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### NEW QUESTION 21

A company that tracks medical devices wants to migrate its existing storage solution to the AWS Cloud. The company equips all of its devices with sensors that collect location and usage information. The sensor data is sent in unpredictable patterns with large spikes. The data is stored in a MySQL database running on premises at each hospital. The company wants the cloud storage solution to scale with usage. The company's analytics team uses the sensor data to calculate usage by device type and hospital. The team needs to keep analysis tools running locally while fetching data from the cloud. The team also needs to use existing Java application and SQL queries with as few changes as possible. How should a solutions architect meet these requirements while ensuring the sensor data is secure?

- A. Store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket. Serve the data through Amazon Athena using AWS PrivateLink to secure the data in transit.
- B. Store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket. Serve the data through Amazon QuickSight using an IAM user authorized with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) with the S3 bucket as the data source.
- C. Store the data in an Amazon Aurora Serverless database. Serve the data through a Network Load Balancer (NLB). Authenticate users using the NLB with credentials stored in AWS Secrets Manager.
- D. Store the data in an Amazon Aurora Serverless database. Serve the data through the Aurora Data API using an IAM user authorized with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) and the AWS Secrets Manager ARN.

Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION 22

A retail company needs to provide a series of data files to another company, which is its business partner. These files are saved in an Amazon S3 bucket under Account A, which belongs to the retail company. The business partner company wants one of its IAM users

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## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

### NEW QUESTION # 117

You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame called 'customer df' that contains customer data, including a column named 'registration\_date' of data type TIMESTAMP NTZ. You need to filter the DataFrame to only include customers who registered in the year 2023. Which of the following Snowpark code snippets represents the MOST efficient and correct way to accomplish this filtering, considering potential timezone issues?

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

### Answer: D

Explanation:

Option C is the most efficient and accurate. It directly compares the 'registration\_date' (TIMESTAMP\_NTZ) to the date range using string literals, avoiding unnecessary function calls 'Cyear', 'to\_date', 'to\_varchar', that could impact performance or introduce subtle errors related to timezone conversions. Since TIMESTAMP\_NTZ has no timezone, direct comparison is safe and optimal. Options A and E, while seemingly straightforward, involve function calls for each row, which can be slower. Option B uses 'like' on a date converted to string, which is less efficient and can be problematic with different date formats. Option D converts the date to a VARCHAR, which is unnecessary and impacts performance.

### NEW QUESTION # 118

You have written a Snowpark Python function that performs a complex calculation involving user-defined functions (UDFs). When running this function on a large dataset, you encounter a 'PicklingError: Can't pickle ': it's not the same object as main.my function'. What is the MOST likely cause of this error, and how can you resolve it?

- A. The Snowpark session is not properly initialized. Ensure that the connection parameters are correct.
- B. The UDF's return type is not correctly specified. Use 'udf(func, to explicitly define the return type.
- C. The UDF is defined within a local scope or closure, and Snowpark cannot serialize it. Move the UDF definition to the global scope or use 'cloudpickle' explicitly.
- D. The UDF contains unsupported Python libraries. Ensure that all dependencies are available on the Snowflake worker nodes.
- E. The dataset is too large to be processed in memory. Use 'df.cache()' to persist the intermediate results to disk.

### Answer: C

Explanation:

Pickling errors in Snowpark often arise when UDFs are defined within local scopes because the serialization process needs to transmit the function to the Snowflake worker nodes. Moving the UDF to the global scope or using 'cloudpickle' allows the function to be correctly serialized. Option B addresses memory issues, C handles dependency problems, D addresses connection issues, and E addresses return type issues, but these are not the MOST likely cause of a PicklingError related to function scope.

### NEW QUESTION # 119

You are developing a Snowpark application to analyze website traffic data'. You have a DataFrame named 'website\_logs' with columns 'user\_id', 'page\_url', and 'timestamp'. You need to create a new DataFrame that contains the count of distinct users who visited each page within a specific time window Consider the following (incomplete) Snowpark Python code:

□ Which of the following code lines, when inserted into the Complete the following line...' comment, will correctly calculate the approximate distinct user count for each page within the specified time window?

- A. website\_logs.groupBy('page\_url', F.window('timestamp', '1 hour')).agg(F.countDistinct('user\_id').alias('distinct\_users'))
- B. website\_logs.with\_column('distinct\_users', F.count('user\_id').over(window\_spec))
- C. website\_logs.groupBy('page\_url').agg(F.countDistinct('user\_id').alias('distinct\_users'))

- D. `website_logs.with_column('distinct_users', F.countDistinct('user_id').over(window_spec))` website
- E. `website_logs.with_column('distinct_users', F.approx_count_distinct('user_id').over(window_spec))`

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

The correct code line is 'website\_logs.with\_column('distinct\_users', F.approx\_count\_distinct('user\_id').over(window\_spec))'. This uses the function to calculate the approximate distinct count of user IDs within the window defined by 'window\_spec'. Option B uses exact count which is less performant. Option A performs an aggregation, which will give a different type of result. Option D uses F.window' which is used for tumbling windows, not sliding windows as requested by the problem.

#### NEW QUESTION # 120

You are developing a Snowpark application that needs to connect to Snowflake using programmatic access. You want to use a secure method of authentication. Which of the following methods, when passed as parameters to the 'snowpark.Session.builder.configS' method, would be MOST secure and appropriate for production environments?

- A. Using 'private\_key' stored securely and referencing it using 'private\_key\_file'.
- B. Passing the 'user' and 'password' directly, but retrieving the 'account' from an environment variable.
- C. Setting the 'authenticator' parameter to 'snowflake' and rely on default Snowflake authentication mechanism assuming it setup correctly
- D. Using 'oauth\_access\_token' obtained from an external OAuth server.
- E. Passing the 'user', 'password', and 'account' parameters directly as strings.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Using 'oauth\_access\_token' and 'private\_key' (especially when stored securely) are more secure than directly passing username and password. OAuth and Key Pair authentication are recommended for production environments because they avoid storing or transmitting passwords directly. Options A & B are vulnerable because they expose credentials directly in the code or configuration. Option E is incorrect because simply setting the authenticator does not ensure the user authentication will happen with secure methods. User must use Oauth or Key pair authentication for Production use case.

#### NEW QUESTION # 121

You are tasked with creating a Snowpark DataFrame from a complex JSON structure stored in a VARIANT column named 'payload' within a table called 'events'. The 'payload' contains nested objects and arrays, and you need to extract specific fields into separate columns of the DataFrame. You need to extract the 'event\_id' (INT) from the top level of the JSON, the 'user\_id' (INT) from the 'user' object nested within the 'payload' , and the first element of the 'tags' array (VARCHAR) also nested within the 'payload'. Which of the following code snippets correctly defines the schema using 'StructType' and 'StructField' and applies it during DataFrame creation assuming events table contains multiple rows?

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

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Option B extracts the necessary data and creates schema separately. Option A cannot chain the schema to after select operation. Option C defines payload as VariantType, which is already there. Option D has with\_schema function which does not exist in current snowflake version. Option E tries to apply schema before select statement which is logically wrong.

#### NEW QUESTION # 122

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Working with Assistant, That clause is similar to the SPS-C01 `else`" clause, but increments the `x` variable, instead of `y`, to move text horizontally, At the ActualVCE offer students Snowflake SPS-C01 Practice Test questions, and 24/7 support to ensure they do comprehensive preparation for the SPS-C01 exam.

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