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## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q246-Q251):

### NEW QUESTION # 246

You are developing a Snowpark Python application that reads data from a Snowflake table, performs several transformations including filtering, aggregation, and joining with another DataFrame, and then writes the results back to a new table. You want to optimize the execution plan to minimize data movement and processing time. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective in leveraging Snowpark's lazy evaluation capabilities to achieve this optimization?

- A. Chaining all the transformations together using DataFrame methods (e.g., 'filter()', 'groupBy()', 'join()') and only calling or at the very end.
- B. Calling after each transformation to materialize intermediate results and then creating new DataFrames for subsequent operations.
- C. Executing each transformation in separate Python processes using multiprocessing to parallelize the workload.
- D. Calling 'cache()' on the initial DataFrame read from the table to materialize it in memory before any transformations.
- E. Defining all transformations in a single, complex SQL query string and using to execute it.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Chaining transformations and delaying execution until the final action allows Snowpark to optimize the entire query plan. Caching the initial DataFrame might improve performance in some cases, but it can also introduce unnecessary materialization. Defining transformations in a single SQL query string bypasses Snowpark's optimization capabilities. Calling 'collect()' after each transformation defeats the purpose of lazy evaluation. Python multiprocessing does not directly interact with Snowpark's query optimization.

### NEW QUESTION # 247

You are using Snowpark Python to build a machine learning pipeline. One step in the pipeline involves feature engineering using a large dataset. This feature engineering step is computationally expensive and involves several transformations. You want to optimize the performance of this step by caching intermediate results. Given the following code snippet, which of the following strategies would be MOST effective for optimizing the performance, considering the use of

- A. Cache each intermediate DataFrame after each individual transformation step, even if the DataFrame is only used once.
- B. Cache the final DataFrame only after all feature engineering steps are completed.
- C. Avoid using altogether because it can introduce overhead and is not always beneficial.
- D. Cache the initial raw data DataFrame before applying any transformations.
- E. Identify DataFrames that are reused multiple times and cache them using after the transformations that generate them.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

The most effective strategy is to cache DataFrames that are reused multiple times. Caching the initial raw data before any transformations might not be beneficial if the transformations significantly reduce the data size. Caching every intermediate DataFrame, even those used only once, adds unnecessary overhead. Avoiding entirely is not optimal, as caching can significantly improve performance when used strategically. Caching only the final DataFrame is useful if the entire feature engineering process needs to be reused, but it doesn't optimize the individual steps within the process. Caching is most useful at points where derived data sets (i.e. after heavy calculations) are used repeatedly.

### NEW QUESTION # 248

You have a Snowpark DataFrame representing customer transactions. This DataFrame is used in multiple downstream operations within your Snowpark application. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective for optimizing the performance of these downstream operations by materializing the results of the 'df' DataFrame, and what considerations should be made regarding resource usage?

- A. Write the DataFrame to a persistent Snowflake table using and then read it back into a new DataFrame. This ensures data persistence but may introduce overhead due to data serialization and deserialization. Only use this method if persistence is required beyond the session.
- B. Use to materialize the DataFrame in memory. This is the most efficient approach as it minimizes disk I/O. Consider the size

of the DataFrame relative to available memory to avoid memory pressure.

- C. Using a local variable to store the DataFrame. This method is most suitable for materializing the results of the DataFrame.
- D. Use 'df.checkpoint()' to truncate the DataFrame lineage. This will prevent re-computation in any downstream operations. Monitor the impact on storage costs.
- E. Create a temporary table using 'df.write.save\_as\_table('temp\_transactions', temporary=True)'. This persists the DataFrame to Snowflake storage, reducing the need for repeated computations. Monitor the size of the temporary table and its impact on storage costs.

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

Using materializes the DataFrame in memory, which is faster for repeated access but requires sufficient memory. Creating a temporary table using temporary=True persists the DataFrame to Snowflake storage, reducing recomputation at the cost of storage I/O. Choosing between these options depends on the DataFrame's size, available memory, and the frequency of access. Writing to a persistent table adds unnecessary overhead unless persistence is required. Using a local variable will only persist the result within the scope of that variable, not across multiple Snowpark operations. Checkpointing is used for lineage truncation not caching.

### NEW QUESTION # 249

You need to create a Snowpark DataFrame using a SQL query. The query requires a user-defined variable (e.g., a date for filtering records). What are the correct and recommended ways to safely pass this variable into the SQL query when creating the DataFrame using 'session.sql()' to prevent SQL injection vulnerabilities?

- A. Use Snowpark's DataFrame API to filter the result after retrieving the initial DataFrame using a non-parameterized query: `df = session.sql("SELECT FROM my\_table").filter(col("date\_column") == user\_date)`
- B. Manually escape the variable using a custom escaping function before concatenating it into the SQL string.
- C. Use Snowpark's parameterized SQL queries (if available check Snowpark version documentation): `df = session.sql("SELECT FROM my\_table WHERE date\_column = :1", params=[user\_date])`
- D.
- E. Use Python's string formatting with '%s' as a placeholder: `sql\_query = "SELECT FROM my\_table WHERE date\_column = '%s'" % user\_date df = session.sql(sql\_query)`

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Options C and E are the safest and recommended approaches. Option C, if supported by your Snowpark version, uses parameterized SQL queries, which are the best way to prevent SQL injection. Option E avoids injecting the variable into the SQL string at all by filtering in Snowpark after the DataFrame is created. Options A and B are highly vulnerable to SQL injection. Option D is better than A and B, but still less secure and more complex than using parameterized queries or filtering with the DataFrame API.

### NEW QUESTION # 250

Consider a Snowpark DataFrame with columns 'DEPARTMENT', 'SALARY', and 'YEAR'. You want to find the average salary for each department over all years and then filter the departments to only include those where the average salary is greater than 100000. Which of the following approaches is the MOST efficient and correct way to achieve this using Snowpark Python?

- A. 

```
filtered_departments = employee_df.group_by('DEPARTMENT').agg(avg('SALARY')).alias('AVG_SALARY')).where(col('AVG_SALARY') > 100000)
filtered_departments.show()
```
- B. 

```
filtered_departments = employee_df.group_by('DEPARTMENT').agg(mean('SALARY')).alias('AVG_SALARY')).filter(sf.col('AVG_SALARY') > 100000)
filtered_departments.show()
```
- C.

```
avg_salaries = employee_df.group_by('DEPARTMENT').agg(avg('SALARY').alias('AVG_SALARY')) filtered_departments = avg_salaries.filter(avg_salaries.AVG_SALARY > 100000) filtered_departments.show()
```

• D.

```
avg_salaries = employee_df.group_by('DEPARTMENT').agg(sf.mean('SALARY').alias('AVG_SALARY')) filtered_departments = avg_salaries.filter(sf.col('AVG_SALARY') > 100000) filtered_departments.show()
```

• E.

```
filtered_departments = employee_df.group_by('DEPARTMENT').agg(avg('SALARY').alias('AVG_SALARY')).filter('AVG_SALARY > 100000') filtered_departments.show()
```

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Options A, B, C, and D are technically valid but use 'avg' or 'col' instead of the recommended 'sf.mean' and 'sf.col' for Snowpark. Option E, is most efficient as it leverages Snowpark's functions ('sf.mean' and 'sf.col') correctly and splits the operation in two steps for clarity and potential optimization. 'col' can be used, 'sf.col' is the recommended way.

## NEW QUESTION # 251

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