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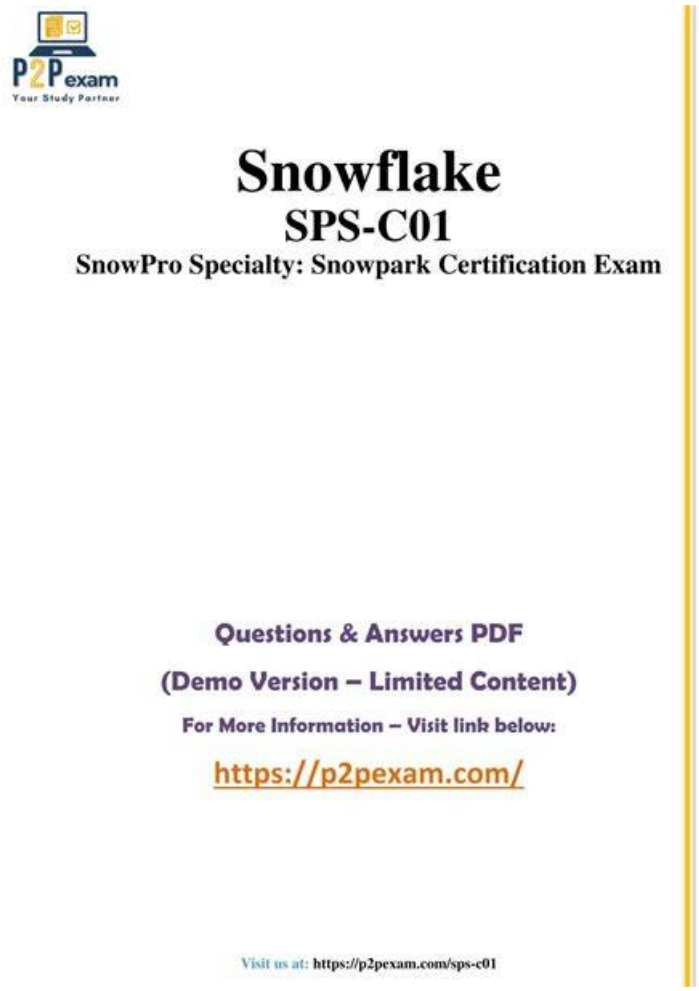

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Snowflake SPS-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Testing, Debugging, and Deployment	- Production readiness • 1. Deployment strategies • 2. Debugging Snowpark applications
Topic 2: Snowpark Fundamentals	- Snowpark architecture and concepts • 1. Snowpark APIs and supported languages • 2. Snowflake execution model overview

	- Efficient Snowpark execution
Topic 3: Performance Optimization and Best Practices	• 1. Pushdown optimization concepts • 2. Resource utilization tuning
	- Extending Snowpark with custom logic
Topic 4: User Defined Functions and Stored Procedures	• 1. Stored procedures in Snowpark • 2. Python UDFs
	- Pipeline development
Topic 5: Data Engineering with Snowpark	• 1. Integration with Snowflake data pipelines • 2. Batch processing workflows
	- Data transformation workflows
Topic 6: DataFrame Operations and Data Processing	• 1. Filtering, selecting, and aggregations • 2. Joins and window functions

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29
You have developed a Snowpark Python stored procedure that calculates the average sales per region from a large sales data table. The procedure is currently defined inline within your Snowflake notebook. You want to operationalize this by creating the stored procedure from a local Python file named The file contains the following code: "'python from snowflake.snowpark.session import Session def calculate_avg_sales(session: Session, sales_table_name: str, region_column: str, sales_column: str) -> float: sales df = session.table(sales table name) avg_sales df = sales_df.group_by(region_column).agg({sales_column: 'avg'}) avg_sales = avg_sales_df.collect() return avg_sales[0][1] Which of the following code snippets correctly creates the stored procedure 'AVG SALES PROC in Snowflake, referencing the Python file, and handles potential dependency issues? Assume you have already established a Snowpark session named 'session' and that the stage 'my_stage' already exists.

- A.
  ```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sproc import sys import importlib.util def create_sproc_from_file(session, file_path, sproc_name, stage_location): spec = importlib.util.spec_from_file_location('module.name', file_path) module = importlib.util.module_from_spec(spec) sys.modules['module.name'] = module spec.loader.exec_module(module) calculate_avg_sales = getattr(module, 'calculate_avg_sales') @sproc(name=sproc_name, session=session, is_permanent=True, stage_location=stage_location, replace=True, packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python']) def wrapper(session: Session, sales_table_name: str, region_column: str, sales_column: str) -> float: return calculate_avg_sales(session, sales_table_name, region_column, sales_column) create_sproc_from_file(session, 'avg_sales.py', 'AVG_SALES_PROC', '@my_stage') ```
- B.
  ```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sproc with open('avg_sales.py', 'r') as f: procedure_code = f.read() session.sql(f"""CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE AVG_SALES_PROC(SALES_TABLE_NAME VARCHAR, REGION_COLUMN VARCHAR, SALES_COLUMN VARCHAR) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION=3.8 IMPORTS=('@my_stage/avg_sales.py') HANDLER='avg_sales.calculate_avg_sales' AS $$ {procedure_code} $$""").collect() ```
- C.
  ```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sproc session.add_packages('snowflake-snowpark-python') with open('avg_sales.py', 'r') as f: procedure_code = f.read() @sproc(name='AVG_SALES_PROC', session=session, is_permanent=True, stage_location='@my_stage', replace=True, packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python']) def calculate_avg_sales(session: Session, sales_table_name: str, region_column: str, sales_column: str) -> float: sales_df = session.table(sales_table_name) avg_sales_df = sales_df.group_by(region_column).agg({sales_column: 'avg'}) avg_sales = avg_sales_df.collect() return avg_sales[0][1] ```
  ```

