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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">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"> • 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 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"> • 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.

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

A company's Snowflake account has multiple roles. Each role should have access only to data that resides in the given role's specific region.

When creating a row access policy, which code snippet below will provide privileges to the role ALL_ACCESS_ROLE to see all rows regardless of region, while the other roles can only see rows for their own regions?

- A. create or replace row access policy region policy as (region_value varchar) returns boolean ->

```
'ALL_ACCESS_ROLE' = current_role()
or exists (
  select 1 from entitlement_table
  where role = current_role()
  and region = region_value
)
```
- B. create or replace row access policy region policy as (region_value varchar) returns boolean -> exists (select 1 from entitlement_table where role = current_role() and region = region_value)
- C. create or replace row access policy region policy as (region_value varchar) returns boolean ->

```
'ALL_ACCESS_ROLE' = current_role()
and exists (
  select 1 from entitlement_table
  where role = current_role()
  and region = region_value
```

- D. create or replace row access policy region policy as (region_value varchar) returns boolean -> 'ALL ACCESS ROLE' = current_role()

Answer: A

Explanation:

This code snippet will create a row access policy that returns true if the current role is ALL_ACCESS_ROLE or if the current role matches the region value in the entitlement_table. This means that the ALL_ACCESS_ROLE can see all rows regardless of region, while the other roles can only see rows for their own regions. According to the Snowflake documentation, the CURRENT_ROLE context function returns the name of the current role for the session. The EXISTS function returns true if the subquery returns any rows. The OR operator returns true if either operand is true. Therefore, this code snippet satisfies the requirements of the question.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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:

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 # 43

What is a characteristic of Snowflake's transaction locking and concurrency modeling?

- A. If two queries are concurrently executed against the same table, one of the two queries will be blocked until the other query completes.
- B. Queries executed within a given transaction see that transaction's uncommitted changes.
- C. A deadlock cannot occur in Snowflake, since concurrently executed queries and DML statements do not block one another.
- D. Transaction locking in Snowflake is enforced exclusively at the row and table levels.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, Snowflake uses a multi-version concurrency control (MVCC) model, which means that each transaction operates on a consistent snapshot of the database at a point in time.

This allows queries and DML statements to run concurrently without blocking each other, as they do not modify the same data. Therefore, a deadlock, which occurs when concurrent transactions are waiting on resources that are locked by each other, cannot happen in Snowflake. Option B is incorrect because queries and DML statements do not block each other in Snowflake, unless they are explicitly started transactions and multiple statements in each transaction². Option C is incorrect because transaction locking in Snowflake is enforced at the partition level, not the row or table level³. Option D is incorrect because queries executed within a given transaction do not see that transaction's uncommitted changes, but only the committed changes that occurred before the

transaction started1.

NEW QUESTION # 44

A company has implemented Snowflake replication between two Snowflake accounts, both of which are running on a Snowflake Enterprise edition. The replication is for the database APP_DB containing only one schema, APP_SCHEMA. The company's Time Travel retention policy is currently set for 30 days for both accounts. An Administrator has been asked to extend the Time Travel retention policy to 60 days on the secondary database only.

How can this requirement be met?

- A. Set the data retention policy on the primary database to 30 days and the schemas to 60 days.
- B. Set the data retention policy on the primary database to 60 days.
- C. Set the data retention policy on the schemas in the secondary database to 60 days.
- D. Set the data retention policy on the secondary database to 60 days.

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Replication considerations documentation, the Time Travel retention period for a secondary database can be different from the primary database. The retention period can be set at the database, schema, or table level using the DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS parameter. Therefore, to extend the Time Travel retention policy to 60 days on the secondary database only, the best option is to set the data retention policy on the secondary database to 60 days using the ALTER DATABASE command. The other options are incorrect because:

- * B. Setting the data retention policy on the schemas in the secondary database to 60 days will not affect the database-level retention period, which will remain at 30 days. The most specific setting overrides the more general ones, so the schema-level setting will apply to the tables in the schema, but not to the database itself.
- * C. Setting the data retention policy on the primary database to 30 days and the schemas to 60 days will not affect the secondary database, which will have its own retention period. The replication process does not copy the retention period settings from the primary to the secondary database, so they can be configured independently.
- * D. Setting the data retention policy on the primary database to 60 days will not affect the secondary database, which will have its own retention period. The replication process does not copy the retention period settings from the primary to the secondary database, so they can be configured independently.

NEW QUESTION # 45

What access control policy will be put into place when future grants are assigned to both database and schema objects?

- A. An access policy combining both the database object and the schema object will be used, with the most permissive policy taking precedence.
- B. Database privileges will take precedence over schema privileges.
- C. An access policy combining both the database object and the schema object will be used, with the most restrictive policy taking precedence.
- D. Schema privileges will take precedence over database privileges.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When future grants are defined on the same object type for a database and a schema in the same database, the schema-level grants take precedence over the database level grants, and the database level grants are ignored⁴. This behavior applies to privileges on future objects granted to one role or different roles⁴. Future grants allow defining an initial set of privileges to grant on new (i.e. future) objects of a certain type in a database or a schema³. As soon as the new objects are created inside the database or schema, the predefined set of privileges are assigned to the object automatically without any manual intervention³.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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