# ADA-C01更新，ADA-C01熱門考題


2026 VCESoft最新的ADA-C01 PDF版考試題庫和ADA-C01考試問題和答案免費分享：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1xsuc7u3BpdnIAPZgyHZLB0RVexTNCOiO

擁有 Snowflake 認證可以證明考生能夠勝任這個職位。往往能力強的考生嘆息道：“如果可以擁有本證書，這個職位鐵定是我的。”那為什麼不儘早讓考試順利過關了。越早擁有 Snowflake 認證，可以比別人多一份選擇理想工作的。但是如何能順利過關完成Snowflake 認證成了技術人員最頭疼的問題。如果你需要幫助，VCESoft 能幫助每個IT人士，因為它的 ADA-C01 測試題庫和 ADA-C01 學習指南可以幫助你通過真正的考試。

我們VCESoft Snowflake的ADA-C01考題是的100%通過驗證和測試的，是通過認證的專家，我們VCESoft Snowflake的ADA-C01的考試練習題及答案是通過實踐檢驗的軟體和它最終的認證準備培訓工具。在VCESoft中，你會發現最好的認證準備資料，這些資料包括練習題及答案，我們的資料有機會讓你實踐問題，最終實現自己的目標通過Snowflake的ADA-C01考試認證。

**>> ADA-C01更新 <<**

## 專業的ADA-C01更新＆認證考試的領導者材料和值得信賴的ADA-C01熱門考題

要想通過Snowflake ADA-C01考試認證，選擇相應的培訓工具是非常有必要的，而關於Snowflake ADA-C01考試認證的研究材料是很重要的一部分，而我們VCESoft能很有效的提供關於通過Snowflake ADA-C01考試認證的資料，VCESoft的IT專家個個都是實力加經驗組成的，他們的研究出來的材料和你真實的考題很接近，幾乎一樣，VCESoft是專門為要參加認證考試的人提供便利的網站，能有效的幫助考生通過考試。

## Snowflake ADA-C01 考試大綱：

| 主題 | 簡介 |
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| 主題 1 | • 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. |
| 主題 2 | • 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. |
| 主題 3 | • 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. |
| 主題 4 | • 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. |
| 主題 5 | • 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. |

## 最新的 SnowPro Advanced: Administrator ADA-C01 免費考試真題 (Q10-Q15):

**問題 #10**
How should an Administrator configure a Snowflake account to use AWS PrivateLink?

- A. Contact Snowflake Support.
- B. Block public access to Snowflake.
- C. Create CNAME records in the DNS.
- D. Use SnowCD to evaluate the network connection.

**答案：A**

解題說明：
Explanation
To configure a Snowflake account to use AWS PrivateLink, the Administrator needs to create CNAME records in the DNS that point to the private endpoints provided by Snowflake. This allows the clients to connect to Snowflake using the same URL as before, but with private connectivity. According to the Snowflake documentation, "After you have created the VPC endpoints, Snowflake provides you with a list of private endpoints for your account. You must create CNAME records in your DNS that point

to these private endpoints. The CNAME records must use the same hostnames as the original Snowflake URLs for your account."
The other options are either incorrect or not sufficient to configure AWS PrivateLink. Option B is not necessary, as the Administrator can enable AWS PrivateLink using the SYSTEM$AUTHORIZE_PRIVATELINK function1. Option C is not recommended, as it may prevent some data traffic from reaching Snowflake, such as large result sets stored on AWS S32. Option D is not related to AWS PrivateLink, but to Snowflake Connectivity Diagnostic (SnowCD), which is a tool for diagnosing network issues between clients and Snowflake3.

**問題 #11**

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Company A uses Snowflake to manage audio files of call recordings. Company A hired Company B, who also uses Snowflake, to transcribe the audio files for further analysis.
Company A's Administrator created a share.
What object should be added to the share to allow Company B access to the files?

- A. A secure view with a column for the stage name and a column for the file path.
- B. A secure view with a column for file URLs.
- C. A secure view with a column for METADATA$FILENAME.
- D. A secure view with a column for pre-signed URLs.

**答案： D**

解題說明：
According to the Snowflake documentation1, pre-signed URLs are required to access external files in a share. A secure view can be used to generate pre-signed URLs for the audio files stored in an external stage and expose them to the consumer account. Option A is incorrect because file URLs alone are not sufficient to access external files in a share. Option C is incorrect because METADATA$FILENAME only returns the file name, not the full path or URL. Option D is incorrect because the stage name and file path are not enough to generate pre-signed URLs.

**問題 #12**
An Administrator has a warehouse which is intended to have a credit quota set for 3000 for each calendar year. The Administrator needs to create a resource monitor that will perform the following tasks:
1. At 80% usage notify the account Administrators.
2. At 100% usage suspend the warehouse and notify the account Administrators.
3. At 120% stop all running executions, suspend the warehouse, and notify the account Administrators.
Which SQL command will meet these requirements?

