

SPS-C01 Vorbereitung, SPS-C01 Testengine



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Snowflake SPS-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
	- Pipeline development
Data Engineering with Snowpark	1. Batch processing workflows 2. Integration with Snowflake data pipelines
	- Production readiness
Testing, Debugging, and Deployment	1. Debugging Snowpark applications 2. Deployment strategies
	- Extending Snowpark with custom logic
User Defined Functions and Stored Procedures	1. Python UDFs 2. Stored procedures in Snowpark
	- Snowpark architecture and concepts
Snowpark Fundamentals	1. Snowpark APIs and supported languages 2. Snowflake execution model overview
	- Data transformation workflows
DataFrame Operations and Data Processing	1. Joins and window functions 2. Filtering, selecting, and aggregations
	- Efficient Snowpark execution
Performance Optimization and Best Practices	1. Pushdown optimization concepts 2. Resource utilization tuning

>> SPS-C01 Vorbereitung <<

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark SPS-C01 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q277-Q282):

277. Frage

You have a Snowpark application that reads data from a large Snowflake table and performs several transformations. During testing, you observe that the application's performance is inconsistent, with some runs taking significantly longer than others, even with the same input data. You suspect that data locality might be a contributing factor. What steps can you take within your Snowpark application to investigate and potentially improve data locality and performance consistency?

- A. Ensure the Snowpark session is configured with a large enough warehouse size to minimize data spilling to disk.
- B. Disable Snowflake's result cache. This ensures that the application always reads the most recent data from disk, regardless of performance impact.
- C. Use to redistribute the data across the cluster based on a relevant key. This can improve data locality for subsequent operations.
- D. Enable Snowflake's automatic clustering on the underlying table if it's not already enabled. This will physically organize the data on disk based on the clustering key.
- E. Implement caching using , combined with a targeted 'repartition()' to ensure that frequently accessed data is readily available in memory close to the processing nodes.

Antwort: C,D,E

Begründung:

'DataFrame.repartition()' allows you to redistribute data based on a chosen key, improving locality for operations that depend on that key. Snowflake's automatic clustering physically organizes data on disk, improving read performance. Combining with 'repartition()' ensures that frequently accessed, well-partitioned data is readily available in memory close to the processing nodes, boosting performance. Disabling the cache makes the application's performance worse. The warehouse size, if not large enough, can also lead to data spilling to disk, decreasing the performance.

278. Frage

You need to create a Snowpark DataFrame using a SQL query. The query requires a user-defined variable (e.g., a date for filtering records). What are the correct and recommended ways to safely pass this variable into the SQL query when creating the DataFrame using 'session.sql()' to prevent SQL injection vulnerabilities?

- A.

Directly concatenate the variable into the SQL string: `sql_query = f"SELECT FROM my_table WHERE date_column = '{user_date}'"` 

- B.

Manually escape the variable using a custom escaping function before concatenating it into the SQL string. 

- C.

Use Snowpark's DataFrame API to filter the result after retrieving the initial DataFrame using a non-parameterized query: `df = session.sql("SELECT FROM my_table").filter(col("date_column") == user_date)` 

- D.

Use Python's string formatting with '%' as a placeholder: `sql_query = "SELECT FROM my_table WHERE date_column = '%s'" % user_date` `df = session.sql(sql_query)` 

- E.

Use Snowpark's parameterized SQL queries (if available  check Snowpark version documentation): `df = session.sql("SELECT FROM my_table WHERE date_column = :1", params=[user_date])` 

Antwort: C,E

Begründung:

Options C and E are the safest and recommended approaches. Option C, if supported by your Snowpark version, uses parameterized SQL queries, which are the best way to prevent SQL injection. Option E avoids injecting the variable into the SQL string at all by filtering in Snowpark after the DataFrame is created. Options A and B are highly vulnerable to SQL injection. Option D is better than A and B, but still less secure and more complex than using parameterized queries or filtering with the DataFrame API.

