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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q238-Q243):

NEW QUESTION # 238
You are developing a Snowpark stored procedure to process PDF files stored in a Snowflake stage. You need to extract text from these PDF files and store the extracted text in a Snowflake table. Due to security requirements, you cannot use any external packages that require internet access. Which of the following approaches can you use to accomplish this task securely and efficiently? (Select all that apply)

- A. Convert the PDF files to a text-based format (e.g., TXT) using an external tool before loading them into Snowflake. Then, use Snowpark to process the text files.
- B. Use the function to read the PDF files as binary data. Implement a pure-Python PDF parsing library directly within the stored procedure to extract the text. Ensure the library code is included directly in the stored procedure code.
- C. Use Snowpark's built-in PDF parsing functions to extract the text. Snowflake provides native support for PDF parsing, eliminating the need for external libraries.
- D. Develop a custom Java UDF (User-Defined Function) that uses a secure, open-source PDF parsing library (e.g., PDFBox) and register it with Snowflake. Call this UDF from the Snowpark stored procedure to extract the text.

- E. Implement an external function using AWS Lambda or Azure Functions to parse the PDF files and extract the text. Configure the external function to have no internet access.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Options B and C are correct. Option B: Java UDFs allow you to leverage existing Java libraries (like PDFBox, which can be included in the UDF's JAR file) to parse PDFs securely within the Snowflake environment. Option C: Using and a pure-Python PDF parsing library (which doesn't require external network access) is another viable approach. The entire library's code must be embedded within the stored procedure. Option A is incorrect because Snowflake does not have built-in PDF parsing functions. Option D is not ideal as you are trying to avoid any external dependencies and internet access. Option E, although workable, adds an external preprocessing step which isn't the most efficient way.

NEW QUESTION # 239
You have a Snowpark DataFrame called 'employee_data' with columns 'employee_id', 'department' , 'salary' , and 'hire date'. You need to perform the following transformations: 1. Calculate the average salary for each department. 2. For each employee, determine their salary relative to the average salary of their department (salary - average department salary). 3. Filter out employees whose salary is below the average salary for their department. 4. Display the 'employee_id', 'department' , 'salary' , and the salary difference from the average department salary. Which of the following represents a correct and efficient Snowpark implementation?

