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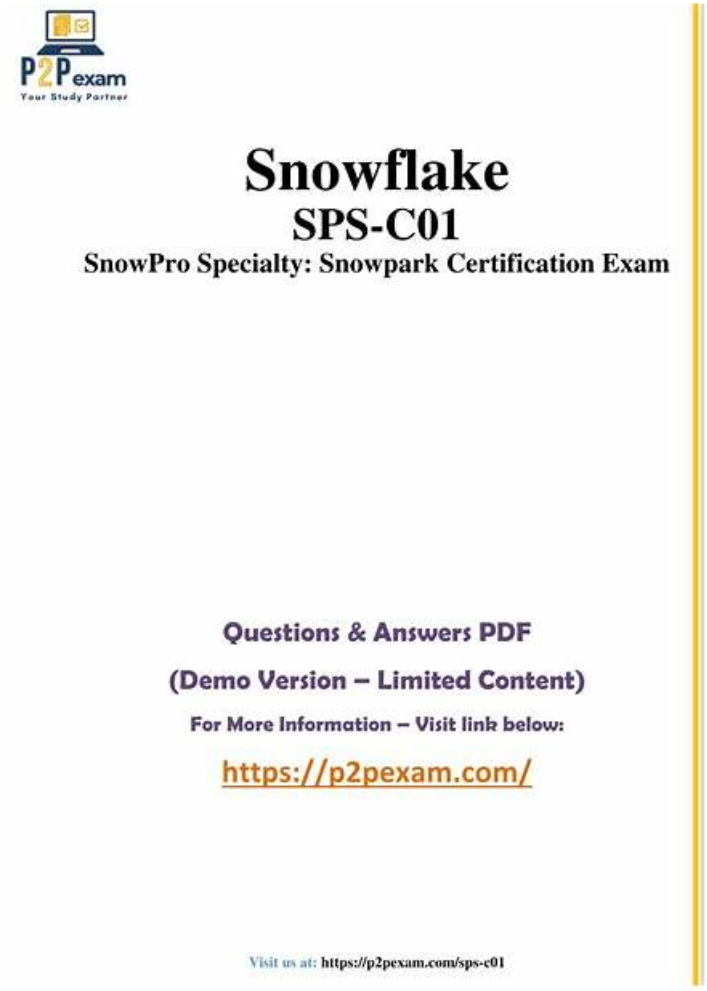

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
You are developing a Snowpark application to process sensor data'. You need to define a UDF that converts temperature readings from Celsius to Fahrenheit. However, the conversion formula is computationally intensive and requires access to a pre-trained machine learning model stored as a resource in a stage. Given the following considerations, what is the most efficient and correct way to define this UDF? The model file is named 'temperature_model.pkl'.

- A. All of the above options will work.
- B.

```
import pickle from snowflake.snowpark.functions import udf @cachetools.cached(cache={}) def load_model(): with open('temperature_model.pkl', 'rb') as f: return pickle.load(f) def celsius_to_fahrenheit(celsius: float) -> float: model = load_model() fahrenheit = model.predict([[celsius]])[0] return fahrenheit celsius_to_fahrenheit_udf = udf(celsius_to_fahrenheit, return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[FloatType()], packages=['scikit-learn', 'cachetools'], is_permanent=True, name='celsius_to_fahrenheit', replace=True, stage_location='@my_stage', imports=['@my_stage/temperature_model.pkl'])
```

- C.

```
import pickle @sf.UDF(name='celsius_to_fahrenheit', packages=['scikit-learn'], replace=True, is_permanent=True, stage_location='@my_stage', imports=['@my_stage/temperature_model.pkl']) def celsius_to_fahrenheit(celsius: float) -> float: with open('temperature_model.pkl', 'rb') as f: model = pickle.load(f) fahrenheit = model.predict([[celsius]])[0] return fahrenheit
```

- D.

```
import pickle @sf.UDF(name='celsius_to_fahrenheit', packages=['scikit-learn'], replace=True, is_permanent=True, stage_location='@my_stage') def celsius_to_fahrenheit(celsius: float) -> float: with open('temperature_model.pkl', 'rb') as f: model = pickle.load(f) fahrenheit = model.predict([[celsius]])[0] return fahrenheit
```

