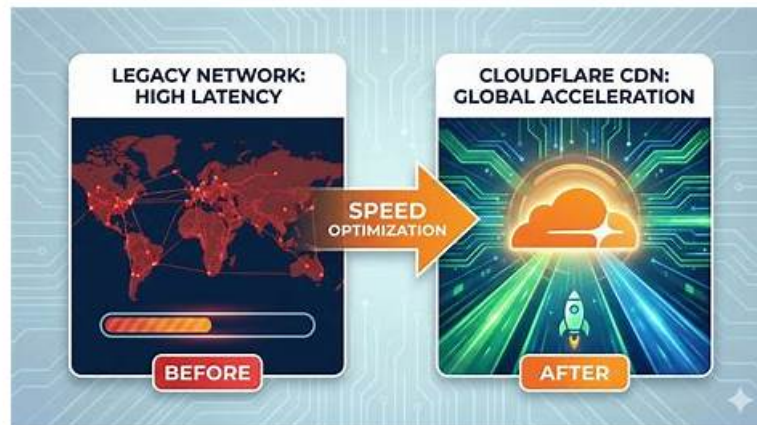


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Snowflake SnowPro Specialty - Native Apps Sample Questions (Q144-Q149):

NEW QUESTION # 144

You are developing a Snowflake Native Application that relies on external Python packages. You've successfully added the necessary packages to the stage associated with your application package using 'snowflake-cli' during development. However, when testing the application in a consumer account, you encounter errors indicating that these packages are not found. What are the most likely reasons for this issue and how can you resolve them?

- A. The consumer account's Python environment is incompatible with the packages used by the application. Instruct the consumer to update their Python environment to match the application's requirements.
- B. The packages were not correctly added to the stage. Verify that the packages are in the stage specified in the 'snowflake.yml' file, and that the application has the necessary permissions to read from the stage within the setup script.
- C. The 'snowflake.yml' file does not correctly specify the stage where the Python packages are located. Update the 'snowflake.yml' file to include the correct stage URL and ensure the application's setup script creates the stage and uploads the packages.
- D. The consumer account does not have access to the Snowflake Marketplace where the packages are hosted. Request the consumer to enable access to the required marketplace listings.
- E. The stage is not automatically shared with the consumer account as part of the application package. Ensure that your setup

script includes a step to create a share and grant usage on the stage to the consumer account.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Options B and C are correct. Option B addresses the core issue of verifying that the Python packages are in the correct stage and that the application has permissions to read from it. If the packages aren't staged correctly or accessible, the application will fail to find them in the consumer account. Option C hits on a crucial configuration aspect if 'snowflake.yml' doesn't point to the right stage, the application won't know where to find the packages even if they exist. Sharing is implicitly handled by native apps so the share is not the problem. Consumers do not update python environments. Applications can not access the marketplace of the user's account.

NEW QUESTION # 145

You are developing a Snowflake Native Application that uses Streamlit to present data. The application relies on a UDF to perform calculations. The UDF resides in the application's schema within the container. The application package is named and the application itself is named 'my_app'. You need to grant the application the necessary privileges to execute this UDF. Which of the following SQL statements, executed by the application provider, will correctly grant the required privilege to the application?

- **A.**

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON FUNCTION my_app_package.application.my_udf(VARCHAR) TO APPLICATION ROLE app_public;
```
- **B.**

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON FUNCTION my_app_package.application.my_udf(VARCHAR) TO APPLICATION my_app;
```
- **C.**

```
GRANT USAGE ON FUNCTION my_app_package.application.my_udf(VARCHAR) TO APPLICATION ROLE app_public;
```
- **D.**

```
GRANT USAGE ON FUNCTION my_app_package.application.my_udf(VARCHAR) TO APPLICATION my_app;
```
- **E.**

```
GRANT USAGE ON FUNCTION my_app_package.application.my_udf(VARCHAR) TO APPLICATION ROLE app_role;
```

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. The 'EXECUTE' privilege is required for an application to execute a UDF. Additionally, 'APPLICATION ROLE app_public' is the correct role to grant the privilege to, enabling all users within the application to execute the function. Option A is incorrect because USAGE is not sufficient for executing a UDF. Options C and D are incorrect because you should grant permissions to an APPLICATION ROLE, not the Application directly. Option E is incorrect because 'app_role' is a generic term, and 'app_public' should be used to define the public Application role.

NEW QUESTION # 146

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 EXECUTE ON PROCEDURE app_schema.calculate_aggregate(VARCHAR, VARCHAR) FROM ROLE analyst_role;
```
- **B.**

```
REVOKE OWNERSHIP ON PROCEDURE app_schema.calculate_aggregate(VARCHAR, VARCHAR) FROM ROLE analyst_role;
```
- **C.**

```
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON PROCEDURE app_schema.calculate_aggregate(VARCHAR, VARCHAR) FROM ROLE analyst_role;
```
- **D.**

```
REVOKE EXECUTE ON PROCEDURE app_schema.calculate_aggregate(VARCHAR, VARCHAR) FROM ROLE analyst_role;
```
- **E.**

```
REVOKE USAGE ON DATABASE app_db FROM ROLE analyst_role; GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE app_db TO ROLE analyst_role;
```

Answer: A

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 # 147

You are managing versions of a Snowflake Native App that persists data to tables within the consumer's account. You want to provide consumers with the ability to rollback to a previous version of the application without losing data. Which combination of Snowflake features and practices would best support this requirement?

- A. Store data version history within the application and reconstruct historical states on demand. This requires complex data modeling and coding.
- **B. Implement a backup and restore mechanism within your application, creating regular snapshots of the consumer's tables and storing them in a secured location. Provide a rollback procedure that restores data from the appropriate snapshot.**
- C. Require consumers to manually back up their data before each application upgrade and provide instructions on how to restore it.
- **D. Combine Snowflake's Time Travel feature with automated scripts within your application that identify and restore tables affected by the rollback to the specific point in time when the previous version was active. Provide users with a simplified rollback process.**
- E. Rely solely on Snowflake's Time Travel feature on the consumer's tables, instructing users to manually restore data to the desired point in time after rolling back the application.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Combining Time Travel with automated scripts (D) gives consumers a simple process and maintains data integrity. The backup and restore mechanism (B) adds an extra layer of protection, and could potentially allow for longer retention than the standard Time Travel configuration. (A) places too much burden on the consumer. (C) is too complex. (E) is not user friendly and prone to errors. Implementing scripts to manage time travel on the consumers' data warehouse is more effective than relying on them to do it themselves.

NEW QUESTION # 148

You are using the Snowflake Visual Studio Code (VS Code) extension to develop a Snowflake Native App. After making several changes, you encounter an error that seems to stem from a syntax issue. You want to quickly pinpoint the exact location of the error in your SQL code. What functionality of the VS Code extension can best assist you in this scenario?

- A. Using Version Control tool integration
- **B. The syntax highlighting and code completion features, which help identify syntax errors and suggest valid code snippets.**
- C. The extension's integration with Snowflake's query profile tool, enabling you to analyze the query execution plan for errors.
- D. The extension's integrated debugger, which allows you to step through your SQL code line by line.
- **E. The built-in linter that automatically identifies syntax errors, style issues, and potential security vulnerabilities in your SQL code.**

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The correct answers are B and D. Syntax highlighting (B) visually cues potential errors while typing. The built-in linter (D) provides real-time automated error detection. Options A and C are not directly designed for quickly finding syntax issues. Version control tool integration is used for code management but can't help in identifying syntax error.

NEW QUESTION # 149

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