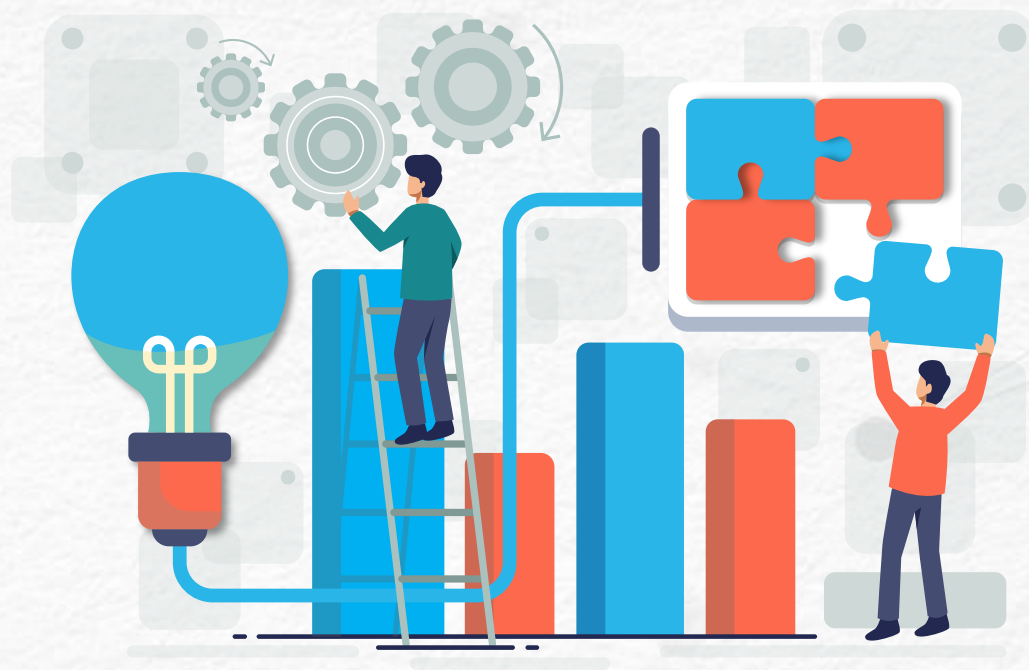# Different
Roles
In
Snowflake

Snowflake offers a robust and flexible role-based access control (RBAC) system and DAC, which helps manage permissions and access to resources. Roles are essential for defining user access and ensuring security within the platform.

Different Snowflake roles are as follows:

- **ACCOUNTADMIN**
- **SYSADMIN**
- **SECURITYADMIN**
- **ORGADMIN**
- **USERADMIN**
- **PUBLIC**

ACCOUNTADMIN:

The highest-level role in Snowflake with complete control over all aspects of the platform. This role can manage all user and system configurations.

Responsibilities:
- o Manage account settings, users, roles, and resources.
- o Full control over databases, virtual warehouses, and security.

SYSADMIN:

Responsible for managing the structure and resources within Snowflake, including databases, schemas, and compute resources.

Responsibilities:
- o Create and manage databases, schemas, and warehouses.
- o Grant access to Snowflake objects like tables and views.

SECURITYADMIN:

Focuses on security and access control, responsible for creating and managing roles and enforcing data access policies.

Responsibilities:
- o Create roles and assign privileges.
- o Control user access to sensitive data and ensure security compliance.

ORGADMIN :

A high-level role for managing Snowflake organizations and cross-account features.

Responsibilities:
- o Manage organization settings and billing.
- o Configure cross-region and cross-cloud features.

USERADMIN:

Manages user accounts and their role assignments. Primarily responsible for user and role creation and modification.

Responsibilities:
o Create, modify, and manage user accounts.
o Assign roles and manage permissions for users.

PUBLIC:

The default role automatically assigned to all users. It grants basic access to public data but with minimal privileges.

Responsibilities:
o Provides access to shared public data and objects with minimal permissions.