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Snowflake SnowPro Specialty - Native Apps Sample Questions (Q328-Q333):

NEW QUESTION # 328
You are developing a Snowflake Native App that requires specific database privileges to be granted to the application role during installation. Which sections of the 'manifest.yml' file are primarily responsible for defining these required privileges, and how does Snowflake interpret and enforce them during the installation process?

- A. The 'application.initial_version.privileges' section defines the privileges needed. Snowflake automatically grants these privileges to the application role defined in 'application.initial_version.role' before the setup script runs. This ensures the application has the necessary permissions to create objects and execute code within the consumer's account.
- B. The 'setup.script' section defines the privileges needed. The application setup code must explicitly grant these privileges using 'GRANT statements to a specific application role. Snowflake does not automatically grant any privileges, so you have full control over permission management.
- C. The 'application.initial_version.artifacts' section is used to define the privileges. Snowflake parses this section to identify required privileges and grants them dynamically to the application role whenever a function or procedure is called that requires them.
- D. The 'application.initial_version.parameters' section. While parameters can control behavior, they do not define or manage

privileges. Privileges must be manually configured by the consumer post-installation.

- E. A combination of the 'application.initial_version.privileges' and 'setup.script' sections. 'application.initial_version.privileges' defines initial static privileges, while 'setup.script' can grant additional privileges dynamically during installation if needed. Snowflake ensures that all specified privileges are granted before the application is fully operational.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. The 'application.initial_version.privileges' section is used to define static privileges that the application role should have from the start. The 'setup.script' allows for more dynamic privilege granting, enabling the application to adjust permissions based on the consumer's environment or configuration. Snowflake ensures these privileges are in place to enable the application to function correctly.

NEW QUESTION # 329
You are developing a Snowflake Native App that needs to perform asynchronous tasks in the consumer's account. Which of the following approaches is the MOST suitable and secure way to achieve this, ensuring minimal impact on the consumer's resources and maintaining data integrity?

- A. Create a Snowflake Task that is executed within the consumer's account, triggered by events within the application, and configured to run on a Snowflake-managed compute pool.
- B. Utilize an external message queue (e.g., AWS SQS, Azure Queue Storage) to offload asynchronous tasks, requiring the consumer to configure network policies to allow egress traffic to the queue.
- C. The Native App can create task and warehouse in the consumer account to execute the code using CREATE APPLICATION command. The application uses SNOWFLAKE.CORE.AUTHZ.PASS PRIVILEGES() to execute these tasks.
- D. Implement a Snowpark UDF that starts a new thread to handle the asynchronous task within the consumer's compute environment.
- E. Implement a scheduled stored procedure that polls for new tasks every minute and processes them, potentially consuming significant compute resources in the consumer's account. The stored procedure is deployed in the consumer's account using CREATE APPLICATION.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Using Snowflake Tasks (Option A) is the recommended approach for asynchronous task execution within a Snowflake Native App. The task is managed within the consumer's account but still deployed as part of app package, avoiding the need for external dependencies or extensive consumer configuration. Option B introduces complexity and security concerns with external message queues. Option C can be resource-intensive and inefficient. Option D is incorrect as apps are not allowed to create warehouses. Option E is not supported, UDFs do not run in separate threads.

NEW QUESTION # 330
You are developing a Snowflake Native App that requires specific privileges to access data in the consumer's account. In your manifest file, you want to request these privileges. Which of the following statements best describes the correct way to request these privileges within the 'privileges' section of the manifest file?

- A. Use the 'allowed_roles' section in the manifest to list the roles that are allowed to access data in the consumer's account, Snowflake automatically grants necessary privileges to these roles.
- B. Privileges are managed entirely through the application's setup scripts. The manifest file does not play a role in privilege management.
- C. You can only request privileges for future grants. Existing object grants are not supported in manifest file.
- D. Specify a list of required privileges under the 'privileges' section, detailing the specific objects (databases, schemas, tables) and actions (SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE) the application needs to perform.
- E. Privileges are automatically granted to the application based on the roles specified in the application code. No explicit declaration is needed in the manifest file.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The 'privileges' section of the manifest file is used to declare the specific privileges required by the application. This includes

specifying the objects (databases, schemas, tables) and actions (SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE) that the application needs to perform in the consumer's account. Snowflake uses this information to manage access control and ensure that the application has the necessary permissions to function correctly.

