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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 (Q144-Q149):

NEW QUESTION # 144

You are developing a Snowpark Python application that reads a large dataset (1 TB) from a Snowflake table 'TRANSACTIONS' and performs complex aggregations. The application is experiencing significant performance issues, with query execution taking several hours. You have already verified that the warehouse size is appropriate and caching is enabled. You suspect the issue might be related to data skew and incorrect partitioning. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective in identifying and mitigating this performance bottleneck?

- A. Use to force a broadcast join, assuming the aggregated data is small enough to fit in memory. Monitor query profiles to confirm the broadcast occurs.
- B. Analyze the 'TRANSACTIONS' table's data distribution using and histograms on the join keys. Based on the analysis, use with the most skewed column to redistribute the data more evenly. Also, consider using bucketing if appropriate.
- C. Increase the Snowflake warehouse size to the largest available option (e.g., X6-Large) to provide more resources for query execution, without analyzing data distribution.
- D. Implement caching using after reading the data from the 'TRANSACTIONS' table and before performing any aggregations.
- E. Use `partition_expression=sf.rand()` to randomly repartition the DataFrame into 100 partitions, regardless of the data distribution in the 'TRANSACTIONS' table.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option C is the most effective. Data skew is a common performance bottleneck. Analyzing the data distribution and using 'repartition' with the skewed column helps redistribute the data evenly across partitions. and histograms assist in identifying skewed columns. Option A might work if aggregation reduces the data size significantly, but it's not guaranteed and could lead to memory issues. Option B might not address the skew effectively if the random partitioning doesn't align with the data distribution. Option D caches the entire DataFrame, which might not fit in memory and doesn't address the skew. Option E is a brute-force approach and doesn't solve the underlying problem of data skew.

NEW QUESTION # 145

Consider a Snowflake table 'sales_data' with a VARIANT column 'order_details' containing an array of JSON objects, where each object represents an item in an order. Each item object has fields like 'quantity', and 'price'. You need to calculate the total price for each order by summing the product of 'quantity' and 'price' for all items in the 'order_details' array. Which of the following Snowpark Python snippets correctly accomplishes this?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option D first flattens the array of order items using 'flatten', creating a new row for each item. It then calculates the product of 'quantity' and 'price' for each item and sums these products to get the total price. Option A and C will not work, because they doesn't flatten the array first. Option E should use flatten instead of explode.

NEW QUESTION # 146

You have a Snowpark DataFrame 'customer df' with a 'customer name' column. You need to create a new column 'initials' that contains the initials of each customer's name. For example, if 'customer name' is 'John Doe', 'initials' should be 'JD'. You must handle names with multiple words correctly. Which Snowpark SQL expression using the 'col()' function is the most efficient and correct way to define the 'initials' column?

- A.
- B.

- C.
- D.
- E.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option D is the most robust and efficient solution. It uses a regular expression to extract the first letter of each word in the name, handling multiple words correctly, and converting it to uppercase. Option A is incorrect because it only handles two-word names and relies on string concatenation, which can be less efficient than using the 'concat' function. Option B is incorrect as 'array_accumulate' is not used in Snowpark to compute initials. Option C is incorrect as it is too basic and relies on two-word names only. Option E is incorrect as it extracts only the first two characters from the name.

NEW QUESTION # 147

You are developing a Snowpark application that needs to connect to Snowflake using account identifiers. Your organization's Snowflake account is configured with federated authentication (Okta). Which of the following methods is the most secure and recommended way to establish a Snowpark session in this scenario, avoiding hardcoding credentials in your application and leveraging existing authentication mechanisms?

- A. Pass username and password directly in the connection properties along with the account identifier.
- B. Create a dedicated Snowflake user with restricted permissions and use its username and password directly in the connection string.
- C. Use the connection parameter along with username and password directly in the connection properties.
- D. Utilize Snowflake's support for OAuth and configure your application to acquire a token from Okta and use it to establish the Snowpark session using the 'authenticator' parameter set to 'oauth'.
- E. Store the username and password in environment variables and retrieve them in your Snowpark application to establish the session.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using OAuth with an external identity provider like Okta is the most secure and recommended method for federated authentication. It avoids storing credentials directly in the application and leverages the organization's existing authentication mechanisms. Options A, B, and D are less secure due to the risk of exposing credentials. Option E does not address the federated authentication requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 148

You have a DataFrame 'df' in Snowpark representing customer data'. One of the columns, 'customer_details', contains JSON objects with varying structures. Some objects contain 'address' and 'phone' fields, while others only contain 'email'. You need to write a Snowpark query to extract the 'city' from the 'address' field if it exists; otherwise, return NULL. What is the most efficient way to achieve this using the function?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B is the most efficient way to extract the 'city' using and 'coalesce'. 'coalesce' gracefully handles the case where the 'address' or 'city' field is missing, returning NULL without raising an error. 'coalesce' then replaces the NULL value with None. Options A and D are possible but less concise. Option C and E doesn't handle missing address gracefully.

NEW QUESTION # 149

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