

# 2026 ADA-C01: SnowPro Advanced Administrator Marvelous Sample Exam

Pass Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam with Real Questions

Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam

SnowPro Advanced Administrator

<https://www.passquestion.com/ADA-C01.html>



Pass Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam with PassQuestion ADA-C01 questions and answers in the first attempt.

<https://www.passquestion.com/>

1 / 6

2026 Latest ITExamDownload ADA-C01 PDF Dumps and ADA-C01 Exam Engine Free Share: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1crmymqiVaeAHUndxoyx0kn0b2nbJdQJK>

On the one hand, by the free trial services you can get close contact with our products, learn about the detailed information of our ADA-C01 study materials, and know how to choose the different versions before you buy our products. On the other hand, using free trial downloading before purchasing, I can promise that you will have a good command of the function of our ADA-C01 Exam prepare. According to free trial downloading, you will know which version is more suitable for you in advance and have a better user experience.

## Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 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>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 4	<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>
Topic 5	<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>

>> ADA-C01 Sample Exam <<

## 100% Pass 2026 ADA-C01: Efficient SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Exam

We are proud that we have engaged in this career for over ten years and helped tens of thousands of the candidates achieve their ADA-C01 certifications, and our ADA-C01 exam questions are becoming increasingly obvious degree of helping the exam candidates with passing rate up to 98 to 100 percent. All our behaviors are aiming squarely at improving your chance of success on the ADA-C01 Exam and we have the strength to give you success guarantee.

### 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 documentation<sup>1</sup>, 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 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 # 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 documentation<sup>1</sup>, 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

new role will not be affected by the identity provider synchronization, as it is created and managed in Snowflake.

## NEW QUESTION # 82

The competition in IT industry is increasingly intense, so how to prove that you are indispensable talent? To pass the ADA-C01 certification exam is persuasive. What we can do for you is to let you faster and more easily pass the ADA-C01 Exam. Our ITExamDownload have owned more resources and experiences after development for years. Constant improvement of the software also can let you enjoy more efficient review process of ADA-C01 exam.

**ADA-C01 Valid Exam Objectives:** <https://www.itexamdownload.com/ADA-C01-valid-questions.html>

P.S. Free & New ADA-C01 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ITEXamDownload: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1crmymqiVaeAHUndxoyx0kn0b2nbJdQJK>