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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Snowflake Security, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), and User Administration • Disaster Recovery, Backup, and Data Replication
Topic 2	• Set up and manage network and private connectivity • Given a scenario, manage Snowflake Time Travel and Fail-safe
Topic 3	• Given a scenario, manage databases, tables, and views • Manage organizations and access control
Topic 4	• Implement and manage data governance in Snowflake • Data Sharing, Data Exchange, and Snowflake Marketplace
Topic 5	• Interpret and make recommendations for data clustering • Manage DML locking and concurrency in Snowflake

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59
A Snowflake Administrator needs to set up Time Travel for a presentation area that includes facts and dimensions tables, and receives a lot of meaningless and erroneous IoT data. Time Travel is being used as a component of the company's data quality process in which the ingestion pipeline should revert to a known quality data state if any anomalies are detected in the latest load. Data from the past 30 days may have to be retrieved because of latencies in the data acquisition process.
According to best practices, how should these requirements be met? (Select TWO).

- A. Only TRANSIENT tables should be used to ensure referential integrity between the fact and dimension tables.
- B. Related data should not be placed together in the same schema. Facts and dimension tables should each have their own schemas.
- C. The fact and dimension tables should be cloned together using the same Time Travel options to reduce potential referential integrity issues with the restored data.
- D. The fact and dimension tables should have the same DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_ DAYS.
- E. The DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS should be kept at the account level and never used for lower level containers (databases and schemas).

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the Understanding & Using Time Travel documentation, Time Travel is a feature that allows you to query, clone, and restore historical data in tables, schemas, and databases for up to 90 days. To meet the requirements of the scenario, the following best practices should be followed:
*The fact and dimension tables should have the same DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS. This parameter specifies the number of days for which the historical data is preserved and can be accessed by Time Travel. To ensure that the fact and dimension tables can be reverted to a consistent state in case of any anomalies in the latest load, they should have the same retention period. Otherwise, some tables may lose their historical data before others, resulting in data inconsistency and quality issues.
*The fact and dimension tables should be cloned together using the same Time Travel options to reduce potential referential integrity issues with the restored data. Cloning is a way of creating a copy of an object (table, schema, or database) at a specific point in time using Time Travel. To ensure that the fact and dimension tables are cloned with the same data set, they should be cloned together using the same AT or BEFORE clause. This will avoid any referential integrity issues that may arise from cloning tables at different points in time.
The other options are incorrect because:
*Related data should not be placed together in the same schema. Facts and dimension tables should each have their own schemas. This is not a best practice for Time Travel, as it does not affect the ability to query, clone, or restore historical data. However, it may be a good practice for data modeling and organization, depending on the use case and design principles.
*The DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS should be kept at the account level and never used for lower level containers (databases and schemas). This is not a best practice for Time Travel, as it limits the flexibility and granularity of setting the retention period for different objects. The retention period can be set at the account, database, schema, or table level, and the most specific setting overrides the more general ones. This allows for customizing the retention period based on the data needs and characteristics of each object.
*Only TRANSIENT tables should be used to ensure referential integrity between the fact and dimension tables. This is not a best practice for Time Travel, as it does not affect the referential integrity between the tables. Transient tables are tables that do not have a Fail-safe period, which means that they cannot be recovered by Snowflake after the retention period ends. However, they still support Time Travel within the retention period, and can be queried, cloned, and restored like permanent tables. The choice of table type depends on the data durability and availability requirements, not on the referential integrity.

NEW QUESTION # 60

A data provider wants to share data from multiple databases with a data consumer account.
How can this be accomplished?

- A. The data provider needs to create a secure view and must grant the REFERENCE_USAGE privilege on the database where the secure view is created.
- B. The data provider needs to create a secure view and grant the REFERENCE_USAGE privilege to a database role to include objects from multiple databases in a share
- C. The data provider needs to create a secure view and grant the REFERENCE_USAGE privilege on each database referenced by the secure view.
- D. The data provider needs to create a secure view and grant the USAGE privilege on each database referenced by the secure view.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer because it follows the steps described in the Snowflake documentation for sharing data from multiple databases using secure views. The data provider needs to grant the REFERENCE_USAGE privilege on each database that contains objects referenced by the secure view, and the USAGE privilege only on the database where the secure view is created. Option A is incorrect because it grants the USAGE privilege instead of the REFERENCE_USAGE privilege. Option C is incorrect because it grants the REFERENCE_USAGE privilege to a database role, which is not supported. Option D is incorrect because it grants the REFERENCE_USAGE privilege on the wrong database.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
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 # 62

A team is provisioning new lower environments from the production database using cloning. All production objects and references reside in the database, and do not have external references.
What set of object references needs to be re-pointed before granting access for usage?

- A. There are no object references that need to be re-pointed
- B. Sequences, storage integrations, views, secure views, and materialized views
- C. Sequences, views, secure views, and materialized views
- D. Sequences, views, and secure views

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the Snowflake documentation1, when an object in a schema is cloned, any future grants defined for this object type in the schema are applied to the cloned object unless the COPY GRANTS option is specified in the CREATE statement for the clone operation. However, some objects may still reference the source object or external objects after cloning, which may cause issues with access or functionality. These objects include:
*Sequences: If a table column references a sequence that generates default values, the cloned table may reference the source or cloned sequence, depending on where the sequence is defined. To avoid conflicts, the sequence reference should be re-pointed to the desired sequence using the ALTER TABLE command2.
*Storage integrations: If a stage or a table references a storage integration, the cloned object may still reference the source storage integration, which may not be accessible or valid in the new environment. To avoid errors, the storage integration reference should be re-pointed to the desired storage integration using the ALTER STAGE or ALTER TABLE command34.
*Views, secure views, and materialized views: If a view references another view or table, the cloned view may still reference the source object, which may not be accessible or valid in the new environment. To avoid errors, the view reference should be re-pointed to the desired object using the CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW command5.
1: Cloning Considerations | Snowflake Documentation 2: [ALTER TABLE | Snowflake Documentation] 3:
[ALTER STAGE | Snowflake Documentation] 4: [ALTER TABLE | Snowflake Documentation] 5: [CREATE VIEW | Snowflake Documentation]

NEW QUESTION # 63
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. Because ACCOUNTADMIN created the table, only the ACCOUNTADMIN role can alter or drop table XYZ.
- B. SECURITYADMIN, SYSADMIN, and ACCOUNTADMIN can alter or drop table XYZ.
- C. PROD_WORKING_OWNER, ACCOUNTADMIN, and SYSADMIN can alter or drop table XYZ.
- D. Only the PROD_WORKING_OWNER role can alter or drop table XYZ.

Answer: C

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 # 64
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