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## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

### NEW QUESTION # 97

You are developing a Snowpark application that utilizes a DataFrame named 'transactions\_df' containing transactional data. You need to apply a series of complex transformations, including window functions and joins with other DataFrames. To optimize performance and manage resources effectively, you want to control how Snowpark executes these operations within Snowflake. Which of the following actions or configurations would have the MOST significant impact on controlling the execution plan and resource utilization of your Snowpark application?

- A. Use the 'DataFrame.explain()' method to analyze the generated SQL query plan before executing the transformations. Then, manually optimize the code based on the query plan output.
- B. Specify the 'num\_partitions' parameter when creating or transforming the 'transactions\_df' DataFrame. This controls the number of partitions used for parallel processing.
- C. Explicitly cache the 'transactions\_df' DataFrame using before applying any transformations. This forces Snowpark to materialize the DataFrame in memory.
- D. Implement iterative algorithms within your Snowpark application using imperative Python loops instead of declarative DataFrame operations. This provides finer-grained control over the execution flow.

- E. Configure the 'net.snowflake.snowpark.use\_native\_execution' parameter to 'true' at the session level. This forces Snowpark to translate DataFrame operations into native Snowflake SQL queries.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option C, using to analyze the query plan and then manually optimizing the Snowpark code, would have the MOST significant impact. Understanding the query plan allows you to identify bottlenecks, skew issues, and inefficient operations. Based on the plan, you can rewrite your Snowpark code to guide Snowflake toward a more efficient execution strategy. Caching (A) can sometimes help, but it's not always beneficial and can consume resources unnecessarily if not used carefully. Enabling native execution (B) generally improves performance, but it doesn't give you direct control over the execution plan. Partitioning (D) can be helpful, but the optimal number of partitions depends on the data and the transformations being performed. Using imperative loops (E) generally defeats the purpose of using Snowpark's declarative DataFrame API, which is designed to leverage Snowflake's query optimizer and parallel processing capabilities. It will most likely be very inefficient. Therefore, analyzing the query plan is crucial for optimizing resource utilization and controlling execution.

### NEW QUESTION # 98

You're tasked with creating a Snowpark UDF to calculate the Haversine distance between two sets of latitude and longitude coordinates (point A and point B). Which of the following statements about deploying and using this UDF is/are TRUE?

- A. The UDF, once defined, can be used inside of any DataFrame operation like 'select', 'filter', and 'withColumn'
- B. The UDF can be written in Python, Java, or Scala. Using a Java UDF will likely offer best performance, especially when dealing with very large datasets. You'll need to stage the compiled JAR file on an internal stage that Snowpark can access.
- C. The UDF can only be called directly from within the Snowpark session and cannot be used in standard Snowflake SQL queries.
- D. The UDF can only be written in Python and must be deployed as an inline UDF within the Snowpark session.
- E. When defining the UDF with input types, the Python types must exactly match the corresponding Snowflake data types.

**Answer: A,C**

### NEW QUESTION # 99

You are tasked with deploying a set of Python UDFs and UDTFs to a Snowflake environment using Snowpark. These functions rely on several external Python packages and need to be versioned and managed effectively. Which of the following strategies provides the MOST robust and scalable solution for managing dependencies and deploying these functions in a reproducible manner?

- A. Options A,B and C are all equally viable options
- B. Manually uploading the required Python packages to a Snowflake stage and specifying them in the 'packages' argument of the '@sf.UDF' and 'session.udtf.register' calls. Update the packages on stage every time dependencies are upgraded.
- C. Creating a conda environment specification file (environment.yml) that lists all dependencies, storing the environment.yml file in a Snowflake stage. Update the environment.yml when dependencies are upgraded.
- D. Creating a 'requirements.txt' file, using 'conda' to create an environment.yml and use 'snowflake.snowpark.functions.udf' and 'session.udtf.register' with the environment.yml. Update the environment.yml manually when dependencies are upgraded.
- E. Creating a 'requirements.txt' file and including all required packages in it. Zipping this file and uploading it to a Snowflake stage, and specifying it in 'imports'.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Options B and C provide the most robust and scalable solution. Creating a conda environment specification file (environment.yml) allows for precise control over dependencies and their versions. Both allow other devs to work with the same environment.

Uploading the yml allows to include it as a part of snowflake's udfs and udtfs. The difference is whether it can be done directly in snowpark (B) or through the CLI (C). Option A is less manageable as dependencies grow and is prone to manual errors. Option D is not the correct way to handle dependencies for UDFs/UDTFs; the 'imports' parameter is used for data files and other resources, not for installing Python packages.

### NEW QUESTION # 100

You are developing a Snowpark application that needs to read data from a set of CSV files stored in a Snowflake stage named '

my\_stage'. The files have a header row and are comma-delimited. You want to use the Snowpark API to create a DataFrame from these files, automatically inferring the schema. Which of the following code snippets correctly achieves this?

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option D is the correct way to read CSV files from a stage in Snowpark with header and schema inference using `.format("csv").option(...)`. Option A is close, but it doesn't use the correct syntax for specifying the stage location; it expects a file path relative to the current working directory. Option B incorrectly uses `.csv()` with `directly`. Option C correctly passes options, but must use the load method in conjunction with format option. Option E has incorrect path specification in addition to incorrect function chain. Option D uses `.load()` after setting the format and options is most appropriate.

### NEW QUESTION # 101

Consider the following Snowpark code snippet that aims to calculate the rank of each employee based on their salary within their respective department. What are potential issues with this code, and how can you improve it? (Select all that apply.)

- **A. The code does not handle potential null values in the salary column. Consider using `coalesce` or `ifnull` before calculating the rank.**
- **B. There may be performance issues if the employee table is very large. Consider adding a filter to the DataFrame before applying the window function.**
- C. The 'rank()' function will produce dense ranks, which might be undesirable if there are ties in salary. Use for contiguous ranks instead.
- **D. It is missing the 'col' function call in the orderBy clause. It should be 'orderBy(sf.col("salary").desc())'.**
- E. The code is correct and will produce the desired output without any issues.

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

Options B, D, and E are correct. B: The 'orderBy' clause needs the 'col' function call in D: Null values in the salary column can lead to unexpected ranking results, and should be addressed beforehand. E: Applying window functions on very large DataFrames can be resource-intensive, so filtering data beforehand can improve performance. Option A is incorrect because there are indeed issues with the code. Option C: 'rank()' function does not produce dense ranks. `rank()` function is used for contiguous ranks.

### NEW QUESTION # 102

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