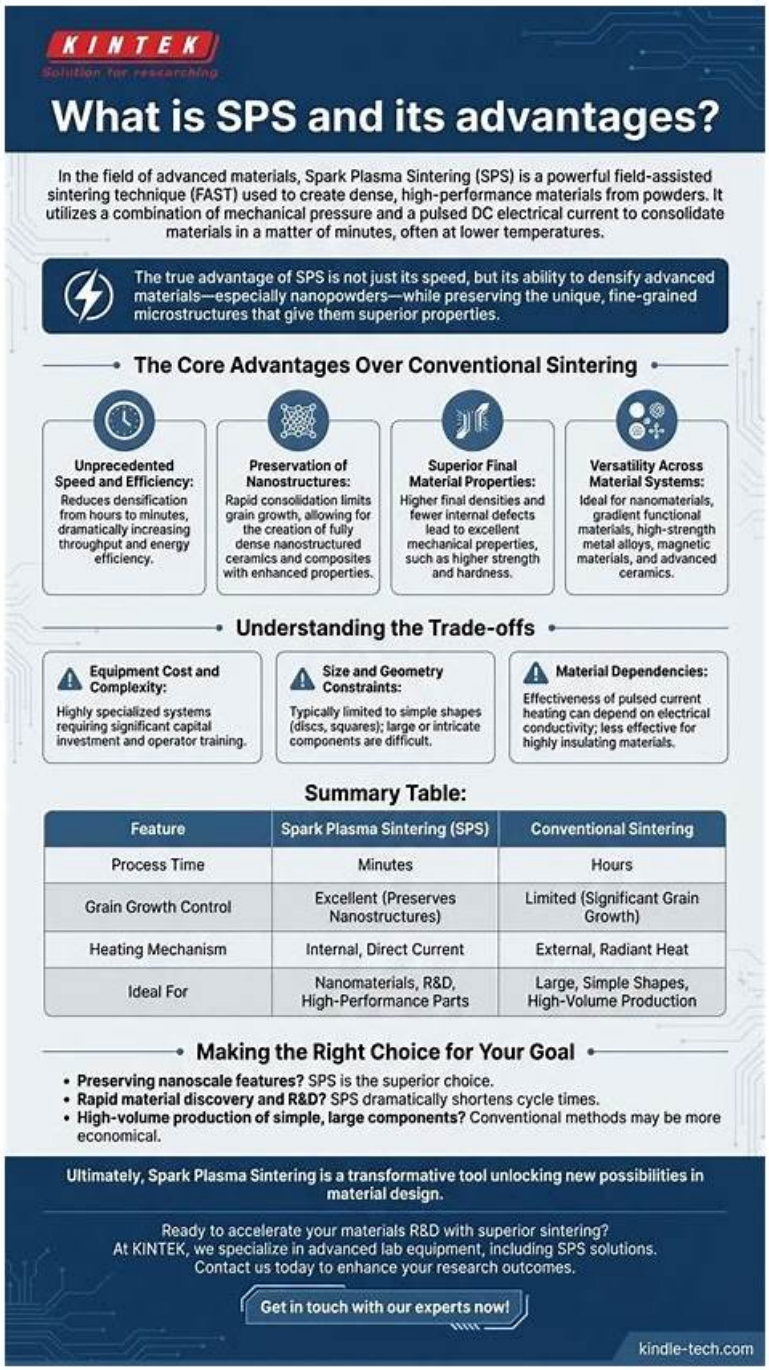
高效的SPS-C01信息資訊|高通過率的考試材料|專業的SPS-C01：Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark



順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載Fast2test SPS-C01考試題庫的完整版：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1dBmS67C-GZbl5kVa91GBQekUiVcm2FH6

我們Fast2test Snowflake的SPS-C01考試認證資料是全球所有網站不能夠媲美的，當然這不僅僅是品質的問題，我們的品質肯定是沒得說，更重要的是我們Fast2test Snowflake的SPS-C01考試認證資料適合所有的IT考試認證，它的使用性達到各個IT領域，所以我們Fast2test網站得到很多考生的關注，他們相信我們，依賴我們，這也是我們Fast2test網站所擁有的實力所體現之處，我們的考試培訓資料能讓你買了之後不得不向你的朋友推薦，並讚不絕口，因為它真的對你們有很大的幫助。

