

# SPS-C01一発合格に必要な問題集



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>> SPS-C01受験対策解説集 <<

## SPS-C01試験勉強書 & SPS-C01無料過去問

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## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark 認定 SPS-C01 試験問題 (Q288-Q293):

### 質問 # 288

You have a Snowpark DataFrame representing customer transactions. This DataFrame is used in multiple downstream operations within your Snowpark application. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective for optimizing the performance of these downstream operations by materializing the results of the 'df' DataFrame, and what considerations should be made regarding resource usage?

- A. Write the DataFrame to a persistent Snowflake table using and then read it back into a new DataFrame. This ensures data persistence but may introduce overhead due to data serialization and deserialization. Only use this method if persistence is required beyond the session.
- B. Create a temporary table using 'df.write.save\_as\_table('temp\_transactions', temporary=True)'. This persists the DataFrame to Snowflake storage, reducing the need for repeated computations. Monitor the size of the temporary table and its impact on storage costs.
- C. Use to materialize the DataFrame in memory. This is the most efficient approach as it minimizes disk I/O. Consider the size of the DataFrame relative to available memory to avoid memory pressure.
- D. Use 'df.checkpoint()' to truncate the DataFrame lineage. This will prevent re-computation in any downstream operations. Monitor the impact on storage costs.

- E. Using a local variable to store the DataFrame. This method is most suitable for materializing the results of the DataFrame.

正解: B、C

解説:

Using materializes the DataFrame in memory, which is faster for repeated access but requires sufficient memory. Creating a temporary table using `temporary=True` persists the DataFrame to Snowflake storage, reducing recomputation at the cost of storage I/O. Choosing between these options depends on the DataFrame's size, available memory, and the frequency of access. Writing to a persistent table adds unnecessary overhead unless persistence is required. Using a local variable will only persist the result within the scope of that variable, not across multiple Snowpark operations. Checkpointing is used for lineage truncation not caching.

### 質問 # 289

You've created a Snowpark Python stored procedure designed to perform sentiment analysis on customer reviews stored in a Snowflake table. This procedure utilizes a third-party Python library, 'transformers', for its sentiment analysis model. You need to operationalize this stored procedure for scheduled execution. Which of the following options represents the MOST efficient and reliable approach for deploying and managing the 'transformers' dependency within the Snowflake environment for your stored procedure, minimizing deployment complexity and potential runtime errors?

- A. Install the 'transformers' library on the Snowflake compute warehouse nodes directly using a startup script.
- B. Upload the 'transformers' library as a zip file to a Snowflake stage and reference it in the 'imports' parameter when creating the stored procedure.
- C. Create a Snowflake Anaconda channel, upload the 'transformers' library to this channel, and specify the channel in the stored procedure definition using the `packageS` parameter.
- D. Include the 'transformers' library as a part of the task definition and make it available for the stored procedure that the task is invoking.
- E. Include the 'transformers' library directly within the stored procedure's Python code as a string literal and execute it using `eval()`.

正解: C

解説:

Using Snowflake Anaconda channels (option C) is the recommended and most efficient way to manage Python dependencies for Snowpark stored procedures. It provides version control, dependency management, and ensures consistency across executions. Option A is highly discouraged due to security risks and maintainability issues. Option B can work, but it lacks proper dependency management and versioning. Option D is not possible, as you cannot directly modify the Snowflake compute warehouse nodes. Option E is incorrect. Task definitions does not have any mechanism to include the library

### 質問 # 290

You are tasked with creating a Snowpark DataFrame from a Python list of tuples. Each tuple represents a customer record with the following structure: (customer\_id, signup\_date, The 'customer\_id' should be an integer, 'signup\_date' should be a date, and should be a decimal. You want to define the schema explicitly for type safety and performance. Which of the following code snippets correctly defines the schema and creates the Snowpark DataFrame?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

正解: B

解説:

Option A correctly defines the schema using 'StructType', 'StructField', 'IntegerType', 'DateType', and 'DecimalType'. It also specifies the precision and scale for the 'DecimalType' which is important for accurately representing monetary values. The date values in the data are also compatible with DateType. The other options use incorrect data types for the last\_purchase\_amount (FloatType, DoubleType, StringType) or don't specify precision and scale for the DecimalType. Note that Snowflake DateType only accepts values formatted as YYYY-MM-DD.

### 質問 # 291

You have a SQL query stored in a file named 'query.sql' which contains several complex analytical calculations. The query depends on a Snowpark 'session' object already established. You want to create a Snowpark DataFrame from the result of this query. Which of the following code snippets achieves this with optimal performance and readability, assuming correct file access permissions?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

正解: D

解説:

Option A provides the most straightforward and efficient approach. It reads the SQL query from the file and directly creates a Snowpark DataFrame using 'session.sql(sql\_query)'. Option B introduces Pandas, which is unnecessary and less efficient. Option C uses the Snowflake Connector outside of Snowpark's API, which is generally not the preferred approach. Option D has a non-existent function 'create\_dataframe', and Option E reads lines separately requiring a join which might be erroneous.

### 質問 # 292

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. 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.
- 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. 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.

正解: B、D

解説:

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 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.

### 質問 # 293

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