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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Implement and manage data governance in Snowflake • Data Sharing, Data Exchange, and Snowflake Marketplace
Topic 2	• Snowflake Security, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), and User Administration • Disaster Recovery, Backup, and Data Replication
Topic 3	• Given a scenario, configure access controls • Set up and manage security administration and authorization
Topic 4	• Interpret and make recommendations for data clustering • Manage DML locking and concurrency in Snowflake
Topic 5	• Set up and manage network and private connectivity • Given a scenario, manage Snowflake Time Travel and Fail-safe
Topic 6	• Given a scenario, manage databases, tables, and views • Manage organizations and access control

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which function is the role SECURITYADMIN responsible for that is not granted to role USERADMIN?

- **A. Manage system grants**
- B. Reset a Snowflake user's password
- C. Create new roles
- D. Create new users

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, the SECURITYADMIN role is responsible for managing all grants on objects in the account, including system grants. The USERADMIN role can only create and manage users and roles, but not grant privileges on other objects. Therefore, the function that is unique to the SECURITYADMIN role is to manage system grants. Option A is incorrect because both roles can reset a user's password. Option C is incorrect because both roles can create new users. Option D is incorrect because both roles can create new roles.

NEW QUESTION # 44

A company has many users in the role ANALYST who routinely query Snowflake through a reporting tool.

The Administrator has noticed that the ANALYST users keep two

small clusters busy all of the time, and occasionally they need three or four clusters of that size.

Based on this scenario, how should the Administrator set up a virtual warehouse to MOST efficiently support this group of users?

- A. Create four virtual warehouses (sized Small through XL) and set them to auto-suspend and auto-resume. Have users in the ANALYST role select the appropriate warehouse based on how many queries are being run.
- **B. Create a multi-cluster warehouse with MIN_CLUSTERS set to 2. Set the warehouse to auto-resume and auto-suspend, and give USAGE privileges to the ANALYST role. Allow the warehouse to auto-scale.**
- C. Create a standard X-Large warehouse, which is equivalent to four small clusters. Set the warehouse to auto-resume and auto-suspend, and give USAGE privileges to the ANALYST role.
- D. Create a multi-cluster warehouse with MIN_CLUSTERS set to 1. Give MANAGE privileges to the ANALYST role so this group can start and stop the warehouse, and increase the number of clusters as needed.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, a multi-cluster warehouse is a virtual warehouse that consists of multiple clusters of compute resources that can scale up or down automatically to handle the concurrency and performance needs of the queries submitted to the warehouse. A multi-cluster warehouse has a minimum and maximum number of clusters that can be specified by the administrator. Option B is the most efficient way to support the group of users, as it allows the administrator to create a multi-cluster warehouse with MIN_CLUSTERS set to 2, which means that the warehouse will always have two clusters running to handle the standard workload. The warehouse can also auto-scale up to the maximum number of clusters (which can be set according to the peak workload) when there is a spike in demand, and then scale down when the demand decreases. The warehouse can also auto-resume and auto-suspend, which means that the warehouse will automatically start when a query is submitted and automatically stop after a period of inactivity. The administrator can also give USAGE privileges to the ANALYST role, which means that the users

can use the warehouse to execute queries and load data, but not modify or operate the warehouse. Option A is not efficient, as it requires the users to manually start and stop the warehouse, and increase the number of clusters as needed, which can be time-consuming and error-prone. Option C is not efficient, as it creates a standard X-Large warehouse, which is equivalent to four small clusters, which may be more than needed for the standard workload, and may not be enough for the peak workload. Option D is not efficient, as it creates four virtual warehouses of different sizes, which can be confusing and cumbersome for the users to select the appropriate warehouse based on how many queries are being run, and may also result in wasted resources and costs.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which commands can be performed by a user with the ORGADMIN role but not the ACCOUNTADMIN role? (Select TWO).

