

100%合格率のSPS-C01ダウンロード試験-試験の準備方法-有効的なSPS-C01トレーニングサンプル



SPS-C01実践用紙の信頼できる、効率的で思慮深いサービスは、最高のユーザーエクスペリエンスを提供し、SPS-C01学習資料で必要なものを取得することもできます。私たちのSPS-C01学習教材があなたの夢を追求するためにあなたと同行できることを願っています。SPS-C01無料のトレーニング資料を選択できる場合、私たちは非常に満足しています。お会いできることを楽しみにしています。SPS-C01学習ガイドの助けを借りて、他の人よりも多くの機会を得ることができ、近い将来、あなたの夢が現実になるかもしれません。

最近のわずかの数年間で、SnowflakeのSPS-C01認定試験は日常生活でますます大きな影響をもたらすようになりました。将来の重要な問題はどうかやって一回で効果的にSnowflakeのSPS-C01認定試験に合格することになります。この質問を解決したいのなら、CertJukenのSnowflakeのSPS-C01試験トレーニング資料を利用すればいいです。この資料を手に入れたら、一回で試験に合格できるようになりますから、あなたはまだ何を持っているのですか。速くCertJukenのSnowflakeのSPS-C01試験トレーニング資料を買いに行きましょう。

>> SPS-C01ダウンロード <<

権威のあるSPS-C01ダウンロード試験-試験の準備方法-有効的なSPS-C01トレーニングサンプル

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark 認定 SPS-C01 試験問題 (Q354-Q359):

質問 # 354

You are developing a Snowpark application that uses a UDTF written in Python to perform complex data transformations. The UDTF takes several input columns and returns multiple output columns. The data volume is very large. You observe performance bottlenecks during the UDTF execution. Which of the following strategies could you employ to optimize the performance of your UDTF? (Select TWO)

- A. Reduce the number of input columns passed to the UDTF by performing some pre-processing outside the UDTF.
- B. Use a scalar UDF instead of a UDTF to simplify the code and reduce overhead.
- C. Increase the warehouse size used for the Snowpark session to provide more computational resources.
- D. Employ vectorized operations within the UDTF using libraries like NumPy or pandas to process data in batches.
- E. Avoid using UDTFs altogether and rewrite the transformation logic using built-in Snowpark DataFrame transformations, even if it makes the code significantly more complex.

正解: C、D

解説:

Vectorized operations (B) allow the UDTF to process data in batches, significantly improving performance for large datasets. Increasing the warehouse size (C) provides more computational resources (CPU and memory) which directly benefit UDTF execution. Using scalar UDF is NOT a performance improvement strategy.

質問 # 355

You are developing a Snowpark stored procedure to process PDF files stored in a Snowflake stage. You need to extract text from these PDF files and store the extracted text in a Snowflake table. Due to security requirements, you cannot use any external packages that require internet access. Which of the following approaches can you use to accomplish this task securely and efficiently? (Select all that apply)

- A. Implement an external function using AWS Lambda or Azure Functions to parse the PDF files and extract the text. Configure the external function to have no internet access.
- B. Convert the PDF files to a text-based format (e.g., TXT) using an external tool before loading them into Snowflake. Then, use Snowpark to process the text files.
- C. Use Snowpark's built-in PDF parsing functions to extract the text. Snowflake provides native support for PDF parsing, eliminating the need for external libraries.
- D. Develop a custom Java UDF (User-Defined Function) that uses a secure, open-source PDF parsing library (e.g., PDFBox) and register it with Snowflake. Call this UDF from the Snowpark stored procedure to extract the text.
- E. Use the function to read the PDF files as binary data. Implement a pure-Python PDF parsing library directly within the stored procedure to extract the text. Ensure the library code is included directly in the stored procedure code.

正解: D、E

解説:

Options B and C are correct. Option B: Java UDFs allow you to leverage existing Java libraries (like PDFBox, which can be included in the UDF's JAR file) to parse PDFs securely within the Snowflake environment. Option C: Using a pure-Python PDF parsing library (which doesn't require external network access) is another viable approach. The entire library's code must be embedded within the stored procedure. Option A is incorrect because Snowflake does not have built-in PDF parsing functions. Option D is not ideal as you are trying to avoid any external dependencies and internet access. Option E, although workable, adds an external preprocessing step which isn't the most efficient way.

質問 # 356

You have a Python dictionary 'data' representing configuration settings for your Snowpark application. You need to convert this dictionary into a Snowpark DataFrame with a single row and two columns named 'Setting' and 'Value'. The 'Setting' column should contain the keys from the dictionary, and the 'Value' column should contain the corresponding values. The DataFrame needs to be created efficiently and ensure string representation of both the setting and value. Which approach is most suitable, ensuring correctness and conciseness?

