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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q361-Q366):

NEW QUESTION # 361
You are using Snowpark to process a DataFrame 'employee df containing employee data, including 'employee_id', 'name' , 'department' , and 'salary'. You need to implement a complex data cleaning and transformation pipeline that involves the following steps: 1. Remove duplicate rows based on 'employee id'. 2. Fill missing 'salary' values with the average salary for the employee's department. 3. Standardize department names by converting them to uppercase. 4. Create a new column 'salary_range' based on

the salary. if Salary less than 50k 'Low', greater than 50k and less than 100k 'Medium', greater than 100k 'High'. Which of the following code snippets MOST effectively combines these transformations into a single, readable, and efficient Snowpark pipeline? Assume you have a session object available named 'session' and import necessary modules from 'snowflake.snowpark.functions as F'

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option E is the most efficient and recommended solution for the following reasons: Window Function for Filling Missing Salaries : It uses a window function ('Window.partitionBy('department')') to calculate the average salary for each department efficiently. This is more performant than joining with an aggregated DataFrame or collecting data to the client. No Client-Side Data Handling : All transformations are performed within Snowflake using Snowpark DataFrame operations. This avoids bringing data to the client, which is crucial for performance. Concise 'salary_range' Logic : It uses 'F.when' to define the 'salary_range' column in a concise and readable manner. The chained 'when' calls are a standard way to define conditional column values. Avoids UDF when not Necessary : It avoids using a UDF for calculating 'salary_range' , which generally has overhead compared to built-in functions. Option A computes the average salaries for each department and join again to the original dataframe, which requires more resources. Using UDF is also less performant when there is function available. Option B does not fill nulls before creating salary ranges. Option C collect data on Client side and is inefficient. Option D fillna method is not available and again, the UDF is less performant as it is not necessary.

NEW QUESTION # 362
You are tasked with optimizing a Snowpark Python application that performs complex geospatial calculations on a large dataset. The application experiences significant performance bottlenecks due to the computational intensity of the geospatial functions. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective in improving performance?

- A. Rewrite the geospatial functions using native Python libraries within the Snowpark environment.
- B. Increase the size of the virtual warehouse to a larger instance (e.g., from X-SMALL to LARGE).
- C. Utilize user-defined functions (UDFs) written in Java or Scala and leverage vectorized UDFs where possible.
- D. Distribute the dataset into smaller chunks using partitioning strategies within the Snowpark DataFrame API and process them independently.
- E. Disable automatic query optimization features in Snowflake to gain more control over query execution.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Vectorized UDFs written in Java or Scala offer significant performance gains compared to Python UDFs due to their lower overhead and ability to leverage JVM optimizations. Increasing the warehouse size (A) might help, but it's not the most targeted solution for computationally intensive tasks. Partitioning (C) can help with data distribution, but the bottleneck remains the calculation itself. Native Python libraries (D) might not be as performant as optimized JVM-based UDFs. Disabling query optimization (E) is generally not recommended and can negatively impact performance.

NEW QUESTION # 363
A data engineer is tasked with creating a Snowpark session using JWT authentication. They have a private key 'rsa_key.pff, a user name 'snowpark_user' , and an account identifier 'my_account'. The goal is to create a session object suitable for submitting Snowpark jobs. Which code snippet correctly demonstrates the instantiation of a session object using JWT?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B correctly reads the private key file, converts it to the required PEM format, and then uses it within the connection parameters to establish a Snowpark session. It handles the private key securely by loading and formatting it properly before passing it to the connection parameters. Option A, C and D attempts to directly provide the path to the private key or read the content with incorrect formatting which is incorrect. Option E doesn't address reading the private key in correct form and only address warehouse selection after the session is create.

NEW QUESTION # 364
You're tasked with loading data representing transactions from a legacy system into Snowflake using Snowpark. The legacy system exports the transaction data as a Python list of tuples, where each tuple contains transaction ID (integer), transaction amount (float), and transaction date (string in 'YYYY-MM-DD' format). The scale of data can be very high and need optimized way to load the data'. Your goal is to create a Snowpark DataFrame from this list of tuples, ensuring the date column is correctly interpreted as a Snowflake Date type. Which of the following approaches would be the most efficient and correct, minimizing data conversion overhead and maximizing Snowpark's capabilities?

