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

NEW QUESTION # 29
You have a Python function that performs complex data transformations, too intricate to express directly in Snowpark SQL. You want to register this as a User-Defined Table Function (UDTF) so that it can be used to expand rows in a Snowpark DataFrame. The UDTF takes two arguments: an ID (integer) and a string. It returns a table with three columns: (integer), (string), and 'timestamp' (timestamp). Which of the following code snippets correctly registers this UDTF, making it available for use within Snowpark?

- A.
- B.

- C.
- D.
- E.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option C provides the correct way to define and register UDTFs using the class-based approach in Snowpark. It defines the UDTF class with 'process' and methods. returns the schema using 'table' function correctly. Options A and B use the decorator approach, which is valid for simple UDTFs, but it's less flexible than the class-based approach, especially for managing complex state or schema. Option D uses the class-based approach but incorrectly defines the 'output_schema' when registering. Option E has an incorrect definition of return type.

NEW QUESTION # 30
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.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Answer: D

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 # 31
You have a Python function named 'process data' that performs data cleaning and transformation on a Pandas DataFrame. You want to convert this function into a Snowpark Python stored procedure to leverage Snowflake's compute resources. However, the 'process_data' function relies on several external Python libraries (e.g., 'pandas', 'numpy', 'scikit-learn') that are not pre-installed in the Snowflake environment. Which of the following approaches would ensure that these dependencies are available within the Snowpark stored procedure? Choose all that apply

- A. Create a custom Anaconda environment with the required packages and upload it to a Snowflake stage. Then, specify the stage location in the 'imports' argument of the 'CREATE PROCEDURE statement.
- B. Include the necessary 'import' statements for the libraries within the stored procedure's code. Snowflake will automatically resolve and install the dependencies.
- C. Specify the required packages in the 'packages' argument of the '@sproc' decorator or 'session.add_packageS method.
- D. Bundle the required libraries into a ZIP file and upload it to a Snowflake stage. Then, add the ZIP file to the 'imports' list

during stored procedure creation, ensuring that the library paths are correctly referenced within the Python code.

- E. Use session.custom_package to resolve dependencied

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Options B and D are the correct ways to handle external dependencies for Snowpark Python stored procedures. Option B: The packages argument of the '@sproc' decorator or 'session.add_packages' method is the most straightforward way to specify dependencies. Snowflake will automatically download and install these packages from its Anaconda channel. Option D: Bundling libraries into a ZIP file and uploading it to a stage is a valid approach when you need to use specific versions of libraries or libraries that are not available in the Snowflake Anaconda channel. However, it requires careful management of library paths within the Python code. Option A is incorrect. Snowflake does not automatically resolve and install dependencies based solely on 'import' statements. Option C is a more complex approach and is generally not necessary unless you have very specific requirements for package versions or custom packages. It's often easier to use the 'packages' argument for standard libraries. Option E : there is no session.custom_package in snowpark python API.

NEW QUESTION # 32
You are developing a Snowpark application that needs to access data from a Snowflake table called 'EMPLOYEES. You want to create a Snowpark DataFrame representing this table. However, you are facing issues with the connection and believe that the database, schema, or warehouse attributes may not be set up correctly for the session. Which of the following code snippets, used in conjunction, BEST demonstrates how to create a Snowpark session with robust error handling to identify and address potential connection issues before attempting to create the DataFrame?

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

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The combination of option C and E provides the most robust solution. Option C validates the critical database, schema, and warehouse parameters before attempting to create the DataFrame. If any of these parameters are incorrect, the 'USE statements will fail, and the 'try...except' block will catch the exception. Then Option E specifically catches 'snowflake.connector.errors.ProgrammingError' which would be raised if database/schema/warehouse is not set up correctly. This allows targeted debugging. A and B only catch general errors after the fact, and D is uses deprecated use_database and use_schema calls.

NEW QUESTION # 33
You are tasked with deploying a Snowpark Python application that utilizes a third-party library, 'scikit-learn' , for machine learning tasks. The application will be executed as a Snowflake Stored Procedure. What are the necessary steps to ensure the 'scikit-learn' library is available within the Snowpark environment?

- A. Include the 'scikit-learn' library directly in the Snowpark session using 'session.add_import(sklearny.
- B. Upload the 'scikit-learrf library as a ZIP file to a Snowflake stage, create a Python UDF that unzips the library, and then import the library within the Snowpark Stored Procedure.
- C. Install scikit-learn on your local machine, package your snowpark code into a zip file and upload it to a stage, no extra steps are required.
- D. Create a Snowflake Anaconda channel integration, add the 'scikit-learn' package to the channel, and then reference the channel in the Snowpark session configuration.
- E. Create a Snowflake Anaconda environment using conda, include the 'scikit-learns package in the environment, and then create a Snowpark Stored Procedure that utilizes the environment via the 'packages' parameter in the CREATE PROCEDURE statement.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The correct approach is to create a Snowflake Anaconda environment with the required packages and then specify that environment

when creating the Snowpark Stored Procedure. This ensures that the environment is available during execution. A is incorrect as session.add_import() is for local file imports. B is not the recommended and reliable approach. C is overly complex. E is incorrect as the environment in Snowflake must contain the dependency.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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