- A.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import avg, col avg_salaries =
employee_data.groupBy(col('department')).agg(avg(col('salary')).alias('avg_salary')) result = employee_data.join(avg_salaries,
employee_data[col('department')] == avg_salaries[col('department')]) result = result.withColumn('salary_diff', employee_data[col('salary')] -
avg_salaries[col('avg_salary')]) result = result.filter(col('salary_diff') > 0) result.select(col('employee_id'), col('department'), col('salary'),
col('salary_diff')).show()
```
- B.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import avg avg_salaries = employee_data.groupBy('department').agg(avg('salary').alias('avg_salary')).collect(
result = employee_data.withColumn('avg_salary', lambda row: avg_salaries[row['department']], return_type=FloatType()) result =
result.withColumn('salary_diff', result['salary'] - result['avg_salary']) result = result.filter(result['salary_diff'] > 0)
result.select('employee_id', 'department', 'salary', 'salary_diff').show()
```
- C.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import avg, col avg_salaries =
employee_data.groupBy(col('department')).agg(avg(col('salary')).alias('avg_salary')) result = employee_data.join(avg_salaries,
employee_data.col('department') == avg_salaries.col('department')) result = result.withColumn('salary_diff', col('salary') - col('avg_salary'))
result = result.filter(col('salary_diff') > 0) result.select(col('employee_id'), col('department'), col('salary'), col('salary_diff')).show()
```
- D.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import avg avg_salaries = employee_data.groupBy('department').agg(avg('salary').alias('avg_salary')) result =
employee_data.join(avg_salaries, employee_data['department'] == avg_salaries['department'], 'left') result = result.withColumn('salary_diff',
result['salary'] - result['avg_salary']) result = result.filter(result['salary_diff'] > 0) result.select('employee_id', 'department', 'salary',
'salary_diff').show()
```
- E.
```
avg_salaries = employee_data.groupBy('department').agg(avg('salary').alias('avg_salary')) result = employee_data.join(avg_salaries,
employee_data['department'] == avg_salaries['department']) result = result.withColumn('salary_diff', result['salary'] - result['avg_salary']) result
= result.filter(result['salary_diff'] > 0) result.select('employee_id', 'department', 'salary', 'salary_diff').show()
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option E is the correct and most efficient solution. It correctly calculates the average salary per department, joins this information back to the original DataFrame, calculates the salary difference, filters the data, and selects the required columns. Using 'cor objects to refer to column names consistently improves readability and robustness. Correct use of from snowflake.snowpark.functions import avg, col. Avoid using 'collect()' to bring data to the client side. The join condition should consistently use 'col()' notation. Correct usage of employee_data[col('department')l and avg_salaries[col('avg_salary')l to specify the columns used for the calculation in the withColumn function.

NEW QUESTION # 240
You are developing a Snowpark application in Python to perform sentiment analysis on customer reviews stored in a Snowflake table named 'CUSTOMER_REVIEWS. The table has columns 'REVIEW ONT), 'REVIEW TEXT (VARCHAR), and 'SENTIMENT SCORE (FLOAT). You want to define a UDF using Snowpark that leverages a pre-trained sentiment analysis model from the 'nltk' library (already uploaded to a stage). The UDF should take 'REVIEW TEXT' as input and return the sentiment score. Which of the following code snippets will correctly define and register the UDF, ensuring it's accessible for use in Snowpark

DataFrames, taking into account potential serialization issues with 'nltk' models?

- A.
```
import nltk from snowflake.snowpark.functions import udf # Assume model is loaded and ready for use def analyze_sentiment(review_text: str) -> float: # Sentiment analysis logic here using nltk return nltk.sentiment.vader.SentimentIntensityAnalyzer().polarity_scores(review_text)['compound'] session.add_import('/stages/my_stage/nltk.zip') session.udf.register(analyze_sentiment, name='analyze_sentiment', return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[StringType()], imports=['/stages/my_stage/nltk.zip'])
```
- B.
```
import nltk from snowflake.snowpark.functions import udf from snowflake.snowpark.types import FloatType, StringType # Assume model is loaded and ready for use def analyze_sentiment(review_text: str) -> float: # Sentiment analysis logic here using nltk, initializing analyzer inside the function analyzer = nltk.sentiment.vader.SentimentIntensityAnalyzer() return analyzer.polarity_scores(review_text)['compound'] session.udf.register(analyze_sentiment, return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[StringType()], packages=['nltk'])
```
- C.
```
import nltk from snowflake.snowpark.functions import udf # Assume model is loaded and ready for use def analyze_sentiment(review_text: str) -> float: # Sentiment analysis logic here using nltk return nltk.sentiment.vader.SentimentIntensityAnalyzer().polarity_scores(review_text)['compound'] session.udf.register(analyze_sentiment, name='analyze_sentiment', return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[StringType()])
```
- D.
```
import nltk from snowflake.snowpark.functions import udf from snowflake.snowpark.types import FloatType, StringType # Assume model is loaded and ready for use def analyze_sentiment(review_text: str) -> float: import nltk analyzer = nltk.sentiment.vader.SentimentIntensityAnalyzer() return analyzer.polarity_scores(review_text)['compound'] session.udf.register(analyze_sentiment, return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[StringType()], packages=['nltk'])
