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Snowflake SnowPro Specialty - Native Apps Sample Questions (Q161-Q166):

NEW QUESTION # 161

A Snowflake Native App developer encounters an issue where the application fails to install on a consumer's account due to insufficient privileges. The developer has verified that the necessary privileges are declared in the application. privileges section of the manifest file. However, the installation still fails. What could be the most likely cause of this issue, and how can it be resolved?

- A. The consumer's account is not on the same Snowflake region as the provider account. Verify and align the regions.
- B. The consumer account has object level grants conflicting with the required grants. Revoke the object level grants and try again.
- C. The consumer's account does not have the SNOWFLAKE.APP_INSTALLER role enabled. Ensure this role is granted to the appropriate user.
- **D. The privileges were declared in the manifest file, but were not actually granted to the application role in the provider**

account before creating the version. Grant the declared privileges to the application role using GRANT ON ACCOUNT TO APPLICATION ROLE and create a new version.

- E. The privileges declared in the manifest file are not supported by the consumer's Snowflake edition. Review and adjust the required privileges.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Even if the privileges are declared in the manifest file, they must be explicitly granted to the application role in the provider account before a new version is created. The consumer's Snowflake edition might not support all privileges (but the error would be slightly different), SNOWFLAKE.APP INSTALLER role does not exist, regional difference does not matter as such if provider created version after granting the privileges. The application's role in provider account needs required permission using GRANT ON ACCOUNT TO APPLICATION ROLE.

NEW QUESTION # 162

A Snowflake Native Application developer, Bob, is using Snowsight to manage access to the application. He has created a custom role, , and wants to grant this role the ability to grant and revoke privileges on all objects within the application's schema, app_data'. Which of the following Snowsight actions (or sequence of actions) is the MOST effective and secure way to achieve this? (Assume Bob is logged in as a user with 'ACCOUNTADMIN' role).

- A. Within Snowsight, navigate to the 'app_data' schema, select 'Grant Privileges', grant the 'USAGE' privilege to the and then individually grant 'SELECT', 'INSERT', 'UPDATE', and 'DELETE' privileges on each table and view within the schema.
- B. Within Snowsight, navigate to the application database, select 'Grant Privileges', and grant the 'USAGE' privilege to the .
- C. Grant the the 'APPLY MASKING POLICY' privilege globally at the account level using Snowsight.
- D. In Snowsight, write and execute the following SQL command:
- E. Within Snowsight, navigate to the 'app_data' schema, select 'Grant Privileges', and grant the 'OWNERSHIP' privilege to the .

Answer: E

Explanation:

Granting 'OWNERSHIP' on the schema to (Option A) is the most effective and secure way to give the role full control over the schema and its objects. 'OWNERSHIP' implicitly grants all other privileges and the ability to grant/revoke them to other roles. While Option D using 'GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES' seems similar, it doesn't automatically cascade to new objects created within the schema after the grant. Ownership does. Option B is tedious and not scalable. Option C is irrelevant to the task. Option E only grants access to the database, not control over the objects within.

NEW QUESTION # 163

A Snowflake Native App is designed to perform complex data transformations on large datasets provided by the consumer. To optimize performance and manage resource consumption, you need to choose the appropriate execution context for your application logic. Which of the following options should be considered to accomplish this?

- A. Distributing the transformations across multiple SQL UDFs running in parallel using Snowflake's compute grid.
- B. Using a combination of stored procedures, SQL UDFs, and external functions to orchestrate the data transformation process, depending on the specific requirements of each step.
- C. Run entire process by calling API from provider side.
- D. Leveraging Snowflake's external functions to offload data transformations to a separate cloud-based compute environment.
- E. Executing all data transformations within a single stored procedure to minimize overhead.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Choosing the correct execution context for your application logic requires a combination of stored procedures, SQL UDFs, and external functions to orchestrate the data transformation process, depending on the specific requirements of each step, offering the best balance of performance, scalability, and resource management. A single stored procedure may not be efficient for complex transformations. SQL UDFs in parallel can be effective but might have limitations depending on the complexity. External functions offer flexibility for offloading but introduce latency and complexity. API call will be more appropriate to transfer the data.

