing the following commands:

use role USERADMIN;

create or replace role DEVELOPER_ROLE;

create user PTORRES PASSWORD = 'hello world!' MUST_CHANGE_PASSWORD = FALSE default_role =

DEVELOPER_ROLE; The new user named PTORRES successfully logs in, but sees a default role of PUBLIC in the web UI.

When attempted, the following command fails:

use DEVELOPER_ROLE;

Why does this command fail?

- A. The new role can only take effect after USERADMIN has logged out.
- **B. USERADMIN needs to explicitly grant the DEVELOPER_ROLE to the new USER.**
- C. The DEVELOPER_ROLE needs to be granted to SYSADMIN before user PTORRES will be able to use the role.
- D. The new role will only take effect once the identity provider has synchronized by way of SCIM with the Snowflake account.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, creating a user with a default role does not automatically grant that role to the user. The user must be explicitly granted the role by the role owner or a higher-level role. Therefore, the USERADMIN role, which created the DEVELOPER_ROLE, needs to explicitly grant the DEVELOPER_ROLE to the new user PTORRES using the GRANT ROLE command. Otherwise, the user PTORRES will not be able to use the DEVELOPER_ROLE and will see the default role of PUBLIC in the web UI. Option A is incorrect because the DEVELOPER_ROLE does not need to be granted to SYSADMIN before user PTORRES can use the role. Option B is incorrect because the new role can take effect immediately after it is created and granted to the user, and does not depend on the USERADMIN role logging out. Option D is incorrect because the

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