

ADA-C01證照資訊：最新的Snowflake認證ADA-C01考試題庫



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Snowflake ADA-C01 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<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.
主題 2	<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.
主題 3	<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.
主題 4	<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.

主題 5	<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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>> ADA-C01證照資訊 <<

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最新的 SnowPro Advanced: Administrator ADA-C01 免費考試真題 (Q77-Q82):

問題 #77

An Administrator has a warehouse which is intended to have a credit quota set for 3000 for each calendar year.

The Administrator needs to create a resource monitor that

will perform the following tasks:

1. At 80% usage notify the account Administrators.
2. At 100% usage suspend the warehouse and notify the account Administrators.
3. At 120% stop all running executions, suspend the warehouse, and notify the account Administrators.

Which SQL command will meet these requirements?

- A. create or replace resource monitor RM1 with credit_quota=3000
start_timestamp = '2022-01-01 00:00 CET'
triggers on 80 percent do notify
on 100 percent do notify and suspend
on 120 percent do notify and suspend_immediate;
alter warehouse WH1 set resource monitor = RM1;
- B. create or replace resource monitor RM1 with credit_quota=3000
frequency = yearly
start_timestamp = '2022-01-01 00:00 CET'
triggers on 80 percent do notify
on 100 percent do suspend
on 120 percent do suspend_immediate;
alter warehouse WH1 set resource monitor = RM1;
- C. create or replace resource monitor RM1 with credit_quota=3000
start_timestamp = '2022-01-01 00:00 CET'
triggers on 80 percent do notify
on 100 percent do suspend
on 120 percent do suspend_immediate;
alter warehouse WH1 set resource_monitor = RM1;
- D. create or replace resource monitor RM1 with credit_quota=3000
frequency = yearly
triggers on 80 percent do notify
on 100 percent do suspend
on 120 percent do suspend_immediate;
alter warehouse WH1 set resource_monitor = RM1;

答案: B

解題說明：

Explanation

Option B is the correct SQL command to create a resource monitor that meets the requirements. It sets the credit quota to 3000, the frequency to yearly, the start timestamp to January 1, 2022, and the triggers to notify and suspend the warehouse at the specified thresholds. Option A is incorrect because it does not specify the frequency. Option C is incorrect because it does not specify the frequency and it uses notify and suspend instead of suspend and suspend_immediate. Option D is incorrect because it does not specify the start timestamp. For more information about resource monitors, see Working with Resource Monitors and CREATE RESOURCE MONITOR.

問題 #78

An Administrator receives data from a Snowflake partner. The partner is sharing a dataset that contains multiple secure views. The Administrator would like to configure the data so that only certain roles can see certain secure views.

How can this be accomplished?

- A. Individually grant imported privileges onto the schema in the share.
- B. Create views over the incoming shared database and apply the desired RBAC onto these views.
- C. Clone the data and insert it into a company-owned share and apply the desired RBAC on the new tables.
- D. Apply RBAC directly onto the partner's shared secure views.

答案： B

解題說明：

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, secure views are only exposed to authorized users who have been granted the role that owns the view. Therefore, applying RBAC directly onto the partner's shared secure views (option A) is not possible, as the administrator does not own those views. Individually granting imported privileges onto the schema in the share (option B) is also not feasible, as the privileges granted on the schema do not apply to existing secure views, only to future ones². Cloning the data and inserting it into a company-owned share (option C) is not recommended, as it would create unnecessary duplication of data and increase storage costs. The best option is to create views over the incoming shared database and apply the desired RBAC onto these views (option D). This way, the administrator can control the access to the data based on the roles in their account, without modifying the original data or views from the partner.

問題 #79

A Snowflake user runs a complex SQL query on a dedicated virtual warehouse that reads a large amount of data from micro-partitions. The same user wants to run another query that uses the same data set.

Which action would provide optimal performance for the second SQL query?

- A. Prevent the virtual warehouse from suspending between the running of the first and second queries.
- B. Assign additional clusters to the virtual warehouse.
- C. Increase the STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS parameter in the session.
- D. Use the RESULT_SCAN function to post-process the output of the first query.

答案： D

解題說明：

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. This can improve the performance of the second query by avoiding reading the same data from micro-partitions again. The other actions do not provide optimal performance for the second query because:

*Assigning additional clusters to the virtual warehouse does not affect the data access speed, but only the query execution speed. It also increases the cost of the warehouse.

*Increasing the STATEMENT_TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS parameter in the session does not improve the performance of the query, but only allows it to run longer before timing out. It also increases the risk of resource contention and deadlock.

*Preventing the virtual warehouse from suspending between the running of the first and second queries does not guarantee that the data will be cached in memory, as Snowflake uses a least recently used (LRU) cache eviction policy. It also increases the cost of the warehouse.

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/querying-persisted-results>

問題 #80

What SCIM integration types are supported in Snowflake? (Select THREE).

- A. Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- B. Google Cloud Platform (GCP)
- C. Custom
- D. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)
- E. Okta
- F. Duo Security Provisioning Connector

答案: C,D,E

解題說明:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, Snowflake supports SCIM 2.0 to integrate Snowflake with Okta and Microsoft Azure AD, which both function as identity providers. Snowflake also supports identity providers that are neither Okta nor Microsoft Azure (i.e. Custom). Therefore, the SCIM integration types that are supported in Snowflake are Okta, Custom, and Azure AD. Option A is incorrect because Amazon Web Services (AWS) is not a SCIM identity provider. Option B is incorrect because Google Cloud Platform (GCP) is not a SCIM identity provider. Option F is incorrect because Duo Security Provisioning Connector is not a SCIM identity provider.

問題 #81

A requirement has been identified to allow members of a corporate Data Product team to bring in data sets from the Snowflake Marketplace. The members of this team use the role DP_TEAM.

What grant statements must the ACCOUNTADMIN execute in order for the DP TEAM role to import and work with data from the Marketplace?

- A. grant marketplace in account to role dp_team;
grant create database from share to role dp_team;
- B. grant import share on account to role dp_team;
grant create database on account to role dp_team;
- C. grant imported privileges on account to role dp_team;
grant create database on account to role dp_team;
- D. grant usage on snowflake_marketplace to role dp_team;
grant create database on account to role dp_team;

答案: B

解題說明:

Option D is the correct answer because it follows the steps described in the Snowflake documentation for importing data from the Snowflake Marketplace. The ACCOUNTADMIN role needs to grant the IMPORT SHARE privilege on the account to the DP_TEAM role, which allows the role to import data from any provider in the marketplace. The ACCOUNTADMIN role also needs to grant the CREATE DATABASE privilege on the account to the DP_TEAM role, which allows the role to create a database from a share. Option A is incorrect because there is no MARKETPLACE privilege in Snowflake. Option B is incorrect because the USAGE privilege on SNOWFLAKE_MARKETPLACE is not sufficient to import data from the marketplace. Option C is incorrect because there is no IMPORTED PRIVILEGES privilege in Snowflake.

問題 #82

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