ADA-C01 PDF、ADA-C01シュミレーション問題集

ちなみに、JPNTest ADA-C01の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=17gEWC_ZSSZz1RSge19He9LdI6wk04nPb

多くの人はADA-C01試験は難しいと思っています。しかし、ADA-C01試験参考書を持たれば、自分の努力に加えて、きっとADA-C01試験に合格できます。ADA-C01試験参考書について、もっと詳しいことを知りたい場合、Snowflake会社のウエブサイトを訪問して頂きます。

Snowflake ADA-C01 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.

トピック 4	• 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.
トピック 5	• 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.

ADA-C01シュミレーション問題集 & ADA-C01日本語解説集

IT業界の中でたくさんの野心的な専門家がいって、IT業界の中でより一層頂上まで一歩更に近く立ちたくてSnowflakeのADA-C01試験に参加して認可を得たくて、Snowflake のADA-C01試験が難度の高いので合格率も比較的低いです。SnowflakeのADA-C01試験を申し込むのは賢明な選択で今のは競争の激しいIT業界では、絶えず自分を高めるべきです。しかし多くの選択肢があるので君はきっと悩んでいましょう。

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator 認定 ADA-C01 試験問題 (Q61-Q66):

質問 # 61
A Snowflake organization MYORG consists of two Snowflake accounts:

Account Name	Snowflake Region	Snowflake Edition
ACCOUNT1	AWS_EU_WEST_2	ENTERPRISE
ACCOUNT2	AZURE_WESTEUROPE	STANDARD

The ACCOUNT1 has a database PROD_DB and the ORGADMIN role enabled.
Management wants to have the PROD_DB database replicated to ACCOUNT2.
Are there any necessary configuration steps in ACCOUNT1 before the database replication can be configured and initiated in ACCOUNT2?

- A. USE ROLE ORGADMIN;
  SELECT SYSTEMSGLOBAL_ACCOUNT_SET_PARAMETER ('MYORG. ACCOUNT1',
  'ENABLE_ACCOUNT_DATABASE_REPLICATION', 'TRUE');
  SELECT SYSTEMSGLOBAL_ACCOUNT_SET_PARAMETER ('MYORG. ACCOUNT2',
  'ENABLE_ACCOUNT_DATABASE_REPLICATION', 'TRUE');
  USE ROLE ACCOUNTADMIN;
  ALTER DATABASE PROD DB ENABLE REPLICATION TO ACCOUNTS MYORG. ACCOUNT2;
- B. USE ROLE ORGADMIN;
  SELECT SYSTEMSGLOBAL ACCOUNT SET_PARAMETER ('MYORG. ACCOUNT1',
  'ENABLE_ACCOUNT_DATABASE_REPLICATION', 'TRUE');
  USE ROLE ACCOUNTADMIN;
  ALTER DATABASE PROD_DB ENABLE REPLICATION TO ACCOUNTS MYORG. ACCOUNT2
  IGNORE EDITION CHECK;
- C. It is not possible to replicate a database from an Enterprise edition Snowflake account to a Standard edition Snowflake account.
- D. No configuration steps are necessary in ACCOUNT1. Replicating databases across accounts within the same Snowflake organization is enabled by default.

正解：B

解説：
Explanation
According to the Snowflake documentation1, database replication across accounts within the same organization requires the following steps:
*Link the accounts in the organization using the ORGADMIN role.
*Enable account database replication for both the source and target accounts using the SYSTEM$GLOBAL_ACCOUNT_SET_PARAMETER function.
*Promote a local database to serve as the primary database and enable replication to the target accounts using the ALTER DATABASE ... ENABLE REPLICATION TO ACCOUNTS command.
*Create a secondary database in the target account using the CREATE DATABASE ... FROM SHARE command.
*Refresh the secondary database periodically using the ALTER DATABASE ... REFRESH command.
Option A is incorrect because it does not include the step of creating a secondary database in the target account. Option C is incorrect because replicating databases across accounts within the same organization is not enabled by default, but requires enabling account database replication for both the source and target accounts. Option D is incorrect because it is possible to replicate a database from an Enterprise edition Snowflake account to a Standard edition Snowflake account, as long as the IGNORE EDITION CHECK option is used in the ALTER DATABASE ... ENABLE REPLICATION TO ACCOUNTS command2.
Option B is correct because it includes all the necessary configuration steps in ACCOUNT1, except for creating a secondary database in ACCOUNT2, which can be done after the replication is enabled.

質問 # 62
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 30 days and the schemas 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 primary database to 60 days.
- D. Set the data retention policy on the secondary database to 60 days.

正解：D

解説：
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.

