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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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 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.
Topic 5	• 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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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
What roles can be used to create network policies within Snowflake accounts? (Select THREE).

- A. Any role with the global permission of CREATE NETWORK POLICY
- B. SECURITYADMIN
- C. ACCOUNTADMIN
- D. ORGADMIN
- E. Any role that owns the database where the network policy is created
- F. SYSADMIN

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
Network policies are used to restrict access to the Snowflake service and internal stages based on user IP address1. To create network policies, a role must have the global permission of CREATE NETWORK POLICY2. By default, the system-defined roles of SECURITYADMIN and ACCOUNTADMIN have this permission3. However, any other role can be granted this permission by an administrator4. Therefore, the answer is B, C, and E. The other options are incorrect because SYSADMIN and ORGADMIN do not have the CREATE NETWORK POLICY permission by default3, and network policies are not tied to specific databases5.

NEW QUESTION # 80
The following SQL command was executed:
Use role SECURITYADMIN;
Grant ownership
On future tables
In schema PROD. WORKING
To role PROD_WORKING_OWNER;
Grant role PROD_WORKING_OWNER to role SYSADMIN;
Use role ACCOUNTADMIN;

Create table PROD.WORKING.XYZ (value number) ;
Which role(s) can alter or drop table XYZ?

- A. PROD_WORKING_OWNER, ACCOUNTADMIN, and SYSADMIN can alter or drop table XYZ.
- B. Only the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role can alter or drop table XYZ.
- C. Because ACCOUNTADMIN created the table, only the ACCOUNTADMIN role can alter or drop table XYZ.
- D. SECURITYADMIN, SYSADMIN, and ACCOUNTADMIN can alter or drop table XYZ.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the GRANT OWNERSHIP documentation, the ownership privilege grants full control over the table and can only be held by one role at a time. However, the current owner can also grant the ownership privilege to another role, which transfers the ownership to the new role. In this case, the SECURITYADMIN role granted the ownership privilege on future tables in the PROD.WORKING schema to the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role. This means that any table created in that schema after the grant statement will be owned by the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role. Therefore, the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role can alter or drop table XYZ, which was created by the ACCOUNTADMIN role in the PROD.WORKING schema. Additionally, the ACCOUNTADMIN role can also alter or drop table XYZ, because it is the top-level role that has all privileges on all objects in the account. Furthermore, the SYSADMIN role can also alter or drop table XYZ, because it was granted the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role by the SECURITYADMIN role. The SYSADMIN role can activate the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role and inherit its privileges, including the ownership privilege on table XYZ. The SECURITYADMIN role cannot alter or drop table XYZ, because it does not have the ownership privilege on the table, nor does it have the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role.

NEW QUESTION # 81

A retailer uses a TRANSACTIONS table (100M rows, 1.2 TB) that has been clustered by the STORE_ID column (varchar(50)). The vast majority of analyses on this table are grouped by STORE_ID to look at store performance.
There are 1000 stores operated by the retailer but most sales come from only 20 stores. The Administrator notes that most queries are currently experiencing poor pruning, with large amounts of bytes processed by even simple queries.
Why is this occurring?

- A. Sales across stores are not uniformly distributed.
- B. The STORE_ID should be numeric.
- C. The table is not big enough to take advantage of the clustering key.
- D. The cardinality of the stores to transaction count ratio is too low to use the STORE_ID as a clustering key.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the Snowflake documentation1, clustering keys are most effective when the data is evenly distributed across the key values. If the data is skewed, such as in this case where most sales come from only 20 stores out of 1000, then the micro-partitions will not be well-clustered and the pruning will be poor. This means that more bytes will be scanned by queries, even if they filter by STORE_ID. Option A is incorrect because the data type of the clustering key does not affect the pruning. Option B is incorrect because the table is large enough to benefit from clustering, if the data was more balanced. Option D is incorrect because the cardinality of the clustering key is not relevant for pruning, as long as the key values are distinct.
1: Considerations for Choosing Clustering for a Table | Snowflake Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 82

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. It is not possible to replicate a database from an Enterprise edition Snowflake account to a Standard edition Snowflake account.
- B. No configuration steps are necessary in ACCOUNT1. Replicating databases across accounts within the same Snowflake organization is enabled by default.
- C. 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;
- D. 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;

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 83
What are characteristics of data replication in Snowflake? (Select THREE).

- A. Replication can only occur within the same cloud provider.
- B. Databases created from shares can be replicated.
- C. The ALTER DATABASE ... ENABLE REPLICATION TO ACCOUNTS command must be issued from the primary account.
- D. Users can have unlimited primary databases and they can be replicated to an unlimited number of accounts if all accounts are within the same organization.
- E. Users must be granted REPLICATIONADMIN privileges in order to enable replication.
- F. To start replication run the ALTER DATABASE ... REFRESH command on the account where the secondary database resides.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
* Option A is correct because the ALTER DATABASE ... ENABLE REPLICATION TO ACCOUNTS command must be issued from the primary account that owns the database to be replicated1.
* Option B is incorrect because users must be granted REPLICATIONGRANTER privileges in order to enable replication1.
* Option C is incorrect because to start replication, the ALTER DATABASE ... REFRESH command must be run on the primary database, not the secondary database1.

* Option D is incorrect because replication can occur across different cloud providers, as well as across regions2.
* Option E is correct because databases created from shares can be replicated, as long as the share is active and the database is not dropped or altered1.
* Option F is correct because users can have unlimited primary databases and they can be replicated to an unlimited number of accounts if all accounts are within the same organization1.

NEW QUESTION # 84

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