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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 23

A Snowflake customer is experiencing higher costs than anticipated while migrating their data warehouse workloads from on-premises to Snowflake. The migration workloads have been deployed on a single warehouse and are characterized by a large number of small INSERTs rather than bulk loading of large extracts. That single warehouse has been configured as a single cluster, 2XL because there are many parallel INSERTs that are scheduled during nightly loads.

How can the Administrator reduce the costs, while minimizing the overall load times, for migrating data warehouse history?

- A. The INSERTS should be converted to several tables to avoid contention on large tables that slows down query processing.
- B. There should be another 2XL warehouse deployed to handle a portion of the load queries.
- C. The 2XL warehouse should be changed to 4XL to increase the number of threads available for parallel load queries.
- **D. The warehouse should be kept as a SMALL or XSMALL and configured as a multi-cluster warehouse to handle the parallel load queries.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake Warehouse Cost Optimization blog post, one of the strategies to reduce the cost of running a warehouse is to use a multi-cluster warehouse with auto-scaling enabled. This allows the warehouse to automatically adjust the number of clusters based on the concurrency demand and the queue size. A multi-cluster warehouse can also be configured with a minimum and maximum number of clusters, as well as a scaling policy to control the scaling behavior. This way, the warehouse can handle the parallel load queries efficiently without wasting resources or credits. The blog post also suggests using a smaller warehouse size, such as SMALL or XSMALL, for loading data, as it can perform better than a larger warehouse size for small INSERTs. Therefore, the best option to reduce the costs while minimizing the overall load times for migrating data warehouse history is to keep the warehouse as a SMALL or XSMALL and configure it as a multi-cluster warehouse to handle the parallel load queries. The other options are incorrect because:

*A. Deploying another 2XL warehouse to handle a portion of the load queries will not reduce the costs, but increase them. It will also introduce complexity and potential inconsistency in managing the data loading process across multiple warehouses.

*B. Changing the 2XL warehouse to 4XL will not reduce the costs, but increase them. It will also provide more compute resources than needed for small INSERTs, which are not CPU-intensive but I/O-intensive.

*D. Converting the INSERTs to several tables will not reduce the costs, but increase them. It will also create unnecessary data duplication and fragmentation, which will affect the query performance and data quality.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

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.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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 primary database to 60 days.
- C. Set the data retention policy on the schemas in the secondary database to 60 days.
- **D. Set the data retention policy on the secondary database to 60 days.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 # 26

What access control policy will be put into place when future grants are assigned to both database and schema objects?

- **A. Schema privileges will take precedence over database privileges.**
- B. An access policy combining both the database object and the schema object will be used, with the most restrictive policy taking precedence.
- C. Database privileges will take precedence over schema privileges.
- D. An access policy combining both the database object and the schema object will be used, with the most permissive policy taking precedence.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

When future grants are defined on the same object type for a database and a schema in the same database, the schema-level grants take precedence over the database level grants, and the database level grants are ignored⁴.

This behavior applies to privileges on future objects granted to one role or different roles⁴. Future grants allow defining an initial set of privileges to grant on new (i.e. future) objects of a certain type in a database or a schema³. As soon as the new objects are created inside the database or schema, the predefined set of privileges are assigned to the object automatically without any manual intervention³.

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