質問 # 63
An Administrator loads data into a staging table every day. Once loaded, users from several different departments perform transformations on the data and load it into different production tables.
How should the staging table be created and used to MINIMIZE storage costs and MAXIMIZE performance?

- A. Create it as a transient table with a retention time of 0 days.
- B. Create it as a temporary table with a retention time of 0 days.
- C. Create it as a permanent table with a retention time of 0 days.

- D. Create it as an external table, which will not incur Time Travel costs.

正解：A

解説：
According to the Snowflake documentation1, a transient table is a type of table that does not support Time Travel or Fail-safe, which means that it does not incur any storage costs for maintaining historical versions of the data or backups for disaster recovery. A transient table can be dropped at any time, and the data is not recoverable. A transient table can also have a retention time of 0 days, which means that the data is deleted immediately after the table is dropped or truncated. Therefore, creating the staging table as a transient table with a retention time of 0 days can minimize the storage costs and maximize the performance, as the data is only loaded and transformed once, and then deleted after the production tables are populated. Option A is incorrect because creating the staging table as an external table, which references data files stored in a cloud storage location, can incur additional costs and complexity for data transfer and synchronization, and may not provide the best performance for data loading and transformation. Option C is incorrect because creating the staging table as a temporary table, which is automatically dropped when the session ends or the user logs out, can cause data loss or inconsistency if the session is interrupted or terminated before the production tables are populated. Option D is incorrect because creating the staging table as a permanent table, which supports Time Travel and Fail-safe, can incur additional storage costs for maintaining historical versions of the data and backups for disaster recovery, and may not provide the best performance for data loading and transformation.

質問 # 64
What are characteristics of Dynamic Data Masking? (Select TWO).

- A. The role that creates the masking policy will always see unmasked data in query results.
- B. A masking policy can be applied to the VALUE column of an external table.
- C. A single masking policy can be applied to columns with different data types.
- D. A single masking policy can be applied to columns in different tables.
- E. A masking policy that is currently set on a table can be dropped.

正解：C、D

解説：
According to the Using Dynamic Data Masking documentation, Dynamic Data Masking is a feature that allows you to alter sections of data in table and view columns at query time using a predefined masking strategy. The following are some of the characteristics of Dynamic Data Masking:
* A single masking policy can be applied to columns in different tables. This means that you can write a policy once and have it apply to thousands of columns across databases and schemas.
* A single masking policy can be applied to columns with different data types. This means that you can use the same masking strategy for columns that store different kinds of data, such as strings, numbers, dates, etc.
* A masking policy that is currently set on a table can be dropped. This means that you can remove the masking policy from the table and restore the original data visibility.
* A masking policy can be applied to the VALUE column of an external table. This means that you can mask data that is stored in an external stage and queried through an external table.
* The role that creates the masking policy will always see unmasked data in query results. This is not true, as the masking policy can also apply to the creator role depending on the execution context conditions defined in the policy. For example, if the policy specifies that only users with a certain custom entitlement can see the unmasked data, then the creator role will also need to have that entitlement to see the unmasked data.

質問 # 65
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Company A uses Snowflake to manage audio files of call recordings. Company A hired Company B, who also uses Snowflake, to transcribe the audio files for further analysis.
Company A's Administrator created a share.
What object should be added to the share to allow Company B access to the files?

- A. A secure view with a column for pre-signed URLs.
- B. A secure view with a column for file URLs.
- C. A secure view with a column for the stage name and a column for the file path.
- D. A secure view with a column for METADATA$FILENAME.

正解：A

解説：
Explanation
According to the Snowflake documentation1, pre-signed URLs are required to access external files in a share.
A secure view can be used to generate pre-signed URLs for the audio files stored in an external stage and expose them to the consumer account. Option A is incorrect because file URLs alone are not sufficient to access external files in a share. Option C is incorrect because METADATA$FILENAME only returns the file name, not the full path or URL. Option D is incorrect because the stage name and file path are not enough to generate pre-signed URLs.

質問 # 66
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関連する研究資料によって、SnowflakeのADA-C01認定試験は非常に難しいです。でも、心配することはないですよ。JPNTestがありますから。JPNTestには豊富な経験を持っているIT業種の専門家が組み立てられた団体があって、彼らは長年の研究をして、最も先進的なSnowflakeのADA-C01試験トレーニング資料を作成しました。資料は問題集と解答が含まれています。JPNTestはあなたが試験に合格するために一番適用なソースサイトです。JPNTestのSnowflakeのADA-C01試験トレーニング資料を選んだら、あなたの試験に大きなヘルプをもたらせます。

ADA-C01シュミレーション問題集: https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/ADA-C01-mondaishu

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