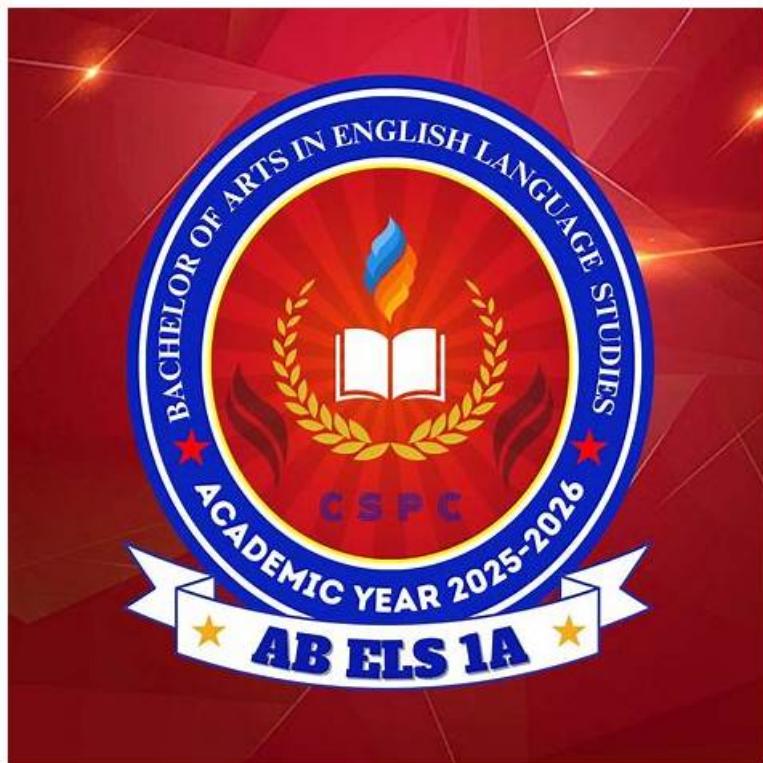


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### Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q241-Q246):

#### NEW QUESTION # 241

A Snowpark application needs to dynamically switch between different Snowflake accounts based on the environment (development, staging, production). Which of the following approaches provides the MOST secure and maintainable way to manage

account credentials without hardcoding them in the application? Assume that deployment will occur via docker, Kubernetes or other modern deployment practices.

- A. Store credentials in environment variables managed by the deployment platform (e.g., Kubernetes secrets) and access them using
- B. Use the Snowflake CLI configuration file ('./snowflake/config') and switch between named profiles based on an environment variable.
- C. Hardcode credentials in the Snowpark application code and rely on network security to prevent unauthorized access.
- D. Store credentials in separate .env' files for each environment and load the appropriate file based on an environment variable indicating the current environment.
- E. Encrypt the credentials and store them in a configuration file that is decrypted at runtime using a key stored in a secure vault.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Storing credentials in environment variables managed by the deployment platform (Option B) is the most secure and maintainable approach. It avoids storing sensitive information in files within the application code or requiring manual credential management. Kubernetes secrets are specifically designed to securely store and manage sensitive data. Option A is better than E, but still puts the credentials in file. Option C is valid approach but has more complexity than Option B. Option D Snowflake CLI is designed for user interaction, not necessarily programmatic access from within an application, particularly in containerized deployment scenarios. Option E is never considered a secure solution.

#### NEW QUESTION # 242

You are building a Snowpark application that uses a Python UDF to perform sentiment analysis on customer reviews. The UDF relies on a large pre-trained machine learning model loaded from a file. During execution, you encounter 'Out of Memory' errors within the UDF. Considering the constraints of the Snowpark execution environment and the need to optimize resource usage, which of the following steps is the MOST effective in addressing this issue and ensuring the application's stability and performance?

- A. Use Snowpark's 'sproc' to register the UDF as a stored procedure instead of a UDF, as stored procedures typically have more memory allocated to them.
- B. Break down the customer reviews into smaller chunks and process them in batches within the UDF, clearing the model from memory after each batch to reduce overall memory consumption.
- C. Implement lazy loading of the machine learning model within the UDF, ensuring that the model is loaded only when it's first needed, and then cached for subsequent calls within the same UDF invocation.
- D. Optimize the model itself by reducing its size through quantization or distillation, and re-upload the smaller model to the Snowflake stage for the UDF to use.
- E. Increase the overall size of the Snowflake warehouse to provide more memory for UDF execution. The Snowflake environment will automatically allocate more memory to UDFs when available.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Lazy loading can reduce initial memory footprint of the UDF. Further, the first time when model is requested, it will be loaded in the UDF and cached for subsequent calls. This avoids reloading the same model again and again. Optimizing the model can reduce the memory footprint of the model to the point it no longer causes out of memory issues. Increasing warehouse size may help but won't address the underlying issue. Breaking down the reviews doesn't solve the memory issue within each batch. Stored procedures do not necessarily have more memory allocated than UDFs.

