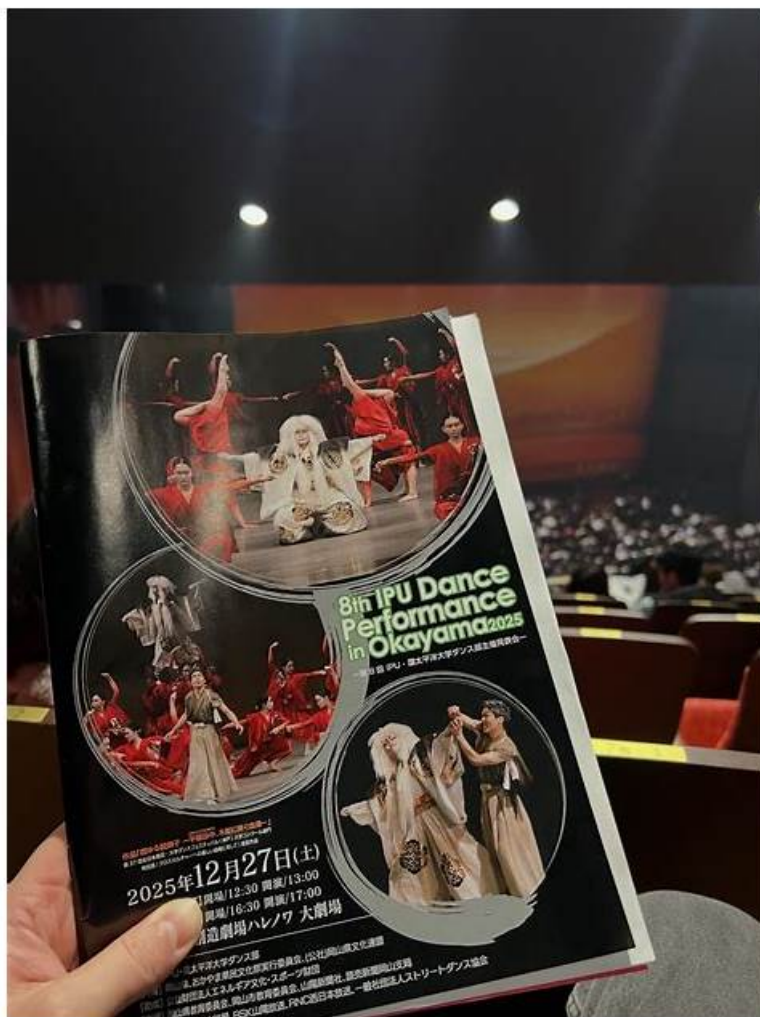


Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam | ADA-C01入門知識 -無料ダウンロードADA-C01問題トレーニングなん時でも



無料でクラウドストレージから最新のPassTest ADA-C01 PDFダンプをダウンロードする：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nzuK7pv5XQ1mC_FGOygD8oEr5EDumTwr

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Snowflake ADA-C01 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">データ クラスタリングの解釈と推奨事項の作成Snowflake での DML ロックと同時実行性の管理
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">与えられたシナリオで、アクセス制御を作成および管理します。与えられたシナリオで、リソース モニターを実装します。

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ネットワークとプライベート接続のセットアップと管理 与えられたシナリオに基づいて、Snowflake タイムトラベルとフェールセーフを管理します
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Snowflake セキュリティ、ロールベースのアクセス制御 (RBAC)、ユーザー管理 災害復旧、バックアップ、データレプリケーション

>> ADA-C01入門知識 <<

ADA-C01問題トレーニング、ADA-C01資格認証攻略

ADA-C01認定試験に関連する参考資料を提供できるサイトが多くあります。しかし、資料の品質が保証されることができません。それと同時に、あなたに試験に失敗すれば全額返金という保障を与えることもできません。普通の参考資料と比べて、PassTestのADA-C01問題集は最も利用に値するツールです。PassTestの指導を元にして、あなたは試験の準備を十分にすることができます。しかも、楽に試験に合格することができます。IT領域でより大きな進歩を望むなら、ADA-C01認定試験を受験する必要があります。IT試験に順調に合格することを望むなら、PassTestのADA-C01問題集を使用する必要があります。

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator 認定 ADA-C01 試験問題 (Q42-Q47):

質問 # 42

Which Snowflake objects can be managed using SCIM integration? (Select TWO).

