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### Snowflake SnowPro Specialty - Native Apps Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

#### NEW QUESTION # 50

You are developing a Snowflake Native Application. You need to grant specific privileges on a warehouse named 'APP\_WH' to the application role 'app\_public' to allow application users to execute queries within that warehouse. Which of the following SQL statements is the MOST secure and appropriate way to achieve this, adhering to the principle of least privilege?

- A. 

```
GRANT OWNERSHIP ON WAREHOUSE APP_WH TO ROLE app_public;
```
- B. 

```
GRANT USAGE ON WAREHOUSE APP_WH TO ROLE app_public;
```

- C. [REDACTED]
- D. `GRANT OPERATE ON WAREHOUSE APP_WH TO ROLE app_public;`
- E. `GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON WAREHOUSE APP_WH TO ROLE app_public;`

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The most secure and appropriate option is to grant the 'USAGE' privilege. Granting 'ALL PRIVILEGES' or 'OWNERSHIP' is overly permissive and violates the principle of least privilege. 'OPERATE' is not a valid privilege for warehouses. 'MONITOR' would only allow monitoring of the warehouse, not query execution. Only 'USAGE' allows the role to utilize the warehouse for executing queries.

### NEW QUESTION # 51

You are developing a Snowflake Native Application that leverages Snowpark Python for data transformation. Your CI/CD pipeline utilizes GitHub Actions for automated testing and deployment. One of your Snowpark functions relies on a UDF that reads data from an external stage. To ensure seamless integration testing in different environments (development, staging, production), you need to dynamically configure the stage URL during the test execution. Consider that you're using environment variables to store environment-specific values. Which of the following approaches provides the MOST secure and maintainable way to configure the stage URL in your Snowpark test code?

- A. Define the stage URL as a global variable within your Snowpark session. Set the global variable to the correct URL at the beginning of the test script, using 'os.environ.get()'.
- B. Create a Snowflake Secret object to store the stage URL. Within your Snowpark Python code, use the function to retrieve the secret value and pass it to the UDF.
- C. Store the stage URL in a configuration file (e.g., JSON or YAML) within the application package. Read the configuration file during test execution and pass the URL to the UDF.
- D. Hardcode the stage URL directly within the Snowpark Python code. Use different code branches for each environment to manage the different URLs.
- E. Use the 'os.environ' module in Python to read the stage URL from the environment variable. Pass the URL directly to the UDF as a string argument.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option C is the MOST secure and maintainable. Snowflake Secrets provide a secure and centralized way to manage sensitive information like stage URLs. The function allows you to retrieve the secret value within your Snowpark code without exposing the actual URL in the code or environment variables. Option A is not maintainable or secure. Option B exposes the stage URL in the environment, which is less secure than using Snowflake Secrets. Option D is a viable option but managing configuration files can be complex. Option E is not best practice; the Snowflake Sessions are also immutable.

### NEW QUESTION # 52

You are developing a Snowflake Native Application that uses a custom Python handler to perform data transformations. This handler requires access to a third-party Python package not included in the standard Anaconda environment provided by Snowflake. To ensure the application functions correctly on consumer accounts, what steps must you take? (Select all that apply)

- A. Specify the Python package as a dependency in the application's setup script using an install command.
- B. Instruct consumers to manually install the necessary Python package using 'pip install' in a Snowflake Snowpark Python worksheet after installing the application.
- C. Create a stage and upload the python package(s). Then in the Python UDF code, reference the python package from the stage.
- D. Use the 'ALTER FUNCTION' command after installation on the consumer's account to add the required Python package to the function definition. This option is not possible.
- E. Include the required Python package in the application package as a zip file using the 'CREATE or REPLACE FUNCTION' command with the 'imports' clause.

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

Snowflake Native Applications cannot rely on consumers manually installing dependencies or executing arbitrary shell commands for security reasons. Including the Python package as a zip file via the 'imports' clause within the 'CREATE or REPLACE FUNCTION' command ensures that the dependency is automatically available when the Python handler is executed within the application environment on the consumer's account. Option C is not a valid command and not permissible in Snowflake. Also, consumers cannot use alter after the installation, Hence it will not work. A and D are the correct choices.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

After publishing your Snowflake Native Application on the Marketplace, you discover that a critical security vulnerability has been identified in a third-party library included in your application package. You need to quickly address this issue and push an updated version to your consumers. What is the recommended sequence of steps to remediate this vulnerability with minimal disruption to your users?

- A. 1. Develop and test a new version with the updated library. 2. Publish the new version to the Marketplace. 3. Deprecate the vulnerable version. 4. Announce the new version to consumers.
- B. 1. Deprecate the current version of the application. 2. Develop and test a new version with the updated library. 3. Publish the new version to the Marketplace. 4. Announce the new version to consumers.
- C. 1. Immediately unlist the current version of the application. 2. Develop and test a new version with the updated library. 3. Publish the new version to the Marketplace. 4. Announce the new version to consumers.
- D. 1. Develop and test a new version with the updated library. 2. Publish the new version as a private listing to selected consumers for testing. 3. Once validated, publish the new version to the Marketplace. 4. Deprecate the vulnerable version. 5. Announce the new version to consumers.
- E. 1. Create a patch for the existing application. 2. Deploy the patch to all consumer accounts. 3. Notify consumers of the updated patch.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The recommended approach prioritizes a swift update with minimal disruption. Developing and testing a new version, publishing it, deprecating the old version, and then announcing it ensures continuous availability. Unlisting (D) or immediately deprecating (A) the application causes disruption. Patches (B) are not the standard procedure for Native Apps. A private listing (C) adds unnecessary complexity in this urgent scenario.

### NEW QUESTION # 54

You are developing a Snowflake Native Application and need to implement robust logging for troubleshooting purposes. You want to capture detailed information about function calls, including input parameters and return values. Which of the following approaches offers the MOST comprehensive and secure solution for logging within a Snowflake Native Application, considering the limitations imposed by the Snowflake environment?

- A. Employing 'EXECUTE IMMEDIATE' to write log messages directly to a dedicated logging table within the consumer's account.
- B. Using 'SYSTEM\$LOG' with trace level logging and store the logs into internal stage, accessible only by the application's service user.
- C. Writing log messages to an external stage (e.g., AWS S3, Azure Blob Storage) that is accessible to both the provider and consumer accounts.
- D. Using 'SYSTEM\$LOG' with debug level logging and capturing logs in a secure internal stage, managed by the provider, ensuring data privacy and limited consumer access.
- E. Leveraging Snowflake's event tables and configuring the application to emit custom events, then creating views on those event tables within the consumer's account.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option E is the most secure and comprehensive. 'SYSTEM\$LOG' allows for structured logging. An internal stage ensures that the consumer does not have direct access to sensitive log data. The provider maintains control, addressing security concerns. Options A and C are less secure, as they might expose sensitive application data. Option D is generally discouraged for sensitive information due to compliance concerns, and Option B is problematic because 'EXECUTE IMMEDIATE' inside an application package will be blocked.

