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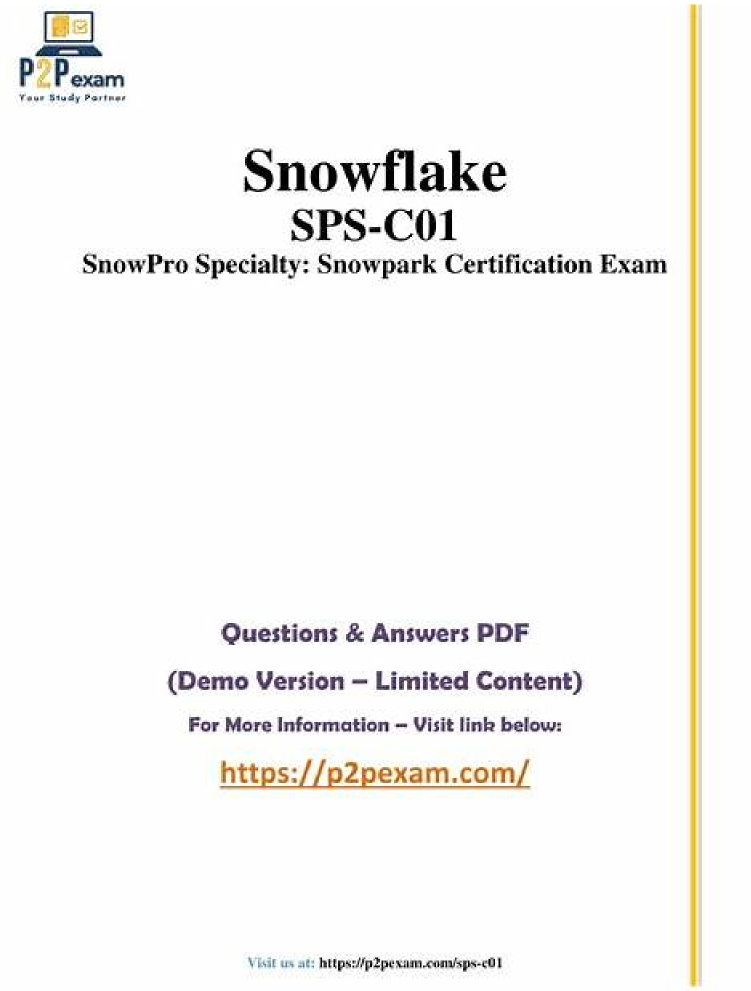

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q251-Q256):

NEW QUESTION # 251
You have a Python function that calculates a complex statistical measure on a given row of a DataFrame. You want to apply this function to each row of a Snowpark DataFrame in a distributed manner. Which of the following is the MOST efficient way to achieve this?

- A. Use Snowpark's 'sprocs feature to create stored procedure and call the Python function.
- B. Create a Pandas UDF (User-Defined Function) using decorator and apply it to the Snowpark DataFrame.
- C. Iterate through the rows of the Snowpark DataFrame and call the Python function on each row individually.
- D. Use the "map' method on the Snowpark DataFrame's underlying RDD (Resilient Distributed Dataset) and pass the Python function as an argument.
- E. Use the 'apply' method on the Snowpark DataFrame, passing the Python function as an argument.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Pandas UDFs (User-Defined Functions) are designed for efficient row-wise operations on Snowpark DataFrames. The @pandas_udf decorator enables Snowpark to execute the function in a distributed manner across Snowflake's compute resources, maximizing performance for row-by-row calculations. 'apply' method doesn't exist directly on Snowpark DataFrames. Iterating through rows (Option C) is extremely inefficient. Option D involves RDD which is not exposed directly with Snowpark DataFrames. While option E is an alternative it introduces unnecessary overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 252
You are tasked with building a Snowpark application that processes sensor data. The data arrives continuously and is ingested into a Snowflake table called 'RAW SENSOR DATA'. You need to create a Snowpark DataFrame that applies a user-defined function (UDF) to each row to enrich the data. The UDF, named 'ENRICH SENSOR DATA, is written in Python and resides in a stage called 'UDF STAGE. The UDF takes three arguments: 'timestamp', and 'raw_value', all of which are STRING type in Snowflake. Which of the following code snippets correctly defines and calls the UDF using Snowpark?

