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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <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. |
| Topic 2 | <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 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. |

| | |
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| Topic 5 | <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. |
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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62

What are benefits of creating and maintaining resource monitors in Snowflake? (Select THREE).

- A. The cost of running a resource monitor is only 10% of a credit, per day of operation.
- B. **Multiple triggers can be configured across various virtual warehouse thresholds.**
- C. Resource monitor governance is tightly controlled and monitors can only be created by the ACCOUNTADMIN role or users with the CREATE MONITOR privilege.
- D. **Resource monitors add no additional load to virtual warehouse compute.**
- E. **Resource monitors can be applied to more than one virtual warehouse.**
- F. Multiple resource monitors can be applied to a single virtual warehouse.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, resource monitors are a feature that helps you manage and control Snowflake costs by monitoring and setting limits on your compute resources. Resource monitors do not consume any credits or add any load to the virtual warehouses they monitor¹. Resource monitors can also have multiple triggers that specify different actions (such as suspending or notifying) when certain percentages of the credit quota are reached². Resource monitors can be applied to either the entire account or a specific set of individual warehouses¹. The other options are not benefits of resource monitors. The cost of running a resource monitor is negligible, not 10% of a credit³. Multiple resource monitors cannot be applied to a single virtual warehouse; only one resource monitor can be assigned to a warehouse at a time². Resource monitor governance is not tightly controlled; account administrators can enable users with other roles to view and modify resource monitors using SQL².

NEW QUESTION # 63

A Snowflake Administrator created a role ROLE_MANAGED_ACCESS and a schema SCHEMA_MANAGED_ACCESS as follows:

```

USE ROLE SECURITYADMIN;
CREATE ROLE ROLE_MANAGED_ACCESS;
GRANT ROLE ROLE_MANAGED_ACCESS TO ROLE SYSADMIN;
GRANT USAGE ON WAREHOUSE COMPUTE_WH TO ROLE ROLE_MANAGED_ACCESS;
GRANT ALL privileges ON DATABASE WORK TO ROLE ROLE_MANAGED_ACCESS;
USE ROLE ROLE_MANAGED_ACCESS;
CREATE SCHEMA SCHEMA_MANAGED_ACCESS WITH MANAGED ACCESS;
USE ROLE SECURITYADMIN;
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON FUTURE TABLES IN SCHEMA SCHEMA MANAGED ACCESS to
ROLE_MANAGED_ACCESS; The Administrator now wants to disable the managed access on the schema.

```

How can this be accomplished?

- A. ALTER SCHEMA SCHEMA MANAGED ACCESS DISABLE MANAGED ACCESS;
- B. USE ROLE ROLE MANAGED_ACCESS;
DROP SCHEMA WORK. SCHEMA_MANAGED_ACCESS;
CREATE SCHEMA SCHEMA_MANAGED_ACCESS;
Then recreate all needed objects.
- C. REVOKE SELECT, INSERT ON FUTURE TABLES IN SCHEMA SCHEMA_MANAGED_ACCESS FROM
ROLE_MANAGED_ACCESS; ALTER SCHEMA SCHEMA MANAGED ACCESS DISABLE MANAGED ACCESS;
- D. USE ROLE ROLE_MANAGED_ACCESS;
DROP SCHEMA WORK. SCHEMA MANAGED_ACCESS;
CREATE SCHEMA SCHEMA_MANAGED_ACCESS WITHOUT MANAGED ACCESS;
Then recreate all needed objects.

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, you can change a managed access schema to a regular schema using the ALTER SCHEMA statement with the DISABLE MANAGED ACCESS keywords. This will disable the managed access feature on the schema and revert the access control to the default behavior. Option B is incorrect because dropping and recreating the schema will also delete all the objects and metadata in the schema, which is not necessary to disable the managed access. Option C is incorrect because revoking the privileges on the future tables from the role is not required to disable the managed access. Option D is incorrect because there is no WITHOUT MANAGED ACCESS option in the CREATE SCHEMA statement.

NEW QUESTION # 64

An Administrator needs to create a sample of the table LINEITEM. The sample should not be repeatable and the sampling function should take the data by blocks of rows.

What select command will generate a sample of 20% of the table?

- A. select * from LINEITEM tablesample system(20) seed (1);
- B. select * from LINEITEM tablesample block (20 rows);
- C. **select * from LINEITEM sample system(20);**
- D. select * from LINEITEM sample bernoulli (20);

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

This command will generate a sample of 20% of the table by using the SYSTEM (or BLOCK) sampling method, which selects each block of rows with a probability of 20/100. This method is suitable for taking data by blocks of rows, as the question requires.

According to the Snowflake documentation, "SYSTEM (or BLOCK): Includes each block of rows with a probability of p/100.

Similar to flipping a weighted coin for each block of rows. This method does not support fixed-size sampling." The other options are either incorrect or do not meet the requirements of the question. Option A uses the BERNOUILLI (or ROW) sampling method, which selects each row with a probability of 20/100, but does not take data by blocks of rows. Option C uses the BLOCK sampling method, but specifies a fixed number of rows (20) instead of a percentage (20%).

Option D uses the SYSTEM sampling method, but specifies a seed value (1), which makes the sampling repeatable, contrary to the question.

NEW QUESTION # 65

In general, the monthly billing for database replication is proportional to which variables? (Select TWO).

- A. The number and size of warehouses defined in the primary account
- B. **The frequency of changes to the primary database as a result of data loading or DML operations**
- C. **The amount of table data in the primary database that changes as a result of data loading or DML operations**
- D. The number of times data moves across regions and/or cloud service providers between the primary and secondary database accounts
- E. The frequency of the secondary database refreshes from the primary database

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Explanation

Snowflake charges for database replication based on two categories: data transfer and compute resources1.

Data transfer costs depend on the amount of data that is transferred from the primary database to the secondary database across regions and/or cloud service providers2. Compute resource costs depend on the use of Snowflake-provided compute resources to copy data between accounts across regions1. Both data transfer and compute resource costs are proportional to the frequency and amount of changes to the primary database as a result of data loading or DML operations3. Therefore, the answer is A and B. The other options are not directly related to the replication billing, as the frequency of secondary database refreshes does not affect the amount of data transferred or copied4, and the number and size of warehouses defined in the primary account do not affect the replication process5.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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 secondary 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 primary database to 60 days.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 # 67

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