NEW QUESTION # 331
You are designing a Snowflake Native Application that allows consumer accounts to customize certain aspects of its behavior. Specifically, the application needs to support consumer-defined thresholds for alerting, stored as parameters. You want to allow consumers to set these thresholds through the 'ALTER APPLICATION' command. How can you achieve this MOST effectively while ensuring that these parameters are securely managed and accessible within your application code?

- A. Define parameters within the application manifest (manifest.yml) with mutable set to True. Use the SYSTEM$GET PARAMETER function within your application logic to retrieve these consumer-configurable values.
- B. Define parameters using the 'USING' clause during application deployment in the provider account. Then, use 'ALTER APPLICATION' to modify these parameters in the consumer account.
- C. Use 'ALTER APPLICATION' to modify session variables, which are then accessible within the application code via 'SYSTEM$GET_VARIABLE'.
- D. Use 'ALTER APPLICATION' to directly modify values within a consumer-managed table, reading values from that table in your stored procedures.
- E. Define parameters within the application manifest (manifest.yml) with mutable set to True. Use the APPLICATION PARAMETER function within your application logic to retrieve these consumer-configurable values.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The most effective and secure way is option E. Snowflake Native Apps support defining parameters in the 'manifest.ymr file. Setting mutable: True' allows consumers to modify these parameters using 'ALTER APPLICATION'. The 'APPLICATION_PARAMETER function provides a secure and supported mechanism to retrieve these values within the application's stored procedures or other code. Option A introduces security risks by directly modifying consumer tables. Option B uses the 'USING' clause which is not designed for consumer configuration and may not persist across application upgrades. Option C session variables are not designed for persistent consumer configuration and are not appropriate for this use case. Option D uses a non-existent function and would not work.

NEW QUESTION # 332
A Snowflake Native Application is designed to process customer data using a series of stored procedures. One of the stored procedures, process data', requires access to a stage named 'customer stage' in the consumer's account to load dat a. The application role 'app_role' is intended to manage all access within the application. However, the procedure fails with a permission error during testing in the consumer environment. Which of the following combination of steps is required to fix the problem?

- A. Grant 'USAGE privilege on the database and schema containing 'customer_stage' to the provider account, and grant privilege on 'customer_stage' to the 'app_role' .
- B. Grant 'READ and ' WRITE privilege on 'customer_stage' directly to the provider account.
- C. Grant 'USAGE privilege on the database and schema containing 'customer_stage' to the 'app_role', and create a new role in the consumer account, grant 'READ on the 'customer_stage' to this new role, then grant this new role to 'app_role' .
- D. The stored procedure needs to be defined with 'EXECUTE AS CALLER rights to assume the privileges of the role executing the procedure.
- E. Grant 'USAGE privilege on the database and schema containing 'customer_stage' to the 'app_role', and grant 'READ privilege on 'customer_stage' to the app_role' .

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Options A and E are correct. Option A: The 'app_role' needs 'USAGE privileges on the database and schema to access objects within them. It also needs 'READ' privilege on the stage to load data from it. Option E: If the stored procedure is accessing objects with the 'OWNER rights instead of 'CALLER rights, then it doesn't matter what the 'app_role' has privileges to. The procedure needs to be defined to execute as the caller to take advantage of the consumers permissions to external stages. Options B and C are incorrect because granting privileges directly to the provider account or the consumer account is the incorrect pattern for Snowflake Native Apps. The privileges should be managed within the consumer account, usually through an 'app_role' . Option D includes an unnecessary intermediary role that is not needed.

NEW QUESTION # 333
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