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Snowflake SnowPro Specialty - Native Apps Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93
You are developing a Snowflake Native Application that uses a Stored Procedure to orchestrate complex data processing tasks. This stored procedure is defined within the application package. When testing in test mode, which of the following security considerations are paramount to ensure the procedure executes correctly and securely, without unintentionally granting excessive privileges to the consumer?

- A. Define the stored procedure with the 'EXECUTE AS OWNER clause. This ensures the procedure always runs with the privileges of the application owner, regardless of the caller's permissions.
- B. Since the application is running in test mode, security is not a major concern. Granting all necessary privileges directly to the application role simplifies testing without compromising the consumer's security.
- C. Ensure that any roles granted to the application role also have the necessary privileges to execute the stored procedure, and access the objects it interacts with. The stored procedure must be defined with 'EXECUTE AS CALLER.
- D. Create a dedicated service user specifically for the application and grant only the necessary privileges to this user. The stored procedure should then execute with the privileges of this service user using the 'EXECUTE AS CALLER clause. This allows granular access control.
- E. Grant the 'EXECUTE' privilege on the stored procedure to the 'PUBLIC' role during test mode. This simplifies testing but

should be revoked before publishing the application.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option D is correct because using 'EXECUTE AS CALLER grants privileges based on the caller's role, not the owner of the procedure. It also emphasizes the principle of least privilege. 'EXECUTE AS OWNER will not work in Native Apps. Option C is incorrect because granting privileges to PUBLIC is not a good practice. Option E is incorrect because security matters in Test Mode.

