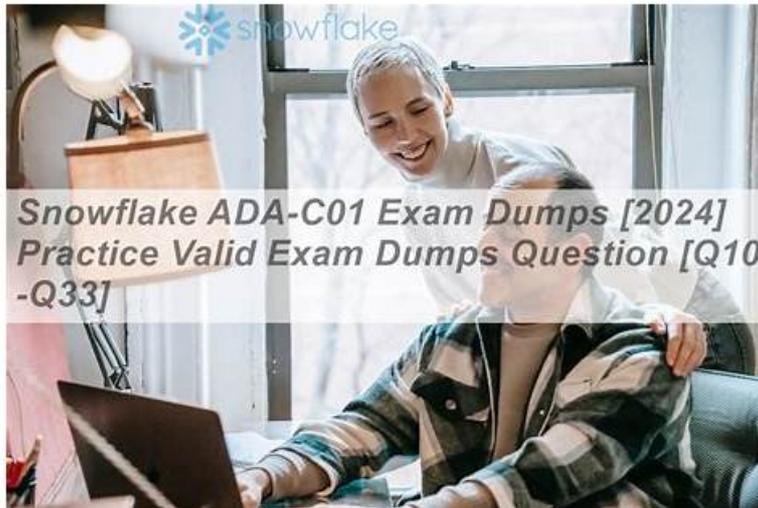


# ADA-C01 Tests, ADA-C01 Online Prüfungen



2026 Die neuesten PrüfungFrage ADA-C01 PDF-Versionen Prüfungsfragen und ADA-C01 Fragen und Antworten sind kostenlos verfügbar: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Lj4HK8dZl1Jr47b5HjmE\\_OwgYPxwcz4](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Lj4HK8dZl1Jr47b5HjmE_OwgYPxwcz4)

Snowflake ADA-C01 Prüfungsunterlagen von PrüfungFrage können Ihnen helfen, die ADA-C01 Prüfung zu bestehen und die Kenntnisse über Snowflake ADA-C01 Prüfungen zu lernen. Die PrüfungFrage Dumps integrieren alle Kenntnisse in den Unterlagen, die vielleicht in der aktuellen Prüfungen vorhanden sind. Damit können Sie Ihre Fähigkeit verbessern und die in dem Arbeitsleben gut verwenden. Die Snowflake ADA-C01 Dumps von PrüfungFrage sind unbedingt die beste Wahl für die Prüfungsvorbereitung und die Verbesserung der Fähigkeit. Sie können glauben, dass wir PrüfungFrage gute Aussichten für Sie anbieten können.

## Snowflake ADA-C01 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<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>
Thema 2	<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>
Thema 3	<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>

Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Performance Monitoring and Tuning:</b> 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>
Thema 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Snowflake Security, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), and User Administration:</b> 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>

>> ADA-C01 Tests <<

## ADA-C01 Online Prüfungen & ADA-C01 Prüfungsinformationen

Wenn Sie sich sehr müde um die Vorbereitung der ADA-C01 Prüfungen bemühen, wissen Sie, was die anderen Kandidaten machen? Warum sind sie sehr Selbstbewusst und sorglos, während Sie sich um die Prüfungen sorgen? Ist Ihre Lernfähigkeit nicht so gut wie sie? Natürlich nicht. Wollen Sie wissen, warum andere sehr leicht Snowflake ADA-C01 Prüfung ablegen? Weil Sie Snowflake ADA-C01 Dumps von PrüfungFrage benutzen. Beim Lernen der Prüfungsfragen können Sie sehr einfach diese Prüfung bestehen. Glauben Sie nicht? Probieren Sie bitte mal. Sie können die Demo benutzen, um die Qualität der Zertifizierungsunterlagen selbst kennenzulernen. Bitte klicken Sie PrüfungFrage Website.

## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator ADA-C01 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q13-Q18):

### 13. Frage

A Snowflake Administrator needs to persist all virtual warehouse configurations for auditing and backups.

Given a table already exists with the following schema:

Table Name:VWH\_META

Column 1:SNAPSHOT\_TIME TIMESTAMP\_NTZ

Column 2:CONFIG VARIANT

Which commands should be executed to persist the warehouse data at the time of execution in JSON format in the table VWH META?

- A. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;  
2. INSERT INTO VWH META  
SELECT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP (),  
FROM TABLE (RESULT\_SCAN (LAST\_QUERY\_ID(1))) ;
- B. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;  
2. INSERT INTO VWH META  
SELECT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP (), \*  
FROM TABLE (RESULT\_SCAN (LAST\_QUERY\_ID ())) ;
- C. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;  
2. INSERT INTO VWH\_META  
SELECT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP (),  
OBJECT\_CONSTRUCT (\*)  
FROM TABLE (RESULT\_SCAN (LAST\_QUERY\_ID ())) ;
- D. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;  
2. INSERT INTO VWH META  
SELECT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP (), \*  
FROM TABLE (RESULT\_SCAN (SELECT

LAST QUERY ID(-1)));

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

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. The LAST\_QUERY\_ID function returns the query ID of the most recent statement executed in the current session. Therefore, the combination of these two functions can be used to access the output of the SHOW WAREHOUSES command, which returns the configurations of all the virtual warehouses in the account. However, to persist the warehouse data in JSON format in the table VWH\_META, the OBJECT\_CONSTRUCT function is needed to convert the output of the SHOW WAREHOUSES command into a VARIANT column. The OBJECT\_CONSTRUCT function takes a list of key-value pairs and returns a single JSON object. Therefore, the correct commands to execute are:

1.SHOW WAREHOUSES;

2.INSERT INTO VWH\_META SELECT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP (), OBJECT\_CONSTRUCT (\*) FROM TABLE (RESULT\_SCAN (LAST\_QUERY\_ID ())); The other options are incorrect because:

\*A. This option does not use the OBJECT\_CONSTRUCT function, so it will not persist the warehouse data in JSON format. Also, it is missing the \* symbol in the SELECT clause, so it will not select any columns from the result set of the SHOW WAREHOUSES command.