- A.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import udf from snowflake.snowpark.types import StringType def enrich_sensor_data(sensor_id: str, timestamp: str, raw_value: str) -> str: # UDF logic here return f"{sensor_id}_{timestamp}_{raw_value}_enriched" sensor_df = session.table('RAW_SENSOR_DATA') result_df = sensor_df.with_column('enriched_data', udf(enrich_sensor_data, return_type=StringType(), input_types=[StringType(), StringType(), StringType()])(sensor_df['sensor_id'], sensor_df['timestamp'], sensor_df['raw_value']))
```
- B.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import udf @udf(return_type=StringType(), packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python']) def enrich_sensor_data(sensor_id: str, timestamp: str, raw_value: str) -> str: # UDF logic here return f"{sensor_id}_{timestamp}_{raw_value}_enriched" sensor_df = session.table('RAW_SENSOR_DATA') result_df = sensor_df.with_column('enriched_data', enrich_sensor_data(sensor_df['sensor_id'], sensor_df['timestamp'], sensor_df['raw_value']))
```
- C.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import call_udf def enrich_sensor_data(sensor_id: str, timestamp: str, raw_value: str) -> str: # UDF logic here return f"{sensor_id}_{timestamp}_{raw_value}_enriched" sensor_df = session.table('RAW_SENSOR_DATA') result_df = sensor_df.with_column('enriched_data', call_udf('ENRICH_SENSOR_DATA', sensor_df['sensor_id'], sensor_df['timestamp'], sensor_df['raw_value']))
```
- D.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import udtf @udtf(return_type=StringType(), input_types=[StringType(), StringType(), StringType()], packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python']) def enrich_sensor_data(sensor_id: str, timestamp: str, raw_value: str) -> str: # UDF logic here return f"{sensor_id}_{timestamp}_{raw_value}_enriched" sensor_df = session.table('RAW_SENSOR_DATA') result_df = sensor_df.select(enrich_sensor_data(sensor_df['sensor_id'], sensor_df['timestamp'], sensor_df['raw_value']))
```
- E.
```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import udf @udf(return_type=StringType(), input_types=[StringType(), StringType(), StringType()], packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python']) def enrich_sensor_data(sensor_id: str, timestamp: str, raw_value: str) -> str: # UDF logic here return f"{sensor_id}_{timestamp}_{raw_value}_enriched" sensor_df = session.table('RAW_SENSOR_DATA') result_df = sensor_df.with_column('enriched_data', enrich_sensor_data(sensor_df['sensor_id'], sensor_df['timestamp'], sensor_df['raw_value']))
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option E is correct because it uses 'call_udf function which correctly calls pre existing UDF function defined in Snowflake database.

Option A & D are syntactically incorrect since return_type and input_types are required by @udf decorator. Option B attempts to define a UDTF (User-Defined Table Function) which is not what's requested in the question, and the 'select' function is not used correctly in this context. Option C defines the UDF inline, which is a valid approach, but it's less efficient than calling an existing one, and it misses the point that the UDF already exists.

NEW QUESTION # 253

You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame named containing information about products, including 'CATEGORY , 'SUBCATEGORY , and 'PRICE'. You want to determine the maximum price for each subcategory within each category. Furthermore, you need to filter the results to only include categories that have more than 5 subcategories. Which of the following Snowpark Python code snippets accomplishes this task? (Select all that apply)

- A.

```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, max, countDistinct final_result = products_df.group_by('CATEGORY',
'SUBCATEGORY').agg(max('PRICE').alias('MAX_PRICE')) category_counts =
products_df.group_by('CATEGORY').agg(countDistinct('SUBCATEGORY').alias('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT')) filtered_categories =
category_counts.filter(col('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT') > 5) final_result = final_result.join(filtered_categories, 'CATEGORY') final_result.show()
```

- B.

```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, max, countDistinct final_result = products_df.group_by('CATEGORY',
'SUBCATEGORY').agg(max('PRICE').alias('MAX_PRICE'), countDistinct('SUBCATEGORY').alias('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT')) final_result =
final_result.filter(col('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT') > 5) final_result.show()
```

- C.

```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, max, count max_prices = products_df.group_by('CATEGORY',
'SUBCATEGORY').agg(max('PRICE').alias('MAX_PRICE')) window = Window.partitionBy('CATEGORY') filtered_df = max_prices.with_column('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT',
count('SUBCATEGORY').over(window)) final_result = filtered_df.filter(col('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT') > 5) final_result.show()
```

- D.

