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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115
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.
```
df.with_column('days_since_signup', datediff(current_timestamp(), col('signup_date'))).filter((col('country') == 'USA') | (col('country') == 'Canada')).filter(col('days_since_signup') <= 365)
```
- B.
```
df.filter((col('country') == 'USA') | (col('country') == 'Canada')).with_column('days_since_signup', datediff(current_timestamp(), col('signup_date'))).filter(col('days_since_signup') <= 365)
```
- C.
```
df.filter(col('country').isin(['USA', 'Canada'])).with_column('days_since_signup', datediff(current_timestamp(), col('signup_date'))).filter(col('days_since_signup') <= 365)
```
- D.
```
df.with_column('days_since_signup', datediff(current_timestamp(), col('signup_date'))).where((col('country') == 'USA') | (col('country') == 'Canada') & (col('days_since_signup') <= 365))
```
- E.
```
df.filter(col('country').isin(['USA', 'Canada'])).with_column('days_since_signup', to_number(current_timestamp()) - to_number(col('signup_date'))).filter(col('days_since_signup') <= 365)
```

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 # 116
A Snowpark developer is using to create a Snowpark session. They want to ensure that the session uses a specific role and warehouse, but only if those parameters are not already defined in the Snowflake CLI configuration. Which of the following code snippets correctly implements this behavior?

- A.
```
```python from snowflake.snowpark import Session builder = Session.builder if builder.configs.get('role') is None: builder = builder.role('custom_role') if builder.configs.get('warehouse') is None: builder = builder.warehouse('custom_warehouse') session = builder.create() ```
```
- B.
```
```python from snowflake.snowpark import Session import os session = Session.builder.from_dotenv(override_dotenv=True).role(os.getenv('SNOWFLAKE_ROLE','custom_role')).warehouse(os.getenv('SNOWFLAKE_WAREHOUSE','cust ```
```
- C.
```
```python from snowflake.snowpark import Session import os role = os.getenv('SNOWFLAKE_ROLE', 'custom_role') warehouse = os.getenv('SNOWFLAKE_WAREHOUSE', 'custom_warehouse') session = Session.builder.role(role).warehouse(warehouse).create() ```
```
- D.
```
```python from snowflake.snowpark import Session connection_params = {} # Attempt to retrieve role and warehouse from Snowflake CLI config. If not found, use defaults try: # Logic to retrieve role and warehouse from Snowflake CLI config (omitted for brevity) pass # Replace with actual retrieval logic except: connection_params['role'] = 'custom_role' connection_params['warehouse'] = 'custom_warehouse' session = Session.builder.configs(connection_params).create() ```
```
- E.
```
```python from snowflake.snowpark import Session # custom_role, custom_warehouse won't be overwritten if they are already defined in environment or in the Snowflake CLI. session = Session.builder.role('custom_role').warehouse('custom_warehouse').create() ```
```

Answer: E
```

Explanation:
Option D offers a concise method where role and warehouse specified in the 'Session.builder' are only used if they aren't already defined in the environment or Snowflake CLI configurations. Snowflake gives precedence to the environment over the code when using the session builder. Options A does not take into account how Session.builder.configs would work in order to read the current CLI configurations. Option B overwrites even though the question state that if these parameters are already defined in Snowflake CLI configurations they should NOT be changed. Option C does not have complete Code. Option E is overly complicated.

NEW QUESTION # 117
You have a requirement to process a large number of JSON files stored in a Snowflake stage 'json_stage'. These JSON files contain complex nested structures. You need to extract specific fields from these files using Snowpark Python and load them into a Snowflake table. You want to use 'SnowflakeFile' to read the JSON files and minimize the amount of data loaded into memory. Select all that apply from the following options to efficiently accomplish this task:

- A. Use to directly load all JSON files into a Snowpark DataFrame and then use 'select' with path expressions (e.g., 'col('fieldl .nested_field')) to extract the required fields.
- B. Create a UDF that accepts a 'SnowflakeFile' object, opens the file, reads the JSON data using 'json.load', extracts the required fields, and returns a JSON string. Create a Snowpark DataFrame using 'session.read.option('PATTERN', ' then call the UDF with the file path, and finally parse the returned JSON string to load data.
- C. Write a Python script that downloads all JSON files from the stage using 'SnowflakeFile.get' , iterates through the downloaded files, parses each file, extracts the fields, and inserts the data into the Snowflake table using the Snowflake Python connector.
- D. Create a UDF that takes a file path as input, constructs a 'SnowflakeFile' object within the UDF, reads the JSON data using 'json.loadS, extracts the required fields, and returns a Row object or a dictionary. Use 'session.sql('SELECT relative_path FROM to get file paths, create Snowpark Dataframe and then call the UDF on each file path.
- E. Create a UDTF that accepts a "SnowflakeFile' object, uses 'json.loadS to parse the JSON content incrementally, extracts the desired fields, and yields rows for insertion into the target table. Use 'session.read.option('PATTERN', ' to generate the initial DataFrame.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option C is the most efficient approach. - A UDTF allows for parallel processing of the JSON files within the Snowflake environment. - By directly using 'SnowflakeFile' objects, you avoid unnecessary data transfer outside of Snowflake. - The function incrementally parses the JSON data, minimizing memory usage compared to loading the entire file at once. Option A loads all JSON files into a DataFrame which can lead to memory issues with large JSON files. Option B reads all files using snowflake connector in python, so it is not optimal. Option D downloads all files which would be inefficient. Option E returns a JSON string from UDF then parses it again which is redundant and less efficient.

NEW QUESTION # 118
Given a Snowpark DataFrame 'df with a column named 'data' of VARIANT type, where the VARIANT contains JSON objects with nested fields. You need to extract the value of the nested field 'address.city' as a STRING and the value of as a DOUBLE, handling cases where either 'address' or 'items' might be missing. Which combination of Snowpark functions is best suited to achieve this robustly and efficiently?

- A.
```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import to_varchar, to_double, get_path df_transformed = df.with_column('city', to_varchar(get_path(col('data'), 'address.city'))).with_column('first_item_price', to_double(get_path(col('data'), 'items[0].price'))) ```
- B.
```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import try_to_string, try_to_double, get_path df_transformed = df.with_column('city', try_to_string(get_path(col('data'), 'address.city'))).with_column('first_item_price', try_to_double(get_path(col('data'), 'items[0].price'))) ```
- C.
```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import get_path, to_double df_transformed = df.with_column('city', get_path(col('data'), 'address.city')).with_column('first_item_price', to_double(get_path(col('data'), 'items[0].price'))) ```
- D.
```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import coalesce, lit df_transformed = df.with_column('city', coalesce(col('data')['address']['city'].cast(StringType()), lit(None))).with_column('first_item_price', coalesce(col('data')['items'][0]['price'].cast(DoubleType()), lit(None))) ```
- E.
```python df_transformed = df.with_column('city', col('data')['address']['city'].cast(StringType())).with_column('first_item_price', col('data')['items'][0]['price'].cast(DoubleType())) ```
```

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option C is the most robust because it uses 'get_patW combined with and 'get_patm is specifically designed for extracting nested fields from VARIANT data, and handle cases where the path doesn't exist (returning NULL instead of an error).option A will fail if 'address' or 'items' is missing. Option B doesn't handle the NULL cases gracefully and 'to_double' expects a string not a variant. Option D doesn't handle the NULL cases gracefully and used 'to_varchaff which is deprecated. Option E will fail if 'address' or 'items' is missing and doesn't use get_path

NEW QUESTION # 119
You have a Snowpark DataFrame containing sales data with columns 'sale_date', and 'sale_amount'. You need to calculate the cumulative sales amount for each product over time, ordered by 'sale_date'. Which of the following Snowpark code snippets correctly implements this using window functions?

- A.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sum window_spec =
Window.partitionBy('product_id').orderBy('sale_date') df = df.withColumn('cumulative_sales', sum('sale_amount').over(window_spec))
```
- B.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sum window_spec =
Window.orderBy('sale_date').partition_by('product_id') df = df.with_column('cumulative_sales', sum('sale_amount').over(window_spec))
```
- C.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window from snowflake.snowpark.functions import cumulative_sum window_spec =
Window.partition_by('product_id').order_by('sale_date') df = df.with_column('cumulative_sales', cumulative_sum('sale_amount').over(window_spec))
```
- D.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sum window_spec =
Window.partition_by('product_id').order_by('sale_date') df = df.with_column('cumulative_sales', sum('sale_amount').over(window_spec))
```
- E.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sum window_spec =
Window.partition_by('product_id').order_by('sale_amount') df = df.with_column('cumulative_sales', sum('sale_amount').over(window_spec))
```

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A is correct. It correctly uses to group by 'product_id' and 'order_by' to sort by 'sale_date' within each product group. It then calculates the cumulative sum using Options B, C, D and E contain typos or incorrect function usage or order of arguments. 'cumulative_surn' is not a standard function provided.

NEW QUESTION # 120
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