279. Frage

You are using Snowpark Python to build a machine learning pipeline. One step in the pipeline involves feature engineering using a large dataset. This feature engineering step is computationally expensive and involves several transformations. You want to optimize the performance of this step by caching intermediate results. Given the following code snippet, which of the following strategies would be MOST effective for optimizing the performance, considering the use of

- A. Identify DataFrames that are reused multiple times and cache them using after the transformations that generate them.
- B. Cache the final DataFrame only after all feature engineering steps are completed.
- C. Avoid using altogether because it can introduce overhead and is not always beneficial.
- D. Cache each intermediate DataFrame after each individual transformation step, even if the DataFrame is only used once.
- E. Cache the initial raw data DataFrame before applying any transformations.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The most effective strategy is to cache DataFrames that are reused multiple times. Caching the initial raw data before any transformations might not be beneficial if the transformations significantly reduce the data size. Caching every intermediate DataFrame, even those used only once, adds unnecessary overhead. Avoiding entirely is not optimal, as caching can significantly improve performance when used strategically. Caching only the final DataFrame is useful if the entire feature engineering process needs to be reused, but it doesn't optimize the individual steps within the process. Caching is most useful at points where derived data sets (i.e. after heavy calculations) are used repeatedly.

280. Frage

You are tasked with optimizing a Snowpark application that performs complex data transformations on a large dataset (1 TB) stored in Snowflake. The application currently uses Snowpark DataFrames and is experiencing slow performance. You suspect the issue might be related to data transfer overhead between the Snowflake engine and the Python environment. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective in minimizing this overhead and improving performance?

- A. Reduce the data volume by applying aggressive filtering and aggregation using Snowpark DataFrame operations before any other transformations, minimizing the amount of data transferred.
- B. Increase the virtual warehouse size to the largest available option (e.g., X-Large) to improve processing power within Snowflake, regardless of data transfer costs.
- C. Convert the Snowpark DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame and perform the transformations locally within the Python environment.
- D. Utilize User-Defined Functions (UDFs) written in Python to encapsulate the transformations and execute them within the Snowflake engine.
- E. Implement vectorization techniques within the Snowpark DataFrame operations using built-in functions and optimized expressions where applicable.

Antwort: A,D,E

Begründung:

UDFs written in Python allow you to push the computation to the Snowflake engine, avoiding the need to transfer large amounts of data to the Python environment, improving performance by reducing data transfer overhead. Pre-filtering and aggregating reduces data before more complex transformations, also reducing data transfer. Vectorization through optimized Snowpark DataFrame methods also reduces data transfer and speeds computation in the Snowflake engine. Converting to Pandas DataFrames negates the benefit of Snowpark for large datasets. Increasing the virtual warehouse size only addresses processing power but does not minimize data transfer.

281. Frage

You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame 'products df' containing product information, including 'product_id', 'price', and 'discount'. You need to update the 'price' column in the 'products' table based on the following logic: If 'discount' is greater than 0.2, reduce the 'price' by 15%. If 'discount' is between 0.1 and 0.2 (inclusive), reduce the 'price' by 5%. Otherwise, keep the 'price' as is. Which of the following Snowpark code snippets efficiently implements this update? Assume 'products' table already exists and is correctly populated.

```

○ from snowflake.snowpark.functions import when, col products_df.with_column('new_price', when(col('discount') > 0.2, col('price')
0.85).when((col('discount') >= 0.1) & (col('discount') <= 0.2), col('price')
0.95).otherwise(col('price'))).drop('price').with_column_renamed('new_price', 'price').write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('products')

○ products_df.update(when(products_df['discount'] > 0.2, products_df['price'] 0.85, when((products_df['discount'] >= 0.1) &
(products_df['discount'] <= 0.2), products_df['price'] 0.95, products_df['price'])).write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('products')

○ products_df.with_column('price', when(col('discount') > 0.2, col('price') 0.85).when((col('discount') >= 0.1) & (col('discount') <= 0.2),
col('price') 0.95).otherwise(col('price'))).write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('products')

○ products_df.select(products_df['product_id'], when(products_df['discount'] > 0.2, products_df['price'] 0.85, when((products_df['discount'] >=
0.1) & (products_df['discount'] <= 0.2), products_df['price'] 0.95, products_df['price'])).alias('price'),
products_df['discount']).write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('products')

○ from snowflake.snowpark.functions import when, col products_df.with_column('price', when(col('discount') > 0.2, col('price')
0.85).when((col('discount') >= 0.1) & (col('discount') <= 0.2), col('price')
0.95).otherwise(col('price'))).write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('products')

```

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Option E is the most concise and correct solution. It uses 'with_column' to directly update the 'price' column based on the discount conditions, using nested 'when' functions for the logic and persists the change. Option A, while technically correct, is less efficient because it creates a new column ('new_price'), drops the original 'price' column, and then renames the new column. Option B tries to use an 'update' method which doesn't exist directly on Snowpark DataFrames in that way. Option C works correctly. Option D has an issue that it won't keep the original schema of the table being updated as it is selecting each of the columns.

282. Frage

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