- E.

```
import pickle from snowflake.snowpark.functions import udf with open('temperature_model.pkl', 'rb') as f: model = pickle.load(f) def celsius_to_fahrenheit(celsius: float) -> float: fahrenheit = model.predict([[celsius]])[0] return fahrenheit celsius_to_fahrenheit_udf = udf(celsius_to_fahrenheit, return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[FloatType()], packages=['scikit-learn'], is_permanent=True, name='celsius_to_fahrenheit', replace=True, stage_location='@my_stage')
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the most efficient and correct way. It correctly uses the 'imports' parameter in the @sf.UDF decorator to specify the location of the model file in the stage. This ensures that the model file is available to the UDF at runtime. Options A and B attempts to open the file without properly importing, and would fail. Option D includes caching, which is good for frequently called functions with the same input, but the primary issue lies in correctly importing the model from the stage. Using caching is also possible, but it is not required. Option C is the most direct and correct approach to fulfilling the prompt's requirements. The other options will result in errors or are less efficient.

NEW QUESTION # 71
You are working with Snowpark to create a DataFrame from a Python dictionary where keys represent column names and values are lists representing column data'. However, the dictionary contains lists of varying lengths for different columns. You need to create a DataFrame from the Python dictionary but are unsure how to create it. Which approach should you take and why?

- A. Create a Pandas DataFrame from the dictionary first. Pandas handles lists of unequal lengths by filling the shorter lists with NaN. Then, convert the Pandas
- B. Transform the dictionary into a list of dictionaries or tuples, padding the short lists with 'None' values. Then, define a schema and use 'session.createDataFrame(data, schema=schema)' to create the DataFrame.
- C. Attempt to create the DataFrame directly using 'session.createDataFrame(data)'. Snowpark will automatically pad the shorter lists with 'NULL' values to match the length of the longest list.
- D. Manually pad all lists in the dictionary with 'None' values until they have the same length. Then, create the DataFrame using 'session.createDataFrame(data)'.
- E. DataFrame to a Snowpark DataFrame using 'session.createDataFrame(pandas_df)'. Snowpark does not support creating DataFrames directly from dictionaries with lists of varying lengths. The code will throw an error. So, manually build the logic of combining the lists.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Options B and E are the most appropriate solutions. Correctness and Rationale: Option B works. The reason is that padding all the lists to the same length will then allow the function to run correctly Correctness and Rationale: Option E also works. The reason is that the transformation to the dictionary to a list or tuple along with the 'session.createDataFrame(data, schema=schemay is also supported. The data types can be forced too to conform to datamodel. Option A is incorrect because it doesn't state an error. Option C, though technically functional by leveraging Pandas, is less efficient than creating Pandas DataFrame since Pandas creates another layer on top of Snowpark Option D is incorrect because Snowpark does support this scenario provided all lists are of equal length, with padding applied.

NEW QUESTION # 72
You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame named containing information about products, including 'CATEGORY , 'SUBCATEGORY , and 'PRICE'. You want to determine the maximum price for each subcategory within each category. Furthermore, you need to filter the results to only include categories that have more than 5 subcategories. Which of the following Snowpark Python code snippets accomplishes this task? (Select all that apply)

- A.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, max, count max_prices = products_df.group_by('CATEGORY',
'SUBCATEGORY').agg(max('PRICE').alias('MAX_PRICE')) category_counts =
products_df.group_by('CATEGORY').agg(count('SUBCATEGORY').alias('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT')) filtered_categories =
category_counts.filter(col('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT') > 5) final_result = max_prices.join(filtered_categories, 'CATEGORY') final_result.show()
```
- B.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, max, countDistinct final_result = products_df.group_by('CATEGORY',
'SUBCATEGORY').agg(max('PRICE').alias('MAX_PRICE')) category_counts =
products_df.group_by('CATEGORY').agg(countDistinct('SUBCATEGORY').alias('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT')) filtered_categories =
category_counts.filter(col('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT') > 5) final_result = final_result.join(filtered_categories, 'CATEGORY') final_result.show()
```
- C.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, max, countDistinct final_result = products_df.group_by('CATEGORY',
'SUBCATEGORY').agg(max('PRICE').alias('MAX_PRICE'), countDistinct('SUBCATEGORY').alias('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT')) final_result =
final_result.filter(col('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT') > 5) final_result.show()
```
- D.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, max, count max_prices = products_df.group_by('CATEGORY',
'SUBCATEGORY').agg(max('PRICE').alias('MAX_PRICE')) window = Window.partitionBy('CATEGORY') filtered_df = max_prices.with_column('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT',
count('SUBCATEGORY').over(window)) final_result = filtered_df.filter(col('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT') > 5) final_result.show()
```
- E.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, max, count final_result = products_df.group_by('CATEGORY',
'SUBCATEGORY').agg(max('PRICE').alias('MAX_PRICE'), countDistinct('SUBCATEGORY').alias('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT')) final_result =
final_result.filter(col('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT') > 5) final_result.show()
```