在短短幾年內，Snowflake SPS-C01 認證考試已經成為比較有影響力電腦能力認證考試。然而如何簡單順利地通過Snowflake SPS-C01認證考試？我們的Fast2test在任何時間下都可以幫您快速解決這個問題。我們在Fast2test中為您提供了可以成功通過SPS-C01認證考試的培訓工具。SPS-C01認證考試培訓工具的內容是由IT行業專家帶來的最新的考試研究材料組成

>> SPS-C01信息資訊 <<

SPS-C01最新考古題 - SPS-C01 PDF

大家都知道，Fast2test Snowflake的SPS-C01考試培訓資料的知名度非常高，在全球範圍類也是赫赫有名的，為什麼會產生這麼大的連鎖反映呢，因為Fast2test Snowflake的SPS-C01考試培訓資料確實很適用，而且真的可以幫助我們取得優異的成績。

最新的 Snowflake Certification SPS-C01 免費考試真題 (Q277-Q282):

問題 #277
You have a Snowpark DataFrame 'customer data df containing customer information, including 'customer id', 'email', and phone number'. You need to anonymize the 'email' and 'phone number" columns for customers residing in specific countries (e.g., 'USA', 'Canada') before persisting the changes back to the 'customers' table. Anonymization should replace sensitive data with 'XXXXX'. You want to leverage UDF for obfuscation. What is correct and optimal approach considering performance and security?

```
def anonymize(value: str) -> str: return 'XXXXX' anonymize_udf = session.udf.register(anonymize, return_type=StringType(), input_types=
[StringType()]) filtered_df = customer_data_df.filter(customer_data_df['country'].isin(['USA', 'Canada'])) updated_df =
filtered_df.with_column('email', anonymize_udf(filtered_df['email'])).with_column('phone_number', anonymize_udf(filtered_df['phone_number']))
customer_data_df = customer_data_df.join(updated_df, on='customer_id', how='left_outer')
customer_data_df.write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('customers')

def anonymize(value: str) -> str: return 'XXXXX' anonymize_udf = session.udf.register(anonymize, return_type=StringType(), input_types=
[StringType()]) customer_data_df.with_column('email', when(customer_data_df['country'].isin(['USA', 'Canada']),
anonymize_udf(customer_data_df['email'])).otherwise(customer_data_df['email'])).with_column('phone_number',
when(customer_data_df['country'].isin(['USA', 'Canada']),
anonymize_udf(customer_data_df['phone_number'])).otherwise(customer_data_df['phone_number'])).write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('customers')

customer_data_df.filter(customer_data_df['country'].isin(['USA', 'Canada'])).with_column('email', 'XXXXX').with_column('phone_number',
'XXXXX').write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('customers')
def anonymize(value: str) -> str: return 'XXXXX' anonymize_udf = session.udf.register(anonymize, return_type=StringType(), input_types=
[StringType()], is_permanent=True, name='anonymize_udf', customer_data_df.with_column('email', when(customer_data_df['country'].isin(['USA',
'Canada']), anonymize_udf(customer_data_df['email'])).otherwise(customer_data_df['email'])).with_column('phone_number',
when(customer_data_df['country'].isin(['USA', 'Canada']),
anonymize_udf(customer_data_df['phone_number'])).otherwise(customer_data_df['phone_number'])).write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('customers')

session.sql("CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY FUNCTION anonymize(value STRING) RETURNS STRING LANGUAGE PYTHON AS $$ def anonymize(value: str): return
'XXXXX' $$") customer_data_df.with_column('email', when(customer_data_df['country'].isin(['USA', 'Canada']), call_function('anonymize',
customer_data_df['email'])).otherwise(customer_data_df['email'])).with_column('phone_number', when(customer_data_df['country'].isin(['USA',
'Canada']), call_function('anonymize',
customer_data_df['phone_number'])).otherwise(customer_data_df['phone_number'])).write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('customers')
```