- A. Stages
- B. Warehouses
- C. Users
- D. Shares
- E. Roles

正解: C、E

解説:

A SCIM security integration allows the automated management of user identities and groups (i.e. roles) by creating an interface between Snowflake and a third-party Identity Provider (IdP)¹. Snowflake supports SCIM integration with Okta, Azure, and custom SCIM clients². SCIM integration does not support managing other Snowflake objects, such as stages, warehouses, or shares³. Therefore, the answer is B. Users and D. Roles.

質問 # 43

A large international company with many operating regions requires data to be shared bi-directionally among all offices (head office to regional offices and regional offices among themselves). This company is a Snowflake account holder with European operations deployed in Microsoft Azure (single region) while North American regional offices are using AWS (single region) as their deployment cloud. This setup is required to comply with Personal Identifiable Information (PII) regulations in some of the European countries. The corporate head office is in Europe.

How can this data be shared bi-directionally, while MINIMIZING costs?

- A. Move all the Snowflake accounts to a single region, and implement data sharing.
- B. Use data replication everywhere to reduce costs associated with same-region sharing.
- C. Use bi-directional data sharing among offices in the same region and replication among offices across the continents.
- D. Use the PUT command to move files to an Amazon S3 bucket and Azure Blobs, and use an external file management application to move files within the corporate VPC.

正解: C

解説:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, data sharing is a feature that allows sharing selected objects in a database in one

account with other accounts in the same organization, without copying or transferring any data. Data sharing is supported across regions and across cloud platforms, but it requires enabling account database replication for both the source and target accounts². Data replication is a feature that allows replicating objects from a source account to one or more target accounts in the same organization, providing read-only access for the replicated objects. Data replication is also supported across regions and across cloud platforms, but it incurs additional storage costs for the replicated data². Therefore, the best way to share data bi-directionally among all offices, while minimizing costs, is to use data sharing among offices in the same region, which does not require replication or additional storage, and use replication among offices across the continents, which provides near real-time access to the shared data. Option A is incorrect because using data replication everywhere would increase the costs associated with additional storage and compute resources for the replicated data. Option B is incorrect because using the PUT command to move files to an Amazon S3 bucket and Azure Blobs, and using an external file management application to move files within the corporate VPC, would not leverage the benefits of Snowflake's data sharing and replication features, and would also incur additional costs and complexity for data transfer and synchronization. Option C is incorrect because moving all the Snowflake accounts to a single region would violate the PII regulations in some of the European countries, and would also incur additional costs and complexity for data migration and consolidation.

質問 # 44

An Administrator wants to delegate the administration of a company's data exchange to users who do not have access to the ACCOUNTADMIN role.

How can this requirement be met?

- A. Grant ownership on data exchange EXCHANGE_NAME to ROLE_NAME;
- **B. Grant modify on data exchange EXCHANGE_NAME to ROLE_NAME;**
- C. Grant imported privileges on data exchange EXCHANGE_NAME to ROLE_NAME;
- D. Grant usage on data exchange EXCHANGE_NAME to ROLE_NAME;

正解: B

解説:

According to the [GRANT MODIFY] documentation, the MODIFY privilege on a data exchange allows a role to perform administrative tasks on the data exchange, such as inviting members, approving profiles, and reviewing listings. This privilege can be granted by the ACCOUNTADMIN role or a role that already has the MODIFY privilege on the data exchange. Therefore, to delegate the administration of a company's data exchange to users who do not have access to the ACCOUNTADMIN role, the best option is to grant the MODIFY privilege on the data exchange to a role that the users can assume. The other options are incorrect because:

- * A. There is no such privilege as IMPORTED PRIVILEGES in Snowflake. The correct privilege name is IMPORT SHARE, which allows a role to create a database from a share. This privilege is not related to the administration of a data exchange, but to the consumption of shared data.
- * C. There is no such privilege as OWNERSHIP in Snowflake. The correct privilege name is OWNED BY, which indicates the role that owns an object and has full control over it. However, this privilege cannot be granted or revoked, but only transferred by the current owner to another role using the GRANT OWNERSHIP command. Therefore, this option is not feasible for delegating the administration of a data exchange.
- * D. The USAGE privilege on a data exchange allows a role to access the data exchange and view the available data listings. This privilege does not allow a role to perform administrative tasks on the data exchange, such as inviting members, approving profiles, and reviewing listings. Therefore, this option is not sufficient for delegating the administration of a data exchange.

