

최신버전SPS-C01인기자격증덤프자료완벽한시험최신버전덤프자료다운



2026 ITDumpsKR 최신 SPS-C01 PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 SPS-C01 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gWt4Bmaa0vRphn-K8SVVtGICJMmlc-vx>

취직을 원하시나요? 승진을 원하시나요? 연봉인상을 원하시나요? 무엇을 원하시든 국제적으로 인정받은 IT인증 자격증을 취득하는 것이 길입니다. Snowflake인증 SPS-C01시험은 널리 인정받는 인기자격증의 시험과목입니다. Snowflake인증 SPS-C01시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면 소원이 이루어집니다. ITDumpsKR의 Snowflake인증 SPS-C01덤프는 시험패스율이 높아 Snowflake인증 SPS-C01시험준비에 딱 좋은 공부자료입니다. ITDumpsKR에서 덤프를 마련하여 자격증취득에 도전하여 인생을 바꿔보세요.

SPS-C01덤프를 완벽하게 공부하시면 보다 쉽게 시험에서 패스할 수 있습니다. 다년간 IT업계에 종사하신 전문가들이 SPS-C01인증시험을 부단히 연구하고 분석한 결과가 SPS-C01덤프에 고스란히 담겨져 있어 시험합격율이 100%에 달한다고 해도 과언이 아닌 것 같습니다. SPS-C01덤프 구매의향이 있으신 분은 구매페이지에서 덤프 데모 문제를 다운받아 보시고 구매결정을 하시면 됩니다. ITDumpsKR는 모든 분들이 시험에서 합격하시길 항상 기원하고 있습니다.

>> SPS-C01인기자격증 덤프자료 <<

SPS-C01퍼펙트 최신 덤프공부 & SPS-C01퍼펙트 덤프 최신 샘플

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최신 Snowflake Certification SPS-C01 무료 샘플문제 (Q297-Q302):

질문 # 297

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. Create a Conda environment specification file ('environment.yml') that includes Pillow as a dependency. Upload the 'environment.yml' file to a Snowflake stage. Use 'session.add_packages()' in the Snowpark session to load the Pillow library. Read the image files using `session.read_image_files()`, process them with Pillow, and then write the metadata to a Snowflake table using 'session.write_pandas()'.
- B. 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 `session.read_image_files()`, process them with Pillow to extract metadata, and then insert the metadata into the Snowflake table.
- C. Download all the image files to the Snowpark client, process them locally using Pillow, and then upload the extracted metadata to Snowflake using `session.write_pandas()`.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.

정답: A

설명:

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.

질문 # 298

You are tasked with optimizing a Snowpark Python application that performs complex geospatial calculations on a large dataset. The application experiences significant performance bottlenecks due to the computational intensity of the geospatial functions. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective in improving performance?

- A. Utilize user-defined functions (UDFs) written in Java or Scala and leverage vectorized UDFs where possible.
- B. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse to a larger instance (e.g., from X-SMALL to LARGE).
- C. Rewrite the geospatial functions using native Python libraries within the Snowpark environment.
- D. Distribute the dataset into smaller chunks using partitioning strategies within the Snowpark DataFrame API and process them independently.
- E. Disable automatic query optimization features in Snowflake to gain more control over query execution.

정답: A

설명:

Vectorized UDFs written in Java or Scala offer significant performance gains compared to Python UDFs due to their lower overhead and ability to leverage JVM optimizations. Increasing the warehouse size (A) might help, but it's not the most targeted solution for computationally intensive tasks. Partitioning (C) can help with data distribution, but the bottleneck remains the calculation itself. Native Python libraries (D) might not be as performant as optimized JVM-based UDFs. Disabling query optimization (E) is generally not recommended and can negatively impact performance.

질문 # 299

You have a Snowpark Python application that performs several data transformations. You need to implement error handling to catch exceptions during DataFrame operations and log them to a Snowflake table named 'error_log'. You also need to ensure that if any exception occurs, the application continues to run and processes the remaining data. Which of the following approaches (or combination of approaches) would be MOST suitable?

