

# SPS-C01問題数 & SPS-C01試験問題集

```
© Snowflake Snowpark Types: Input StructType, StructField, StringType, File, Snowflake Snowpark Functions: Input StructType, Current Date, DateDiff  
schema = StructType([StructField("order_date", StringType(10)), StructField("sales_of_q1", DecimalType(10, 2)), StructField("sales_of_q2", DecimalType(10, 2)),  
StructField("sales_of_q3", DecimalType(10, 2)), StructField("sales_of_q4", DecimalType(10, 2)), StructField("total_sales", DecimalType(10, 2))])  
df = df.withColumn("order_date", to_date(sales_of_q1, "YYYY-MM-DD"))  
df = df.withColumn("sales_of_q1", sum(sales_of_q1))  
df = df.withColumn("sales_of_q2", sum(sales_of_q2))  
df = df.withColumn("sales_of_q3", sum(sales_of_q3))  
df = df.withColumn("sales_of_q4", sum(sales_of_q4))  
df = df.withColumn("total_sales", sum(sales_of_q1 + sales_of_q2 + sales_of_q3 + sales_of_q4))
```

2026年Topexamの最新SPS-C01 PDFダンプおよびSPS-C01試験エンジンの無料共有: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=18JLK1Y7AA-WsMSIejYwWOIRWuVWwfeLh>

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>> SPS-C01問題数 <<

## SPS-C01試験問題集 & SPS-C01日本語独学書籍

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## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark 認定 SPS-C01 試験問題 (Q180-Q185):

### 質問 # 180

You have two Snowpark DataFrames, 'customers' and 'orders'. The 'customers' DataFrame has columns and 'customer name'. The 'orders' DataFrame has columns 'order id', 'customer id', and 'order amount'. You need to find all customers who have NOT placed any orders. Which of the following Snowpark set operations correctly implements this?

- A. `customers.select('customer_id').distinct().except_(orders.select('customer_id').distinct())`
- B. `customers.except_all(orders.select('customer_id').distinct())`
- C. `customers.join(orders, customers['customer_id'] == orders['customer_id'], 'left_anti')`
- D. `customers.subtract(orders.select('customer_id').distinct())`
- E. `customers.subtract(orders.select('customer_id').distinct())`

正解: D

解説:

Option D is correct. It first selects the distinct 'customer\_id' from both DataFrames. Then, it uses the 'minus' (or 'except\_') set operation to find the difference between the customer IDs in the 'customers' DataFrame and the customer IDs in the 'orders' DataFrame. This effectively returns the customer IDs of customers who have not placed any orders. The 'join' operation is not a set operation, and options B and C are not valid syntax for Snowpark. Option E is syntactically correct in Snowpark, and equivalent to Option D. However, since the question has to have one answer, Option D is kept.

### 質問 # 181

You have a Snowpark Python application that performs several data transformations on a DataFrame representing customer transactions. The application is experiencing performance issues, and you suspect that some transformations are unnecessarily expensive. Which of the following techniques can MOST effectively optimize the performance of your Snowpark application,

specifically focusing on minimizing data movement and leveraging Snowflake's query optimization capabilities?

- A. Explicitly call `.cache()` on the DataFrame after each transformation to materialize intermediate results in memory.
- **B. Leverage Snowpark's built-in DataFrame transformations (e.g., `.groupBy()`) to allow Snowflake to optimize the query execution plan. Avoid pulling large amounts of data into the client application for simple operations. Only call `collect()` as the last and final option, as this is the most costly activity of all.**
- C. Always use the largest available Snowflake warehouse size to ensure sufficient compute resources.
- D. Use User-Defined Functions (UDFs) written in Python for all transformations, regardless of their complexity.
- E. Take the dataframe to Pandas dataframe as soon as possible in between transformations, since Pandas dataframes will be faster.

**正解: B**

解説:

Snowpark is designed to push down computations to Snowflake, allowing Snowflake's query optimizer to handle the execution. Using Snowpark's built-in DataFrame transformations allows Snowflake to understand the intent and optimize the query accordingly. Materializing intermediate results using `.cache()` (A) can lead to unnecessary data movement. Python UDFs (B) can be useful for complex logic but should be avoided for simple transformations as they bypass Snowflake's optimization capabilities and are generally slower than native SQL functions. Warehouse size (E) is a factor, but optimizing the query logic is more crucial. Using Pandas dataframe is also costly and performance heavy.

