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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

You have a Snowpark DataFrame containing customer data'. You need to create a stored procedure that accepts the DataFrame and a list of column names as input and returns a new DataFrame containing only the specified columns. Which of the following approaches correctly implement this functionality and handles data types effectively (Select all that apply)?

```
from typing import List

def select_columns(session, df: DataFrame, columns: List[str]) -> DataFrame:
    return df.select(columns)
```

- A. `select_columns = session.sproc.register(func=select_columns, return_type=TableType())`
- B.

```
from typing import List

@sproc(return_type=TableType())
def select_columns(session, df: DataFrame, columns: List[str]) -> DataFrame:
    return df.select(columns)
```

- C.

```
from typing import List

@sproc(return_type=TableType())
def select_columns(session, df: DataFrame,  columns: str) -> DataFrame:
    return df.select( columns)
```

- D.

```
from typing import List

def select_columns(session, df: DataFrame, columns: List[str]) -> DataFrame:
  selected_cols = [df[col] for col in columns]
  return df.select(selected_cols)

select_columns = session.sproc.register(func=select_columns, return_type=TableType())
```

- E.

```
from snowflake.snowpark.types import StringType, ArrayType
from typing import List

def select_columns(session, df: DataFrame, columns: ArrayType(StringType())) -> DataFrame
    return df.select(columns)

select_columns = session.sproc.register(func=select_columns, return_type=TableType())
```

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Options B and E are correct. Option B correctly registers the function 'select_columnS as a stored procedure using "session.sproc.register'. Option E properly constructs the DataFrame by dynamically selecting columns by using 'df[col]'. Option A although syntactically correct may not perform as expected. Option C is incorrect because it attempts to use 'ArrayType' for a standard Python List, which is incompatible. Option D uses columns: str' which makes column as Tuple object instead of List object.

NEW QUESTION # 36
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- 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. 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.

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 # 37
Consider the following scenario: You need to implement a UDF in Snowpark Python to calculate the distance between two geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude). The UDF should handle potential null values gracefully and return null if either input coordinate is null. Which code snippet demonstrates the MOST efficient and correct implementation, leveraging Snowpark's capabilities?

- A.

```
import math
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import lit, when
from snowflake.snowpark.types import FloatType
from snowflake.snowpark import functions as F

def haversine(lat1, lon1, lat2, lon2):
  R = 6371  # Radius of earth in kilometers. Use 3956 for miles
  dlat = math.radians(lat2 - lat1)
  dlon = math.radians(lon2 - lon1)
  a = math.sin(dlat / 2)   math.sin(dlat / 2) + math.cos(math.radians(lat1))   math.cos(math.radians(lat2))   math.sin(dlon / 2)   math.sin(dlon / 2)
  c = 2   math.atan2(math.sqrt(a), math.sqrt(1 - a))
  distance = R   c
  return distance

haversine_udf = F.udf(haversine, return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType()])

def haversine_wrapper(lat1, lon1, lat2, lon2):
    return when((lat1.isNull()) | (lon1.isNull()) | (lat2.isNull()) | (lon2.isNull()), None).otherwise(haversine_udf(lat1, lon1, lat2, lon2))

haversine_udf_wrapped = F.udf(haversine_wrapper, return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType()])
```

- B.

```
import math
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import lit, when

def haversine(lat1, lon1, lat2, lon2):
  if lat1 is None or lon1 is None or lat2 is None or lon2 is None:
    return None
  R = 6371  # Radius of earth in kilometers. Use 3956 for miles
  dlat = math.radians(lat2 - lat1)
  dlon = math.radians(lon2 - lon1)
  a = math.sin(dlat / 2)   math.sin(dlat / 2) + math.cos(math.radians(lat1))   math.cos(math.radians(lat2))   math.sin(dlon / 2)   math.sin(dlon / 2)
  c = 2   math.atan2(math.sqrt(a), math.sqrt(1 - a))
  distance = R   c
  return distance

haversine_udf = udf(haversine, return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType()])
```

- C.

```
import math
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import lit, when, udf
from snowflake.snowpark.types import FloatType

def haversine(lat1: float, lon1: float, lat2: float, lon2: float) -> float:
    if any(arg is None for arg in [lat1, lon1, lat2, lon2]):
        return None
    R = 6371  # Radius of earth in kilometers. Use 3956 for miles
    dlat = math.radians(lat2 - lat1)
    dlon = math.radians(lon2 - lon1)
    a = math.sin(dlat / 2)  math.sin(dlat / 2) + math.cos(math.radians(lat1))  math.cos(math.radians(lat2))  math.sin(dlon / 2)  math.sin(dlon / 2
    c = 2  math.atan2(math.sqrt(a), math.sqrt(1 - a))
    distance = R  c
    return distance

haversine_udf = udf(haversine, return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType()])
```

- D.

```
import math
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import lit, when, udf
from snowflake.snowpark.types import FloatType

def haversine(lat1: float, lon1: float, lat2: float, lon2: float) -> float:
    R = 6371  # Radius of earth in kilometers. Use 3956 for miles
    dlat = math.radians(lat2 - lat1)
    dlon = math.radians(lon2 - lon1)
    a = math.sin(dlat / 2)  math.sin(dlat / 2) + math.cos(math.radians(lat1))  math.cos(math.radians(lat2))  math.sin(dlon / 2)  math.sin(dlon / 2)
    c = 2  math.atan2(math.sqrt(a), math.sqrt(1 - a))
    distance = R  c
    return distance

haversine_udf = udf(haversine, return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType()])

def safe_haversine(lat1, lon1, lat2, lon2):
    return when((lat1.isNull()) | (lon1.isNull()) | (lat2.isNull()) | (lon2.isNull()), lit(None)).otherwise(haversine_udf(lat1, lon1, lat2, lon2))
```

