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**[2026] Snowflake ADA-C01 Questions: Tips to Get Results Effortlessly**

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## Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

### NEW QUESTION # 71

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 permanent table with a retention time of 0 days.
- B. Create it as an external table, which will not incur Time Travel costs.

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation<sup>1</sup>, 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.

## NEW QUESTION # 72

What roles or security privileges will allow a consumer account to request and get data from the Data Exchange? (Select TWO).

- A. IMPORT PRIVILEGES and SHARED DATABASE
- B. SECURITYADMIN
- C. IMPORT SHARE and CREATE DATABASE
- D. SYSADMIN
- E. ACCOUNTADMIN

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Accessing a Data Exchange documentation, a consumer account can request and get data from the Data Exchange using either the ACCOUNTADMIN role or a role with the IMPORT SHARE and CREATE DATABASE privileges. The ACCOUNTADMIN role is the top-level role that has all privileges on all objects in the account, including the ability to request and get data from the Data Exchange. A role with the IMPORT SHARE and CREATE DATABASE privileges can also request and get data from the Data Exchange, as these are the minimum privileges required to create a database from a share. The other options are incorrect because:

\*A. The SYSADMIN role does not have the privilege to request and get data from the Data Exchange, unless it is also granted the IMPORT SHARE and CREATE DATABASE privileges. The SYSADMIN role is a pre-defined role that has all privileges on all objects in the account, except for the privileges reserved for the ACCOUNTADMIN role, such as managing users, roles, and shares.

\*B. The SECURITYADMIN role does not have the privilege to request and get data from the Data Exchange, unless it is also granted the IMPORT SHARE and CREATE DATABASE privileges. The SECURITYADMIN role is a pre-defined role that has the privilege to manage security objects in the account, such as network policies, encryption keys, and security integrations, but not data objects, such as databases, schemas, and tables.

\*E. The IMPORT PRIVILEGES and SHARED DATABASE are not valid privileges in Snowflake. The correct privilege names are IMPORT SHARE and CREATE DATABASE, as explained above.

## NEW QUESTION # 73

An Administrator needs to create a sample of the table LINEITEM. The sample should not be repeatable and the sampling function should take the data by blocks of rows.

What select command will generate a sample of 20% of the table?

- A. select \* from LINEITEM sample system (20);
- B. select \* from LINEITEM tablesample block (20 rows);
- C. select \* from LINEITEM sample bernoulli (20);
- D. select \* from LINEITEM tablesample system (20) seed (1);

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

This command will generate a sample of 20% of the table by using the SYSTEM (or BLOCK) sampling method, which selects each block of rows with a probability of 20/100. This method is suitable for taking data by blocks of rows, as the question requires.

According to the Snowflake documentation, "SYSTEM (or BLOCK): Includes each block of rows with a probability of p/100.

Similar to flipping a weighted coin for each block of rows. This method does not support fixed-size sampling." The other options are either incorrect or do not meet the requirements of the question. Option A uses the BERNOULLI (or ROW) sampling method, which selects each row with a probability of 20/100, but does not take data by blocks of rows. Option C uses the BLOCK sampling method, but specifies a fixed number of rows (20) instead of a percentage (20%).

Option D uses the SYSTEM sampling method, but specifies a seed value (1), which makes the sampling repeatable, contrary to the question.

#### NEW QUESTION # 74

What are the requirements when creating a new account within an organization in Snowflake? (Select TWO).

- A. The account requires at least one ORGADMIN role within one of the organization's accounts.
- B. The account name must be unique among all Snowflake customers.
- C. The account name is immutable and cannot be changed.
- **D. The account name must be unique within the organization.**
- **E. The account name must be specified when the account is created.**

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

According to the CREATE ACCOUNT documentation, the account name must be specified when the account is created, and it must be unique within an organization, regardless of which Snowflake Region the account is in. The other options are incorrect because:

\* The account does not require at least one ORGADMIN role within one of the organization's accounts. The account can be created by an organization administrator (i.e. a user with the ORGADMIN role) through the web interface or using SQL, but the new account does not inherit the ORGADMIN role from the existing account. The new account will have its own set of users, roles, databases, and warehouses.

\* The account name is not immutable and can be changed. The account name can be modified by contacting Snowflake Support and requesting a name change. However, changing the account name may affect some features that depend on the account name, such as SSO or SCIM.

\* The account name does not need to be unique among all Snowflake customers. The account name only needs to be unique within the organization, as the account URL also includes the region and cloud platform information. For example, two accounts with the same name can exist in different regions or cloud platforms, such as myaccount.us-east-1.snowflakecomputing.com and myaccount.eu-west-1.aws.snowflakecomputing.com.

#### NEW QUESTION # 75

A company enabled replication between accounts and is ready to replicate data across regions in the same cloud service provider.

The primary database object is : PROD\_AWS\_EAST. Location : AWS\_EAST

The secondary database object is : PROD\_AWS\_WEST. Location : AWS\_WEST

What command and account location is needed to refresh the data?

- A. Location : AWS\_EAST  
Command : REFRESH DATABASE PROD\_AWS\_WEST REFRESH;
- B. Location : AWS\_WEST  
Command : ALTER DATABASE PROD AWS WEST REFRESH;
- C. Location : AWS\_EAST  
Command: ALTER DATABASE PROD\_AWS\_WEST REFRESH;
- **D. Location : AWS\_WEST  
Command : REFRESH DATABASE PROD\_AWS WEST REFRESH;**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The REFRESH DATABASE command is used to refresh a secondary database with the latest data and metadata from the primary database1. The command must be executed in the target account where the secondary database resides2. Therefore, the answer is A, as the location is AWS\_WEST and the command is REFRESH DATABASE PROD\_AWS\_WEST REFRESH. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong location, the wrong command, or the wrong database name.

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