NEW QUESTION # 164

In a Snowflake Native Application, you are using Streamlit to present data to different user roles. You need to dynamically adjust the Streamlit UI based on the user's privileges. Specifically, if a user has the 'MODIFY' privilege on a particular table, you want to display an 'Edit' button. Otherwise, the button should be hidden. Assuming you are already connected to Snowflake via Streamlit and have the user's role information, which of the following approaches is the most secure and efficient way to determine if the current user's role has the 'MODIFY' privilege on the 'MY TABLE' table in the 'MY SCHEMA' schema? (Select two)

- A. If this hypothetical function return 'TRUE', then the user_role has privilege. Execute the SQL query: 'SELECT COUNT() FROM INFORMATION SCHEMA.TABLE PRIVILEGES WHERE GRANTEE = CURRENT ROLE() AND TABLE_SCHEMA = 'MY_SCHEMA' AND TABLE_NAME = 'MY_TABLE' AND PRIVILEGE = 'MODIFY'. Check if the count is greater than 0.
- B. Utilize the 'snowflake.permissions' module (if it existed) and call a hypothetical function like 'MY TABLE', 'MY_SCHEMA', user_role'.
- C. Implement a custom stored procedure in Snowflake that encapsulates the privilege check logic. Call this stored procedure from Streamlit, passing the schema, table, and privilege name as parameters. Ensure the stored procedure runs with caller's rights.
- D. Execute the SQL query SELECT HAS PRIVILEGE('MODIFY', 'TABLE', 'MY_SCHEMA.MY TABLE') as the application role. If the result is 'TRUE', then the application role has privilege.
- E. Execute the SQL query SELECT CURRENT ROLE() to fetch the user's current role, then execute 'SHOW GRANTS TO ROLE' and parse the output in Python to check for the 'MODIFY' privilege on '

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Options D and E are the most secure and efficient approaches. Option D is secure because it checks INFORMATION SCHEMA with the CURRENT_ROLE, ensuring it respects the user's current session. It's also relatively efficient. Option E is also a strong choice, using a stored procedure with caller's rights. This encapsulates the logic within Snowflake, potentially improving performance and security. The stored procedure also ensures that the privilege check is performed within the Snowflake environment with the appropriate context. Option A is less efficient because it involves parsing the output of 'SHOW GRANTS', which can be complex and brittle. It requires more code and is prone to errors. Option B is incorrect, HAS PRIVILEGE does not support privileges on tables. Option C is incorrect, because the snowflake.permissions library does not exist.

NEW QUESTION # 165

You are building a Snowflake Native App that aggregates data across multiple consumer accounts. Your app needs to securely access data in each consumer's Snowflake account without requiring them to share their credentials directly. You are evaluating different options for secure data access. Which of the following strategies are viable and recommended to implement this, maximizing security and minimizing administrative overhead for the consumer?

- A. Utilize Snowflake's Native App data sharing capabilities where the provider app shares data products back to the consumer account and the consumer account can use this inside their apps.

```
-- Provider account (within setup script):
CREATE OR REPLACE DATA PRODUCT dp_example;
GRANT OWNERSHIP ON DATA PRODUCT dp_example TO APPLICATION ROLE app_role;
-- Consumer account:
SHOW DATA PRODUCTS;
```

- B. Have consumers create and share a JWT (JSON Web Token) with your application. The JWT will be used to authenticate against their Snowflake instance via an external function.

```
-- Consumer account:
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION generate_jwt() RETURNS STRING ...;
SELECT generate_jwt();
-- Application account:
CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION validate_jwt(jwt STRING) RETURNS BOOLEAN ...;
```

- C. Use Snowflake Data Clean Rooms to allow the app to query data from the consumers accounts.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE DATA CLEAN ROOM consumer_db.public.clean_room;
GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE consumer_db TO SHARE WITH APPLICATION ;
```

- D. Require consumers to grant SELECT privileges on their tables directly to the application's account. This necessitates the consumer to manage grants directly.

```
GRANT SELECT ON TABLE consumer_db.schema.table TO APPLICATION ;
```

- E. Implement a data sharing agreement where consumers create a share from their account and grant usage to your application's account using secure data sharing. The application account can then create a database from this share.

```
CREATE SHARE consumer_db_share;  
GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE consumer_db TO SHARE consumer_db_share;  
GRANT SELECT ON TABLE consumer_db.schema.table TO SHARE consumer_db_share  
ALTER SHARE consumer_db_share ADD ACCOUNTS = ;  
-- Application provider account:  
CREATE DATABASE app_db FROM SHARE consumer_db_share;
```

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Granting SELECT directly (A) requires the consumer to manage grants directly, which is not ideal for scalability or security. Passing JWT tokens (D) is complex and requires careful management of keys. Snowflake Data Clean Rooms(B) are not the correct solution to get consumer data in Provider App.. Secure data sharing (C) is a viable and secure option, as it allows consumers to share data without exposing credentials. Snowflake's Native App sharing Data Products back to the consumer account (E) is the best option for secure data access.

NEW QUESTION # 166

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