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## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q142-Q147):

### NEW QUESTION # 142

You have a CSV file stored in a Snowflake stage named 'my\_stage/data.csv'. The file contains customer data, including 'customer id' (INT), 'first\_name' (VARCHAR), 'last\_name' (VARCHAR), and 'email' (VARCHAR). You want to create a Snowpark DataFrame representing this data, explicitly defining the schema for improved type safety and performance. Which of the following code snippets is the MOST efficient and correct way to create the DataFrame with the specified schema, assuming you have a valid

Snowpark session object named 'session'?

• **A.**

```
from snowflake.snowpark.types import StructType, StructField, IntegerType, StringType schema = StructType([StructField("customer_id", IntegerType()), StructField("first_name", StringType()), StructField("last_name", StringType()), StructField("email", StringType())]) df = session.read.schema(schema).csv("@my_stage/data.csv")
```

• **B.**

```
df = session.read.csv("@my_stage/data.csv") df = df.with_column("customer_id", df["customer_id"].cast(IntegerType())) df = df.with_column("first_name", df["first_name"].cast(StringType())) df = df.with_column("last_name", df["last_name"].cast(StringType())) df = df.with_column("email", df["email"].cast(StringType()))
```

• **C.**

```
df = session.read.option("schema", "customer_id INT, first_name VARCHAR, last_name VARCHAR, email VARCHAR").csv("@my_stage/data.csv")
```

• **D.**

```
from snowflake.snowpark.types import StructType, StructField, IntegerType, StringType schema = StructType([StructField("CUSTOMER_ID", IntegerType()), StructField("FIRST_NAME", StringType()), StructField("LAST_NAME", StringType()), StructField("EMAIL", StringType())]) df = session.read.schema(schema).csv("@my_stage/data.csv")
```

• **E.**

```
from snowflake.snowpark.types import StructType, StructField, IntegerType, StringType schema = StructType([StructField("customer_id", IntegerType(), nullable=False), StructField("first_name", StringType(), nullable=False), StructField("last_name", StringType(), nullable=False), StructField("email", StringType(), nullable=False)]) df = session.read.schema(schema).csv("@my_stage/data.csv")
```

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option A is the most efficient and correct. It defines the schema using 'StructType' and applies it during the DataFrame creation using 'session.read.schema(schema).csv(...)'. This avoids unnecessary type casting after DataFrame creation. Option B performs type casting after DataFrame creation, which is less efficient. Option C is similar to A, and can be accepted, but defining nullable is not important. Option D uses the option argument in wrong way. Option E assumes column names are uppercase which might not be correct.

### NEW QUESTION # 143

Consider the following Snowpark Python code snippet for creating a stored procedure:

```
from snowflake.snowpark.types import IntegerType, StringType, StructType, StructField
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col
```

```
def my_sproc(session, input_df: DataFrame, factor: int) -> DataFrame:
    return input_df.withColumn("multiplied", col("value") * factor)
```

```
return_schema = StructType([StructField("value", IntegerType()), StructField("multiplied", IntegerType())])
```

```
my_registered_sproc = session.sproc.register(
    func=my_sproc,
    return_type=return_schema,
    input_types=[TableType(StructType([StructField("value", IntegerType())])], IntegerType()),
    name="MY_STORED_PROCEDURE",
    replace=True
```

What is the PRIMARY reason for explicitly defining 'input\_types' and during the stored procedure registration?

- A. To allow Snowsight to correctly display the stored procedure's metadata, making it easier for users to understand its functionality.
- B. To allow Snowflake to automatically generate documentation for the stored procedure's input and output types.
- C. To improve the performance of the stored procedure by enabling compile-time optimizations.
- **D. To ensure data type safety and schema validation during deployment and execution, preventing unexpected runtime errors due to type mismatches between the stored procedure and the calling environment.**
- E. To enable the stored procedure to be called from other programming languages besides Python.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 144

A data engineering team is developing a Snowpark stored procedure in Python to perform anomaly detection on time-series data stored in a Snowflake table named 'sensor\_readings'. The stored procedure needs to efficiently process large volumes of data and

return only the rows identified as anomalies. Which of the following approaches would provide the most performant and scalable solution for operationalizing this stored procedure?