- A. create or replace resource monitor RM1 with credit_quota=3000
  frequency = yearly
  triggers on 80 percent do notify
  on 100 percent do suspend
  on 120 percent do suspend_immediate;
  alter warehouse WH1 set resource_monitor = RM1;
- B. create or replace resource monitor RM1 with credit_quota=3000
  start_timestamp = '2022-01-01 00:00 CET'
  triggers on 80 percent do notify
  on 100 percent do notify and suspend
  on 120 percent do notify and suspend_immediate;
  alter warehouse WH1 set resource monitor = RM1;
- C. create or replace resource monitor RM1 with credit_quota=3000
  frequency = yearly
  start_timestamp = '2022-01-01 00:00 CET'
  triggers on 80 percent do notify
  on 100 percent do suspend
  on 120 percent do suspend_immediate;
  alter warehouse WH1 set resource monitor = RM1;
- D. create or replace resource monitor RM1 with credit_quota=3000
  start_timestamp = '2022-01-01 00:00 CET'
  triggers on 80 percent do notify

on 100 percent do suspend
on 120 percent do suspend_immediate;
alter warehouse WH1 set resource_monitor = RM1;

**答案：C**

解題說明：
Option B is the correct SQL command to create a resource monitor that meets the requirements. It sets the credit quota to 3000, the frequency to yearly, the start timestamp to January 1, 2022, and the triggers to notify and suspend the warehouse at the specified thresholds. Option A is incorrect because it does not specify the frequency. Option C is incorrect because it does not specify the frequency and it uses notify and suspend instead of suspend and suspend_immediate. Option D is incorrect because it does not specify the start timestamp. For more information about resource monitors, see Working with Resource Monitors and CREATE RESOURCE MONITOR.

**問題 #13**
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 schemas in the secondary database to 60 days.
- B. Set the data retention policy on the secondary database to 60 days.
- C. Set the data retention policy on the primary database to 30 days and the schemas to 60 days.
- D. Set the data retention policy on the primary database to 60 days.

**答案：B**

解題說明：
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.

**問題 #14**
A Snowflake customer is experiencing higher costs than anticipated while migrating their data warehouse workloads from on-premises to Snowflake. The migration workloads have been deployed on a single warehouse and are characterized by a large number of small INSERTs rather than bulk loading of large extracts. That single warehouse has been configured as a single cluster, 2XL because there are many parallel INSERTs that are scheduled during nightly loads.
How can the Administrator reduce the costs, while minimizing the overall load times, for migrating data warehouse history?

- A. The INSERTS should be converted to several tables to avoid contention on large tables that slows down query processing.
- B. The 2XL warehouse should be changed to 4XL to increase the number of threads available for parallel load queries.
- C. The warehouse should be kept as a SMALL or XSMALL and configured as a multi-cluster warehouse to handle the parallel load queries.
- D. There should be another 2XL warehouse deployed to handle a portion of the load queries.

**答案：C**

解題說明：
Explanation
According to the Snowflake Warehouse Cost Optimization blog post, one of the strategies to reduce the cost of running a warehouse is to use a multi-cluster warehouse with auto-scaling enabled. This allows the warehouse to automatically adjust the number of clusters based on the concurrency demand and the queue size. A multi-cluster warehouse can also be configured with a minimum and maximum number of clusters, as well as a scaling policy to control the scaling behavior. This way,the warehouse can handle the parallel load queries efficiently without wasting resources or credits. The blog post also suggests using a smaller warehouse size, such as SMALL or XSMALL, for loading data, as it can perform better than a larger warehouse size for small INSERTs. Therefore, the best option to reduce the costs while minimizing the overall load times for migrating data warehouse history is to keep the warehouse as a SMALL or XSMALL and configure it as a multi-cluster warehouse to handle the parallel load queries. The other options are incorrect because:
*A. Deploying another 2XL warehouse to handle a portion of the load queries will not reduce the costs, but increase them. It will also introduce complexity and potential inconsistency in managing the data loading process across multiple warehouses.
*B. Changing the 2XL warehouse to 4XL will not reduce the costs, but increase them. It will also provide more compute resources than needed for small INSERTs, which are not CPU-intensive but I/O-intensive.
*D. Converting the INSERTs to several tables will not reduce the costs, but increase them. It will also create unnecessary data duplication and fragmentation, which will affect the query performance and data quality.

**問題 #15**
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Snowflake ADA-C01 是一個專業知識和技能的認證考試。在IT行業中找工作，很多人力資源經理在面試時會參考你有哪些Snowflake相關的I認證證書。如果你擁有Snowflake ADA-C01認證證書，顯然可以提高你的競爭力。

**ADA-C01熱門考題**: https://www.vcesoft.com/ADA-C01-pdf.html

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