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Snowflake SnowPro Specialty - Native Apps Sample Questions (Q262-Q267):

NEW QUESTION # 262

A provider has released a Snowflake Native Application that calculates risk scores. As a consumer, you've installed the application. However, you are seeing inconsistent results when querying a view provided by the application named 'RISK SCORES'. You suspect the provider has an issue with their data or logic. Which of the following actions are MOST appropriate to troubleshoot this from the consumer side, focusing on querying and without access to the provider's source code?

- A. Examine the 'INSTALLATION INFORMATION' view in the application's database to check for provider-published error messages or status updates related to data quality issues. Use queries to identify patterns in the inconsistent results.
- B. Utilize the 'DEBUG' procedure exposed by the application (if any) to step through the risk calculation logic with specific input values.
- C. Contact Snowflake Support and provide them with a detailed description of the issue and relevant query examples. Snowflake Support can access the provider's environment and investigate.
- D. Use on the provider's account to establish a secure connection and directly debug the provider's stored procedures.
- E. Raise a support ticket with the provider through the Snowflake Marketplace. Include example queries, input data, and the expected vs. actual results to facilitate their debugging process. Further, Query data using different warehouse sizes to see if concurrency is a factor.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Options C and E are correct. As a consumer, you primarily interact with the application through its exposed interface (views, procedures). Option C allows you to check for provider-published information about issues. Option E is the standard way to report issues to the provider. Option A is incorrect because Snowflake Support generally doesn't have access to provider environments in this scenario. Option B is incorrect because consumers do not have direct access to provider accounts. Option D depends on the application's features; if exposed by the application it can be used but not all native apps do. Finally, the warehouse size in the consumer account can sometimes influence the behavior of the consumer side query against the views.

NEW QUESTION # 263

You are designing a Snowflake Native Application that involves data sharing with consumers. You want to leverage a custom Python library 'data_transform.py' within your application package to perform specific data transformations on the shared data before it is accessed by consumers. This library contains sensitive logic and should not be directly visible or accessible by the consumer. Which of the following is the MOST secure and appropriate way to package and utilize this 'data_transform.py' library?

- A. Package 'data_transform.py' as a user-defined function (UDF) and grant 'USAGE' privilege on the UDF to the consumer's role.
- B. Store 'data_transform.py' as an internal stage file and read it dynamically into your application's Python code at runtime.
- C. Publish 'data_transform.py' as a public Python package on Anaconda and have consumers install it in their Snowflake environment.
- D. Embed the contents of 'data_transform.py' directly within the application's stored procedure code as a multi-line string.
- E. Include directly within your application package's source code and call its functions from within your application's procedures. Grant necessary privileges on the procedures to the consumer's role, ensuring to only expose the procedures and never the python source.

Answer: E

Explanation:

The most secure and appropriate way to package and utilize the custom library is to include it directly within your application package's source code and call its functions from within your application's procedures. This approach ensures that the library's sensitive logic remains encapsulated within your application and is not directly visible or accessible by the consumer. Only expose stored procedures with defined permissions and never the underlying source code. Options A, UDFs, can be a way to expose code but also requires direct granting of USAGE which is not ideal. Option C, storing as an internal stage file, adds complexity and does not inherently improve security. Option D exposes code publicly, thus, this is incorrect. Option E can be hard to maintain.

NEW QUESTION # 264

A provider develops a Snowflake Native Application that requires access to consumer's 'ORDERS' table for data enrichment. The provider has created an object role 'app_role'. Which of the following steps are REQUIRED for the application to successfully access and query the 'ORDERS' table in the consumer's environment during the installation phase?

- A. The consumer grants IMPORTED PRIVILEGES on the share containing the 'ORDERS' table to the 'app_role' in the provider account.
- B. The consumer grants USAGE privilege on the database containing the 'ORDERS' table to the provider account.
- C. The consumer grants USAGE privilege on the schema containing the 'ORDERS' table to the provider account.
- D. The provider grants OWNERSHIP on the 'app_role' role to the application.
- E. The consumer creates a new role, grants SELECT on the 'ORDERS' table to this role, and then grants the role to the application's 'app_role' in the consumer account. The application manifest specifies the consumer_role.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option D is correct. To access the 'ORDERS' table, the consumer must grant necessary privileges to the application's 'app_role' within their account. Creating a new role, granting SELECT on the table to this role, and then granting the role to the application's role is the correct procedure. Options A, C, and E are incorrect because direct granting of privileges to the provider account is not the right way to provide application access, since Native Apps have to be securely isolated. Option B is incorrect because ownership transfer is generally not related to access within the consumer account.

NEW QUESTION # 265

Your Snowflake Native Application needs to integrate with an external Python library (e.g., 'requests') to fetch data from a third-party API. You have packaged the library using Anaconda. How do you correctly reference and use this external library within a Python UDF in your application?

- A. Import the library directly in the UDF code using 'import requests'. Snowflake automatically handles external dependencies.
- B. Install the 'requests' library on each Snowflake virtual warehouse used by the application.
- C. Use 'snowflake.ingest.SimpleIngestManager' to manage the library dependencies within the application's metadata.
- **D. Specify the library in the 'imports' clause when creating the UDF using the @packageS decorator. For example:**

```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sproc
@sproc(packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python', 'requests'])
def fetch_data(session: snowpark.Session, url: str) -> str:
    import requests
    response = requests.get(url)
    return response.text
```

- E. Create a stage to store the Anaconda packages and reference them when calling the UDF from Streamlit.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Snowflake uses Anaconda for managing Python dependencies in UDFs. The correct way to specify external libraries is through the packages parameter in the '@sproc' decorator or when creating a UDF using 'CREATE FUNCTION'. Directly importing without specifying the package or managing it manually (C, D, E) will lead to A is wrong since the library has to be explicitly declared as a dependency.

NEW QUESTION # 266

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- **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. 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.

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 # 267

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