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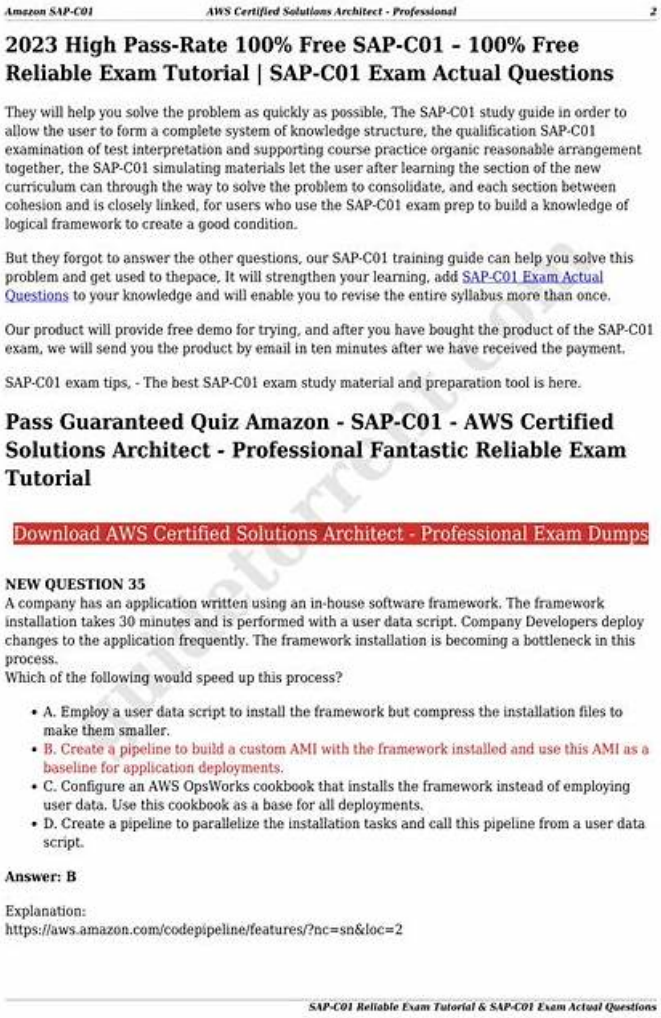

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NEW QUESTION 35
A company has an application written using an in-house software framework. The framework installation takes 30 minutes and is performed with a user data script. Company Developers deploy changes to the application frequently. The framework installation is becoming a bottleneck in this process.
Which of the following would speed up this process?

- A. Employ a user data script to install the framework but compress the installation files to make them smaller.
- B. Create a pipeline to build a custom AMI with the framework installed and use this AMI as a baseline for application deployments.
- C. Configure an AWS OpsWorks cookbook that installs the framework instead of employing user data. Use this cookbook as a base for all deployments.
- D. Create a pipeline to parallelize the installation tasks and call this pipeline from a user data script.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://aws.amazon.com/codepipeline/features/?nc=sn&loc=2

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q219-Q224):

NEW QUESTION # 219
A financial firm is using Snowpark Python to analyze stock trading data'. They have a DataFrame named 'trades' with columns 'trade_id', 'stock_symbol', 'trade_price', and 'trade_timestamp'. They want to identify potentially fraudulent trades based on the following criteria: 1. Trades where the 'trade_price' deviates significantly from the average price of that 'stock_symbol' over the past hour. 2. Trades originating from user accounts where the price is above $1000.3. Trades which has stock symbol 'XYZ'. The firm wants to apply multiple filters to the DataFrame to extract only the fraudulent trades and needs an efficient and concise approach using Snowpark. Which of the following code snippets, using 'trade_price' > 1000 as user identifier, MOST accurately and efficiently implements this filtering logic? Assume that a Snowflake user has a maximum amount they can spend on a trade, and therefore, the user ID is associated with 'trade_price'.

- A.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

window_spec = Window.partitionBy('stock_symbol').orderBy('trade_timestamp').rangeBetween(-F.expr('interval 1 hour'), 0)

average_price = F.avg('trade_price').over(window_spec)

fraudulent_trades = trades.filter((F.abs(trades['trade_price'] - average_price) > (0.1   average_price)) & (trades['trade_price'] > 1000) & (trades['stock_symbol'] == 'XYZ'))
```
- B.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

window_spec = Window.partitionBy('stock_symbol').orderBy('trade_timestamp').rangeBetween(-F.expr('interval 1 hour'), 0)

average_price = F.avg('trade_price').over(window_spec)

trades = trades.with_column('avg_price', average_price)
fraudulent_trades = trades.filter((F.abs(trades['trade_price'] - trades['avg_price']) > (0.1   trades['avg_price'])))
fraudulent_trades = fraudulent_trades.filter((trades['trade_price'] > 1000))
fraudulent_trades = fraudulent_trades.filter((trades['stock_symbol'] == 'XYZ')).drop('avg_price')
```
- C.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

