

Web-based Snowflake SPS-C01 Practice Test Software: Enhanced Preparation



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SPS-C01 Torrent, SPS-C01 Valid Test Format

Your chances of passing the Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark (SPS-C01) certification exam the first time around can be greatly improved if you attempt the Dumpkiller Snowflake SPS-C01 practice exam. To help you succeed on your first try at the Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark (SPS-C01) exam, Dumpkiller has created three formats of Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark (SPS-C01) practice exam.

Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q239-Q244):

NEW QUESTION # 239

You are using Snowpark Python to analyze sales data stored in a Snowflake table named 'SALES DATA'. The table has columns PRODUCT ID, 'REGION', and 'SALE DATE'. You need to calculate the total sale amount for each product in each region. You intend to use the 'group_by' and 'agg' functions. Which of the following Snowpark Python code snippets correctly performs this

aggregation and renames the aggregated column to 'TOTAL SALES'? (Assume 'session' is a valid Snowpark session object.)

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☒
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option E correctly uses the 'group_by' and 'agg' functions with 'sf.sum' to calculate the sum of 'SALE_AMOUNT' for each group defined by 'PRODUCT_ID' and 'REGION', aliasing the resulting column as 'TOTAL_SALES'. Options A, C, and D are incorrect, as they either don't use 'sf.' prefix appropriately or incorrect syntax for column reference in snowpark. Option B is wrong since as() can't be chained directly on sum(), its valid only for DF alias.

NEW QUESTION # 240

You have a Snowpark DataFrame containing semi-structured data in a column named 'payload'. The 'payload' column contains JSON objects, and some of these objects contain nested arrays. You need to flatten all arrays, regardless of their level of nesting and extract specific fields from the flattened data'. What is the MOST efficient approach using Snowpark to achieve this while minimizing the amount of code?

- A. Use recursive UDFs to traverse and flatten the JSON structure, then create a new DataFrame from the flattened data.
- B. Create a stored procedure in Snowflake that recursively flattens the JSON, then call this stored procedure from Snowpark to transform the DataFrame.
- C. Iteratively apply the 'explode' function to each array field within the 'payload' column, manually identifying and flattening each level of nesting.
- D. Use a single 'SELECT statement with multiple 'LATERAL FLATTEN' calls (using SQL syntax within 'session.sql') to flatten all nested arrays simultaneously.
- E. Convert the DataFrame to an RDD, then use the RDD's 'flatMap' function to flatten the nested arrays before converting back to a DataFrame.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D, using 'LATERAL FLATTEN' within a SQL context, is the most efficient approach. 'LATERAL FLATTEN' is designed specifically for flattening arrays in Snowflake and can handle nested structures efficiently within SQL. By crafting a SQL statement and using session.sqr, one can leverage the power of Snowflake's SQL engine for this task. Other options involve more complex code (UDFs, RDD conversions) or are less efficient (iterative exploding).

NEW QUESTION # 241

You have a Snowpark DataFrame with columns 'sale_date', 'product_id', and 'revenue'. You need to calculate the cumulative revenue for each product over time. Which of the following approaches will accomplish this in Snowpark using window functions?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☒
- E. ☐

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Options A and E both achieve the desired result of calculating cumulative revenue for each product. Option A utilizes 'rowsBetween' specifying that the window frame should include all rows from the beginning ('Window.unboundedPreceding') up to the current row ('Window.currentRow'). This calculates a running sum of revenue for each product over time. Option E uses 'rangeBetween', which is equivalent to when the order-by expression is of a numeric or date type. Option B does not partition by product_id, so the cumulative revenue is calculated over the entire dataset. Option C does not include frame specification 'rowsBetween()' or 'rangeBetween(Y', therefore defaults to 'RANGE BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW', which is

valid for this question. While it's functionally correct, it's implicit, so 'A' is preferable if one option is to be selected. Option D partitions incorrectly by sale_date.

NEW QUESTION # 242

A data engineering team has created several Snowpark Python UDFs and UDTFs in the 'TRANSFORMATIONS' schema of the 'ANALYTICS' database. A data science team needs to use these functions in their data analysis notebooks. What is the MINIMUM set of privileges that must be granted to the data science team's role ('DATA SCIENTIST') to allow them to discover and execute these UDFs and UDTFs?

- A. GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE ANALYTICS TO ROLE DATA SCIENTIST; GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA ANALYTICS.TRANSFORMATIONS TO ROLE DATA SCIENTIST;
- B. GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE ANALYTICS TO ROLE DATA SCIENTIST; GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA ANALYTICS.TRANSFORMATIONS TO ROLE DATA SCIENTIST; GRANT EXECUTE ON ALL FUNCTIONS IN SCHEMA ANALYTICS.TRANSFORMATIONS TO ROLE DATA SCIENTIST;
- C. GRANT EXECUTE ON ALL FUNCTIONS IN SCHEMA ANALYTICS.TRANSFORMATIONS TO ROLE DATA SCIENTIST;
- D. GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE ANALYTICS TO ROLE DATA SCIENTIST; GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON SCHEMA ANALYTICS.TRANSFORMATIONS TO ROLE DATA SCIENTIST;
- E. GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE ANALYTICS TO ROLE DATA SCIENTIST; GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA ANALYTICS.TRANSFORMATIONS TO ROLE DATA SCIENTIST; GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON ALL FUNCTIONS IN SCHEMA ANALYTICS.TRANSFORMATIONS TO ROLE DATA SCIENTIST;

Answer: B

Explanation:

The 'USAGE' privilege on the database and schema is required for the role to discover (see) the UDFs and UDTFs. The 'EXECUTE' privilege on the functions themselves is required to execute them. 'ALL PRIVILEGES' is an overly permissive grant and not the minimum required. Option D is missing the execute privilege. Option E is missing USAGE on Database and Schema.

NEW QUESTION # 243

You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame containing employee data, including columns 'employee_id', 'first_name', 'last_name', 'salary', and 'department'. You need to perform the following transformations: 1. Concatenate 'first_name' and 'last_name' into a new column called 'full_name' separating them with a space. 2. Increase each employee's salary by a percentage based on their 'department'. Department 'Sales' gets a 10% raise, 'Marketing' gets a 15% raise, and all other departments get a 5% raise. 3. Create a new column reflecting this raise. Which of the following Snowpark code snippets achieves these transformations correctly and efficiently? (Select all that apply)

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Options A and C are correct. Option A uses 'concat' for string concatenation and 'when' for conditional salary calculation, which is a standard and efficient approach in Snowpark. Option C uses a Snowflake expression to achieve the same conditional salary calculation, which can be more concise for complex conditions and may leverage Snowflake's optimization. Option B is incorrect, because the '+' string concatenation will not work; string concatenation in Snowpark should happen using the 'concat' function. Option D is less efficient because it uses a Python UDF, which involves serialization/deserialization overhead. Option E will not work because of syntax 'select' 'Y' does not exist, therefore the user will need to specify all the columns. Also, there is a column called ' ' which will break the processing.

NEW QUESTION # 244

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