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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q153-Q158):

NEW QUESTION # 153
You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame named containing information about products, including 'CATEGORY , 'SUBCATEGORY , and 'PRICE'. You want to determine the maximum price for each subcategory within each category. Furthermore, you need to filter the results to only include categories that have more than 5 subcategories. Which of the following Snowpark Python code snippets accomplishes this task? (Select all that apply)

- A. □
- B. □
- C. □
- D. □
- E. □

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
The correct options are D and E. They both address the requirement and count distinct subcategories within each category. Option

D: Correctly calculates the maximum price for each subcategory within each category. Then separately calculates the count of DISTINCT subcategories for each category. Filters the categories to include only those with more than 5 subcategories. Joins the two resulting DataFrames to provide the final output. This is a standard and explicit way to accomplish the task. Using countDistinct to ensure each subcategory is only counted once. Option E: Aggregates Max Price and CountDistinct of subcategory into same dataframe, this addresses all requirements in a more concise manner. Option A: Does not give the right result since 'count' will not give the countDistinct. Also using 'COUNT(SUBCATEGORYV in category_countS dataframe results in count of all rows in the group instead of the number of groups (number of Subcategories). Option B: Window functions is irrelevant here, and requires more coding while can be handled efficiently by aggregating and countDistinct combination Option C: Option C doesn't aggregate maximum price for each subcategory within each category as the question mentions.

NEW QUESTION # 154

You are developing a Snowpark application that needs to train a machine learning model on a large dataset stored in Snowflake. You want to optimize the performance of your model training process. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective in leveraging Snowpark's architecture to achieve this, considering both client-side and server-side capabilities?

- A. Create a UDF (User-Defined Function) that uses a pre-trained model stored locally on the client machine and applies it to the data within Snowflake.
- B. Use Snowpark to execute SQL queries to pre-aggregate the data on the server-side before transferring the smaller aggregated data to the client for model training.
- C. Use Snowpark's 'sproc' feature to define a stored procedure that loads the data in chunks and trains the model directly within Snowflake's secure environment, leveraging its compute resources.
- D. Define a Snowpark DataFrame that transforms the data, then write that data back to Snowflake as a new table, then create a separate Python process running outside of Snowflake's environment to train the model.
- E. Load the entire dataset into a Pandas DataFrame on the client machine and then use a local machine learning library (e.g., scikit-learn) to train the model.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Using a stored procedure ('sproc') allows the model training to occur entirely within the Snowflake environment, leveraging its scalable compute resources and eliminating the need to transfer large datasets to the client. This minimizes data transfer overhead and maximizes performance. Options A, D and E involve data transfer or execution outside the Snowflake environment which contradicts Snowpark's server-side processing advantages. Option C is a good preprocessing step, but doesn't train the model inside Snowflake.

NEW QUESTION # 155

You are tasked with optimizing a Snowpark Python application that performs complex data transformations on a large dataset. The application's performance is currently bottlenecked by the data transfer between Snowflake and the client machine running the Python code. Which of the following strategies can effectively minimize data transfer and improve performance?

- A. Disable Snowpark's lazy evaluation to ensure that all data is immediately transferred to the client for processing.
- B. Fetch the entire dataset into a Pandas DataFrame on the client machine and perform all data transformations locally.
- C. Use Snowpark's lazy evaluation capabilities to defer data transfer until absolutely necessary, perform data filtering and aggregation within Snowflake before bringing data to the client, and utilize vectorized UDFs for performance-critical operations.
- D. Convert all Python UDFs to SQL UDFs to leverage Snowflake's query optimizer.
- E. Increase the number of worker nodes in the Snowflake virtual warehouse to improve data processing speed.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Snowpark's lazy evaluation, data filtering/aggregation within Snowflake, and vectorized UDFs are crucial for minimizing data transfer. Lazy evaluation ensures that data is only transferred when needed. Pushing down operations like filtering and aggregation to Snowflake reduces the amount of data transferred. Vectorized UDFs allow UDFs to operate on batches of data, improving performance. Fetching the entire dataset into a Pandas DataFrame (C) exacerbates the data transfer bottleneck. Disabling lazy evaluation (D) is counterproductive.

NEW QUESTION # 156
You have two Snowpark DataFrames, 'dfl' and 'df2 , both containing customer data, but with slightly different schemas. 'dfl' has columns 'customer_id', 'name', and 'email'. 'df2' has columns 'id', 'customer name', and 'email_address'. You want to perform a set-based operation to find all unique customer IDs present in 'dfl but NOT in 'df2' , considering that 'customer_id' in 'dfl corresponds to 'id' in 'df2. Which of the following code snippets will achieve this, ensuring that column names are correctly aligned before the operation?

- A. ▫
- B. ▫
- C. ▫
- D. ▫
- E. ▫

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option D is the correct solution. First, 'customer_id')' renames the 'id' column in 'df2 to 'customer_id', aligning it with the 'customer_id' column in 'dfl Then, 'cifl performs the set difference operation, returning only the 'customer_id' values present in 'dfl& but not in the modified 'df2. 'exceptAll' (Option A) will include duplicates. Option B uses 'minus' which does not exist on Snowpark DataFrame. Options C uses 'subtract which also does not exist. Option E will cause unexpected results because the column name of dfl and df2 would be different.

NEW QUESTION # 157
You have a Snowpark DataFrame named with the following schema: '(timestamp: TmestampType, sensor_id: StringType, value: FloatType)'. You need to identify the top 3 sensors with the highest average value over the entire dataset. Which of the following Snowpark Python code snippets correctly implements this requirement?

- A. ▫
- B. ▫
- C. ▫
- D. ▫
- E. ▫

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A provides the correct and most concise solution. It groups the 'sensor_data' DataFrame by , calculates the average value for each sensor using , orders the results by the average value in descending order using ascending-Falsey , and then limits the results to the top 3 sensors using 'limit(3)'. Option B attempts to use window function over the entire dataset without grouping by sensor, the result would be incorrect. Option C incorrectly attempts to use window specification without partition. Option D is similar as C with missing group by partition. Option E use 'sort' instead of 'orderBy' .

NEW QUESTION # 158
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