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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q222-Q227):

NEW QUESTION # 222

You're working with a Snowpark DataFrame named 'sales_df' that contains sales transaction data'. You need to create a new DataFrame that includes only the rows where the 'order_date' is within the last 30 days. The 'order_date' column is currently stored as a string in 'YYYY-MM-DD' format. You want to create a schema and apply the schema to the dataframe. Choose the correct options that defines the schema in below code snippets:

- A. □

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C correctly defines the schema with DateType for 'order_date', converts the string column to a DateType using 'to_date', and then filters the DataFrame based on the date difference. Options A, B and D do not use StringType at right places and are therefore inefficient. Option E applies to_date without any need.

NEW QUESTION # 223

You have a Snowflake table 'user_profiles' with a VARIANT column 'profile_data'. This column contains JSON objects, and one of the fields within these objects is an array called 'interests'. The 'interests' array contains JSON objects, each with 'name' and 'category' fields. You need to use Snowpark to flatten the 'interests' array and extract the 'name' and 'category' for all user profiles, but only for profiles where the user's 'status' is 'active'. You want to write this in the most efficient way possible. Which of the following code snippets will achieve this?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option E is the most efficient. Filtering the data frame for 'active' profiles before exploding the 'interests' array reduces the number of rows the explode function needs to process, thus minimizing the computational load and optimizing query performance. Options A and B performs explodes first and then filters and hence, not very performant. D is not valid syntax for Snowpark. C selects the data first but the performance is not at par with E.

NEW QUESTION # 224

You are developing a Snowpark application that performs feature engineering on a dataset of customer transactions. This involves calculating several complex aggregate features such as rolling averages, medians, and custom ratios. You want to optimize the performance of this feature engineering process using a Snowpark-optimized warehouse. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective in achieving optimal performance?

- A. Materialize intermediate Snowpark DataFrames after each feature engineering step to avoid recomputation.
- B. Implement all feature engineering calculations using Python User-Defined Functions (UDFs) and apply them to the Snowpark DataFrame.
- C. Leverage Snowpark's built-in functions and SQL expressions as much as possible for feature engineering, and rewrite performance-critical calculations as Java or Scala User-Defined Table Functions (UDTFs).
- D. Use stored procedures implemented in Java within Snowpark for feature calculations.
- E. Use the 'GROUP BY clause in Snowpark SQL to compute aggregate features, leveraging window functions where appropriate for rolling calculations.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Using 'GROUP BY and window functions allows Snowflake to optimize the calculations within its engine. Leveraging UDTFs allows custom computations while still benefiting from Snowflake's optimization capabilities. Python UDFs are generally slower than equivalent SQL or Java/Scala UDTFs due to inter-process communication overhead. Materializing intermediate DataFrames can help in some scenarios but can also introduce overhead if not managed carefully. Java Stored procedures could be used, but UDTF would be more optimized way.

NEW QUESTION # 225

Consider the following Snowpark code snippet:

Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding the execution and performance of this code?

- A. The 'filter' operation `Ccol('column_a') > 100`) will be executed twice.
- B. The 'count?' operation will use the cached results of and apply an additional filter on the cached data.
- C. Removing 'cached_df=' line would significantly improve the overall performance because caching always adds overhead.
- D. The 'filter' operation `Ccol('column_a') > 100`) will be executed only once because 'cached_df stores the materialized result.
- E. The 'count!' operation will trigger the materialization and caching of 'filtered_df'.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

The 'filter' operation is executed only once because materializes the intermediate result. 'count! triggers the materialization. 'count?' uses the cached data and applies an additional filter. Removing the caching would likely degrade performance because the initial filter would need to be recomputed for 'count?'. Caching is beneficial when a DataFrame is used multiple times.

NEW QUESTION # 226

You are developing a Snowpark application that needs to connect to Snowflake using programmatic access. You want to use a secure method of authentication. Which of the following methods, when passed as parameters to the 'snowpark.Session.builder.configS method, would be MOST secure and appropriate for production environments?

- A. Passing the 'user', 'password', and 'account' parameters directly as strings.
- B. Setting the 'authenticator' parameter to 'snowflake' and rely on default Snowflake authentication mechanism assuming it setup correctly
- C. Passing the 'user' and 'password' directly, but retrieving the 'account' from an environment variable.
- D. Using 'private_key' stored securely and referencing it using 'private_key_file'.
- E. Using 'oauth_access_token' obtained from an external OAuth server.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Using 'oauth_access_token' and 'private_key' (especially when stored securely) are more secure than directly passing username and password. OAuth and Key Pair authentication are recommended for production environments because they avoid storing or transmitting passwords directly. Options A & B are vulnerable because they expose credentials directly in the code or configuration. Option E is incorrect because simply setting the authenticator does not ensure the user authentication will happen with secure methods. User must use OAuth or Key pair authentication for Production use case.

NEW QUESTION # 227

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