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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q194-Q199):

NEW QUESTION # 194

Consider the following Snowpark code snippet:

Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding the execution and performance of this code?

- A. The 'filter' operation `Ccol('column_a') > 100'` will be executed twice.
- B. Removing `'cached_df=` line would significantly improve the overall performance because caching always adds overhead.
- C. The 'count' operation will trigger the materialization and caching of 'filtered_df'
- D. The 'count?' operation will use the cached results of and apply an additional filter on the cached data.
- E. The 'filter' operation `Ccol('column_a') > 100'` will be executed only once because 'cached_df stores the materialized result.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

The 'filter' operation is executed only once because materializes the intermediate result. 'count1' triggers the materialization. 'count?' uses the cached data and applies an additional filter. Removing the caching would likely degrade performance because the initial filter would need to be recomputed for 'count?'. Caching is beneficial when a DataFrame is used multiple times.

NEW QUESTION # 195

You have a Snowpark Python UDTF named that performs complex data transformations and you want to share it securely with another Snowflake account. Select ALL the necessary steps and considerations to properly share this UDTF using Snowflake Secure Data Sharing.

- A. Ensure the UDTF doesn't rely on any external packages or dependencies not available in the target account.
- B. Grant OWNERSHIP privilege on the UDTF to the share.
- C. Create a share and grant usage on the database containing the 'process_data' UDTF to the share.
- D. Create a secure UDTF and add it to share.
- E. Grant SELECT privilege on the UDTF to the share.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:

To share a UDTF, you first create a share and grant USAGE on the database containing it (A). Then, you create the UDTF as SECURE to ensure data is protected (B). SELECT is needed to allow the share to actually use the function (C). It is important to make sure that the receiving account will be able to run the UDTF, so ensure all of the needed packages and dependencies are accounted for (D). GRANT OWNERSHIP would mean you would not be able to make changes to the function (E).

NEW QUESTION # 196

You have two Snowpark DataFrames, 'df1' and 'df2', representing customer data'. 'df1' contains customer IDs and names, while 'df2' contains customer IDs and email addresses. You need to create a new DataFrame that contains all customer IDs, names, and email addresses, including customers present in only one of the DataFrames. Which Snowpark set operation and join type would be most appropriate for achieving this?

- A. DISTINCT and CROSS JOIN
- B. INTERSECT and LEFT JOIN
- C. UNION and FULL OUTER JOIN
- D. UNION ALL and INNER JOIN
- E. EXCEPT and RIGHT JOIN

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer. 'UNION' is used to combine the rows from both DataFrames, removing duplicate rows. 'FULL OUTER JOIN' is used to include all rows from both DataFrames, even if there is no matching customer ID in the other DataFrame. The combination of 'UNION' and 'FULL OUTER JOIN' ensures that all customers and their associated information are included in the resulting DataFrame. The other options would either result in only matching records, missing records, or incorrect combination.

NEW QUESTION # 197

You have a Snowpark DataFrame 'sales df with columns 'product_id' (INTEGER), 'sale date' (DATE), and 'sale_amount' (DOUBLE). You need to filter the DataFrame to include only sales that occurred in the year 2023 and where the 'sale_amount' is greater than the average 'sale_amount' for that specific 'product id'. Which of the following Snowpark Python code snippets will correctly achieve this?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option C is the most efficient and correct. It calculates the average sale amount per product ID using a window function and then filters the DataFrame based on both the year and the comparison with the average. It avoids joins and 'collect()' which can be inefficient. Option A doesn't import Window or properly use avg over a window, causing an error. Option B requires a join, which is less efficient. Option D uses 'mean' which is available but 'avg' is preferable. Option E 'collects' data to the client which is also generally avoided in Snowpark.

NEW QUESTION # 198

A data engineer is developing a Snowpark application using Python and needs to connect to Snowflake. They want to avoid hardcoding credentials directly in the script and utilize environment variables for authentication. Which of the following approaches is the MOST secure and RECOMMENDED way to retrieve Snowflake connection parameters (account, user, password, database, schema, warehouse, role) from environment variables and establish a Snowpark session?

- A. Store all connection parameters as a JSON string in a single environment variable and parse it within the Snowpark application.
- **B. Utilize the 'Session.builder.getOrCreate()' method, assuming that Snowflake connection information (user, password, account, warehouse, etc.) are already set as environment variables with standard names, and let Snowpark automatically infer the parameters.**
- C. Leverage the 'snowflake.connector.connect()' function with 'os.environ.get()' for credentials and then create a Snowpark session from the connection using Session.builder.from_connection(connection).
- D. Manually retrieve each parameter using 'os.environ.get()' and pass them directly into the 'Session.builder.configs()' method.
- E. Use the SnowCLI to configure a connection profile, and then reference this profile name when creating the Snowpark session. Ensure each environment variable is also separately available, but are not explicitly called in the code to establish connection but only to set up SnowCLI.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option E, 'Session.builder.getOrCreate()', is the most concise and recommended approach. It automatically retrieves connection parameters from standard environment variables (e.g., SNOWFLAKE_USER, SNOWFLAKE_PASSWORD, SNOWFLAKE_ACCOUNT). This simplifies the code and reduces the risk of errors. Option A is verbose and prone to errors. Option B introduces unnecessary complexity and parsing. Option C involves the classic Snowflake connector, which is not the recommended way with Snowpark for Python. Option D involves snowCLI profiles and is not using Environment Variables.

NEW QUESTION # 199

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