- A. Use the method to include a pre-trained anomaly detection model (pickled object) in the stored procedure's execution environment. Load the model, use it to predict on the data fetched using 'session.table(Y , and return a Snowpark DataFrame of anomalies.
- B. Create a UDF with a Scala implementation and use it inside the Snowpark stored procedure to detect anomalies using the Scala implementation for increased processing power.
- C. Execute a SQL query from within the stored procedure using the Snowflake connector for Python to fetch the relevant data, then use a standard Python loop to iterate through the results and apply anomaly detection logic. Return the anomalous rows as a list of dictionaries.
- **D. Use the Snowpark API to directly perform anomaly detection calculations (e.g., rolling statistics, z-score calculations) on the 'sensor\_readings' table within the stored procedure, leveraging Snowpark's distributed processing capabilities, and then return the resulting Snowpark DataFrame containing only the anomalies.**
- E. Load the entire 'sensor\_readings' table into a Pandas DataFrame within the stored procedure, perform anomaly detection using a Python library like 'scikit-learn' , and then create a Snowpark DataFrame from the filtered Pandas DataFrame to return the results.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option B is the most performant and scalable. It leverages Snowpark's distributed processing to perform the anomaly detection calculations directly on the Snowflake data, avoiding the overhead of transferring large datasets to Pandas DataFrames or using inefficient Python loops. Using a SQL Query inside the stored procedure would work but not as efficient as Snowpark dataframes that are lazy executed. Transferring data into a pandas dataframe is also inefficient as it reduces Snowflake's ability to perform the computation inside Snowflake's distributed framework. Lastly a Scala UDF would still require data transfer between Snowpark and Scala, which makes it inefficient.

#### NEW QUESTION # 145

You're developing a Snowpark application that reads data from a Snowflake table, performs several transformations, and then writes the results back to a different table. You want to ensure that the entire process is executed as a single atomic transaction, even if it involves multiple Snowpark DataFrames and operations. Which of the following actions are required to achieve this transactional behavior?

- A. Leverage the 'CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE AS SELECT statement within a Stored Procedure called from your Snowpark code. All DML operations done as part of stored proc is transactional
- B. Configure the Snowpark session with the parameter set to ' FALSE
- C. Explicitly start a transaction using 'session.beginTransaction()' at the beginning of the Snowpark application and commit it using 'session.commitTransaction(Y at the end.
- D. Ensure that the target table for writing the results has the 'TRANSIENT' property set to 'TRUE'.
- **E. All Snowpark operations within a single session are automatically executed as a single atomic transaction by default; no additional configuration is required.**

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Snowflake inherently provides transactional consistency. All operations within a single Snowpark session are automatically executed as a single atomic transaction by default. This is a core feature of Snowflake and doesn't require explicit transaction management in most common scenarios. Options A, B and C are incorrect as Snowflake handles transaction automatically. E describes a possible solution, however, it isn't required.

#### NEW QUESTION # 146

You are developing a Snowpark application that involves creating a set of stored procedures and UDFs to process data'. To ensure proper version control and dependency management, you decide to package your Python code into a single Python Wheel file and deploy it to Snowflake. Which of the following methods are valid for deploying and utilizing this Python Wheel file within Snowflake, considering best practices for maintainability and security? (Select TWO)

- A. Upload the Python Wheel file to an internal stage and directly reference it in the UDF or stored procedure definition using the 'USING' clause.

- B. Upload the Python Wheel file to an external stage (e.g., AWS S3) and configure Snowflake to access the external stage, then reference the wheel file path in the USING clause of the UDF or stored procedure.
- C. Use the 'snowflake-cli' to push the Python Wheel file as a package, then add the package name to the list of packages when creating the stored procedure or UDF.
- D. Create a Conda environment file (environment.yml) that specifies the Python Wheel file as a dependency and use this file to create a Snowflake environment. Then, associate the stored procedures and UDFs with that environment.
- E. Use the Snowsight UI to upload the Python Wheel file as a dependency for the Snowflake environment, making it available for all stored procedures and UDFs within that environment.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Options D and E are the correct answers. Creating a Conda environment file and deploying it to Snowflake (Option D) allows for explicit version control and dependency management, ensuring consistent execution across environments. You need to upload the environment.yml which contains the packages and custom wheel you need to add. Using 'snowflake-cli' to push wheel as a package (Option E) is the approach for using custom packages. These are the recommended approaches. Uploading wheel files to internal or external stages and referencing them using the 'USING' clause (Options A and B) might work, but it lacks the structured dependency management provided by Conda environments. Snowsight cannot be used to directly upload wheels for environment setup (Option C).

## NEW QUESTION # 147

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