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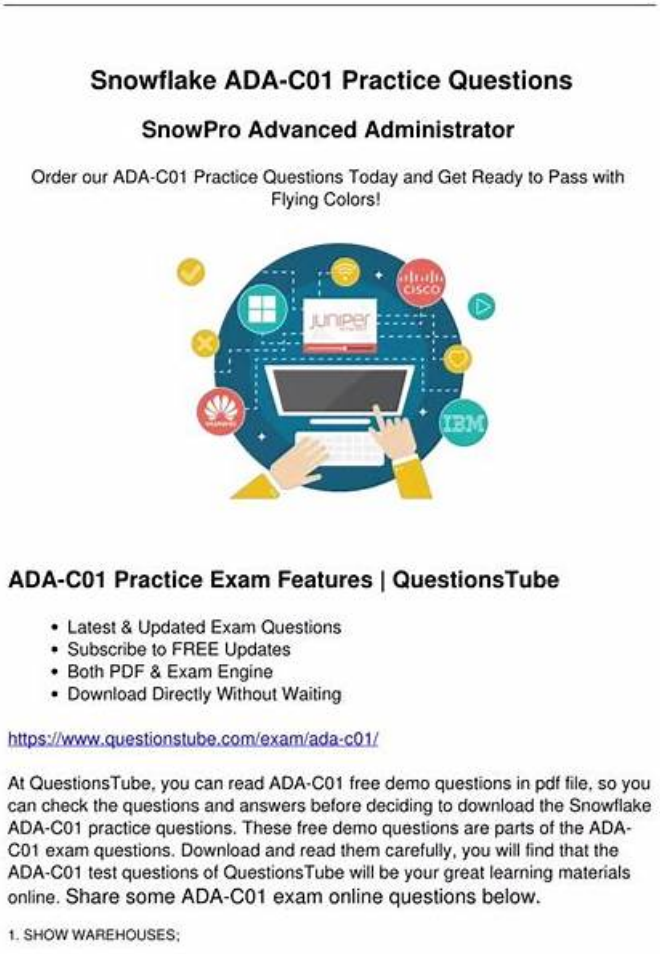

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The countless candidates have already passed their SnowPro Advanced Administrator (ADA-C01) certification exam and they all used the real, valid, and updated ADA-C01 exam questions. So, why not, take a decision right now and ace your SnowPro Advanced Administrator (ADA-C01) exam preparation with top-notch Snowflake ADA-C01 exam questions?

Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Given a scenario, configure access controls • Set up and manage security administration and authorization
Topic 2	• Given a scenario, manage databases, tables, and views • Manage organizations and access control

Topic 3	• Set up and manage network and private connectivity • Given a scenario, manage Snowflake Time Travel and Fail-safe
Topic 4	• Snowflake Security, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), and User Administration • Disaster Recovery, Backup, and Data Replication

Quiz 2025 Marvelous ADA-C01: SnowPro Advanced Administrator Valid Test Guide

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25
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 (SELECT
  LAST QUERY ID(-1)));
- B. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;
  2. INSERT INTO VWH_META
  SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP (),
  OBJECT CONSTRUCT (*)
  FROM TABLE (RESULT_SCAN (LAST_QUERY_ID ()));
- C. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;
  2. INSERT INTO VWH META
  SELECT CURRENT TIMESTAMP (),
  FROM TABLE (RESULT_SCAN (LAST_QUERY_ID(1))) ;
- D. 1. SHOW WAREHOUSES;
  2. INSERT INTO VWH META
  SELECT CURRENT TIMESTAMP (), *
  FROM TABLE (RESULT_SCAN (LAST_QUERY_ID ())) ;

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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 60 days.
- B. Set the data retention policy on the schemas in the secondary database to 60 days.
- C. Set the data retention policy on the secondary database to 60 days.
- D. Set the data retention policy on the primary database to 30 days and the schemas to 60 days.