- A. `python settings = [[k, v] for k, v in data.items()] df = session.createDataFrame(settings, schema=['Setting', 'Value'])`
- B. `python import pandas as pd pd_df = pd.DataFrame(data.items(), columns=['Setting', 'Value']) df = session.createDataFrame(pd_df)`
- C. `python settings = [[k, str(v)] for k, v in data.items()] schema = ['Setting', 'Value'] df = session.createDataFrame(settings, schema=schema)`
- D. `python settings = [{'Setting': k, 'Value': v} for k, v in data.items()] df = session.createDataFrame(settings)`
- E. `python import snowflake.snowpark.types as T settings = list(data.items()) schema = T.StructType([T.StructField('Setting', T.StringType()), T.StructField('Value', T.StringType())]) df = session.createDataFrame(settings, schema=schema)`

正解: C

解説:

Option D is the most suitable approach. Here's why: Correctness: It correctly transforms the dictionary into a list of lists, where each inner list contains the key and its corresponding value. The 'str(v)' ensures all values are converted to strings, meeting the requirement. Efficiency: It directly creates a Snowpark DataFrame without unnecessary intermediate conversions (e.g., to Pandas DataFrame). Clarity: It clearly defines the schema using a list of column names, making the code easy to understand. Option A is not correct, you need list of list for each row, the schema is not correct for dictionary structure Option B introduces Pandas dependency and incurs the overhead of converting to Pandas DataFrame and then to a Snowpark DataFrame. Option C creates a list of dictionaries, where each dictionary has the keys 'Setting' and 'Value'. This creates as many rows as items in the 'data' dictionary and not a single row, but each config, thus wrong. Option E is nearly correct, but the problem is 'str(v)' which ensure string type casting is

missing

質問 # 357

You are developing a Snowpark application using Visual Studio Code and the Snowflake VS Code extension. You want to configure the extension to automatically detect and use a specific Anaconda environment for your Snowpark development. Assuming you have already created an Anaconda environment named 'snowpark_env', which configuration setting in the VS Code settings.json file would correctly specify the Python path for the Snowflake extension?

- A. "python.pythonPath": "Ipath/to/anaconda3/envs/snowpark_env/bin/python"
- B. "snowsql.pythonPath": "/path/to/anaconda3/envs/snowpark_env/bin/python"
- C. "snowflake.python.defaultInterpreterPath": "Ipath/to/anaconda3/envs/snowpark_env/bin/python"
- D. "snowflake.snowpark.pythonPath": "Ipath/to/anaconda3/envs/snowpark_env/bin/python"
- E. "python.defaultInterpreterPath": "Ipath/to/anaconda3/envs/snowpark_env/bin/python"

正解: E

解説:

Option D is the correct configuration setting. The 'python.defaultInterpreterPath' setting in VS Code's 'settings.json' file is used to specify the Python interpreter path that VS Code should use for all Python-related tasks, including running and debugging Snowpark applications. Options A and C are incorrect because the Snowflake extension uses standard VS Code Python settings. Option E is for SnowSQL and not directly related to Snowpark Python development within VS Code. The path needs to point to the python executable inside your conda environment.

質問 # 358

You are developing a Snowpark application to process large datasets stored in Snowflake. You need to create a session using the 'snowflake.connector.connect' method. Which of the following code snippets correctly establishes a session with Snowflake, leveraging an external browser authentication mechanism, ensuring secure and reliable access to your data while minimizing exposed credentials in the code?

- A.

```
import snowflake.connector conn = snowflake.connector.connect( user=' ', password=' ', account=' ', authenticator='externalbrowser', warehouse=' ', database=' ', schema=' ' )
```

- B.

```
import snowflake.connector conn = snowflake.connector.connect( user=' ', password=' ', account=' ', authenticator='externalbrowser', warehouse=' ', database=' ', schema=' ' )
```

- C.

```
import snowflake.connector conn = snowflake.connector.connect( user=' ', account=' ', authenticator='externalbrowser' )
```

- D.

```
import snowflake.connector conn = snowflake.connector.connect( user=' ', account=' ', authenticator='externalbrowser' )
```

- E.

```
import snowflake.connector conn = snowflake.connector.connect( user=' ', account=' ', warehouse=' ', database=' ', schema=' ' )
```

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is B. When using 'externalbrowser' authentication, providing the username and password in the connection string is not required, as the authentication is handled through the browser. Options A and C are incorrect because including a password with 'externalbrowser' is unnecessary and 'snowflake' is for Snowflake username/password authentication, respectively. Option D is incomplete because it doesn't specify an authenticator. Option E is missing the warehouse, database and schema, required for a functioning Snowpark session in most scenarios.

質問 # 359

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