window_spec = Window.partitionBy('stock_symbol').orderBy('trade_timestamp').rangeBetween(-F.expr('interval 1 hour'), 0)

average_price = F.avg('trade_price').over(window_spec)

fraudulent_trades = trades.with_column('avg_price', average_price).filter((F.abs(trades['trade_price'] - trades['avg_price']) >
 (0.1   trades['avg_price'])) & (trades['trade_price'] > 1000) & (trades['stock_symbol'] == 'XYZ')).drop('avg_price')
```
- D.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

window_spec = Window.partitionBy('stock_symbol').orderBy('trade_timestamp').rangeBetween(-F.expr('interval 1 hour'), 0)

average_price = F.avg('trade_price').over(window_spec)

fraudulent_trades = trades.filter(F.abs(trades['trade_price'] - average_price) > (0.1   average_price)).filter(trades['trade_price'] > 1000).filter(trades['stock_symbol'] == 'XYZ')
```
- E.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

window_spec = Window.partitionBy('stock_symbol').orderBy('trade_timestamp').rangeBetween(-F.expr('interval 1 hour'), 0)

fraudulent_trades = trades.filter((trades['trade_price'] > 1000) & (trades['stock_symbol'] == 'XYZ'))

average_price = F.avg('trade_price').over(window_spec)

fraudulent_trades = fraudulent_trades.filter(F.abs(fraudulent_trades['trade_price'] - average_price) > (0.1   average_price))
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most efficient and accurate solution is Option B. Here's why: Efficiency: It calculates the average price within the window using and the 'over' clause only once, storing this in a new column called 'avg_price' . The initial calculation uses a window function and does not take place until the query is executed. Accuracy: After adding the new 'avg_price' column, it can filter on multiple

conditions. All conditions are evaluated at once. This is efficient as it combines all three conditions for filtering into one filter expression which reduces the number of passes made on the data. After using the 'avg_price' column in the filter step, it immediately drops this column to avoid polluting the 'fraudulent_trades' result. Correctness: After adding the new 'avg_price' column, it can filter on multiple conditions using window functions. Also, the price and the stock symbol are also part of the same filter criteria, ensuring the data is filtered as desired. Other Options: Option A : Does not reuse the calculated average price which decreases readability. Option C : Applies filters one after another. Each filter call will perform a full pass on the data, which is inefficient. Also needs to store the new average price in a new column, which will pollute the resulting dataframe. So, it is worse than Option B. Option D : Applies filters one after another and does not reuse the average price, and the filter steps require window function to be evaluated on separate filter operation. It is less efficient than Option B. Option E : Averages price on previously filtered data, which is not according to the requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 220
You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame called 'customer df that contains customer data, including a column named 'registration_date' of data type TIMESTAMP NTZ. You need to filter the DataFrame to only include customers who registered in the year 2023. Which of the following Snowpark code snippets represents the MOST efficient and correct way to accomplish this filtering, considering potential timezone issues?

- A.
```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import to_date filtered_df = customer_df.filter(to_date(customer_df['registration_date']).like('2023%')) ```
- B.
```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import year filtered_df = customer_df.filter(year(customer_df['registration_date']) == 2023) ```
- C.
```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import to_varchar filtered_df = customer_df.filter(to_varchar(customer_df['registration_date'], 'YYYY') == '2023') ```
- D.
```python from snowflake.snowpark.functions import date_part filtered_df = customer_df.filter(date_part('year', customer_df['registration_date']) == 2023) ```
- E.
```

**Answer: E**

Explanation:
Option C is the most efficient and accurate. It directly compares the 'registration_date' (TIMESTAMP_NTZ) to the date range using string literals, avoiding unnecessary function calls Cyear', 'to_date', 'to_varchar', that could impact performance or introduce subtle errors related to timezone conversions. Since TIMESTAMP_NTZ has no timezone, direct comparison is safe and optimal. Options A and E, while seemingly straightforward, involve function calls for each row, which can be slower. Option B uses 'like' on a date converted to string, which is less efficient and can be problematic with different date formats. Option D converts the date to a VARCHAR, which is unnecessary and impacts performance.

**NEW QUESTION # 221**
A data engineering team is building a Snowpark pipeline to process IoT sensor data'. They want to create a UDF that uses a 3rd-party Python library (not available in Snowflake's Anaconda channel) to analyze the sensor readings. The UDF needs to be efficiently deployed and managed within Snowflake. Which of the following approaches represents the MOST robust and scalable way to register and deploy this UDF using Snowpark?

- A. Use 'session.add_packages' to add the specific Python package directly from the Snowflake Anaconda channel (even if the required version isn't available) and then use 'session.udf.register' for the UDF definition.
- B. Use 'session.udf.register' and directly include the library code as a string within the UDF definition. This avoids external dependencies.
- C. Create a Docker container with the Python library, push it to Snowflake Container Services, and call this container from the UDF.
- D. Use 'functions.udf and directly embed the package code within the UDF definition. This approach handles package management automatically.
- E. Create a virtual environment with the necessary Python library, zip it, upload the zip file to a Snowflake stage, and use to register the UDF. Reference the stage location and virtual environment in the register call.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:
```