Answer: C

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 # 27
Review the output of the SHOW statement below which displays the current grants on the table DB1. S1. T1:

This statement is executed:
USE ROLE ACCOUNTADMIN;
DROP ROLE A;
What will occur?

- A. The SELECT privilege on table DB1. S1. T1 to role B will be shown as GRANTED_BY the role ACCOUNTADMIN.

- B. The SELECT privileges for roles B and C will remain.
- C. The OWNERSHIP privilege on table DB1. S1. T1 will be transferred to the ACCOUNTADMIN role.
- D. The table object DB1. S1. T1 will be dropped.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
Dropping role A does not affect the SELECT privileges granted to roles B and C on the table DB1.S1.T1.
According to the Snowflake documentation, dropping a role revokes all privileges granted to the role, but does not revoke any privileges granted by the role. Therefore, the OWNERSHIP privilege on the table DB1.S1.T1 will be revoked from role A, but the SELECT privileges granted by role A to role B and by role B to role C will remain. The GRANTED_BY column will still show the original grantor of the privilege, not the ACCOUNTADMIN role.

NEW QUESTION # 28
Which masking policy will mask a column whenever it is queried through a view owned by a role named MASKED_VIEW_ROLE?

- A. create or replace masking policy maskstring as (val string) returns string -> case when is_role_in_session ('MASKED_VIEW_ROLE') then ' ** else val end;
  *,
- B. create or replace masking policy maskString as (val string) returns string -> case when current_role() in ('MASKED_VIEW_ROLE') then ' ********* ' else val end;
- C. create or replace masking policy maskString as (val string) returns string -> case when array_contains ('MASKED_VIEW_ROLE' :: variant, parse_json (current_available_roles ())) then
  '*
  else val
  end;
  ** '
- D. create or replace masking policy maskstring as (val string) returns string -> case when invoker_role() in ('MASKED_VIEW_ROLE') then else val end;
  ' **

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
A masking policy is a SQL expression that transforms the data in a column based on the role that queries the column1. The is_role_in_session function returns true if the specified role is in the current session2. Therefore, the masking policy in option A will mask the column data with asterisks whenever it is queried through a view owned by the MASKED_VIEW_ROLE3. The other options use different functions that do not check the ownership of the view, but rather the current role, the invoker role, or the available roles in the session45.
These functions may not return the desired result if the role that owns the view is different from the role that queries the view.

NEW QUESTION # 29
What are benefits of using Snowflake organizations? (Select TWO).

- A. Administrators can change Snowflake account editions on-demand based on need.
- B. User administration is simplified across all accounts within the organization.
- C. Administrators can simplify data movement across all accounts within the organization.
- D. Administrators can monitor and understand usage across all accounts in the organization.
- E. Administrators have the ability to create accounts in any available cloud provider or region.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the Snowflake documentation1, organizations are a feature that allows linking the accounts owned by a business entity, simplifying account management and billing, replication and failover, data sharing, and other account administration tasks. Some of

the benefits of using organizations are:
*Administrators can monitor and understand usage across all accounts in the organization using the ORGANIZATION_USAGE schema, which provides historical usage data for all accounts in the organization via views in a shared database named SNOWFLAKE2. This can help to optimize costs and performance across the organization.
*Administrators have the ability to create accounts in any available cloud provider or region using the CREATE ACCOUNT command, which allows specifying the cloud platform and region for the new account3.
This can help to meet the business needs and compliance requirements of the organization.
Option A is incorrect because administrators cannot change Snowflake account editions on-demand based on need, but rather have to contact Snowflake Support to request an edition change4. Option C is incorrect because administrators cannot simplify data movement across all accounts within the organization, but rather have to enable account database replication for both the source and target accounts, and use the ALTER DATABASE ... ENABLE REPLICATION TO ACCOUNTS command to promote a local database to serve as the primary database and enable replication to the target accounts5. Option D is incorrect because user administration is not simplified across all accounts within the organization, but rather requires creating and managing users, roles, and privileges for each account separately, unless using a federated authentication method such as SSO or SCIM.

NEW QUESTION # 30
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