ユニークな**ADA-C01**試験ツールの保証購入の安全性-**SnowPro Advanced Administrator**

さらに、CertShiken ADA-C01ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1pGl_zcoiloshYTFtBX_csXz-qQXjUbB0

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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	• 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 2	• 与えられたシナリオに基づいて、データベース、テーブル、ビューを管理する • 組織とアクセス制御を管理する
トピック 3	• Snowflake • データ共有、データ交換、Snowflake Marketplace でのデータ ガバナンスの実装と管理
トピック 4	• 与えられたシナリオに基づいて、アクセス制御を構成し、セキュリティ管理と認可を設定および管理します。
トピック 5	• 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

ADA-C01試験の準備方法｜実用的なADA-C01出題内容試験｜一番優秀なSnowPro Advanced Administrator日本語解説集

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator 認定 ADA-C01 試験問題 (Q59-Q64):

質問＃59
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 to a database role to include objects from multiple databases in a share
- B. 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.
- 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 grant the REFERENCE_USAGE privilege on each database referenced by the secure view.

正解：D

解説：
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.

質問＃60
What are the requirements when creating a new account within an organization in Snowflake? (Select TWO).

- A. The account name is immutable and cannot be changed.
- B. The account name must be specified when the account is created.
- C. The account name must be unique among all Snowflake customers.
- D. The account requires at least one ORGADMIN role within one of the organization's accounts.
- E. The account name must be unique within the organization.

正解：B、E

解説：
Explanation
According to the CREATE ACCOUNT documentation, the account name must be specified when the account is created, and it must be unique within an organization, regardless of which Snowflake Region the account is in. The other options are incorrect because:
*The account does not require at least one ORGADMIN role within one of the organization's accounts. The account can be created by an organization administrator (i.e. a user with the ORGADMIN role) through the web interface or using SQL, but the new account does not inherit the ORGADMIN role from the existing account. The new account will have its own set of users, roles, databases, and warehouses.
*The account name is not immutable and can be changed. The account name can be modified by contacting Snowflake Support and requesting a name change. However, changing the account name may affect some features that depend on the account name, such as

SSO or SCIM.

*The account name does not need to be unique among all Snowflake customers. The account name only needs to be unique within the organization, as the account URL also includes the region and cloud platform information. For example, two accounts with the same name can exist in different regions or cloud platforms, such as myaccount.us-east-1.snowflakecomputing.com and myaccount.eu-west-1.aws.snowflakecomputing.com.

質問 # 61

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

正解： D

解説：

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.

質問 # 62

Which function is the role SECURITYADMIN responsible for that is not granted to role USERADMIN?

- A. Create new users
- B. Manage system grants
- C. Create new roles
- D. Reset a Snowflake user's password

正解： B

解説：

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation1, the SECURITYADMIN role is responsible for managing all grants on objects in the account, including system grants. The USERADMIN role can only create and manage users and roles, but not grant privileges on other objects. Therefore, the function that is unique to the SECURITYADMIN role is to manage system grants. Option A is incorrect because both roles can reset a user's password. Option C is incorrect because both roles can create new users. Option D is incorrect because both roles can create new roles.

質問 # 63

What is required for stages, without credentials, to limit data exfiltration after a storage integration and associated stages are created?

- A. ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION = true;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_OPERATION = true;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL = false;
- B. ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION = true;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
  REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION FOR STAGE_OPERATION = true;
  ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET

PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL = true;
- C. ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION = false;
ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_OPERATION = false;
ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL = false;
- D. ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION = false;
ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_OPERATION = false;
ALTER ACCOUNT my_account SET
PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL = true;

正解：**B**

解説：
Explanation
According to the Snowflake documentation1, stages without credentials are a way to create external stages that use storage integrations to access data files in cloud storage without providing any credentials to Snowflake.
Storage integrations are objects that define a trust relationship between Snowflake and a cloud provider, allowing Snowflake to authenticate and authorize access to the cloud storage. To limit data exfiltration after a storage integration and associated stages are created, the following account-level parameters can be set:
*REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION: This parameter enforces that all external stages must be created using a storage integration. This prevents users from creating external stages with inline credentials or URLs that point to unauthorized locations.
*REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_OPERATION: This parameter enforces that all operations on external stages, such as PUT, GET, COPY, and LIST, must use a storage integration. This prevents users from performing operations on external stages with inline credentials or URLs that point to unauthorized locations.
*PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL: This parameter prevents users from unloading data from Snowflake tables to inline URLs that do not use a storage integration. This prevents users from exporting data to unauthorized locations.
Therefore, the correct answer is option D, which sets all these parameters to true. Option A is incorrect because it sets PREVENT_UNLOAD_TO_INLINE_URL to false, which allows users to unload data to inline URLs that do not use a storage integration. Option B is incorrect because it sets both REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_CREATION and REQUIRE_STORAGE_INTEGRATION_FOR_STAGE_OPERATION to false, which allows users to create and operate on external stages without using a storage integration. Option C is incorrect because it sets all the parameters to false, which does not enforce any restrictions on data exfiltration.

質問＃64

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ADA-C01日本語解説集：https://www.certshiken.com/ADA-C01-shiken.html

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