Vendor: Snowflake

Exam Code: ADA-C01

Exam Name: Snowflake Certified SnowPro Advanced - Administrator

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
What role or roles should be used to properly create the object required to setup OAuth 2.0 integration?

A. Any role with GRANT USAGE on SECURITY INTEGRATION
B. ACCOUNTADMIN and SYSADMIN
C. ACCOUNTADMIN and SECURITYADMIN
D. ACCOUNTADMIN only

Answer: D
Explanation:
According to the Using OAuth 2.0 with Snowflake - Blog, only the ACCOUNTADMIN role can create and manage integrations, so an administrator must assume that role when creating a security integration for OAuth. The other roles do not have the necessary privileges to create the object required to setup OAuth 2.0 integration.

QUESTION 2
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:
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.

QUESTION 3
What are the requirements when creating a new account within an organization in Snowflake? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CE
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.

QUESTION 4
A Snowflake customer is experiencing higher costs than anticipated while migrating their data warehouse workloads from on-premises to Snowflake. The migration workloads have been deployed on a single warehouse and are characterized by a large number of small INSERTs rather than bulk loading of large extracts. That single warehouse has been configured as a single cluster, 2XL because there are many parallel INSERTs that are scheduled during nightly loads.

How can the Administrator reduce the costs, while minimizing the overall load times, for migrating data warehouse history?

A. There should be another 2XL warehouse deployed to handle a portion of the load queries.
B. The 2XL warehouse should be changed to 4XL to increase the number of threads available for parallel load queries.
C. The warehouse should be kept as a SMALL or XSMALL and configured as a multi-cluster warehouse to handle the parallel load queries.
D. The INSERTS should be converted to several tables to avoid contention on large tables that slows down query processing.

Answer: C
Explanation:
According to the Snowflake Warehouse Cost Optimization blog post, one of the strategies to reduce the cost of running a warehouse is to use a multi-cluster warehouse with auto-scaling enabled. This allows the warehouse to automatically adjust the number of clusters based on the concurrency demand and the queue size. A multi-cluster warehouse can also be configured with a minimum and maximum number of clusters, as well as a scaling policy to control the scaling behavior. This way, the warehouse can handle the parallel load queries efficiently without wasting resources or credits. The blog post also suggests using a smaller warehouse size, such as SMALL or XSMALL, for loading data, as it can perform better than a larger warehouse size for small INSERTs. Therefore, the best option to reduce the costs while minimizing the overall load times for migrating data warehouse history is to keep the warehouse as a SMALL or XSMALL and configure it as a multi-cluster warehouse to handle the parallel load queries.

QUESTION 5
What roles or security privileges will allow a consumer account to request and get data from the Data Exchange? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: CD
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.

QUESTION 6
An Administrator wants to delegate the administration of a company's data exchange to users who do not have access to the ACCOUNTADMIN role.

How can this requirement be met?

A. Grant imported privileges on data exchange EXCHANGE_NAME to ROLE_NAME;
B. Grant modify on data exchange EXCHANGE_NAME to ROLE_NAME;
C. Grant ownership on data exchange EXCHANGE_NAME to ROLE NAME;
D. Grant usage on data exchange EXCHANGE_NAME to ROLE_NAME;

Answer: B
Explanation:
According to the [GRANT MODIFY] documentation, the MODIFY privilege on a data exchange allows a role to perform administrative tasks on the data exchange, such as inviting members, approving profiles, and reviewing listings. This privilege can be granted by the ACCOUNTADMIN role or a role that already has the MODIFY privilege on the data exchange. Therefore, to delegate the administration of a company's data exchange to users who do not have access to the ACCOUNTADMIN role, the best option is to grant the MODIFY privilege on the data exchange to a role that the users can assume.

QUESTION 7
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 schemas in the secondary database to 60 days.
C. Set the data retention policy on the primary database to 30 days and the schemas to 60 days.
D. Set the data retention policy on the primary 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.

QUESTION 8
When does auto-suspend occur for a multi-cluster virtual warehouse?

A. When there has been no activity on any cluster for the specified period of time.
B. After a specified period of time when an additional cluster has started on the maximum number of clusters specified for a warehouse.
C. When the minimum number of clusters is running and there is no activity for the specified period of time.
D. Auto-suspend does not apply for multi-cluster warehouses.

Answer: C
Explanation:
According to the Multi-cluster Warehouses documentation, auto-suspend is a feature that allows a warehouse to automatically suspend itself after a specified period of inactivity. For a multi-cluster warehouse, auto-suspend applies to the entire warehouse, not to individual clusters. Therefore, auto-suspend occurs when the minimum number of clusters is running and there is no activity for the specified period of time.

QUESTION 9
A company has set up a new Snowflake account. An Identity Provider (IdP) has been configured for both Single Sign-On (SSO) and SCIM provisioning.

What maintenance is required to ensure that the SCIM provisioning process continues to operate without errors?

A. The IdP service account requires a new RSA key pair to be generated every six months.
B. The Administrator must issue a POST RENEW call to the REST API at least once every six months.
C. The OAuth Bearer Tokens have a lifespan of six months and must be regenerated prior to expiration.
D. The IdP Administrator must issue a REFRESH transaction at least once every six months to synchronize all users and roles.

Answer: C
Explanation:
The authentication process for SCIM provisioning uses an OAuth Bearer token and this token is valid for six months. Customers must keep track of their authentication token and can generate a new token on demand. If the token expires, the SCIM provisioning process will fail. Therefore, the token must be regenerated before it expires.

QUESTION 10
What are benefits of creating and maintaining resource monitors in Snowflake? (Choose three.)

A. The cost of running a resource monitor is only 10% of a credit, per day of operation.
B. Multiple resource monitors can be applied to a single virtual warehouse.
C. Resource monitors add no additional load to virtual warehouse compute.
D. Multiple triggers can be configured across various virtual warehouse thresholds.
E. Resource monitor governance is tightly controlled and monitors can only be created by the ACCOUNTADMIN role or users with the CREATE MONITOR privilege.
F. Resource monitors can be applied to more than one virtual warehouse.

Answer: CDF
Explanation:
resource monitors are a feature that helps you manage and control Snowflake costs by monitoring and setting limits on your compute resources. Resource monitors do not consume any credits or add any load to the virtual warehouses they monitor. Resource monitors can also have multiple triggers that specify different actions (such as suspending or notifying) when certain percentages of the credit quota are reached. Resource monitors can be applied to either the entire account or a specific set of individual warehouses.

QUESTION 11
DatabaseA has a single schema called Schema1. This schema contains many tables and views. The ANALYST role has privileges to select from all objects in DatabaseA. Schema1. The SYSADMIN role clones DatabaseA to DatabaseA_clone.

What privileges does the ANALYST role have on tables and views in DatabaseA_clone? (Choose two.)

A. USAGE on the schema DatabaseA clone
B. USAGE on the database DatabaseA_clone. Schemal
C. SELECT on all tables, and only non-secure views in DatabaseA_clone. Schemal
D. SELECT on all tables, and only secure views in DatabaseA_clone. Schemal
E. SELECT on all tables and views in DatabaseA_clone. Schema1

Answer: CE
Explanation:
According to the Snowflake documentation, when a database or schema is cloned, the clone inherits all granted privileges on the clones of all child objects contained in the source object, such as tables and views. However, the clone of the container itself does not inherit the privileges granted on the source container. Therefore, the ANALYST role will have SELECT privilege on all tables and views in DatabaseA_clone.Schema1, but not USAGE privilege on the database or schema. The type of view (secure or non-secure) does not affect the cloning of privileges.

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