SnowPro Native Apps Specialist

Exam Practice Tests

by

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About this Book

Who this book is for

- People trying to pass the new **SnowPro Native Apps Specialist certification exam** issued recently by Snowflake.
- Data Application Developers and Snowflake experts trying to improve their programming skills.
- Program Managers and Data Architects looking to design and monetize applications in the Snowflake Marketplace.
- Streamlit fans moving from Streamlit in Snowflake (SiS) Apps to the more complex Snowflake Native Apps.
- Data Engineers and Data Scientists looking to train ML models in containerized applications using big data.
- Python developers willing to acquire yet another certification, in Snowflake AI Data Cloud programming.

This is not an introduction to Snowflake, as you should already have some rather advanced knowledge on this platform. Passing the **SnowPro Core certification exam** is also a requirement for this advanced specialty exam.

The live interactive version of this book has been implemented on Udemy with the **SnowPro Native Apps Specialist - Exam Practice Tests** title. The video version of these practice exams is in a separate course on Udemy with the **SnowPro Specialty: Native Apps Certification Exam** title:

My name is Cristian Scutaru and I'm a world-class expert in Snowflake, SnowPro SME (Subject Matter Expert) and former Snowflake Data Superhero. For several years, I helped Snowflake create many of the exam questions out there. Many of the Advanced exam questions and answers from the SnowPro exams have been indeed created by me.

I passed over the years 5 out of the 6 SnowPro exams myself, all from the first attempt. In the last 3-4 years alone, I passed over 40 paid proctored certification exams overall. And I still never failed one, I have been lucky so far.

This book contains two high-quality practice tests of 50 questions each, to help you become certified as a SnowPro Native Apps Specialist, passing the new online proctored certification exam.

- Most questions are closely emulated from those found in the actual exam.
- Unlike the real exam, you'll know right away what questions you missed, and what the correct answers are.
- Detailed explanations with external references for any possible choice, in each practice test question.
- Quiz question types are mostly multi-choice and multi-select.

Specifics of the real exam

- Announced on Oct 21, 2024
- **Between 65 and 80 questions (80 for the beta exam)**
- **Less than 2 hours time limit (115 minutes for the beta exam)**
- **Passing score of around 75% (must be estimated later on)**
- $112 US fee per attempt for the beta exam (Oct 28, 2024 .. Jan 29, 2025)
- or $225 US fee per attempt when going live

What the exam will test you for

- Specialized knowledge, skills, and best practices used to build native application workloads in Snowflake including key concepts, features, and programming constructs.
- Apply Snowflake best practices while building native application workloads.
- Build, version, and release native applications.
- Formulate Snowflake native application workflows and procedures.
- Create and manage billing events and cost monitoring techniques.

What the typical candidate may have

- 1+ years of experience with Snowflake, in an enterprise environment.
- Eventual previous knowledge of the Snowflake Native App Packages, the Snowflake Native App Framework, and the Snowflake Marketplace.
- Previous database knowledge and SQL knowledge.
- Basic knowledge of Snowflake-supported languages (e.g., Python).
- Basic knowledge of development application release cycles (e.g, SDLC).

Exam domain breakdown (download and check the Study Guide)

- **Snowflake Native App Framework Overview - 20%**
- **Snowflake Native Applications Design and Creation - 35%**
- **Snowflake Native Applications Installation and Testing - 20%**
- **Snowflake Native Applications Deployment - 25%**

How you should use these tests

- Try the first practice test. And do not worry about the time limit or if you fail. You are expected to fail, this is how you learn...
- Stop the exam anytime, if you're not patient enough to go over all the questions.
- The passing score is estimated at this time to be around 75%. Once you are done, go to the ***Answers and Explanations*** section for your test, and check both the right and wrong choices for each individual question (remember these!).
- Read the detailed **Explanation** for each question.
- Repeat with the second practice test. Don't skip it, as both these tests together cover most types of actual exam questions.
- Repeat these tests again and again, until you score consistently at least 90% on each. And then go for the real deal. *Good luck!*

Practice Test 1

Question 1:

You issue the SQL command below, where *app1* is an existing installed native app. What happens? (choose one)

```
CREATE COMPUTE POOL cp1
  FOR APPLICATION app1
  MIN_NODES=1 MAX_NODES=2
  INSTANCE_FAMILY=CPU_X64_XS;
```

A) The compute pool is initially created in a suspended state.

