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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced - Administrator
Syllabus
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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Given a scenario, create and manage access control • Given a scenario, implement resource monitors
Topic 2	• Set up and manage network and private connectivity • Given a scenario, manage Snowflake Time Travel and Fail-safe
Topic 3	• Given a scenario, manage databases, tables, and views • Manage organizations and access control
Topic 4	• Interpret and make recommendations for data clustering • Manage DML locking and concurrency in Snowflake
Topic 5	• Implement and manage data governance in Snowflake • Data Sharing, Data Exchange, and Snowflake Marketplace
Topic 6	• Given a scenario, configure access controls • Set up and manage security administration and authorization

Topic 7	• Snowflake Security, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), and User Administration • Disaster Recovery, Backup, and Data Replication

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
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 primary database to 30 days and the schemas to 60 days.
- C. Set the data retention policy on the secondary database to 60 days.
- D. Set the data retention policy on the schemas in the secondary database 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 # 30
An organization's sales team leverages this Snowflake query a few times a day:
SELECT CUSTOMER ID, CUSTOMER_NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE NO
FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE LAST UPDATED BETWEEN TO_DATE (CURRENT_TIMESTAMP) AND (TO_DATE (CURRENT_TIMESTAMP) -7);
What can the Snowflake Administrator do to optimize the use of persisted query results whenever possible?

- A. Assign everyone on the sales team to the same security role.
- B. Leverage the CURRENT_DATE function for date calculations.
- C. Wrap the query in a User-Defined Function (UDF) to match syntax execution.

- D. Assign everyone on the sales team to the same virtual warehouse.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the web search results from my predefined tool search_web, one of the factors that affects the reuse of persisted query results is the exact match of the query syntax1. If the query contains functions that return different values for successive runs, such as CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, then the query will not match the previous query and will not benefit from the cache. To avoid this, the query should use functions that return consistent values for the same day, such as CURRENT_DATE, which returns the current date without the time component2. Option A is incorrect because wrapping the query in a UDF does not guarantee the syntax match, as the UDF may also contain dynamic functions. Option B is incorrect because the virtual warehouse does not affect the persisted query results, which are stored at the account level1. Option C is incorrect because the security role does not affect the persisted query results, as long as the role has the necessary privileges to access the tables and views used in the query1.
1: Using Persisted Query Results | Snowflake Documentation 2: Date and Time Functions | Snowflake Documentation

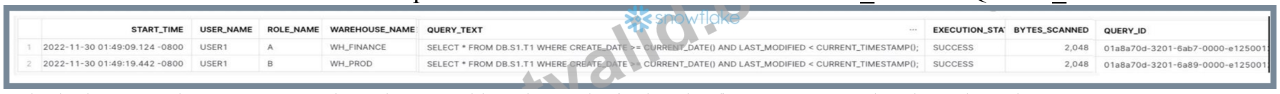
NEW QUESTION # 31
MY_TABLE is a table that has not been updated or modified for several days. On 01 January 2021 at 07:01, a user executed a query to update this table. The query ID is
'8e5d0ca9-005e-44e6-b858-a8f5b37c5726'. It is now 07:30 on the same day.
Which queries will allow the user to view the historical data that was in the table before this query was executed? (Select THREE).

- A. SELECT * FROM my_table BEFORE (STATEMENT => '8e5d0ca9-005e-44e6-b858-a8f5b37c5726');
- B. SELECT * FROM my_table AT (OFFSET => -60*30);
- C. SELECT * FROM my table WITH TIME_TRAVEL (OFFSET => -60*30);
- D. SELECT * FROM TIME_TRAVEL ('MY_TABLE', 2021-01-01 07:00:00);
- E. SELECT * FROM my_table AT (TIMESTAMP => '2021-01-01 07:00:00' :: timestamp);
- F. SELECT * FROM my table PRIOR TO STATEMENT '8e5d0ca9-005e-44e6-b858-a8f5b37c5726';