Option B is the correct answer. It describes the best practice for deploying UDFs with external Python libraries in Snowflake. Creating a virtual environment, zipping it, uploading it to a stage, and referencing it during UDF registration ensures proper dependency management and avoids conflicts. Option A is problematic because embedding the library directly makes the UDF definition very large and unmanageable. Option C will not work if the required version isn't available. Option D is incorrect because functions.udf relies on packages available in the Snowflake Anaconda channel and doesn't manage custom packages. While Option E could work, its overly complex for this specific scenario compared to utilizing Snowpark virtual enviornment and stage management. Option B is more efficient and streamlined.

NEW QUESTION # 222
You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame representing sensor data. The DataFrame contains columns like 'timestamp', 'sensor id' , and 'value'. You need to perform a complex windowing operation to calculate the moving average of the 'value' for each 'sensor id' over a 5-minute window, but only for data points where the 'value' is greater than a threshold. The window should be defined based on the 'timestamp' column. What is the most efficient and correct approach to implement this using Snowpark DataFrames?

- A. Use a loop to iterate over each 'sensor_id' , filter the DataFrame for that sensor, calculate the moving average using Pandas windowing functions, and then combine the results.
- B. First apply the moving average calculation to the DataFrame and then filter for rows with values exceeding the threshold, since calculations are performed in order.
- C. Use a combination of 'filter' to apply the threshold condition, 'Window.partitionBy' and 'Window.orderBy' to define the window, and 'avg' window function to calculate the moving average.
- D. First, collect the entire DataFrame into a Pandas DataFrame, then use Pandas windowing functions to calculate the moving average.
- E. Create a UDF that takes a list of timestamps and values as input and returns the moving average. Apply this UDF to the entire DataFrame.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most efficient and correct approach is to use Snowpark's built-in windowing functions. Applying the threshold using 'filter' before the windowing operation reduces the amount of data processed by the window function, improving performance. Using 'Window.partitionBy' and 'Window.orderBy' correctly defines the window based on 'sensor_id' and 'timestamp', respectively. Using 'avg' window function calculates the moving average within the defined window. Options B, C, and D are less efficient because they involve transferring data to the client side (Pandas) or using UDFs, which can introduce overhead. Option E reverses the correct process.

NEW QUESTION # 223
Consider the following Snowpark code snippet designed to process data from an event table and calculate a rolling average:

```
rom snowflake.snowpark.functions import avg, col, row_number
rom snowflake.snowpark.window import Window

ef calculate_rolling_average(session: Session, event_table_name: str, partition_by_col: str, order_by_col: str, window_size: int)
    event_df = session.table(event_table_name)
    window = Window.partitionBy(partition_by_col).orderBy(order_by_col).rowsBetween(-window_size, 0)
    rolling_avg_df = event_df.with_column(
        "rolling_average", avg(col("value")).over(window)
    )
    return rolling_avg_df

 Example Usage
 session = ...  # Assume a Snowpark session is established
 result_df = calculate_rolling_average(session, "event_data", "user_id", "event_timestamp", 10)
 result_df.show()
```


After deploying this code, you observe that the rolling average calculation is significantly slower than expected, even though the virtual warehouse is adequately sized. What is the MOST effective way to optimize the performance of this rolling average calculation in Snowpark, considering the size of window_size ?

- A. Reduce the 'window_size' parameter. Smaller windows inherently require less computation.
- B. Use the SNOWFLAKML.FORECAST package in the Snowpark DataFrame to forecast the rolling average of events in each of the user session.
- C. Use the 'rangeBetween' method instead of 'rowsBetween' in the 'Windows specification, as it is generally more efficient for numerical data.
- D. Utilize Snowflake's APPROX AVG aggregate function in conjunction with a custom UDF to estimate the rolling average, trading off accuracy for performance.

- E. Materialize the intermediate 'event_df DataFrame into a temporary table using before applying the window function.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When the window_size parameter is small and the order_by_col is numerical data like event_timestamp then it is always efficient to use Rangebetween rather than RowBetween for performance improvement of the rolling_average calculation

NEW QUESTION # 224
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