- A. GRANT ROLE ORGADMIN TO USER <username>;
- **B. SHOW ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTS;**
- C. SHOW REGIONS;
- **D. SELECT SYSTEM\$GLOBAL_ACCOUNT_SET_PARAMETER (**
- E. SHOW USERS;

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

```
'ACCOUNT LOCATOR',  
'ENABLE ACCOUNT DATABASE_REPLICATION',  
'true'  
);
```

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, the ORGADMIN role is a special system role that is responsible for managing operations at the organization level, such as creating and viewing accounts, enabling database replication, and setting global account parameters. The ACCOUNTADMIN role is a system role that is responsible for managing operations at the account level, such as creating and managing users, roles, warehouses, databases, and shares. Therefore, the commands that can be performed by the ORGADMIN role but not the ACCOUNTADMIN role are:

* SHOW ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTS: This command lists all the accounts in the organization and their properties, such as region, edition, and status². The ACCOUNTADMIN role can only show the current account and its properties using the SHOW ACCOUNTS command³.

* SELECT SYSTEM\$GLOBAL_ACCOUNT_SET_PARAMETER: This function sets a global account parameter for an account in the organization, such as enabling account database replication⁴. The ACCOUNTADMIN role can only set local account parameters using the ALTER ACCOUNT command.

Option A is incorrect because the SHOW REGIONS command can be executed by any role, not just the ORGADMIN role.

Option B is incorrect because the SHOW USERS command can be executed by the ACCOUNTADMIN role, as well as any role that has been granted the MONITOR privilege on the account. Option D is incorrect because the GRANT ROLE ORGADMIN TO USER <username> command can be executed by the ACCOUNTADMIN role, as well as any role that has been granted the ORGADMIN role¹.

NEW QUESTION # 46

A user with the proper role issues the following commands when setting up and activating network policies:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE NETWORK POLICY foo_policy  
ALLOWED_IP_LIST = ( '1.1.1.0/24', '2.2.2.0/24' , '3.3. 3. 0/24' )  
BLOCKED_IP_LIST = ( '1.1.1.1' )  
COMMENT = 'Account level policy';  
ALTER ACCOUNT SET NETWORK_POLICY=FOO_POLICY;  
CREATE OR REPLACE NETWORK POLICY bar_policy  
ALLOWED_IP_LIST = ('3.3.3.0/24')  
BLOCKED_IP_LIST = ('3.3.3.10')  
COMMENT = 'user level policy';  
ALTER USER user1 SET NETWORK_POLICY=BAR_POLICY;
```

Afterwards, user1 attempts to log in to Snowflake from IP address 3.3.3.10.

Will the login be successful?

- A. No, because 3.3.3.10 is not found in the ALLOWED_IP_LIST of foo_policy.
- **B. No, because 3.3.3.10 is found in the BLOCKED_IP_LIST of bar_policy.**

- C. Yes, because 3.3.3.10 is found in the ALLOWED_IP_LIST of foo_policy.
- D. Yes, because 3.3.3.10 is found in the ALLOWED_IP_LIST of bar_policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, network policies are a feature that allows restricting access to your account based on user IP address. A network policy can be applied to an account, a user, or a security integration, and can specify a list of allowed IP addresses and a list of blocked IP addresses. If there are network policies applied to more than one of these, the most specific network policy overrides more general network policies. In this case, the user1 has a network policy (bar_policy) applied to them, which overrides the account-level network policy (foo_policy). The bar_policy allows access only from the IP range 3.3.3.0/24, and blocks access from the IP address 3.3.3.10. Therefore, the user1 will not be able to log in to Snowflake from IP address 3.3.3.10, as it is found in the BLOCKED_IP_LIST of bar_policy. Option A is incorrect because the ALLOWED_IP_LIST of bar_policy does not override the BLOCKED_IP_LIST of bar_policy. Option C is incorrect because the ALLOWED_IP_LIST of foo_policy does not apply to user1, as it is overridden by the user-level network policy. Option D is incorrect because the ALLOWED_IP_LIST of foo_policy does not matter, as it is overridden by the user-level network policy.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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 grant the USAGE privilege on each database referenced by the secure view.
- B. The data provider needs to create a secure view and grant the REFERENCE_USAGE privilege on each database referenced by the secure view.
- C. 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.
- D. 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

Answer: B

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 # 48

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