### 質問 # 182

You are using Snowpark Python to build a data pipeline. You need to version control your Snowpark application and ensure that it is compatible with different Snowflake environments (development, staging, production). Which strategies and tools would be most effective for managing the Snowpark application's code, dependencies, and deployment process?

- A. Package all Snowpark code into a single ZIP file and manually upload it to each environment.
- B. Rely solely on Snowflake's built-in Python interpreter and avoid using any external libraries or dependencies to simplify versioning and deployment.
- C. Copy and paste the Python code between different Snowflake environments as needed, manually installing any required dependencies.
- **D. Use a Git repository to manage the Snowpark Python code, a dependency management tool like Poetry or pip to handle dependencies, and a CI/CD pipeline (e.g., using Jenkins or GitLab CI) to automate deployment to different Snowflake environments.**
- E. Store the Python code directly in Snowflake stages and use Snowflake's versioning capabilities to manage different versions.

**正解: D**

解説:

Using a Git repository for version control, a dependency management tool like Poetry or pip, and a CI/CD pipeline is the recommended approach for managing Snowpark applications. This allows for proper version control, dependency management, and automated deployment across different environments. The other options represent less robust and error-prone approaches.

### 質問 # 183

A data engineering team is building a Snowpark pipeline to process IoT sensor data. They want to create a UDF that uses a 3rd-party Python library (not available in Snowflake's Anaconda channel) to analyze the sensor readings. The UDF needs to be efficiently deployed and managed within Snowflake. Which of the following approaches represents the MOST robust and scalable way to register and deploy this UDF using Snowpark?

- A. Create a Docker container with the Python library, push it to Snowflake Container Services, and call this container from the UDF.
- B. Use `'functions.udf'` and directly embed the package code within the UDF definition. This approach handles package management automatically.
- C. Use `'session.udf.register'` and directly include the library code as a string within the UDF definition. This avoids external dependencies.
- **D. Create a virtual environment with the necessary Python library, zip it, upload the zip file to a Snowflake stage, and use to register the UDF. Reference the stage location and virtual environment in the register call.**
- E. Use `'session.add_packages'` to add the specific Python package directly from the Snowflake Anaconda channel (even if

the required version isn't available) and then use 'session.udf.register' for the UDF definition.

正解: D

解説:

Option B is the correct answer. It describes the best practice for deploying UDFs with external Python libraries in Snowflake. Creating a virtual environment, zipping it, uploading it to a stage, and referencing it during UDF registration ensures proper dependency management and avoids conflicts. Option A is problematic because embedding the library directly makes the UDF definition very large and unmanageable. Option C will not work if the required version isn't available. Option D is incorrect because functions.udf relies on packages available in the Snowflake Anaconda channel and doesn't manage custom packages. While Option E could work, it's overly complex for this specific scenario compared to utilizing Snowpark virtual environment and stage management. Option B is more efficient and streamlined.

#### 質問 # 184

You are developing a Snowpark application to process customer reviews. You need to use a third-party sentiment analysis library, 'SentimentAnalyzer', which is NOT available in the Anaconda repository. You have the library JAR file stored in an internal artifact repository accessible via HTTP. Which of the following steps are necessary to make this library available to your Snowpark session?

- A. Upload the JAR file to a Snowflake stage. Then use 'session.add\_import' to make the file available in your Snowpark session.
- B. Upload the JAR file to a Snowflake stage and register it as a Java UDF using CREATE FUNCTION.
- C. Create a conda environment that includes the JAR, upload it to a stage, and use the environment in Snowpark.
- D. Configure the Snowflake account-level parameter to point to the HTTP location of the JAR file. Then use session.add\_import to use it.
- E. Use 'session.add\_dependency('/path/to/SentimentAnalyzer.jar')' in your Snowpark Python code after uploading the JAR to an internal stage.

正解: A

解説:

The correct approach involves uploading the JAR file to a Snowflake stage and then using 'session.add\_import' (or its Scala equivalent) to make it available within the Snowpark session's environment. Creating a UDF directly (A) isn't the correct way to use it within Snowpark DataFrame operations. 'session.add\_dependency' (B) is incorrect. It is generally used for Python packages, not arbitrary JAR files accessed via HTTP. Using conda and deploying is not required for simple cases (E).

#### 質問 # 185

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SPS-C01試験問題集: [https://www.topexam.jp/SPS-C01\\_shiken.html](https://www.topexam.jp/SPS-C01_shiken.html)

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