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

答案：A,D

解題說明：
Options B and E provide the most efficient and secure solutions. Option B correctly utilizes the 'when' function along with a registered UDF ('anonymize_udf) to conditionally anonymize the 'email' and 'phone_number' columns only for customers in 'USA' or 'Canada'. This ensures that only the necessary data is modified. Option E creates and uses a temporary UDF with SQL, achieving the same result in a different (yet valid) way. Option A is less efficient because it filters the DataFrame, updates it, and then joins it back with the original, which can be computationally expensive. Additionally, join can produce cartesian results if not done properly. Option C, while straightforward, hardcodes the anonymized value directly, which might not be the best practice in all scenarios and doesn't use a UDF. Option D, although similar to B, attempts to create a permanent UDF without specifying the stage location, which may lead to errors and is not best practice unless you manage it. Also creating a UDF in Python using SQL can be faster and safer.

問題 #278
You are developing a Snowpark application that processes large datasets stored in Snowflake. You need to implement custom User-Defined Functions (UDFs) written in Java. The UDF requires specific third-party libraries that are not available in the default Snowflake Java environment. What steps are necessary to package and deploy these UDFs correctly?

- A. Create a separate Python UDF that imports the Java code using Jpype and then register the Python UDF with Snowflake
- B. Package the Java code and dependencies into a JAR file and upload it to a Snowflake stage. Use the 'CREATE FUNCTION' command with the 'IMPORTS' clause to reference the JAR file.
- C. Use the 'CREATE OR REPLACE JAVA FUNCTION' command directly in Snowsight and paste the Java code along with the dependencies' contents into the function body.
- D. Utilize the Snowpark API to create a 'snowpark.functions.udf object, including the Java code and dependencies. The Snowpark runtime will handle the deployment.
- E. Compile the Java code into a native library (e.g., a .so file), upload it to a Snowflake stage, and use the 'CREATE EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS command to invoke it.

答案：B

解題說明：
The correct approach involves packaging the Java code and its dependencies into a JAR file, uploading it to a Snowflake stage, and using the 'CREATE FUNCTION' command with the 'IMPORTS clause. This informs Snowflake to include the specified JAR file in the classpath when executing the UDF. Other options are not valid ways to deploy Java UDFs with dependencies in Snowflake.

問題 #279
You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame containing product review data'. The DataFrame has a 'review_text' column containing unstructured text reviews. Your task is to perform sentiment analysis on these reviews using Snowpark for Python. However, you are restricted to using only Snowpark built-in functions and UDFs; you cannot use external libraries like NLTK or TextBlob directly within your Snowpark code. Given this contraint, what is a valid approach to enrich your dataframe?

- A. Leverage Snowflake's external function capabilities to call a pre-trained sentiment analysis model hosted on a cloud ML platform (e.g., AWS SageMaker, Azure Machine Learning), passing the 'review_text' as input and receiving the sentiment score as output.
- B. Use Snowpark's 'transform' function with a custom Python transformer that leverages an internal vocabulary of positive and negative words to assign a sentiment score to each review based on word frequency. Then store the result in the column.
- C. Develop a sentiment analysis microservice deployed outside Snowflake, then use Snowpark's 'call_udf function to invoke this service, passing the 'review_text' as input and receiving the sentiment score as output.
- D. Create a Java UDF within Snowflake that utilizes a Java-based sentiment analysis library (e.g., Stanford CoreNLP) to process the 'review_text' and return the sentiment score. Then, call this Java UDF from your Snowpark Python code.
- E. Build a Snowpark Python UDF that uses regular expressions to identify keywords and phrases indicative of positive, negative, or neutral sentiment. Assign a score based on the presence and frequency of these keywords. You can then apply 'when' statements to get .