- A. Define a Snowpark schema using 'StructType' and 'StructField' , explicitly setting the data type of the date column to 'DateType'. Then, create the Snowpark DataFrame using 'session.createDataFrame(data,
- B. Create a Snowpark DataFrame directly from the list of tuples using 'session.createDataFrame(datay , relying on automatic schema inference. No need to explicitly convert to 'DateType' as Snowflake will take care of implicit conversion.
- C. Create a Snowpark DataFrame directly from the list of tuples using 'session.createDataFrame(data)' , relying on automatic schema inference. Then, use function to cast the date column to a DateType.
- D. Convert the list of tuples to a Pandas DataFrame, explicitly specifying the column names and data types (including 'pd.datetime64[ns]' for the date column). Then, create a Snowpark DataFrame from the Pandas DataFrame using 'session.createDataFrame(pandas_df)'.
- E. Create a list of dictionaries from the list of tuples with correct column names, and define a Snowpark schema using 'StructType' and 'StructField', explicitly setting the data type of the date column to 'DateType'. Then, create the Snowpark DataFrame using 'session.createDataFrame(data, schema=schema)'.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C is the most efficient and correct way. Correctness : Option C explicitly defines the schema, including the 'DateType' for the transaction date. This ensures that Snowflake correctly interprets the date column without requiring any further casting or conversion. Avoids unnecessary string conversion. Efficiency : By defining the schema upfront, you avoid schema inference during dataframe creation, which can be costly for large datasets. This also avoids the cost of explicit casting after dataframe creation (as in Option A). Maximizing Snowpark Capabilities : Directly using Snowpark API to declare data types takes full advantage of Snowpark capabilities. Option A relies on implicit schema inference, which is not optimal in scenarios with specific data type requirements, and it requires an additional step which can be costly for large data. Option B introduces a dependency on Pandas and involves converting the data to a Pandas DataFrame, then to a Snowpark DataFrame, which creates unnecessary overhead and is not the most efficient approach. Option D, although correct, requires you to create a list of dictionaries, which adds an unneeded step in between and may not be optimized. Option E relies on implicit casting; However, this can lead to failure if date format is wrong.

NEW QUESTION # 365
You are building a Snowpark application that processes a large number of PDF files stored in a Snowflake stage. You need to extract text from each PDF file using a Python UDF and store the extracted text in a Snowflake table. You are considering different approaches for loading the PDF files into the UDE Which of the following approaches would provide the BEST performance and scalability, while minimizing network traffic and memory usage?

- A. Download all PDF files from the Snowflake stage to a local directory on the machine running the Snowpark application, then load the files from the local directory into the UDF.
- B. Load the PDF files into a pandas DataFrame within the Snowpark application, then pass the DataFrame to the UDF. This way the PDF can be available to all workers in the dataframe.
- C. Use the 'GET_OBJECT Snowflake SQL command to retrieve each file's contents and then pass the results as arguments into the UDF for processing. This allows use of pure SQL statements to access the files.
- D. Pass the file path of each PDF file in the Snowflake stage to the UDF as a string. Within the UDF, use the 'snowflake.snowpark.files.SnowflakeFile' class to open and read the file. This will allow efficient access to the file directly from the stage.
- E. Use the 'snowflake.snowpark.functions.read' function in Python to read the PDF files directly from the stage within the

UDF. This loads the file contents into a variable available for processing.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C is the most efficient approach. 'snowflake.snowpark.files.SnowflakeFile' allows the UDF to directly access the PDF files stored in the Snowflake stage without transferring the entire file to the client. This minimizes network traffic and memory usage. Option A requires loading all PDF files into a pandas DataFrame, which can consume a significant amount of memory. Option B has issues relating to the file size and content restrictions and isn't suitable for many files. Option D involves downloading all files to a local directory, which is not scalable and introduces unnecessary overhead. Option E using 'GET OBJECT is outside the scope of the python api.

NEW QUESTION # 366
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