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## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q326-Q331):

### NEW QUESTION # 326

A data engineering team is developing a Snowpark stored procedure in Python to perform anomaly detection on time-series data stored in a Snowflake table named 'sensor\_readingS'. The stored procedure needs to efficiently process large volumes of data and return only the rows identified as anomalies. Which of the following approaches would provide the most performant and scalable solution for operationalizing this stored procedure?

- A. Use the method to include a pre-trained anomaly detection model (pickled object) in the stored procedure's execution environment. Load the model, use it to predict on the data fetched using 'session.table(Y', and return a Snowpark DataFrame of anomalies.
- B. Use the Snowpark API to directly perform anomaly detection calculations (e.g., rolling statistics, z-score calculations) on the 'sensor\_readings' table within the stored procedure, leveraging Snowpark's distributed processing capabilities, and then return the resulting Snowpark DataFrame containing only the anomalies.

- C. Execute a SQL query from within the stored procedure using the Snowflake connector for Python to fetch the relevant data, then use a standard Python loop to iterate through the results and apply anomaly detection logic. Return the anomalous rows as a list of dictionaries.
- D. Create a UDF with a Scala implementation and use it inside the Snowpark stored procedure to detect anomalies using the Scala implementation for increased processing power.
- E. Load the entire 'sensor\_readings' table into a Pandas DataFrame within the stored procedure, perform anomaly detection using a Python library like 'scikit-learn', and then create a Snowpark DataFrame from the filtered Pandas DataFrame to return the results.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option B is the most performant and scalable. It leverages Snowpark's distributed processing to perform the anomaly detection calculations directly on the Snowflake data, avoiding the overhead of transferring large datasets to Pandas DataFrames or using inefficient Python loops. Using a SQL Query inside the stored procedure would work but not as efficient as Snowpark dataframes that are lazy executed. Transferring data into a pandas dataframe is also inefficient as it reduces Snowflake's ability to perform the computation inside Snowflake's distributed framework. Lastly a Scala UDF would still require data transfer between Snowpark and Scala, which makes it inefficient.

### NEW QUESTION # 327

A Snowpark Python application is failing intermittently with a 'net.snowflake.client.jdbc.SnowflakeSQLException: SQL execution error: Remote service internal error [ErrorId: ...]' when calling 'df.collect()' on a DataFrame that results from joining multiple tables and applying a complex filter. The data volume is substantial, but within the warehouse's expected capacity. Which of the following actions are MOST likely to resolve this issue? (Select two)

- A. Switch to using the function with a raw SQL query instead of Snowpark DataFrame operations.
- **B. Implement retry logic around the 'df.collect()' call with exponential backoff, assuming the error is transient due to resource contention.**
- **C. Break down the complex query into smaller, intermediate DataFrames and persist them using to avoid memory pressure during a single large query.**
- D. Increase the parameter to a higher value to prevent session timeouts.
- E. Replace with 'df.toPandas()' to improve memory management on the client side.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Options B and C are the most likely to resolve the issue. Option B addresses potential memory pressure within Snowflake by breaking down the query and persisting intermediate results. Option C acknowledges that the error might be transient due to resource contention and implements retry logic. Increasing (A) is unlikely to solve a remote service internal error. 'df.toPandas()' (D) might exacerbate the problem by moving more data to the client. Using (E) is a workaround, but doesn't address the underlying problem within Snowpark and could reduce performance if not carefully optimized.

### NEW QUESTION # 328

When creating UDFs/UDTFs in Snowpark Python, what are the advantages of explicitly specifying data types (either via Python type hints or the registration API) compared to relying on implicit type inference?

- **A. Early detection of type-related errors during development, preventing runtime failures.**
- **B. Enhanced code readability and maintainability, making it easier to understand the expected data types.**
- **C. Improved performance due to reduced overhead in data type resolution at runtime.**
- D. Automatic data type conversion by Snowflake, eliminating the need for explicit casting within the UDF/UDTF.
- E. Reduced deployment time.

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

Specifying data types explicitly offers several benefits. (A) Explicit data types allow Snowflake to optimize query execution by eliminating the need to infer types at runtime, resulting in improved performance. (B) Type hints and registration APIs enhance code readability and maintainability by clearly indicating the expected data types. (C) Explicit data types enable early detection of type-related errors during development, preventing unexpected runtime failures. (D) While Snowflake can perform some implicit

conversions, explicit type declarations don't guarantee automatic conversion in all scenarios and manual casting might still be needed. (E) deployment time is not significantly affected.

### NEW QUESTION # 329

You are working with image files stored in a Snowflake internal stage named 'image\_stage'. You need to write a Snowpark Python application to resize these images using a Python library called 'PIL'. The resizing logic is encapsulated in a function called `resize_image(snowflake_file: SnowflakeFile, width: int, height: int) -> bytes`. Which of the following code snippets correctly registers the 'resize\_image' function as a UDF and applies it to the image files?

- **A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option E correctly implements the image resizing using Snowpark UDF and 'SnowflakeFile' object. - The 'resize\_image' function takes the as input and constructs the SnowflakeFile object correctly - 'SnowflakeFile.from\_path('@image\_stage', file\_path)' correctly creates Snowflake file object based on provided file path - The UDF registration specifies the correct input type 'StringType' for file path, BinaryType' for the return and includes the 'pillow' package. - The final select statement calls the UDF correctly with the 'relative\_path' column. Option D is incorrect because 'f.readall()' returns bytes, and PIL.Image.open expects a file-like object or filename, wrapping this within BytesIO is unnecessary. Option B is wrong because the snowflake file object should be created in the python function itself, UDF creation and calling both are wrong Option A and C have registration issue for packages, as it is not provided to function registration.

### NEW QUESTION # 330

You have a Snowpark DataFrame containing product information, and you want to persist it into a Snowflake table named PRODUCTS. You need to handle the following scenarios: 1. If the table 'PRODUCTS' does not exist, create it. 2. If the table 'PRODUCTS' exists, append the data from 'df\_products' to it. Which of the following methods can achieve this?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- **E.**

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Option B is the correct solution. The 'mode('append')' ensures that the data from 'df\_products' is appended to the 'PRODUCTS' table if it exists. If the table does not exist, Snowflake will create it automatically. Option A will create the table if it doesn't exist, but will throw an error if it does. Option C will overwrite the table. Option D is unnecessarily complex and inefficient, first collecting the data to the driver then creating a new DataFrame. Option E doesn't exist in Snowpark API.

### NEW QUESTION # 331

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