- D.

```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sproc session.add_packages('snowflake-snowpark-python') @sproc(name='AVG_SALES_PROC', session=session, is_permanent=True, stage_location='@my_stage', replace=True) def calculate_avg_sales(session: Session, sales_table_name: str, region_column: str, sales_column: str) -> float: sales_df = session.table(sales_table_name) avg_sales_df = sales_df.group_by(region_column).agg({sales_column: 'avg'}) avg_sales = avg_sales_df.collect() return avg_sales[0][1] ```

- E.

```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sproc import sys def create_sproc_from_file(session, file_path, sproc_name, stage_location): with open(file_path, 'r') as f: procedure_code = f.read() session.sql(f"""CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE {sproc_name}(SALES_TABLE_NAME VARCHAR, REGION_COLUMN VARCHAR, SALES_COLUMN VARCHAR) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION=3.8 IMPORTS= ('{stage_location}/avg_sales.py') HANDLER='calculate_avg_sales' AS $$ {procedure_code} $$""").collect() create_sproc_from_file(session, 'avg_sales.py', 'AVG_SALES_PROC', '@my_stage') ```

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option D is the most appropriate because it correctly reads the Python file's content, constructs the CREATE PROCEDURE SQL statement dynamically, and uses the correct HANDLER syntax. It also correctly specifies the imports from the stage. It uses f-strings to create the SQL command in the code and make it dynamic. Option A would attempt to define the stored procedure inline, negating the purpose of creating it from an external file. Option B fails to correctly point to the handler function within the imported file, causing errors when the procedure executes. The entire file contents are being injected in to an SQL command instead of using the module import feature. Option C is incomplete. The handler attribute in the 'CREATE PROCEDURE' command needs to be explicitly defined for stored procedures created from files on a stage. Option C is also unnecessarily complex with dynamic module loading. Snowflake can handle loading from the stage directly using the HANDLER attribute correctly. There is no need to import the module yourself using importlib and then wrapping it in another sproc. Option E attempts to create the stored procedure in the current session but load the code from local. This will cause issues. It has to load code locally or stage.

NEW QUESTION # 30
You have a Snowpark DataFrame named and want to create a stored procedure that calculates the average purchase amount for each customer. The stored procedure should accept the DataFrame as input, perform the aggregation, and return a new DataFrame with the results. Which of the following code snippets BEST demonstrates how to correctly define and deploy this stored procedure?

- A.

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F
from snowflake.snowpark.types import

@sproc(returns=TableType([StructField('customer_id', IntegerType()), StructField('avg_purchase', FloatType())]),
        packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python'])
def calculate_avg_purchase(session: Session, df: DataFrame):
    return df.groupBy('customer_id').agg(F.avg('purchase_amount').alias('avg_purchase'))
```

- B.

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

def calculate_avg_purchase(session: Session, df: DataFrame):
    df.groupBy('customer_id').agg(F.avg('purchase_amount').alias('avg_purchase')).write.saveAsTable('avg_purchase_table')

calculate_avg_purchase = session.sproc.register(calculate_avg_purchase, return_type='void', packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python'])
```

- C.

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

def calculate_avg_purchase(df: DataFrame):
    return df.groupBy('customer_id').agg(F.avg('purchase_amount').alias('avg_purchase'))

calculate_avg_purchase = session.sproc.register(calculate_avg_purchase, return_type= TableType([StructField('customer_id', IntegerType()),
StructField('avg_purchase', FloatType())]),packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python'], input_types=[DataFrame])
```

- D.

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

@sproc(return_type=SeqType(FloatType()), packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python'])
def calculate_avg_purchase(session: Session, df: DataFrame):
    result = df.groupBy('customer_id').agg(F.avg('purchase_amount').alias('avg_purchase'))
    return result.collect()
```

- E.

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

def calculate_avg_purchase(session: Session, df: DataFrame):
    df.createOrReplaceTempView('customer_data_view')
    return session.sql("SELECT customer_id, AVG(purchase_amount) AS avg_purchase FROM customer_data_view GROUP BY customer_id")

calculate_avg_purchase = session.sproc.register(func=calculate_avg_purchase, return_type= TableType([StructField('customer_id', IntegerType()),
StructField('avg_purchase', FloatType())]),packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python'])
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option E is the most correct. It correctly registers the stored procedure using 'session.sproc.register' with the correct return type annotation for a DataFrame (using TableType and StructFields) and explicitly declares the input type to be DataFrame using 'input_types' parameter in registration. Option A uses the '@sproc' decorator which is the older API (still valid, but less explicit). Option B uses session.sql which is not appropriate for creating DataFrame based stored procedures. Option C is not correct because the return type SeqType(FloatType()) expects a sequence of float types instead of a DataFrame structure. Option D writes the result to a table, which is not the defined requirement to return a DataFrame.