- A. Implement a custom User-Defined Function (UDF) that encapsulates the error-prone logic. Within the UDF, use try-except blocks to handle errors and return error messages along with the processed data. Add a column in DataFrame that contains the errors. Then, create table for the DataFrame using snowpark's API
- B. Use Snowpark's logging API to automatically capture and log all errors without needing explicit try-except blocks. (Assume such an API exists, even if it doesn't in the current Snowpark version.)
- C. Wrap individual DataFrame operations (e.g., 'filter', 'select', 'groupBy') in try-except blocks to catch exceptions specific to those operations and log them
- D. Use a global try-except block to catch all exceptions and log them to the 'error_log' table.
- E. Rely solely on Snowflake's built-in error handling mechanisms, as Snowpark automatically handles all exceptions.

정답: A,C

설명:

Options B and C, when combined, provide the most robust error handling. Wrapping individual DataFrame operations in try-except blocks (B) allows you to catch specific exceptions and log them appropriately, preventing a single error from crashing the entire application. Implementing a UDF with error handling (C) encapsulates complex logic and allows you to return both processed data and error messages, making it easier to identify and address issues. A global try-except block (A) might catch errors, but it doesn't provide granular control or context. Relying solely on Snowflake's built-in mechanisms (D) is insufficient for custom error logging and continuing execution. While a Snowpark logging API (E) would be ideal, such an API doesn't currently exist and relies on an assumption.

질문 # 300

You are working with Snowpark DataFrames representing sales transactions. The 'transactions df DataFrame contains recent transactions, while the 'sales_table' in Snowflake holds the historical sales data'. You need to merge the new transactions into the 'sales table', but you want to track which rows were inserted, updated, or left unchanged by the 'merge' operation. How can you capture this information using Snowpark and persist it to a separate table?

- A. You can use the 'returning' clause within the merge statement to retrieve the impacted rows and their change status (INSERTED, UPDATED) and then write this data to a tracking table using 'write.saveAsTable' .
- B. It's not possible to capture the merge operation details (inserted/updated/unchanged rows) directly using Snowpark alone. You would need to implement custom logic outside of Snowpark to compare the data before and after the merge.
- C. After the merge, query the 'sales_table' and compare it to a copy of the 'sales_table' taken before the merge. Identify inserted rows as those present in the new version but not in the old, and updated rows as those with different values in specific columns between the two versions. This strategy should be implemented with the help of external functions and UDFs, as it is an expensive operation and should not be computed with normal SQL.
- D. You can combine the 'returning' clause along with a stored procedure to retrieve the inserted/updated rows with their status and then use the stored procedure to write to a different tracking table using insert statement.
- E. The merge operation automatically creates a system table or view that logs the details of each row that was inserted, updated, or left unchanged.

정답: A

설명:

The 'returning' clause is a powerful feature of the 'merge' statement in Snowflake SQL. It allows you to capture the rows that were affected by the merge operation, along with details about the type of change (INSERTED, UPDATED, DELETED). In Snowpark, you can leverage this by including a 'returning' clause in your 'merge' statement and then use the returned DataFrame to write the data to a tracking table. This provides a direct and efficient way to monitor the impact of your merge operations. Therefore the correct answer is B.

질문 # 301

You have created a Snowpark stored procedure in Python that accesses a Snowflake stage to read configuration files. To enhance security, you want to grant the stored procedure specific permissions to only read files from that stage, without granting broader account-level access. Which of the following approaches is the MOST secure and granular way to achieve this?

- A. Create a stored procedure with 'EXECUTE AS CALLER and ensure the caller (user executing the procedure) has the necessary privileges.
- B. Grant the 'READ privilege directly to the stored procedure using the 'ALTER PROCEDURE command.
- C. Grant the 'USAGE privilege on the stage to the role that owns the stored procedure.
- D. Create a Snowflake custom role and grant the 'READ' privilege on the stage to this role, then grant this role to the stored procedure's owner.
- E. Grant the 'SELECT privilege on the stage to the role that owns the stored procedure.

정답: A

설명:

Using 'EXECUTE AS CALLER ensures the stored procedure executes with the privileges of the user calling it. This is the most secure and granular approach because you don't need to grant any specific privileges to the stored procedure itself. The user calling it must already have the necessary permissions to access the stage.

질문 # 302

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