質問 # 45

A Snowflake user runs a complex SQL query on a dedicated virtual warehouse that reads a large amount of data from micro-partitions. The same user wants to run another query that uses the same data set.

Which action would provide optimal performance for the second SQL query?

- **A. Use the RESULT_SCAN function to post-process the output of the first query.**
- B. Increase the STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS parameter in the session.
- C. Assign additional clusters to the virtual warehouse.
- D. Prevent the virtual warehouse from suspending between the running of the first and second queries.

正解: A

解説:

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. This can improve the performance of the second query by avoiding reading the same data from micro-partitions again. The other actions do not provide optimal performance for the second query because:

*Assigning additional clusters to the virtual warehouse does not affect the data access speed, but only the query execution speed. It also increases the cost of the warehouse.

*Increasing the STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS parameter in the session does not improve the performance of the query, but only allows it to run longer before timing out. It also increases the risk of resource contention and deadlock.

*Preventing the virtual warehouse from suspending between the running of the first and second queries does not guarantee that the data will be cached in memory, as Snowflake uses a least recently used (LRU) cache eviction policy. It also increases the cost of the warehouse.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/querying-persisted-results>

質問 # 46

The following SQL command was executed:

Use role SECURITYADMIN;

Grant ownership

On future tables

In schema PROD. WORKING

To role PROD_WORKING_OWNER;

Grant role PROD_WORKING_OWNER to role SYSADMIN;

Use role ACCOUNTADMIN;

Create table PROD.WORKING.XYZ (value number) ;

Which role(s) can alter or drop table XYZ?

- A. SECURITYADMIN, SYSADMIN, and ACCOUNTADMIN can alter or drop table XYZ.
- **B. PROD_WORKING_OWNER, ACCOUNTADMIN, and SYSADMIN can alter or drop table XYZ.**
- C. Only the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role can alter or drop table XYZ.
- D. Because ACCOUNTADMIN created the table, only the ACCOUNTADMIN role can alter or drop table XYZ.

正解: B

解説:

According to the GRANT OWNERSHIP documentation, the ownership privilege grants full control over the table and can only be held by one role at a time. However, the current owner can also grant the ownership privilege to another role, which transfers the ownership to the new role. In this case, the SECURITYADMIN role granted the ownership privilege on future tables in the PROD.WORKING schema to the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role. This means that any table created in that schema after the grant statement will be owned by the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role. Therefore, the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role can alter or drop table XYZ, which was created by the ACCOUNTADMIN role in the PROD.WORKING schema. Additionally, the ACCOUNTADMIN role can also alter or drop table XYZ, because it is the top-level role that has all privileges on all objects in the account. Furthermore, the SYSADMIN role can also alter or drop table XYZ, because it was granted the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role by the SECURITYADMIN role. The SYSADMIN role can activate the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role and inherit its privileges, including the ownership privilege on table XYZ. The SECURITYADMIN role cannot alter or drop table XYZ, because it does not have the ownership privilege on the table, nor does it have the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role.

質問 # 47

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人生は自転車に乗ると似ていて、やめない限り、倒れないから。IT技術職員として、周りの人はSnowflake ADA-C01試験に合格し高い月給を持って、上司からご格別の愛護を賜り更なるジョブプロモーションを期待されますけど、あなたはこういうように所有したいですか。変化を期待したいあなたにSnowflake ADA-C01試験備考資料を提供する権威性のあるPassTestをお勧めさせていただきませんか。

ADA-C01問題トレーニング: <https://www.passtest.jp/Snowflake/ADA-C01-shiken.html>

- 実用的なADA-C01入門知識 | 最初の試行で簡単に勉強して試験に合格する - 効率的なSnowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator □ ➡ www.xhs1991.com □には無料の《ADA-C01》問題集がありますADA-C01試験関連赤本
- 有難いADA-C01入門知識試験-試験の準備方法-素敵なADA-C01問題トレーニング □ 【 www.goshiken.com

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