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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q318-Q323):

NEW QUESTION # 318

Consider the following Snowflake SQL statement intended to modify the properties of a Snowpark-optimized virtual warehouse named

```
'SNOWPARK_WH':
```

Which of the following statements accurately describe the expected outcome of executing this SQL statement?

- A. The SQL statement will fail because you cannot modify 'WAREHOUSE_SIZE and 'MAX CLUSTER COUNT in a single ALTER WAREHOUSE statement.
- B. The SQL statement will execute successfully only if the user executing it has the 'MODIFY privilege on the

'SNOWPARK_WH' warehouse.

- C. The SQL statement will execute successfully after checking if 'SNOWPARK_WH' is of Snowpark-optimized warehouse type, resizing the 'SNOWPARK_WH' warehouse to 'LARGE', setting the maximum number of clusters to 3, the minimum to 1, and enabling the 'ECONOMY' scaling policy.
- D. The SQL statement will execute successfully, resizing the 'SNOWPARK_WH' warehouse to 'LARGE', setting the maximum number of clusters to 3, the minimum to 1, and enabling the 'ECONOMY' scaling policy.
- E. The SQL statement will fail because the 'SCALING_POLICY' parameter cannot be set for Snowpark-optimized warehouses.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

The 'ALTER WAREHOUSE' statement is valid and will modify the specified properties. However, the user executing the statement must have the 'MODIFY' privilege on the warehouse. The 'SCALING_POLICY' parameter can be set for Snowpark-optimized warehouses, just like standard warehouses. All options can be specified in a single ALTER statement provided correct syntax, the WAREHOUSE has been created and current User have correct privileges.

NEW QUESTION # 319

Consider the following Snowpark code snippet that defines and registers a UDF:

Which of the following statements about this code are TRUE?

- A. The UDF is registered as a temporary UDF and will be removed when the session ends.
- B. The default value of 'salutation' in the Python function will be used even when calling the UDF from SQL if the salutation parameter is omitted.
- C. The 'input_types' parameter is redundant because Python's type hints are automatically used to determine the input types.
- D. The 'replace=True' argument ensures that any existing UDF with the same name ('ADD_SALUTATION') is overwritten.
- E. The UDF is registered as a permanent UDF and stored in the specified stage for future use.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

The correct answers are C, D, and E. makes the UDF permanent. 'replace=True' overwrites any existing UDF with the same name. Python's default parameter value IS used in the SQL call if the salutation is omitted. 'input_typeS are not redundant, they are required and Python's type hints are not automatically used. Option A is incorrect because 'is_permanent' is set to true.

NEW QUESTION # 320

You have a Snowpark Python UDTF that splits a comma-separated string into individual elements and returns them as rows. The UDTF is defined as follows:

Which of the following SQL queries correctly calls and uses this UDTF?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

UDTFs must be called using the 'TABLE()' function in SQL. The 'LATERAL' keyword is used because the UDTF depends on the data from the preceding 'VALUES' clause. The select statement is 'lateral(select from values ('a,b,c') as t(column1))', which provides the input to the 'splitter_udtf'. Options A and B are incorrect because they lack the proper and 'LATERAL' syntax or fail to provide an appropriate input using 'VALUES'. C and D are incorrect since they don't select all fields to pass as parameter.

NEW QUESTION # 321

You have a Snowpark DataFrame 'df' containing customer data with columns 'customer_id', 'signup_date' (TIMESTAMP NTZ), and 'country'. You need to create a new DataFrame that calculates the number of days since each customer signed up, but only for

customers in 'USA' and 'Canada'. Furthermore, you want to filter out records where the signup was more than 365 days ago. Which of the following Snowpark code snippets will achieve this most efficiently?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option E is the most efficient. It first filters the DataFrame by country using 'isin', which is optimized for multiple values. Then, it calculates 'days_since_signup' using 'datediff' and finally filters based on the number of days. Option A is correct but not as efficient as using 'isin'. Option B calculates 'days_since_signup' before filtering, which is less efficient. Option C uses 'to_number' which would result in the difference being represented in milliseconds and would require further conversion. Also using 'to_number' may lead to data loss. Option D has incorrect operator precedence in the 'where' clause, making it functionally wrong.

NEW QUESTION # 322

You have a Snowpark Python application that uses a UDF to perform custom data transformations. The UDF relies on a large, read-only lookup table that is stored as a CSV file on a Snowflake stage. Which of the following strategies would be the MOST efficient way to access the lookup table within the UDF?

- A. Read the CSV file from the stage every time the UDF is called using 'snowflake.connector.connect()' and then load the data into a Pandas DataFrame within the UDF function.
- B. Use the 'cachetools library with a Least Recently Used (LRU) cache to store the lookup table in memory. The UDF will check the cache before reading the CSV file, and update the cache if necessary. The CSV file is read with get_stage_file API from session.
- C. Load the CSV file into a Snowflake stage, and in the python UDF code, use the get_stage_file API from session object to read the file once. Then the data cached in-memory within the UDF module, and reuse the cached data for subsequent calls.
- D. Read the CSV file from the stage once when the UDF is first called, cache the data in a global variable within the UDF module, and then reuse the cached data for subsequent calls.
- E. Load the CSV file into a Snowflake table and then query the table from within the UDF using 'session.sql(V.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

Both options C and E are efficient. Option C leverages Snowflake's internal storage and query capabilities, avoiding repeated file reads. Although reading a file from stage only at once is good, it would impact the first call. Option E avoids hitting the stage every time, and only when the key is not present in cache. Options A and B suffer from performance bottlenecks due to repeated file access. In general, reading data within the Snowflake environment (C) is more performant than reading data from external sources within the UDF, especially when Snowflake's query optimizer can be used. Caching with LRU using the 'cachetools library is effective, as cache would contain some values from large data. get_stage_file API from session object is efficient way.

NEW QUESTION # 323

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