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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement and manage data governance in Snowflake• Data Sharing, Data Exchange, and Snowflake Marketplace
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Snowflake Security, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), and User Administration• Disaster Recovery, Backup, and Data Replication
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage and implement data sharing• Given a set of business requirements, establish access control architecture
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Given a scenario, create and manage access control• Given a scenario, implement resource monitors
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Given a scenario, manage databases, tables, and views• Manage organizations and access control

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

What roles can be used to create network policies within Snowflake accounts? (Select THREE).

- A. Any role that owns the database where the network policy is created
- B. SYSADMIN
- C. Any role with the global permission of CREATE NETWORK POLICY
- D. SECURITYADMIN
- E. ORGADMIN
- F. ACCOUNTADMIN

Answer: C,D,F

NEW QUESTION # 20

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:

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 # 21

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which command can temporarily disable Multi-factor Authentication (MFA) for the Snowflake username user1 for 24 hours?

- A. alter user user1 set HOURS_TO_BYPASS_MFA=24;
- B. alter user user1 set TEMPORARY_MFA_BYPASS=1440;
- C. alter user user1 set DISABLE_MFA=1440;
- D. alter user user1 set MINS_TO_BYPASS_MFA=1440;

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, the MINS_TO_BYPASS_MFA property specifies the number of minutes to temporarily disable MFA for a user so that they can log in without the temporary token generated by the Duo Mobile application. After the time passes, MFA is enforced and the user cannot log in without the token. Therefore, to disable MFA for 24 hours, the value of this property should be set to 1440 minutes (24 x 60). Option B is incorrect because the DISABLE_MFA property is a boolean value that permanently disables MFA for a user, not a numeric value that specifies the duration. Option C is incorrect because there is no such property as TEMPORARY_MFA_BYPASS in Snowflake. Option D is incorrect because there is no such property as HOURS_TO_BYPASS_MFA in Snowflake.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which commands can be performed by a user with the ORGADMIN role but not the ACCOUNTADMIN role? (Select TWO).

- A. SELECT SYSTEM\$GLOBAL_ACCOUNT_SET_PARAMETER ('ACCOUNT LOCATOR', 'ENABLE ACCOUNT DATABASE_REPLICATION', 'true');
- B. GRANT ROLE ORGADMIN TO USER <username>;
- C. SHOW USERS;
- D. SHOW ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTS;
- E. SHOW REGIONS;

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, the ORGADMIN role is a special system role that is responsible for managing operations at the organization level, such as creating and viewing accounts, enabling database replication, and setting global account parameters. The ACCOUNTADMIN role is a system role that is responsible for managing operations at the account level, such as creating and managing users, roles, warehouses, databases, and shares. Therefore, the commands that can be performed by the ORGADMIN role but not the ACCOUNTADMIN role are:

* SHOW ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTS: This command lists all the accounts in the organization and their properties, such as region, edition, and status². The ACCOUNTADMIN role can only show the current account and its properties using the SHOW ACCOUNTS command³.

* SELECT SYSTEM\$GLOBAL_ACCOUNT_SET_PARAMETER: This function sets a global account parameter for an account in the organization, such as enabling account database replication⁴. The ACCOUNTADMIN role can only set local account parameters using the ALTER ACCOUNT command.

Option A is incorrect because the SHOW REGIONS command can be executed by any role, not just the ORGADMIN role.

Option B is incorrect because the SHOW USERS command can be executed by the ACCOUNTADMIN role, as well as any role that has been granted the MONITOR privilege on the account. Option D is incorrect because the GRANT ROLE ORGADMIN TO USER <username> command can be executed by the ACCOUNTADMIN role, as well as any role that has been granted the ORGADMIN role¹.

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