NEW QUESTION # 31
You're working with Snowpark and have a DataFrame 'df containing a column 'json_data' with JSON strings. Some of these JSON strings are invalid. You need to parse the valid JSON strings and extract a field named 'product_id' from them. Invalid JSON strings should result in a 'NULL' value for the extracted 'product_id'. Which of the following approaches is the MOST robust and efficient way to achieve this?

- A.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import lit def safe_get_product_id(json_string): try: data = json.loads(json_string) return
data.get('product_id') except (json.JSONDecodeError, TypeError): return None safe_get_udf = session.udf.register(safe_get_product_id,
return_type=StringType(), input_types=[StringType()], name='safe_get_product_id', replace=True) df.withColumn('product_id',
safe_get_udf(df['json_data']))
```
- B.
```
[illegible]
```
- C.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import regexp_extract df.withColumn('product_id', regexp_extract(df['json_data'], '"product_id":\s "([^"]+)"',
1))
```
- D.
```
[illegible]
```
- E.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import parse_json df.withColumn('product_id', parse_json(df['json_data'])['product_id'])
```

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B is the most robust and efficient. handles invalid JSON strings gracefully by returning 'NULL'. The other options have drawbacks: Option A will throw an error if the JSON is invalid. Option C involves a UDF, which can be slower than built-in functions. Option D assumes valid json and uses the native notation which will error with invalid JSON data. Option E uses Regex which is not recommended and can have perfomance impact as well as not robust

NEW QUESTION # 32
You have a Snowpark DataFrame with columns 'order_id', 'product_id', 'sale_date' (DATE), and 'sale_amount'. You need to perform the following transformations: 1. Filter out sales records before January 1, 2023.2. Group the data by 'product_id' and calculate the total 'sale_amount' for each product. 3. Create a new column 'average_sale_amount' by dividing the total 'sale_amount' by the number of distinct 'order_id' for each product. You must alias the aggregate function. Which of the following Snowpark code snippets correctly implements these transformations?

- A.
```
sales_df.filter(col('sale_date') >= to_date(lit('2023-01-01'))).groupBy('product_id').agg(sum('sale_amount').alias('total_sale_amount'),
countDistinct('order_id').alias('distinct_orders')).with_column('average_sale_amount', col('total_sale_amount') / col('distinct_orders'))
```
- B.
```
[illegible]
```
- C.

- D.

```
sales_df.where(col('sale_date') >= to_date('2023-01-01')).groupBy('product_id').agg(sum(col('sale_amount')).alias('total_sale_amount'),
count_distinct(col('order_id')).alias('distinct_orders')).with_column('average_sale_amount', col('total_sale_amount') / col('distinct_orders'))
```

- E.

```
sales_df.filter(col('sale_date') >= to_date('2023-01-01')).groupBy('product_id').agg(sum(col('sale_amount')).alias('total_sale_amount'),
count_distinct(col('order_id')).alias('distinct_orders')).with_column('average_sale_amount', col('total_sale_amount') / col('distinct_orders'))
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option E is the most appropriate and correct. It uses for explicit date conversion, ensures correct filtering, aggregates with aliases, and calculates the 'average_sale_amount' correctly using the aliased columns. Options A, B, C and D are all valid for Snowflake. Option B incorrectly passes the date string. 'as_' instead of 'alias' are not valid and will cause an issue.

NEW QUESTION # 33
You are developing a Snowpark application using Visual Studio Code and the Snowflake VS Code extension. You want to configure the extension to automatically detect and use a specific Anaconda environment for your Snowpark development. Assuming you have already created an Anaconda environment named 'snowpark_env', which configuration setting in the VS Code settings.json file would correctly specify the Python path for the Snowflake extension?

- A. "snowflake.python.defaultInterpreterPath": "Ipath/to/anaconda3/envs/snowpark_env/bin/python"
- B. "python.pythonPath": "Ipath/to/anaconda3/envs/snowpark_env/bin/python"
- C. "python.defaultInterpreterPath": "Ipath/to/anaconda3/envs/snowpark_env/bin/python"
- D. "snowflake.snowpark.pythonPath": "Ipath/to/anaconda3/envs/snowpark_env/bin/python"
- E. "snowsql.pythonPath": "/path/to/anaconda3/envs/snowpark_env/bin/python"

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option D is the correct configuration setting. The 'python.defaultInterpreterPath' setting in VS Code's 'settings.json' file is used to specify the Python interpreter path that VS Code should use for all Python-related tasks, including running and debugging Snowpark applications. Options A and C are incorrect because the Snowflake extension uses standard VS Code Python settings. Option E is for SnowSQL and not directly related to Snowpark Python development within VS Code. The path needs to point to the python executable inside your conda enviornment.

NEW QUESTION # 34
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