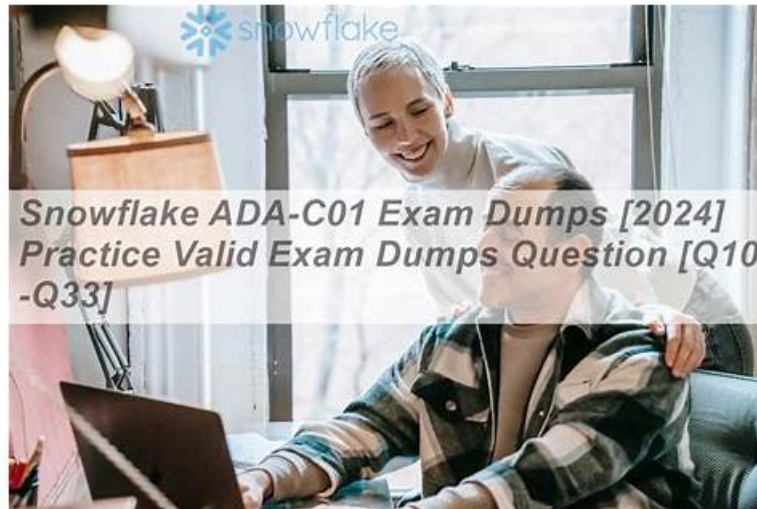


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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

How should an Administrator configure a Snowflake account to use AWS PrivateLink?

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

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 23

A Snowflake Administrator has a multi-cluster virtual warehouse and is using the Snowflake Business Critical edition. The minimum number of clusters is set to 2 and the maximum number of clusters is set to 10. This configuration works well for the standard workload, rarely exceeding 5 running clusters. However, once a month the Administrator notes that there are a few complex long-running queries that are causing increased queue time and the warehouse reaches its maximum limit at 10 clusters. Which solutions will address the issues happening once a month? (Select TWO).

- A. Increase the multi-cluster maximum to 20 or more clusters.
- B. Increase the minimum number of clusters started in the multi-cluster configuration to 5.
- C. Examine the complex queries and determine if they can be made more efficient using clustering keys or materialized views.
- **D. Use a task to increase the cluster size for the time period that the more complex queries are running and another task to reduce the size of the cluster once the complex queries complete.**
- **E. Have the group running the complex monthly queries use a separate appropriately-sized warehouse to support their workload.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, a multi-cluster warehouse is a virtual warehouse that consists of multiple clusters of compute resources that can scale up or down automatically to handle the concurrency and performance needs of the queries submitted to the warehouse. A multi-cluster warehouse has a minimum and maximum number of clusters that can be specified by the administrator. Option A is a possible solution to address the issues happening once a month, as it allows the administrator to use a task to increase the cluster size for the time period that the more complex queries are running and another task to reduce the size of the cluster once the complex queries complete. This way, the warehouse can have more resources available to handle the complex queries without reaching the maximum limit of 10 clusters, and then return to the normal cluster size to save costs. Option B is another possible solution to address the issues happening once a month, as it allows the administrator to have the group running the complex monthly queries use a separate appropriately-sized warehouse to support their workload. This way, the warehouse can isolate the complex queries from the standard workload and avoid queue time and resource contention. Option C is not a recommended solution to address the issues happening once a month, as it would increase the costs and complexity of managing the multi-cluster warehouse, and may not solve the underlying problem of inefficient queries. Option D is a good practice to improve the performance of the queries, but it is not a direct solution to address the issues happening once a month, as it requires analyzing and optimizing the complex queries using clustering keys or materialized views, which may not be feasible or effective in all cases. Option E is not a recommended solution to address the issues happening once a month, as it would increase the costs and waste resources by starting more clusters than needed for the standard workload.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 25

A virtual warehouse report_wh is configured with AUTO_RESUME=TRUE and AUTO_SUSPEND=300. A user has been granted the role accountant.

An application with the accountant role should use this warehouse to run financial reports, and should keep track of compute credits used by the warehouse.

What minimal privileges on the warehouse should be granted to the role to meet the requirements for the application? (Select TWO).

- A. OPERATE
- **B. USAGE**
- C. OWNERSHIP
- D. MODIFY
- **E. MONITOR**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, the MONITOR privilege on a warehouse grants the ability to view the warehouse usage and performance metrics, such as the number of credits consumed, the average and maximum run time, and the number of queries executed. The USAGE privilege on a warehouse grants the ability to use the warehouse to execute queries and load data. Therefore, the minimal privileges on the warehouse that should be granted to the role to meet the requirements for the application are MONITOR and USAGE. Option A is incorrect because the OPERATE privilege on a warehouse grants the ability to start, stop, resume, and suspend the warehouse, which is not required for the application. Option B is incorrect because the MODIFY privilege on a warehouse grants the ability to alter the warehouse properties, such as the size, auto-suspend, and auto-resume settings, which is not required for the application. Option E is incorrect because the OWNERSHIP privilege on a warehouse grants the ability to drop the warehouse, grant or revoke privileges on the warehouse, and transfer the ownership to another role, which is not required for the application.

NEW QUESTION # 26

DatabaseA has a single schema called Schema1. This schema contains many tables and views. The ANALYST role has privileges to select from all objects in DatabaseA. Schema1. The SYSADMIN role clones DatabaseA to DatabaseA_clone.

What privileges does the ANALYST role have on tables and views in DatabaseA_clone? (Select TWO).

- A. USAGE on the database DatabaseA_clone. Schema1
- B. SELECT on all tables, and only secure views in DatabaseA_clone. Schema1
- C. USAGE on the schema DatabaseA_clone
- **D. SELECT on all tables, and only non-secure views in DatabaseA_clone. Schema1**
- **E. SELECT on all tables and views in DatabaseA_clone. Schema1**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation, when a database or schema is cloned, the clone inherits all granted privileges on the clones of all child objects contained in the source object, such as tables and views. However, the clone of the container itself does not inherit the privileges granted on the source container. Therefore, the ANALYST role will have SELECT privilege on all tables and views in DatabaseA_clone.Schema1, but not USAGE privilege on the database or schema. The type of view (secure or non-secure) does not affect the cloning of privileges.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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