B) The compute pool will be automatically suspended after one hour of inactivity.

C) The compute pool can be reused for other apps as well.

D) The compute pool can hold one or two containers.

Question 2:

What privileges must a consumer grant to an app, to create objects in the account it's been installed into, outside the context of the Snowflake Native App? (choose three)

A) EXECUTE TASK

B) EXECUTE MANAGED TASK

C) EXECUTE SERVERLESS TASK

D) CREATE TASK

E) CREATE SCHEMA

F) CREATE WAREHOUSE

Question 3:

The application you created as a Native Apps Specialist is installed in a Snowflake container. The app must persist a machine learning model somewhere. How can you do it in the EASIEST way? (choose one)

A) Use an internal named stage.

B) Use an external stage in AWS S3.

C) Use a table with a VARIANT data type.

D) Download the file to your local computer.

Question 4:

What is a Snowflake Native App? (choose one)

A) A schema-level object installed in the consumer account.

B) A database object installed in the consumer account.

C) A Streamlit application installed in the consumer account.

D) A Python application wrapped into a Snowflake stored procedure deployed in a consumer account.

Question 5:

As a Native Apps Specialist, you need to call `ALTER APPLICATION PACKAGE` to modify the patch of your default release directive. Which format should you use? (choose one)

A) `MODIFY RELEASE DIRECTIVE`

B) `SET DEFAULT RELEASE DIRECTIVE`

C) `SET RELEASE DIRECTIVE`

D) `UNSET RELEASE DIRECTIVE`

Question 6:

Assuming you have an existing app package and a named stage, what are other requirements when you need to execute the SQL statement below? (choose two)

```
ALTER APPLICATION PACKAGE pack1
```

```
ADD VERSION
USING @stage1
```

A) You need to either own the package, or have the MANAGE VERSIONS privilege.

B) You need the INSTALL object privilege.

C) You need an external stage, when no version identifier is specified.

D) You always need to specify a version identifier after ADD VERSION.

E) You need a version identifier in your manifest file.

Question 7:

What are some possible results of a `SYSTEM$GET_ALL_REFERENCES('ref1')` call? (choose two)

A) None, if ref1 is not bound to an entity.

B) One or more associations for single-valued references.

C) An empty array if the reference name is not bound to an entity.

D) An array with 1 or 0 association for single-valued references.

E) A list of associations that include consumer's object name.

Question 8:

As a Native Apps Specialist, why would you call, in your reference callback, `set_reference()` instead of `add_reference()` for the ADD operation? (choose one)

A) set_reference() supports both single and multi-valued references.

B) If a multi-values reference has already been created using the same name, the existing reference is overwritten by set_reference().

C) set_reference() returns an error if a single-value reference with the same name has already been created.

D) set_reference() does not return an error if a single-value reference with the same name has already been created.

Question 9:

What are correct assumptions when a consumer calls the following reference registration callback? (choose two)

```
CALL app.config.register_single_reference(
  'consumer_table' , 'ADD', SYSTEM$REFERENCE(
  'TABLE', 'db1.schema1.table1', 'PERSISTENT', 'SELECT', 'INSERT'));
```

A) consumer_table is the name of the reference, which must be defined in the manifest file.

B) The ADD operation will map to either an add_reference() or set_reference() call.

C) The table1 TABLE must have been created in the application package.

D) The SELECT and UPDATE privileges must be specified in the manifest file for this reference.

E) Because this is an unsafe operation, the provider must manually approve this consumer request.

Question 10:

Assume *t1* is a consumer table, with a *c1* column. And *f1* a UDF with one argument, also on the consumer's side. Which of the following calls looks correct? (choose one)

A) `SELECT reference('f1', t.c1) FROM reference('t1') t`

B) `SELECT reference('f1')(t.c1) FROM reference('t1') t`

C) `SELECT reference('f1')(t.c1) FROM TABLE(reference('t1')) t`

D) `SELECT reference('f1')(t.c1) FROM reference('t1')(c1) t`

Question 11:

How can a Snowflake user, from the consumer account, determine if some privilege on an *app1* native app has been granted by the consumer or not? (choose one)

A) Call `SHOW PRIVILEGES IN APPLICATION app1`, then look at the privilege name and the is_granted columns.

