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Snowflake ADA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Given a scenario, manage databases, tables, and viewsManage organizations and access control
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Given a scenario, configure access controlsSet up and manage security administration and authorization
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Set up and manage network and private connectivityGiven a scenario, manage Snowflake Time Travel and Fail-safe
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implement and manage data governance in SnowflakeData Sharing, Data Exchange, and Snowflake Marketplace

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Instant ADA-C01 Access & Detail ADA-C01 Explanation

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced Administrator Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

A Snowflake Administrator is investigating why a query is not re-using the persisted result cache.

The Administrator found the two relevant queries from the SNOWFLAKE. ACCOUNT_USAGE. QUERY_HISTORY view:

START_TIME	USER_NAME	ROLE_NAME	WAREHOUSE_NAME	QUERY_TEXT	...	EXECUTION_STATUS	BYTES_SCANNED	QUERY_ID
1 2022-11-30 01:49:09.124 -0800	USER1	A	WH_FINANCE	SELECT * FROM DB.S1.T1 WHERE CREATE_DATE > CURRENT_DATE() AND LAST_MODIFIED < CURRENT_TIMESTAMP();	SUCCESS	2,048	01a8a70d-3201-6ab7-0000-e125001	
2 2022-11-30 01:49:19.442 -0800	USER1	B	WH_PROD	SELECT * FROM DB.S1.T1 WHERE CREATE_DATE > CURRENT_DATE() AND LAST_MODIFIED < CURRENT_TIMESTAMP();	SUCCESS	2,048	01a8a70d-3201-6a89-0000-e125001	

Why is the second query re-scanning micro-partitions instead of using the first query's persisted result cache?

- A. The queries are executed with two different virtual warehouses.
- B. The second query includes a CURRENT_DATE() function.
- C. The second query includes a CURRENT_TIMESTAMP() function.**
- D. The queries are executed with two different roles.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The inclusion of the CURRENT_TIMESTAMP() function in the second query prevents it from re-using the first query's persisted result cache because this function makes each execution unique due to the constantly changing timestamp. According to the Snowflake documentation, "The query does not include non-reusable functions, which return different results for successive runs of the same query. UUID_STRING, RANDOM, and RANDSTR are good examples of non-reusable functions." The CURRENT_TIMESTAMP() function is another example of a non-reusable function, as it returns the current date and time at the start of query execution, which varies for each run. Therefore, the second query is not identical to the first query, and the result cache is not reused. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant to the question. Option B is incorrect, as the CURRENT_DATE() function is a reusable function, as it returns the same value for all queries executed within the same day. Option C is irrelevant, as the virtual warehouse used to execute the query does not affect the result cache reuse. Option D is also irrelevant, as the role used to execute the query does not affect the result cache reuse, as long as the role has the necessary access privileges for all the tables used in the query.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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 secondary database to 60 days.**
- B. Set the data retention policy on the primary database to 30 days and the schemas to 60 days.
- C. Set the data retention policy on the primary database to 60 days.
- D. Set the data retention policy on the schemas in the secondary database to 60 days.

Answer: A

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 # 23

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

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 command³.

*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 # 24

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the Snowflake documentation¹, 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 # 25

An Administrator has a user who needs to be able to suspend and resume a task based on the current virtual warehouse load, but this user should not be able to modify the task or start a new run.

What privileges should be granted to the user to meet these requirements? (Select TWO).

- A. OWNERSHIP on the task
- B. OPERATE on the task
- C. EXECUTE TASK on the task
- D. OWNERSHIP on the database and schema containing the task
- E. USAGE on the database and schema containing the task

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 26

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