```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, max, count final_result = products_df.group_by('CATEGORY',
'SUBCATEGORY').agg(max('PRICE').alias('MAX_PRICE'), countDistinct('SUBCATEGORY').alias('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT')) final_result =
final_result.filter(col('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT') > 5) final_result.show()
```

- E.

```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, max, count max_prices = products_df.group_by('CATEGORY',
'SUBCATEGORY').agg(max('PRICE').alias('MAX_PRICE')) category_counts =
products_df.group_by('CATEGORY').agg(count('SUBCATEGORY').alias('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT')) filtered_categories =
category_counts.filter(col('SUBCATEGORY_COUNT') > 5) final_result = max_prices.join(filtered_categories, 'CATEGORY') final_result.show()
```

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
The correct options are D and E. They both address the requirement and count distinct subcategories within each category. Option D: Correctly calculates the maximum price for each subcategory within each category. Then separately calculates the count of DISTINCT subcategories for each category. Filters the categories to include only those with more than 5 subcategories. Joins the two resulting DataFrames to provide the final output. This is a standard and explicit way to accomplish the task. Using countDistinct to ensure each subcategory is only counted once. Option E: Aggregates Max Price and CountDistinct of subcategory into same dataframe, this addresses all requirements in a more concise manner. Option A: Does not give the right result since 'count' will not give the countDistinct. Also using 'COUNT(SUBCATEGORYV in category_countS dataframe results in count of all rows in the group instead of the number of groups (number of Subcategories). Option B: Window functions is irrelevant here, and requires more coding while can be handled efficiently by aggregating and countDistinct combination Option C: Option C doesn't aggregate maximum price for each subcategory within each category as the question mentions.

NEW QUESTION # 254

You are tasked with optimizing a Snowpark Python application that performs complex data transformations on a large dataset. The application is running slower than expected, and you suspect that data serialization and transfer between the Snowpark client and the Snowflake engine are bottlenecks. Which of the following strategies could you implement to improve performance? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Increase the configuration parameter to maximize parallelism within the Snowpark engine without considering resources or potential bottleneck.
- B. Convert all dataframes to Pandas dataframes locally and perform data manipulation with Pandas methods to take advantage of local resources.
- C. Utilize smaller batch sizes when writing data back to Snowflake to reduce memory pressure on the client.
- D. Create and utilize temporary tables within Snowflake to store intermediate results of complex transformations.

- E. Minimize the amount of data transferred between the client and the engine by pushing down as much computation as possible to Snowflake using Snowpark DataFrame operations.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
Options A, B, and C are correct strategies. Pushing down computation (A) reduces data transfer. Using smaller batch sizes (B) can reduce memory pressure, especially for large datasets. Using temporary tables (C) allows intermediate results to be stored and processed entirely within Snowflake, avoiding unnecessary data transfer. Option D is incorrect because converting to Pandas DataFrames brings the data to the client, negating the benefits of Snowpark's distributed processing. Option E is dangerous since it could cause bottleneck if the resources are not managed correctly.

NEW QUESTION # 255
A Snowpark application needs to manage multiple sessions concurrently, each connected to a different Snowflake warehouse for resource isolation. The application receives warehouse names dynamically at runtime. How can the application efficiently create and manage these sessions while ensuring proper resource cleanup?

- A. Create a global session object and use 'session.use_warehouse(warehouse_name)' before each operation. This implicitly switches the warehouse for all operations on that session.
- B. Create a separate session object for each warehouse using a loop and store them in a list. Ensure each session is closed using 'session.close()' in a 'finally' block after use or using a context manager.
- C. Create a single session object with connection pooling enabled and let Snowpark handle warehouse switching automatically based on the queries executed.
- D. Create separate sessions for each warehouse, but only close the last session created to avoid disconnecting all connections.
- E. Create a single session and create multiple Snowpark DataFrames, specifying the warehouse in each DataFrame's 'createOrReplaceTempView' method.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B is the most reliable and recommended way to manage multiple sessions. It ensures resource isolation by creating separate sessions per warehouse. Closing each session properly, especially using a 'finally' block or context manager, prevents resource leaks and ensures sessions are closed even if errors occur. Option A can lead to unpredictable behavior if multiple threads or asynchronous tasks interact with the global session. Options C, D and E are generally incorrect or don't properly manage resource cleanup or isolation.

NEW QUESTION # 256
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