B) Call `SHOW PRIVILEGES`, then look at the privilege name and the is_granted columns, for app1 in the application field.

C) Call `SHOW GRANTS TO APPLICATION app1`, then look at the privilege name and the is_granted columns.

D) Call `SHOW GRANTS`, then look at the privilege name and the is_granted columns, for app1 in the application field.

Question 12:

A call to `is_application_authorized_for_telemetry_event_sharing()` tells you what? (choose two)

A) If there is an active event table in the provider account, ready for event sharing.

B) If there is an active event table in the consumer account, ready for event sharing.

C) If the `AUTHORIZE_TELEMETRY_EVENT_SHARING` property is true.

D) If even sharing is enabled in a consumer account.

E) If even sharing is enabled in a provider account.

Question 13:

What are some differences between event definitions and log/tracing levels? (choose two)

A) Event definitions are filters that act on the log messages and trace events. They determine what information is inserted in the provider event table when event sharing is enabled.

B) Log and tracing levels determine the information that is inserted into the provider event table.

C) The log and trace levels for an app can change based on the event definitions enabled by the provider.

D) A provider specifies the event definitions for an app when a new app version or patch is published.

E) Event definitions specify how an app shares log messages and trace events with the consumer. Event definitions act as filters on the log message and trace event levels set by the consumer.

Question 14:

Event sharing has been enabled for a native app, and data is collected in active event tables in both the provider and consumer account. Who pays for the cost of event sharing? (choose two)

A) The consumer will pay for all this.

B) The provider will pay for all this.

C) The consumer pays for the storage and the ingestion of the trace events and log message in its own event table.

D) The provider pays for the storage and the ingestion of the trace events and log message in its own event table.

E) Event sharing is free of charge in Snowflake.

Question 15:

Which of the following are trace events? (choose two)

A) Information inserted in the event table when a stored procedure ends executing.

B) An error message sent by a developer from a stored procedure.

C) Some memory metric generated by Snowflake.

D) Info generated for the whole duration of execution of a query.

E) Information sent with a logger in Python code.

Question 16:

A Snowflake Native App must call an external function. What are some framework requirements for this? (choose two)

A) The external function must be created in the consumer account and passed back as reference to the provider.

B) The external function will be created by the setup script in the consumer account.

C) The external function will be shared from the provider account.

D) An API Integration must be created by the provider.

E) An API Integration must be created by the consumer and passed as argument to a stored proc created by the provider.

Question 17:

How can a provider know what commercial applications are currently queued for upgrade in their consumer accounts? (choose one)

A) Query the LISTING_ACCESS_HISTORY system view.

B) Query the APPLICATION_STATE system view.

C) Query the MARKETPLACE_PAID_USAGE_DAILY system view.

D) Query the PACKAGES view from Information Schema.

Question 18:

What are some MINIMUM requirements when you create a Snowflake Native App? (choose two)

A) A native app requires a manifest file, a setup script and a README file.

B) A native app requires an internal stage.

C) A native app requires a manifest file and a setup script.

D) A native app requires an application package and a listing.

E) A native app requires an application package and a STREAMLIT object.

Question 19:

A Snowflake Native App has been deployed as a Streamlit app, and with a README.md file. What can you do to display by default the UI of your app to the consumers, instead of the README.md file? (choose one)

A) Provide a default_streamlit entry in the manifest, with the simple name of your STREAMLIT object.

B) Provide a default_streamlit entry in the manifest, with the name of your STREAMLIT object, prefixed by the schema name.

C) Provide a streamlit entry in the manifest, with the name of your STREAMLIT object, prefixed by the schema name.

D) Remove any README.md file from the application when you distribute it as a Streamlit app instead.

Question 20:

Which of the following Snowflake CLI commands prepares a local folder with configured app artifacts? (choose one)

A) `snow init`

B) `snow app deploy`

C) `snow app bundle`

D) `snow app open`