#### NEW QUESTION # 243

A Snowpark application needs to process large volumes of sensor data stored in a Snowflake table named , which includes columns , 'timestamp' , and The application must calculate a rolling average of for each over a 5-minute window. The data is not perfectly ordered by 'timestamp' within each 'sensor\_id'. What is the MOST efficient and accurate way to implement this rolling average calculation using Snowpark?

- A. Implementing a Python UDTF (User-Defined Table Function) that iterates through the data for each calculates the rolling average manually, and emits the results as rows.
- B. Using after applying a filter to select only the data within the 5-minute window, updating the filter for each new window.
- C. Using a Window specification with 'orderBy('timestamp')' and 'rowsBetween(Window.unboundedPreceding,

Window.currentRow)' to calculate the cumulative average, then subtracting the average from 5 minutes ago. The query will then be grouped on the sensor id.

- D. Using a Window specification with 'orderBy('timestamp')' and 'rowsBetweenWindow.unboundedPreceding, Window.currentRow)' in conjunction with and a UDF to manually calculate the rolling average within each group.
- E. Using a Window specification with 0)' and the 'avg()' window function. (Where 'to\_seconds' converts a duration to seconds)

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Option D is the most efficient and accurate. 'partitionBy('sensor\_id')' ensures that the rolling average is calculated separately for each sensor. 'orderBy('timestamp')' orders the data within each partition by timestamp. '0)' defines the 5- minute window relative to the current row, accurately capturing all readings within that window even if they are slightly out of order. 'avg()' then efficiently calculates the average within that window. Other options are either less efficient (e.g., UDTF iteration) or less accurate (e.g., incorrect window definitions, filtering).

#### NEW QUESTION # 244

You have a Snowpark DataFrame named 'transactions' containing transaction data'. You need to create a UDTF using Python to categorize transactions into 'High Value', 'Medium Value', and 'Low Value' based on the transaction amount and the customer's region. The categorization logic requires access to a dynamically updated lookup table stored in a Snowflake stage. Which approach would be MOST efficient and scalable, minimizing data transfer and maximizing Snowpark's vectorized operations?

- A. Use a UDTF with the parameter, reading the lookup table directly into the UDTF using a Snowpark DataFrame and joining it with each batch of the 'transactions DataFrame. Materialize the result to a temporary table.
- B. Create a vectorized UDTF that loads the lookup table into memory during the first call, and then caches it for subsequent calls. Implement a refresh mechanism using a Snowflake external function triggered by stage updates.
- C. Use a scalar UDF, reading the lookup table from the stage for each transaction. This ensures data consistency but may incur significant overhead for each row processed.
- D. Create a vectorized UDF. Load the lookup table from the stage into the UDF's environment once during initialization. Then, process transactions in batches using pandas DataFrames within the UDF.
- E. Define a scalar UDF that queries the lookup table directly from Snowflake using a Snowflake connector. This avoids data transfer to the UDF but introduces external dependency and connection management overhead for each row.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A vectorized UDF is the most efficient approach. It allows processing data in batches using pandas DataFrames, leveraging vectorized operations for faster execution. Loading the lookup table once during initialization and reusing it avoids repeated data transfer. While option E sounds appealing, caching mechanisms can get complex to manage for data recency. Snowflake stages are generally more suitable as temporary lookup tables rather than permanent caching solution as they're design for data loading operations.

#### NEW QUESTION # 245

You're working with Snowpark and want to load data from a Pandas DataFrame into a Snowpark DataFrame. The Pandas DataFrame, 'customer\_data', contains columns with mixed data types (integers, strings, dates). Some columns also contain NULL values. You need to ensure that the data types are correctly inferred by Snowpark, NULL values are handled appropriately, and the resulting Snowpark DataFrame 'snowpark\_customers' can be used for further transformations. What is the best approach to achieve this with minimal code and maximum performance?

- A. Use 'session.createDataFrame(customer\_datay and rely on Snowpark to automatically infer the schema and handle NULL values implicitly. Convert any problematic columns after the Snowpark DataFrame is created.
- B. Explicitly define the schema with StructType and StructField, specifying the column names and data types based on the Pandas DataFrame, converting null values to Snowflake's null representation during DataFrame creation.
- C. Use 'session.write\_pandas' because its optimized for large pandas dataframe.
- D. Infer the schema explicitly before creating the Snowpark DataFrame using Pandas DataFrame column types. For the string columns, define them to be StringType().
- E. First, replace all NA/NaN values in Pandas DataFrame with None, then create Snowpark DataFrame using 'session.createDataFrame(customer\_datay.

## Answer: C

Explanation:

Relying on schema inference (option C) might not always guarantee the correct data types, especially with dates or mixed-type columns. Explicitly defining the schema (option B) can be verbose and error-prone. Replacing NA/NaN with None and using 'createDataFrame' (option D) is a functional approach, but might not be as performant as the optimized method of 'write\_pandas'. Inferring the schema (Option A) might not be fully accurate. Using session.write\_pandas leverages internal Snowflake optimizations for data transfer and type handling from Pandas to Snowpark, making it the most efficient.

## NEW QUESTION # 246

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