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Snowflake SPS-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Snowpark API for Python	30%	- Establishing connections and session management - DataFrame creation and manipulation - Working with Semi-structured data - Reading and writing data - User-Defined Functions (UDFs) and Stored Procedures
Performance Optimization and Best Practices	20%	- Caching strategies - Vectorized UDFs - Warehouse sizing for Snowpark - Debugging and explain plans - Minimizing data transfer - Query pushdown and optimization
Snowpark Concepts	15%	- Snowpark Sessions and connection management - Transformations vs. Actions - Client-side vs. Server-side execution - Snowpark architecture and core concepts - Stored procedures and conditional logic - Snowpark DataFrames and query plans

Data Transformations and DataFrame Operations 35%

- Persisting transformed data
- Window functions
- Using built-in functions
- Complex data pipelines
- Filtering, Aggregating, and Joining DataFrames

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q289-Q294):

NEW QUESTION # 289

You have a Snowpark Python UDF that performs sentiment analysis on customer reviews. The UDF relies on a pre-trained machine learning model stored as a file in a Snowflake stage. To enhance security, you want to create a secure UDF. Which of the following steps are necessary to achieve this?

- A. Wrap the UDF creation in a stored procedure with 'EXECUTE AS CALLER' to elevate privileges and ensure model access.
- B. Ensure the function definition specifies a 'context' parameter to pass security context.
- C. When creating the UDF, specify 'secure=True' in the 'CREATE FUNCTION' statement, and explicitly grant USAGE privilege on the stage containing the model file to the role that executes the UDF using 'GRANT USAGE ON STAGE TO ROLE'.
- D. Grant USAGE privilege on the stage containing the model file to the SNOWFLAKE.DATA_GOVERNANCE role.
- E. Grant READ privilege on the stage containing the model file to the role that owns the secure UDF.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Secure UDFs require explicit grants to access resources. Granting READ privilege on the stage to the UDF owner ensures access during definition. 'secure=True' makes the UDF secure. 'USAGE ON STAGE' must be granted to the role executing the UDF to allow it to read from the stage at runtime. 'SNOWFLAKE.DATA_GOVERNANCE' role doesn't automatically grant access, and 'EXECUTE AS CALLER' is not directly related to granting access to the model file. 'context' is not a standard parameter for UDF definitions and does not manage security context directly.

NEW QUESTION # 290

You are tasked with creating a Snowpark UDTF (User-Defined Table Function) in Python to process a large CSV file stored in a Snowflake stage. Each row in the CSV represents a transaction, and you need to parse each row and extract specific fields based on a complex set of rules. The UDTF should return a table with the extracted fields. Consider the following code snippet:

- A. The code will raise an error because the 'read_csvs' function is not available within the Snowpark UDTF context. The input needs to be processed differently.
- B. The UDTF will execute correctly and efficiently in Snowpark, correctly processing each row of the CSV and returning the extracted fields as a table.
- C. The UDTF will run but will not return any data since the code currently lacks a 'session' object properly initialized for Snowpark operations inside the handler. Ensure the handler method has the session parameter and uses it.
- D. The UDTF will run, but it will be slow due to the use of pandas DataFrame operations within the UDTF. Consider optimizing the code to use Snowpark DataFrame operations instead.
- E. The UDTF will fail because the 'yield' statement is being called after using 'return' in the processing block. Remove the yield statement as it is incompatible.

Answer: D

Explanation:

While the provided code snippet might function, it's fundamentally inefficient. UDTFs in Snowpark are most performant when leveraging Snowpark DataFrame operations. Using 'pandas' inside the UDTF serializes and deserializes data between the Snowflake engine and the Python environment, introducing significant overhead. Options B, D and E are all generally incorrect as the code snippet provided is syntactically okay and contains the session parameter. A is incorrect due to performance and lack of optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 291

You are tasked with optimizing a Snowpark application that performs complex data transformations on a large dataset (1 TB) stored in Snowflake. The application currently uses Snowpark DataFrames and is experiencing slow performance. You suspect the issue might be related to data transfer overhead between the Snowflake engine and the Python environment. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective in minimizing this overhead and improving performance?