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the AT | BEFORE documentation, the AT or BEFORE clause is used for Snowflake Time Travel, which allows you to query historical data from a table based on a specific point in the past. The clause can use one of the following parameters to pinpoint the exact historical data you wish to access:
*TIMESTAMP: Specifies an exact date and time to use for Time Travel.
*OFFSET: Specifies the difference in seconds from the current time to use for Time Travel.
*STATEMENT: Specifies the query ID of a statement to use as the reference point for Time Travel.
Therefore, the queries that will allow the user to view the historical data that was in the table before the query was executed are:
*B. SELECT * FROM my_table AT (TIMESTAMP => '2021-01-01 07:00:00' :: timestamp); This query uses the TIMESTAMP parameter to specify a point in time that is before the query execution time of 07:01.
*D. SELECT * FROM my table PRIOR TO STATEMENT '8e5d0ca9-005e-44e6-b858-a8f5b37c5726'; This query uses the PRIOR TO STATEMENT keyword and the STATEMENT parameter to specify a point in time that is immediately preceding the query execution time of 07:01.
*F. SELECT * FROM my_table BEFORE (STATEMENT => '8e5d0ca9-005e-44e6-b858-a8f5b37c5726'); This query uses the BEFORE keyword and the STATEMENT parameter to specify a point in time that is immediately preceding the query execution time of 07:01.
The other queries are incorrect because:
*A. SELECT * FROM my table WITH TIME_TRAVEL (OFFSET => -60*30); This query uses the OFFSET parameter to specify a point in time that is 30 minutes before the current time, which is 07:30. This is after the query execution time of 07:01, so it will not show the historical data before the query was executed.
*C. SELECT * FROM TIME_TRAVEL ('MY_TABLE', 2021-01-01 07:00:00); This query is not valid syntax for Time Travel. The TIME_TRAVEL function does not exist in Snowflake. The correct syntax is to use the AT or BEFORE clause after the table name in the FROM clause.
*E. SELECT * FROM my_table AT (OFFSET => -60*30); This query uses the AT keyword and the OFFSET parameter to specify a point in time that is 30 minutes before the current time, which is 07:30. This is equal to the query execution time of 07:01, so it will not show the historical data before the query was executed. The AT keyword specifies that the request is inclusive of any changes made by a statement or transaction with timestamp equal to the specified parameter. To exclude the changes made by the query, the BEFORE keyword should be used instead.

NEW QUESTION # 32
A Snowflake Administrator is investigating why a query is not re-using the persisted result cache.
The Administrator found the two relevant queries from the SNOWFLAKE. ACCOUNT_USAGE. QUERY_HISTORY view:



	START_TIME	USER_NAME	ROLE_NAME	WAREHOUSE_NAME	QUERY_TEXT	...	EXECUTION_STA	BYTES_SCANNED	QUERY_ID
1	2022-11-30 01:49:09.124 -0800	USER1	A	WH_FINANCE	SELECT * FROM DB.S1.T1 WHERE CREATE_DATE >= CURRENT_DATE() AND LAST_MODIFIED < CURRENT_TIMESTAMP();		SUCCESS	2,048	01a8a70d-3201-6ab7-0000-e125001
2	2022-11-30 01:49:19.442 -0800	USER1	B	WH_PROD	SELECT * FROM DB.S1.T1 WHERE CREATE_DATE >= CURRENT_DATE() AND LAST_MODIFIED < CURRENT_TIMESTAMP();		SUCCESS	2,048	01a8a70d-3201-6a89-0000-e125001

Why is the second query re-scanning micro-partitions instead of using the first query's persisted result cache?

- A. The queries are executed with two different virtual warehouses.
- B. The second query includes a CURRENT_DATE () function.
- C. The queries are executed with two different roles.
- D. The second query includes a CURRENT_TIMESTAMP () function.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The inclusion of the CURRENT_TIMESTAMP() function in the second query prevents it from re-using the first query's persisted result cache because this function makes each execution unique due to the constantly changing timestamp. According to the Snowflake documentation, "The query does not include non-reusable functions, which return different results for successive runs of the same query. UUID_STRING, RANDOM, and RANDSTR are good examples of non-reusable functions." The CURRENT_TIMESTAMP() function is another example of a non-reusable function, as it returns the current date and time at the start of query execution, which varies for each run. Therefore, the second query is not identical to the first query, and the result cache is not reused. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant to the question. Option B is incorrect, as the CURRENT_DATE() function is a reusable function, as it returns the same value for all queries executed within the same day. Option C is irrelevant, as the virtual warehouse used to execute the query does not affect the result cache reuse. Option D is also irrelevant, as the role used to execute the query does not affect the result cache reuse, as long as the role has the necessary access privileges for all the tables used in the query.

NEW QUESTION # 33
When a role is dropped, which role inherits ownership of objects owned by the dropped role?

- A. The role executing the command
- B. The role above the dropped role in the RBAC hierarchy
- C. The SYSADMIN role
- D. The SECURITYADMIN role

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the Snowflake documentation1, when a role is dropped, ownership of all objects owned by the dropped role is transferred to the role that is directly above the dropped role in the role hierarchy. This is to ensure that there is always a single owner for each object in the system.
1: Drop Role | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 34
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