```
- E.
```
import nltk from snowflake.snowpark.functions import udf # Assume model is loaded and ready for use inside the handler @udf(return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[StringType()], packages=['nltk']) def analyze_sentiment(review_text: str) -> float: # Sentiment analysis logic here using nltk, initializing analyzer inside the function analyzer = nltk.sentiment.vader.SentimentIntensityAnalyzer() return analyzer.polarity_scores(review_text)['compound']
```

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option E is correct because it utilizes the '@udf decorator combined with to ensure the 'nltk' library is available within the UDF's execution environment. Importantly, the analyzer is initialized within the function to avoid serialization issues, and all necessary imports are present, including specifying the data types. The nltk import is included inside the function due to the nature of the UDF and the package import. Option A is incorrect because it does not address the dependency on 'nltk' within the Snowflake environment. Option B is incorrect since the @udf decorator is not used correctly and doesn't load the dependencies correctly, and does not explicitly state the Snowflake data types. Option C is incorrect as it uses 'session.add_import' which is deprecated and not the recommended way to add packages to the session, packages option is the recommended method. Option D is incorrect since it does not explicitly state the Snowflake data types, and has the udf.register which is not a decorator, and also not a good approach.

NEW QUESTION # 241
You are tasked with building a Snowpark function to perform an upsert operation on a Snowflake table using a DataFrame. The function should take the target table name, a staging DataFrame, a join key column, and a list of columns to update. The function needs to handle potential schema evolution (i.e., columns may be added or removed from either the target table or the staging DataFrame) gracefully without causing the entire upsert to fail. Which of the following approaches, or combinations of approaches, would best address this requirement?

- A. Use the 'exceptAll' to ensure that there are no schema evolution issues.
- B. Rely on Snowflake's automatic schema detection during the 'merge' operation to automatically adapt to schema changes.
- C. Before the merge, create a temporary table with the exact schema of the target table, insert all the data from the DataFrame into it, and then use the temporary table as source for the merge. Handle the schema evolution with dynamic sql if required.
- D. Before the 'merge' operation, use 'DataFrame.select' on the staging DataFrame to project only the columns that exist in the target table.
- E. Dynamically generate the SQL 'MERGE' statement within the function, comparing the columns present in the target table and the staging DataFrame, and only including those columns that exist in both.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Approaches A and D are the most suitable for handling schema evolution during an upsert operation. Approach A involves dynamically generating the SQL WERGE statement by inspecting the schemas of both the target table and the staging DataFrame. This ensures that only the common columns are included in the update and insert clauses, preventing errors due to missing columns. Approach D suggests projecting the staging DataFrame to only include the columns that exist in the target table using DataFrame.select' . This effectively harmonizes the schema of the staging data with the target table's schema, avoiding issues during

the 'merge' operation. While Snowflake does have some schema evolution capabilities, explicitly handling it in the code provides more control and predictability.

NEW QUESTION # 242
You are developing a Snowpark stored procedure in Python that needs to access and modify a temporary table within the same session.
Which of the following approaches is the MOST efficient and recommended way to achieve this?

- A. Creating a global temporary table using 'CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE outside the stored procedure and then accessing it within the stored procedure using 'session.table()'.
- B. Using 'session.sql('CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE followed by subsequent 'session.sql('INSERT INTO and 'session.sql('SELECT statements to interact with the temporary table.
- C. Using the Python DB API (e.g., 'snowflake.connector') within the stored procedure to establish a separate connection to Snowflake and interact with the temporary table.
- D. Using to create a DataFrame representing the temporary table, and then performing all operations using DataFrame transformations.
- E. Using 'session.createOrReplaceTempView()' to create a temporary view based on a DataFrame, and then querying the view using 'session.sql('SELECT

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B, using 'session.createDataFrame()' and DataFrame transformations, is the most efficient and recommended approach. Snowpark DataFrames are optimized for execution within the Snowflake engine. Using DataFrame transformations allows Snowpark to leverage its query optimization capabilities. Option A, using 'session.sql()' repeatedly, involves parsing and executing SQL statements for each operation, which is less efficient. Option C, using a separate connection, introduces unnecessary overhead and complexity. Option D, global temporary tables, are not session-specific. Option E, creating a temporary view and then querying it with SQL, is also less efficient than using DataFrame operations directly.

NEW QUESTION # 243
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