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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q154-Q159):

NEW QUESTION # 154

You are tasked with building a Snowpark application to process sensor data from IoT devices. The data arrives as JSON strings and needs to be transformed into a tabular format before being stored in a Snowflake table. You decide to use a User-Defined Table Function (UDTF) written in Python to handle this transformation. Which of the following approaches is the MOST efficient

and scalable way to deploy and execute this UDTF in a production Snowpark environment, considering the possibility of high data volumes and concurrency?

- A. Deploy the UDTF as an inline Python function within the Snowpark DataFrame transformation code, relying on the client-side Python interpreter for execution.
- **B. Package the Python UDTF into a zip file and upload it to a Snowflake stage. During UDTF registration, specify the stage location and use `[...], return_type=..., packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python', 'your_package']`. Ensure that is appropriately tuned based on data size and complexity.**
- C. Deploy the UDTF as a stored procedure that is then called from your Snowpark application. The UDTF processes the data serially, one record at a time.
- D. Deploy the UDTF using the '@udtf decorator and explicitly specify a parameter when registering the function to control the size of input batches processed by each worker node.
- E. Deploy the UDTF as an external function, leveraging an external API gateway to invoke the Python code running on a serverless compute platform.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option E is the MOST efficient and scalable. Deploying the UDTF with explicit package management and optimized batch sizing allows Snowflake to distribute the processing across multiple worker nodes, leveraging the platform's parallel processing capabilities. Specifying dependencies using the 'packages' parameter ensures that the required Python libraries are available on each worker node. Properly tuning max_batch_size prevents memory exhaustion and optimizes processing speed. Options A, C, and D are generally less scalable and efficient due to client-side execution, serial processing, or added external latency. Option B is correct in mentioning batch sizing, but is incomplete. Option E offers the best balance of performance, scalability, and maintainability.

NEW QUESTION # 155

You have a Snowpark DataFrame 'products_df' with columns 'product_id', 'category', and 'price'. You want to find the top 3 most expensive products within each category. Which of the following Snowpark code snippets will accomplish this, using window functions?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D correctly partitions the data by category, orders by price in descending order (most expensive first), assigns a rank using `row_number()`, and then filters for ranks less than or equal to 3. Option A misses the `snowflake.snowpark.functions` import, but functionally same as D. Option B orders by price in ascending order (cheapest first). Option C does not partition by category and Option E filters where `rank < 3` instead of less than or equal to. D is most correct because of syntax and concept implementation, and will pass the code check

NEW QUESTION # 156

A data engineering team is building a Snowpark application in Python to perform advanced time series analysis on sensor data stored in Snowflake. They need to leverage a specific, but older, version of the 'pandas' library (version 1.1.5) that is not available in the default Snowflake Anaconda channel. Which of the following approaches is the MOST efficient and recommended way to ensure this specific version of 'pandas' is available to their Snowpark application, while minimizing security risks and operational overhead?

- A. Build a custom Anaconda channel outside of Snowflake, and configure the Snowpark session to point to that channel.
- B. Upload the pandas 1.1.5 wheel file directly into a Snowflake stage and reference it within the session configuration using `conda config --add channels_urls ['snowflake://stg/pandas-1.1.5-wheel']` along with `conda install pandas=1.1.5`.
- C. Package the pandas 1.1.5 library within the Snowpark application code itself, by including it in the application deployment package.
- D. Use `'conda install pandas=1.1.5'` within the Snowpark Python code directly. This will install pandas at runtime.
- **E. Create a new Snowflake Anaconda environment and install pandas 1.1.5 into this environment, then configure the Snowpark session to use this environment.**

Snowpark session to use this custom environment. Ensure the 'snowflake-snowpark-python' package is also included.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Creating a new Snowflake Anaconda environment is the most efficient and secure way to manage specific package versions. It leverages Snowflake's built-in dependency management capabilities and avoids external dependencies or manual package management within the application code. Options A and D introduce potential security risks and maintenance overhead. Option B is inefficient for dependency management. Option E will not work, as it tries to install dependencies at runtime, which isn't supported in Snowpark.

NEW QUESTION # 157

You are developing a Snowpark application that needs to connect to Snowflake using account identifiers. Your organization's Snowflake account is configured with federated authentication (Okta). Which of the following methods is the most secure and recommended way to establish a Snowpark session in this scenario, avoiding hardcoding credentials in your application and leveraging existing authentication mechanisms?

- A. Use the connection parameter along with username and password directly in the connection properties.
- B. Store the username and password in environment variables and retrieve them in your Snowpark application to establish the session.
- C. Utilize Snowflake's support for OAuth and configure your application to acquire a token from Okta and use it to establish the Snowpark session using the 'authenticator parameter set to 'oauth'.
- D. Create a dedicated Snowflake user with restricted permissions and use its username and password directly in the connection string.
- E. Pass username and password directly in the connection properties along with the account identifier.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using OAuth with an external identity provider like Okta is the most secure and recommended method for federated authentication. It avoids storing credentials directly in the application and leverages the organization's existing authentication mechanisms. Options A, B, and D are less secure due to the risk of exposing credentials. Option E does not address the federated authentication requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 158

You are tasked with creating a Snowpark session that utilizes a specific Snowflake warehouse for all operations. Which of the following code snippets BEST demonstrates how to correctly specify the 'warehouse' parameter when creating a session using `snowpark.Session.builder.configs`?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☒
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct parameter name for specifying the warehouse in the 'configs' dictionary is 'warehouse'. The other options either use incorrect key names (`SNOWFLAKE_WAREHOUSE`, `snowflake.warehouse`, `WAREHOUSE_NAME`) or an incorrect method call (`.config` instead of `.configs`). The code snippets provided demonstrate the correct and incorrect methods for specifying the warehouse parameter during Snowpark session creation. Option A correctly utilizes the 'warehouse' parameter within the 'configs' dictionary passed to the Session builder.

NEW QUESTION # 159

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