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The correct options are D and E. They both address the requirement and count distinct subcategories within each category. Option D: Correctly calculates the maximum price for each subcategory within each category. Then separately calculates the count of DISTINCT subcategories for each category. Filters the categories to include only those with more than 5 subcategories. Joins the two resulting DataFrames to provide the final output. This is a standard and explicit way to accomplish the task. Using countDistinct to ensure each subcategory is only counted once. Option E: Aggregates Max Price and CountDistinct of subcategory into same dataframe, this addresses all requirements in a more concise manner. Option A: Does not give the right result since 'count' will not give the countDistinct. Also using 'COUNT(SUBCATEGORYV in category_countS dataframe results in count of all rows in the group instead of the number of groups (number of Subcategories). Option B: Window functions is irrelevant here, and requires more coding while can be handled efficiently by aggregating and countDistinct combination Option C: Option C doesn't aggregate maximum price for each subcategory within each category as the question mentions.

NEW QUESTION # 73
You are tasked with creating a Snowpark DataFrame from a series of large Parquet files stored in an external stage 'my_stage' . The files contain customer transaction data, but some files are corrupted and cause errors during DataFrame creation. You want to implement a solution that skips the corrupted files and logs the filenames of those files to a table named 'failed_files'. Assuming you have a Snowpark session 'session' and a UDF that inserts filenames into the 'failed_files' table, which of the following approaches is the MOST efficient and robust way to achieve this, while minimizing impact on performance and maintaining data integrity? Consider that you don't have direct control over the file format and data quality within the stage.

- A. Create a Snowpark DataFrame using 'session.read.option('mode', 'PERMISSIVE').parquet('stage://my_stage/ ')'. This

automatically skips corrupted records within valid files but doesn't handle entire corrupted files. Afterward, compare the counts of each file before and after processing to identify corrupted files based on lost records.

- B. Use 'session.read.parquet('stage://my_stage/ within a try-except block to catch errors. Inside the 'except' block, call with the filename. Retry the read operation for remaining files after removing the failing file from stage.
- C. Use the command in Snowflake to load the Parquet files into a temporary table, specifying the 'ON ERROR = CONTINUE option. Then, create a Snowpark DataFrame from the temporary table. Log any rejected files using a 'VALIDATION MODE = RETURN ERRORS' copy command before creating the temporary table.
- D. Implement a custom file listing function using 'session.sql('LIST to identify potentially corrupted files by checking file size or metadata, then exclude these files when creating the Snowpark DataFrame. Use 'session.read.parquet' with the filtered list of files.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the most efficient and robust. 'COPY INTO with = CONTINUE directly leverages Snowflake's optimized loading capabilities to handle file-level errors gracefully. The 'VALIDATION_MODE allows identifying errored files before the load process. A, B, D and E involve more complex and potentially less efficient workarounds within Snowpark itself.

NEW QUESTION # 74
You are tasked with creating a series of Snowpark DataFrames for a data transformation pipeline. For debugging purposes, you want to materialize these DataFrames as tables within Snowflake, but only for the duration of your session. You also need to make sure that these tables are automatically cleaned up when your session ends. Which of the following approaches offer(s) the MOST efficient and appropriate way to achieve this?

- A. Persist each DataFrame as a temporary table using , prepending a unique identifier to the table name to avoid naming conflicts.
- B. Persist each DataFrame as a temporary table using using CTEs to perform the operations.
- C. Create each DataFrame as a local temporary view using and access these views via SQL within the same session.
- D. Persist each DataFrame using 'df.write.mode('overwrite').option('temporary', 'true').save_as_table(table_namey.
- E. Persist each DataFrame using , and manually drop each table at the end of the session using 'session.sql(f'DROP TABLE {table_name}').collect()'.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option E is the most efficient and appropriate because it leverages local temporary views. Local temporary views are automatically dropped at the end of the session without requiring explicit cleanup. Option A requires manual cleanup which is prone to errors. Option B involves writing physical tables, even if temporary, which is less efficient than views if you need to access data within the same session and are for debugging only. Option D uses a non-existent 'temporary' option, making it incorrect. Option C makes use of CTE's, but does not persist the data as local temporary tables.

NEW QUESTION # 75
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