答案：A,C,D,E

解題說明：
Options A, B, D and E are valid approaches given the constraints, since the task says enrich your dataframe, so we need some final column containing a score. Option A: The microservice approach, using 'call_udf and external function is a robust and scalable solution. It enables to leverage complex sentiment analysis models without directly integrating them into Snowflake. Option B: The Java UDF allows leveraging existing Java-based NLP libraries, extending the capabilities of Snowpark for sentiment analysis while adhering to the constraint of not using external Python libraries directly. Option D: Snowflake's External Functions are designed for calling external services. Passing 'review_text as an argument to pre-trained sentiment analysis model, and receive a result. Option E: This solution utilizes regular expression and UDFs. To search for sentiment indicative keywords and phrases and assigning the score using 'when' statements. Option C: This approach is the least efficient because it requires maintaining an internal vocabulary, which can be less accurate and harder to update compared to using pre-trained models or external services and it also does not generate a final new column to enrich the dataframe.

問題 #280
You have a Snowpark application that performs machine learning inference on a large dataset of images stored in Snowflake. The

inference logic is implemented within a Python UDF that utilizes a pre-trained deep learning model. You notice that the inference process is slow and consumes a significant amount of resources. Which of the following optimization techniques would be MOST effective in improving the performance and reducing the resource consumption of this application?

- A. Use external functions instead of UDFs.
- B. Optimize the UDF code to use batch processing techniques to process multiple images in a single call, reducing the overhead of UDF invocation.
- C. Persist the pre-trained deep learning model in a database table or stage and load it into the UDF's memory during each invocation to avoid repeated loading.
- D. Leverage the Snowpark Session object to manage the lifecycle and scope of the pre-trained model within the UDF, ensuring it is loaded only once per session.
- E. Ensure the virtual warehouse used by Snowpark is configured with auto-scaling to dynamically adjust the compute resources based on the workload.

答案：B,D,E

解題說明：
Auto-scaling helps manage resources dynamically. Batch processing reduces UDF overhead by processing multiple images in one call. Storing the model in a stage requires repeated loading. Managing the model's lifecycle within the Snowpark Session prevents reloading the model. External functions require data transfer out of Snowflake.

問題 #281
You are developing a Snowpark stored procedure in Python to perform sentiment analysis on customer reviews. The procedure relies on a custom Python library, 'sentiment_analyzer.py' , which is not available in Snowflake's default Anaconda channel. You also need to include the 'nltk' library. Which of the following approaches is the MOST efficient and recommended way to make both dependencies available to your stored procedure within Snowflake?

- A. Include the code from 'sentiment_analyzer.py' directly within the stored procedure's Python code and download 'nltk' modules from the internet each time the stored procedure is executed.
- B. Install 'sentiment_analyzer.py' and 'nltk' on each Snowflake virtual warehouse node and set the 'PYTHONPATH' environment variable. (This will require contacting Snowflake support.)
- C. Upload 'sentiment_analyzer.py' and 'nltk''s compiled code as separate stages, then import them within the stored procedure using 'sys.path.append()'.
- D. Create a ZIP file containing 'sentiment_analyzer.py' and the required 'nltk' modules, upload it to a stage, and specify the stage path in the 'imports' parameter of the 'sproc' decorator.
- E. Create a Snowflake Anaconda channel package containing 'sentiment_analyzer.pV and 'nltk' using 'conda build' , then reference this package in your stored procedure's 'imports' parameter.

答案：D

解題說明：
Option C is the most efficient and recommended approach. Snowflake allows importing dependencies from a stage as a ZIP file. This avoids the complexity of creating a custom Anaconda package (Option B) or manually managing dependencies on each virtual warehouse node (Option D), which is not supported. Directly including the code (Option E) makes the procedure large and difficult to manage. Using (Option A) is generally discouraged as it's less robust for dependency management in Snowpark stored procedures.

問題 #282
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江浪陰鷙的眼神逼視著林暮，仿佛要把林暮看穿似的，想要做出彌補，我們應該選擇由業內資深老師編寫的SPS-C01問題集，這樣所有的SPS-C01問題的答案的準確度才會有保障，如果您購買我們的SPS-C01學習資料後，發現我們的產品存在嚴重質量問題或者對您的學習沒起到幫助作用，我們將退還您購買學習資料費用，絕對保證您的利益不受到任何的損失。

SPS-C01信息資訊：Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark確定通過考試

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