- E.

```
import math
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import lit, when, udf
from snowflake.snowpark.types import FloatType
from snowflake.snowpark import functions as F

def haversine(lat1: float, lon1: float, lat2: float, lon2: float) -> float:
    R = 6371  # Radius of earth in kilometers. Use 3956 for miles
    dlat = math.radians(lat2 - lat1)
    dlon = math.radians(lon2 - lon1)
    a = math.sin(dlat / 2)  math.sin(dlat / 2) + math.cos(math.radians(lat1))  math.cos(math.radians(lat2))  math.sin(dlon / 2)  math.sin(dlon / 2)
    c = 2  math.atan2(math.sqrt(a), math.sqrt(1 - a))
    distance = R  c
    return distance

haversine_udf = F.udf(haversine, return_type=FloatType(), input_types=[FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType(), FloatType()])

def safe_haversine(lat1, lon1, lat2, lon2):
    return F.when((lat1.isNull()) | (lon1.isNull()) | (lat2.isNull()) | (lon2.isNull()), F.lit(None)).otherwise(haversine_udf(lat1, lon1, lat2, lon2)
```

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option E is the most efficient and correct. It uses 'F.when' and 'F.lit(NoneV (from the 'snowflake.snowpark.functions' module) to handle null values within the Snowpark expression tree. This allows Snowflake to optimize the null handling during query execution. The function is also properly typed using type hints, enhancing readability. By wrapping the 'haversine_udf with null check logic using 'when' and 'otherwise' from 'snowflake.snowpark.functions' , the check is performed server-side along with rest of the query execution, leveraging Snowflake's optimization engine.

NEW QUESTION # 38
You have a Python UDTF that calculates a running average from a stream of numerical data'. The UDTF's 'process' method maintains state (the running sum and count) between calls. You need to ensure that the UDTF's state is properly initialized for each new group of data processed within a Snowpark DataFrame. What are the requirements?

- A. The UDTF class must define a '___del___' method. This method will be called by Snowpark at the beginning of processing each group of rows.
- B. The UDTF class must define a '___init___' method to initialize the state variables and also 'reset method. This '___init____' and 'reset methods will be called once per UDTF instance.
- C. The UDTF class must define a 'end_partition' method to finalize processing and avoid memory leaks.
- D. The UDTF class must define a 'reset' method. This method will be called by Snowpark at the beginning of processing each group of rows.

- E. The UDTF class must have an '__init____' method to initialize the state variables. This '___init____' method will be called once per UDTF instance.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and B. To ensure proper initialization, the UDTF class needs both an '__init___' method to initialize the state variables when a new instance of the UDTF is created, and a 'reset' method. The 'reset' method is crucial because it's called by Snowpark at the beginning of processing each new group of rows, allowing the UDTF to re-initialize its state for each group. Option C and D are incorrect. While end_partition' is used it's not related to state initialization. Del is for object deletion.

NEW QUESTION # 39
You have a Snowflake stage containing image files. You need to write a Snowpark Python application that extracts metadata (e.g., image resolution, format) from these images and stores the metadata in a Snowflake table. You want to leverage a Python library, such as Pillow (PIL), for image processing. Which of the following steps are necessary to correctly and efficiently implement this?

- A. Upload the Pillow library as a zip file to a Snowflake internal stage. Create a Snowpark stored procedure. In the stored procedure code, import the Pillow library using 'import zipfile; sys.path.append('pillow.zip'); from PIL import Image'. Read the image files using , process them with Pillow to extract metadata, and then insert the metadata into the Snowflake table.
- B. Use Snowpark's built-in image processing functions to extract metadata directly from the image files. This eliminates the need for external libraries like Pillow.
- C. Create a Python UDF (User-Defined Function) that uses Pillow to extract metadata from the image files. Register the UDF with Snowflake. In a Snowpark DataFrame transformation, call the UDF for each image file to extract the metadata. Finally, write the resulting DataFrame to a Snowflake table.
- D. Create a Conda environment specification file ('environment.yml') that includes Pillow as a dependency. Upload the 'environment.ymr file to a Snowflake stage. Use 'session.add_packages' in the Snowpark session to load the Pillow library. Read the image files using , process them with Pillow, and then write the metadata to a Snowflake table using 'session.write_pandas()'.
- E. Download all the image files to the Snowpark client, process them locally using Pillow, and then upload the extracted metadata to Snowflake using session

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B is the MOST correct. Using a Conda environment specification file ('environment.yml') and 'session.add_packages' is the recommended way to manage dependencies in Snowpark. It ensures that the correct version of Pillow is available and simplifies the deployment process. Option A is an older method and may not be as reliable. Option C involves UDFs which, while valid, can be less efficient than using native Snowpark functionalities directly. Option D is incorrect, Snowflake doesn't have built-in image processing functions. Option E again defeats the purpose of server-side processing.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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