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SnowPro Advanced Administrator

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1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;

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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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"> • 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 5	<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.

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

A company has set up a new Snowflake account. An Identity Provider (IdP) has been configured for both Single Sign-On (SSO) and SCIM provisioning.

What maintenance is required to ensure that the SCIM provisioning process continues to operate without errors?

- A. The IdP Administrator must issue a REFRESH transaction at least once every six months to synchronize all users and roles.
- B. The IdP service account requires a new RSA key pair to be generated every six months.
- **C. The OAuth Bearer Tokens have a lifespan of six months and must be regenerated prior to expiration.**
- D. The Administrator must issue a POST RENEW call to the REST API at least once every six months.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, the authentication process for SCIM provisioning uses an OAuth Bearer token and this token is valid for six months. Customers must keep track of their authentication token and can generate a new token on demand. If the token expires, the SCIM provisioning process will fail. Therefore, the token must be regenerated before it expires. The other options are not required for SCIM provisioning.

NEW QUESTION # 51

When does auto-suspend occur for a multi-cluster virtual warehouse?

- A. When there has been no activity on any cluster for the specified period of time.
- B. Auto-suspend does not apply for multi-cluster warehouses.
- C. After a specified period of time when an additional cluster has started on the maximum number of clusters specified for a warehouse.
- **D. When the minimum number of clusters is running and there is no activity for the specified period of time.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Multi-cluster Warehouses documentation, auto-suspend is a feature that allows a warehouse to automatically suspend itself after a specified period of inactivity. For a multi-cluster warehouse, auto-suspend applies to the entire warehouse, not to individual clusters. Therefore, auto-suspend occurs when the minimum number of clusters is running and there is no activity for the specified period of time. The other options are incorrect because:

*A. Auto-suspend does not occur when there has been no activity on any cluster for the specified period of time. This would imply that each cluster has its own auto-suspend timer, which is not the case. The warehouse has a single auto-suspend timer that is reset by any activity on any cluster.

*B. Auto-suspend does not occur after a specified period of time when an additional cluster has started on the maximum number of clusters specified for a warehouse. This would imply that the auto-suspend timer is affected by the number of clusters running, which is not the case. The auto-suspend timer is only affected by the activity on the warehouse, regardless of the number of clusters running.

*D. Auto-suspend does apply for multi-cluster warehouses, as explained above. It is a feature that can be enabled or disabled for any warehouse, regardless of the number of clusters.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which commands can be performed by a user with the ORGADMIN role but not the ACCOUNTADMIN role? (Select TWO).

- A. SHOW REGIONS;
- B. GRANT ROLE ORGADMIN TO USER <username>;
- **C. SELECT SYSTEM\$GLOBAL_ACCOUNT_SET_PARAMETER (**
- **D. SHOW ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTS;**
- E. SHOW USERS;

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

```
'ACCOUNT LOCATOR',
```

```
'ENABLE ACCOUNT DATABASE_REPLICATION',
```

```
'true'
```

```
);
```

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, the ORGADMIN role is a special system role that is responsible for managing operations at the organization level, such as creating and viewing accounts, enabling database replication, and setting global account parameters. The ACCOUNTADMIN role is a system role that is responsible for managing operations at the account level, such as creating and managing users, roles, warehouses, databases, and shares. Therefore, the commands that can be performed by the ORGADMIN role but not the ACCOUNTADMIN role are:

* SHOW ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTS: This command lists all the accounts in the organization and their properties, such as region, edition, and status². The ACCOUNTADMIN role can only show the current account and its properties using the SHOW ACCOUNTS command³.

* SELECT SYSTEM\$GLOBAL_ACCOUNT_SET_PARAMETER: This function sets a global account parameter for an account in the organization, such as enabling account database replication⁴. The ACCOUNTADMIN role can only set local account

parameters using the ALTER ACCOUNT command.

Option A is incorrect because the SHOW REGIONS command can be executed by any role, not just the ORGADMIN role.

Option B is incorrect because the SHOW USERS command can be executed by the ACCOUNTADMIN role, as well as any role that has been granted the MONITOR privilege on the account. Option D is incorrect because the GRANT ROLE ORGADMIN TO USER <username> command can be executed by the ACCOUNTADMIN role, as well as any role that has been granted the ORGADMIN role.

NEW QUESTION # 53

What are benefits of creating and maintaining resource monitors in Snowflake? (Select THREE).

- A. Multiple resource monitors can be applied to a single virtual warehouse.
- **B. Resource monitors can be applied to more than one virtual warehouse.**
- **C. Multiple triggers can be configured across various virtual warehouse thresholds.**
- **D. Resource monitors add no additional load to virtual warehouse compute.**
- E. Resource monitor governance is tightly controlled and monitors can only be created by the ACCOUNTADMIN role or users with the CREATE MONITOR privilege.
- F. The cost of running a resource monitor is only 10% of a credit, per day of operation.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, resource monitors are a feature that helps you manage and control Snowflake costs by monitoring and setting limits on your compute resources. Resource monitors do not consume any credits or add any load to the virtual warehouses they monitor¹. Resource monitors can also have multiple triggers that specify different actions (such as suspending or notifying) when certain percentages of the credit quota are reached². Resource monitors can be applied to either the entire account or a specific set of individual warehouses¹. The other options are not benefits of resource monitors. The cost of running a resource monitor is negligible, not 10% of a credit³. Multiple resource monitors cannot be applied to a single virtual warehouse; only one resource monitor can be assigned to a warehouse at a time². Resource monitor governance is not tightly controlled; account administrators can enable users with other roles to view and modify resource monitors using SQL².

NEW QUESTION # 54

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**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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