

Free PDF 2026 Valid ADA-C01: SnowPro Advanced Administrator Latest Exam Guide



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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.

Topic 3	<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.
Topic 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.
Topic 5	<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.

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

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 the secondary database refreshes from the primary database
- C. The number of times data moves across regions and/or cloud service providers between the primary and secondary database accounts
- D. The frequency of changes to the primary database as a result of data loading or DML operations
- E. The amount of table data in the primary database that changes as a result of data loading or DML operations

Answer: D,E

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 # 65

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 invoker_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 current_role() in ('MASKED_VIEW_ROLE') then ' ***** ' else val end;

Answer: A

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 session^{4,5}. 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 # 66

Which tasks can be performed by the ORGADMIN role? (Select THREE).

- A. Create one or more accounts in the organization.
- B. Perform zero-copy cloning on account data.
- C. View usage information for all accounts in the organization.
- D. Create a reader account to share data with another organization.
- E. View a list of all regions enabled for the organization.
- F. Create secure views on application tables within the organization.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

Explanation

A user with the ORGADMIN role can perform the following tasks¹:

*Create one or more accounts in the organization.

*View a list of all regions enabled for the organization.

*View usage information for all accounts in the organization.

Option C is incorrect because creating secure views on application tables is not a function of the ORGADMIN role, but rather a function of the roles that have access to the tables and schemas within the accounts. Option E is incorrect because performing zero-copy cloning on account data is not a function of the ORGADMIN role, but rather a function of the roles that have the CLONE privilege on the objects within the accounts. Option F is incorrect because creating a reader account to share data with another organization is not a function of the ORGADMIN role, but rather a function of the roles that have the CREATE SHARE privilege on the objects within the accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 67

What information is required from the Identity Provider (IdP) to enable federated authentication in Snowflake? (Select TWO).

- A. Authentication certificate
- B. SAML response format
- C. IdP account details
- D. URL endpoint for SAML requests
- E. IdP encryption key

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

To enable federated authentication (aka SSO via SAML 2.0) in Snowflake, the integration with an Identity Provider (IdP) must be configured. This setup involves configuring external authentication via SAML, and Snowflake needs specific information from the IdP.

Required Information from IdP:

URL Endpoint for SAML Requests (B)

This is often referred to as the SSO URL or SAML 2.0 Endpoint (HTTP).

It's the URL that Snowflake redirects users to for authentication.

In Snowflake's SAML configuration, this is required as the SAML2_ISSUER or SAML2_SSO_URL.

Authentication Certificate (D)

This is the X.509 certificate issued by the IdP.

It's used by Snowflake to validate the digital signature of the SAML assertions sent by the IdP.

It ensures that the SAML response is authentic and not tampered with.

☐ Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . IdP account details

Not needed. Snowflake doesn't require credentials or internal details from the IdP. It relies on assertions sent via SAML, not stored accounts.

C . SAML response format

Snowflake adheres to SAML 2.0 standard, and expects a compliant format. There's no need to specify format explicitly - it's part of the standard protocol.

E . IdP encryption key

Not required by Snowflake. Snowflake verifies SAML assertions via signature validation, not encryption using the IdP's private key.

SnowPro Administrator Reference:

Snowflake Documentation - Federated Authentication Setup

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/security-fed-auth-use>

<https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/security-fed-auth-config>

Required IdP Metadata for Snowflake SAML Configuration:

SAML2_SSO_URL: SAML 2.0 POST binding endpoint

SAML2_X509_CERT: Public cert used to validate IdP signatures

NEW QUESTION # 68

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

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

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.

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