NEW QUESTION # 94
You are packaging a Snowflake Native Application for listing on the Marketplace. You have developed a setup script (setup.sql) that creates necessary tables and stored procedures within the application container. During the security scan, you receive warnings related to 'Excessive Privileges Granted'. Review the following snippet from your setup.sql script:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE init_app() RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE SQL AS $$
  CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE app_data (id INT, value VARCHAR);
  INSERT INTO app_data VALUES (1, 'Initial Value');
  GRANT SELECT ON TABLE app_data TO APPLICATION ROLE app_public;
$$;
GRANT EXECUTE ON PROCEDURE init_app() TO APPLICATION ROLE app_admin;
```

What specific change(s) to the setup script would BEST address the 'Excessive Privileges Granted' warning while ensuring the application functions correctly after installation?

- A. Change the GRANT statement to 'GRANT SELECT ON TABLE app_data TO APPLICATION ROLE app_public WITH GRANT OPTION'.
- B. Revoke the EXECUTE privilege on the 'init_app' procedure from the 'app_admin' role after the application is installed.
- C. Modify the procedure to use an invoker's rights approach (EXECUTE AS OWNER) and limit the SELECT privilege on sapp_data' to only the specific columns required by the application.
- D. Modify the procedure to run with caller's rights (EXECUTE AS CALLER) and grant SELECT on 'app_data' directly to the end-user's role instead of the application role.
- E. Within the procedure, use the 'SECURITY INVOKER clause on the 'CREATE TABLE statement to ensure that the table is created with the end-user's privileges instead of the application owner's privileges.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Using an invoker's rights approach (EXECUTE AS OWNER) and limiting privileges to the minimum required (specific columns) reduces the attack surface and minimizes the risk of privilege escalation. Revoking privileges later (Option A) is not ideal as it requires post- installation steps. Caller's rights (Option B) would not work since the application needs its own privileges. SECURITY INVOKER (Option D) is not a valid clause for CREATE TABLE. WITH GRANT OPTION (Option E) would unnecessarily allow the application role to grant SELECT to other roles.

NEW QUESTION # 95
You are troubleshooting an issue where a Snowflake Native Application's Scala UDF, 'process_data' , is sporadically failing with an 'OutOfMemoryError'. The UDF processes large XML files. You need to identify the cause and implement a solution. Which strategies are most appropriate for diagnosing and resolving this issue within the constraints of a Snowflake Native Application?

- A. Implement caching mechanisms within the UDF to reuse previously processed XML data, reducing the need to load and parse the same data repeatedly.
- B. Break down the large XML files into smaller chunks before processing them with the UDF. This reduces the memory footprint of each individual UDF execution. Implement a system to orchestrate processing chunks.
- C. Modify the 'process_data' UDF to stream the XML file instead of loading the entire file into memory at once. Use a streaming XML parser to process the data incrementally.
- D. Increase the warehouse size for the consumer's account. This provides more memory to the UDF execution environment.
- E. Use a memory profiler to analyze the UDF's memory usage. Identify memory leaks or inefficient data structures that contribute to the 'OutOfMemoryErroN.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Options C and E are the most effective solutions. Streaming XML (C) avoids loading the entire file into memory. Breaking down files into chunks (E) reduces memory footprint per execution. Option A might temporarily alleviate the issue but doesn't address the underlying problem. Option B, Memory Profiler, can be complex to implement in Snowflake Native Apps due to limited tooling access. Option D can improve performance with caching, if applicable. However, that does not solve the memory issue for the initial load.

NEW QUESTION # 96
A data engineer, Alice, is developing a Snowflake Native Application that exposes a stored procedure, 'calculate_aggregate' , within the application schema 'app_schema'. She initially granted privilege on the application database to the 'analyst_role' and EXECUTE privilege on 'calculate_aggregate' to the same role. Later, due to a security audit, she needs to revoke the 'EXECUTE privilege from 'analyst_role' but wants to ensure users assigned to 'analyst_role' can still access other objects in the application database (but not execute this specific stored procedure). Which of the following actions achieves this goal MOST efficiently and securely?

- A.
```
REVOKE USAGE ON DATABASE app_db FROM ROLE analyst_role; GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE app_db TO ROLE analyst_role;
```
- B.
```
REVOKE EXECUTE ON PROCEDURE app_schema.calculate_aggregate(VARCHAR, VARCHAR) FROM ROLE analyst_role;
```
- C.
```
REVOKE OWNERSHIP ON PROCEDURE app_schema.calculate_aggregate(VARCHAR, VARCHAR) FROM ROLE analyst_role;
```
- D.
```
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON PROCEDURE app_schema.calculate_aggregate(VARCHAR, VARCHAR) FROM ROLE analyst_role;
```
- E.
```
REVOKE USAGE ON SCHEMA app_schema FROM ROLE analyst_role; GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA app_schema TO ROLE analyst_role;
```

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A is the most precise and efficient. It revokes only the 'EXECUTE privilege on the specific stored procedure 'calculate_aggregate' from the 'analyst_role' , leaving other privileges and access to other objects within the database intact. Option B would revoke all privileges, potentially more than intended. Options C and D are unnecessarily broad, affecting access to the entire database or schema, which is not the requirement. Option E addresses ownership, not execution privileges.

NEW QUESTION # 97
Consider the following scenario: You're developing a Snowflake Native Application that uses external functions to call an API endpoint. The API endpoint experiences intermittent outages. You need to implement a robust mechanism to handle these outages gracefully and log the errors appropriately. Which of the following approaches are BEST suited to achieve this within the constraints of a Snowflake Native Application?

- A. Implement a retry mechanism within the external function, using exponential backoff. Log errors and retry attempts to a dedicated logging table within the provider account using a secure UDF.
- B. Implement error handling within the external function's code (e.g., using try-except blocks in Python). Log any errors directly to the consumer's system event logs using ' SYSTEM$LOG'.
- C. Rely solely on Snowflake's built-in monitoring tools to detect and report external function failures.
- D. Use snowflake pipes to write to a logging table in provider account.
- E. Utilize a queueing system (e.g., Kafka, SQS) to buffer requests to the external function. Implement error handling and retry logic within the queue consumer. Log failures to Snowflake Event Tables.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Options B and D are the best choices: B: Implementing a retry mechanism with exponential backoff within the external function allows the application to automatically recover from transient errors. Logging errors and retries to a secure UDF provides valuable insights into the frequency and nature of the outages. The logging table being in the provider account ensures control and security. D: A queueing system adds resilience by buffering requests. This allows the application to continue processing even if the external function is temporarily unavailable. Logging failures to Snowflake Event Tables provides a centralized, secure, and auditable record of the outages. Option A is incorrect because writing to the consumer's event logs directly isn't possible. Option C is insufficient because it lacks proactive error handling and detailed logging. Option E, while a way to ingest data, doesn't address the retry mechanism or provide context for failure analysis within the external function call.

NEW QUESTION # 98
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