- A. Reduce the data volume by applying aggressive filtering and aggregation using Snowpark DataFrame operations before any other transformations, minimizing the amount of data transferred.
- B. Increase the virtual warehouse size to the largest available option (e.g., X-Large) to improve processing power within Snowflake, regardless of data transfer costs.
- C. Implement vectorization techniques within the Snowpark DataFrame operations using built-in functions and optimized expressions where applicable.
- D. Utilize User-Defined Functions (UDFs) written in Python to encapsulate the transformations and execute them within the Snowflake engine.
- E. Convert the Snowpark DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame and perform the transformations locally within the Python environment.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

UDFs written in Python allow you to push the computation to the Snowflake engine, avoiding the need to transfer large amounts of data to the Python environment, improving performance by reducing data transfer overhead. Pre-filtering and aggregating reduces data before more complex transformations, also reducing data transfer. Vectorization through optimized Snowpark DataFrame methods also reduces data transfer and speeds computation in the Snowflake engine. Converting to Pandas DataFrames negates the benefit of Snowpark for large datasets. Increasing the virtual warehouse size only addresses processing power but does not minimize data transfer.

NEW QUESTION # 292

You are working with a data science team that needs to create Snowpark DataFrames from various file types (CSV, JSON, Parquet, and XML) stored in different locations (internal stages, external stages on AWS S3, and Azure Blob Storage). The team wants a unified and reusable function to create DataFrames, abstracting away the specific file format and location details. Which of the following approaches using Snowpark Python API will provide the MOST flexible and maintainable solution?

- A. Implement a single function that uses a series of 'if/elif/else' statements to determine the file type and location, then calls the appropriate 'session.read' method with the corresponding options.
- B. Create a generic function `str, file_format: str, options: dicty` that uses `'getattr(session.read, file_format)'` to dynamically call the appropriate 'session.read' method based on the 'file_format' parameter. Pass additional configuration through the 'options' dictionary.
- C. Create separate functions for each file type and location combination (e.g.,
- D. Use the 'session.sqr' method with dynamically generated SQL queries that include the file format and location details. Construct the SQL query string based on the input parameters.
- E. Create a class hierarchy with an abstract base class 'DataFrameReader' that defines a 'read_file' method. Implement subclasses for each file format and location, overriding the 'read_file' method with the specific logic for that format and location.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option C provides the best balance of flexibility, maintainability, and conciseness. Using `'getattr(session.read, file_format)'` allows dynamically calling the appropriate 'session.read' method (e.g., 'session.read.csv', 'session.read.json') based on a string parameter.

Passing additional configuration through a dictionary allows customizing the read operation without modifying the core function. Options A, B, D, and E are less flexible, more verbose, or less efficient.

NEW QUESTION # 293

Consider a scenario where you have a table 'EMPLOYEES' with columns 'employee id', 'department', and 'salary'. You want to delete employees who belong to either the 'HR' or 'Finance' department and have a salary less than 60000. Which of the following Snowpark DataFrame operations correctly implements this deletion?

```
if_employees.filter((col('department').isin(['HR', 'Finance'])) & (col('salary') < 60000)).delete()

if_employees.delete((col('department').isin(['HR', 'Finance'])) & (col('salary') < 60000))

if_employees.delete( (col('department') == 'HR') | (col('department') == 'Finance') and (col('salary') < 60000))

if_employees.filter(col('department').isin(['HR', 'Finance'])).filter(col('salary') < 60000).delete()

if employees.delete(((col('department') == 'HR') | (col('department') == 'Finance')) & (col('salary') < 60000))
```

- A. Option B
- B. Option A
- **C. Option E**
- D. Option D
- E. Option C

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option E is the correct solution because it uses the 'delete' function with the correct boolean logic: `== 'HR') | (col('department') == 'Finance')) & (col('salary') < 60000)`. This accurately translates to 'department is HR OR department is Finance AND salary is less than 60000'. Option A has incorrect syntax for 'delete()' usage. Option B is missing parenthesis for correct precedence. Option C has incorrect precedence; the 'and' will bind tighter than the or. Option D filters twice but does not correctly use the .delete' method with filter conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 294

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