\*B. This option does not use the OBJECT\_CONSTRUCT function, so it will not persist the warehouse data in JSON format. It will also try to insert multiple columns into a single VARIANT column, which will cause a type mismatch error.

\*D. This option does not use the OBJECT\_CONSTRUCT function, so it will not persist the warehouse data in JSON format. It will also try to use the RESULT\_SCAN function on a subquery, which is not supported. The RESULT\_SCAN function can only be used on a query ID or a table name.

#### 14. Frage

A user has enrolled in Multi-factor Authentication (MFA) for connecting to Snowflake. The user informs the Snowflake Administrator that they lost their mobile phone the previous evening.

Which step should the Administrator take to allow the user to log in to the system, without revoking their MFA enrollment?

- **A. Alter the user and set MINS TO BYPASS MFA to a value that will disable MFA long enough for the user to log in.**
- B. Instruct the user to connect to Snowflake using SnowSQL, which does not support MFA authentication.
- C. Instruct the user to append the normal URL with `?mode=mfa_bypass&code=` to log on.
- D. Alter the user and set DISABLE\_MFA to true, which will suspend the MFA requirement for 24 hours.

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Explanation

The MINS\_TO\_BYPASS\_MFA property allows the account administrator to temporarily disable MFA for a user who has lost their phone or changed their phone number<sup>1</sup>. The user can log in without MFA for the specified number of minutes, and then re-enroll in MFA using their new phone<sup>1</sup>. This does not revoke their MFA enrollment, unlike the DISABLE\_MFA property, which cancels their enrollment and requires them to re-enroll from scratch<sup>1</sup>. The other options are not valid ways to bypass MFA, as SnowSQL does support MFA authentication<sup>2</sup>, and there is no such URL parameter as `?mode=mfa_bypass&code=` for Snowflake<sup>3</sup>

#### 15. Frage

An Administrator loads data into a staging table every day. Once loaded, users from several different departments perform transformations on the data and load it into different production tables.

How should the staging table be created and used to MINIMIZE storage costs and MAXIMIZE performance?

- A. Create it as a temporary table with a retention time of 0 days.
- B. Create it as a permanent table with a retention time of 0 days.
- **C. Create it as a transient table with a retention time of 0 days.**
- D. Create it as an external table, which will not incur Time Travel costs.

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

According to the Snowflake documentation<sup>1</sup>, a transient table is a type of table that does not support Time Travel or Fail-safe, which means that it does not incur any storage costs for maintaining historical versions of the data or backups for disaster recovery. A transient table can be dropped at any time, and the data is not recoverable. A transient table can also have a retention time of 0 days, which means that the data is deleted immediately after the table is dropped or truncated. Therefore, creating the staging table as a transient table with a retention time of 0 days can minimize the storage costs and maximize the performance, as the data is only loaded and transformed once, and then deleted after the production tables are populated. Option A is incorrect because creating the staging table as an external table, which references data files stored in a cloud storage location, can incur additional costs and complexity for data transfer and synchronization, and may not provide the best performance for data loading and transformation. Option C is incorrect because creating the staging table as a temporary table, which is automatically dropped when the session ends or the user logs out, can cause data loss or inconsistency if the session is interrupted or terminated before the production tables are populated. Option D is incorrect because creating the staging table as a permanent table, which supports Time Travel and Fail-safe, can incur additional storage costs for maintaining historical versions of the data and backups for disaster recovery, and may not provide the best performance for data loading and transformation.

### 16. Frage

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

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

**Antwort: A,E**

Begründung:

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)<sup>1</sup>. Snowflake supports SCIM integration with Okta, Azure, and custom SCIM clients<sup>2</sup>. SCIM integration does not support managing other Snowflake objects, such as stages, warehouses, or shares<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, the answer is B. Users and D. Roles.

### 17. Frage

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

- A. Okta
- B. Google Cloud Platform (GCP)
- C. Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- D. Custom
- E. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
- F. Duo Security Provisioning Connector

**Antwort: A,D,E**

Begründung:

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.

### 18. Frage

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Der Kundendienst ist ein wichtiger Standard für eine Firma und PrüfungFrage bemüht sich sehr dafür. Nachdem die Kunden Snowflake ADA-C01 Prüfungsunterlagen gekauft haben, geben wir ihnen rechtzeitiger Bescheid über die Aktualisierungsinformation der Snowflake ADA-C01 und schicken die neueste Version per E-Mail. Dieser Aktualisierungsdienst ist innerhalb einem Jahr gratis.

