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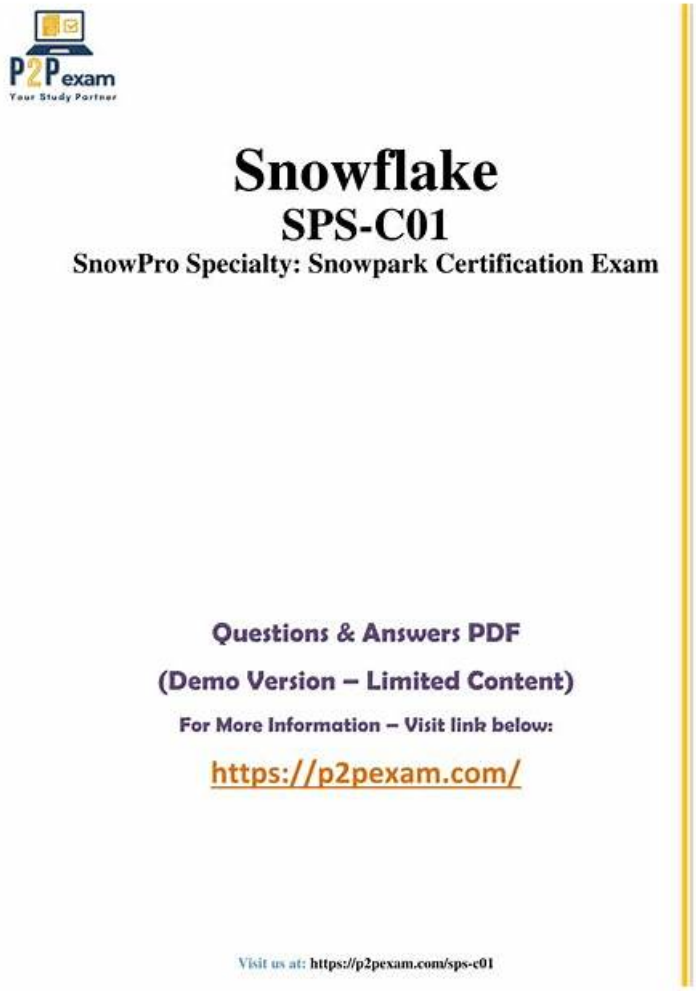

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q233-Q238):

NEW QUESTION # 233
You are developing a Snowpark application that processes high-volume event data stored in a Snowflake table named 'raw events'. The application aggregates data by session ID. You observe significant performance degradation during peak hours. Analyzing Snowflake query history reveals that the 'session_id' column has high cardinality and data skew. Which of the following strategies, or combination of strategies, would be MOST effective in optimizing the aggregation performance?

- A. Pre-aggregate the raw event data into smaller batches using a scheduled task before the main Snowpark application runs, and then aggregate the pre- aggregated data in the Snowpark application.
- B. Implement a custom UDF (User-Defined Function) in Python to perform the aggregation and then apply the 'GROUP clause in the Snowpark DataFrame.
- C. Increase the warehouse size to a larger tier (e.g., from X-Small to Small).
- D. Use a 'GROUP BY' clause in the Snowpark DataFrame combined with a 'hint' to specify the ' for optimized parallel processing.
- E. Use a 'GROUP clause in the Snowpark DataFrame to perform the aggregation.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Using BUCKET_ID hint improves parallel processing and mitigates data skew in Snowpark. Pre-aggregation reduces the amount of data processed by the Snowpark application, thus improving performance. Increasing the warehouse size (A) might help but doesn't address data skew. UDFs (D) can introduce overhead if not optimized. GROUP BY alone (B) will not address the data skew problem

NEW QUESTION # 234
You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame representing sensor data. The DataFrame contains columns like 'timestamp', 'sensor id' , and 'value'. You need to perform a complex windowing operation to calculate the moving average of the 'value' for each 'sensor id' over a 5-minute window, but only for data points where the 'value' is greater than a threshold. The window should be defined based on the 'timestamp' column. What is the most efficient and correct approach to implement this using Snowpark DataFrames?

- A. Use a combination of 'filter' to apply the threshold condition, 'Window.partitionBy' and 'Window.orderBy' to define the window, and 'avg' window function to calculate the moving average.
- B. First apply the moving average calculation to the DataFrame and then filter for rows with values exceeding the threshold, since calculations are performed in order.
- C. Use a loop to iterate over each 'sensor_id' , filter the DataFrame for that sensor, calculate the moving average using Pandas windowing functions, and then combine the results.
- D. Create a UDF that takes a list of timestamps and values as input and returns the moving average. Apply this UDF to the entire DataFrame.
- E. First, collect the entire DataFrame into a Pandas DataFrame, then use Pandas windowing functions to calculate the moving average.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most efficient and correct approach is to use Snowpark's built-in windowing functions. Applying the threshold using 'filter' before the windowing operation reduces the amount of data processed by the window function, improving performance. Using 'Window.partitionBy' and 'Window.orderBy' correctly defines the window based on 'sensor_id' and 'timestamp', respectively. Using 'avg' window function calculates the moving average within the defined window. Options B, C, and D are less efficient because they involve transferring data to the client side (Pandas) or using UDFs, which can introduce overhead. Option E reverses the correct process.

NEW QUESTION # 235
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Create a separate Python UDF that imports the Java code using Jpype and then register the Python UDF with Snowflake
- 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. 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.

Answer: E

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 236
You are working with a Snowpark DataFrame 'products df' containing product information, including 'product_id', 'price', and 'discount'. You need to update the 'price' column in the 'products' table based on the following logic: If 'discount' is greater than 0.2, reduce the 'price' by 15%. If 'discount' is between 0.1 and 0.2 (inclusive), reduce the 'price' by 5%. Otherwise, keep the 'price' as is. Which of the following Snowpark code snippets efficiently implements this update? Assume 'products' table already exists and is correctly populated.

```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import when, col products_df.with_column('new_price', when(col('discount') > 0.2, col('price')
0.85).when((col('discount') >= 0.1) & (col('discount') <= 0.2), col('price')
0.95).otherwise(col('price'))).drop('price').with_column_renamed('new_price', 'price').write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('products')

products_df.update(when(products_df['discount'] > 0.2, products_df['price'] 0.85, when((products_df['discount'] >= 0.1) &
(products_df['discount'] <= 0.2), products_df['price'] 0.95, products_df['price'])).write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('products')

products_df.with_column('price', when(col('discount') > 0.2, col('price') 0.85).when((col('discount') >= 0.1) & (col('discount') <= 0.2),
col('price') 0.95).otherwise(col('price'))).write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('products')

products_df.select(products_df['product_id'], when(products_df['discount'] > 0.2, products_df['price'] 0.85, when((products_df['discount'] >=
0.1) & (products_df['discount'] <= 0.2), products_df['price'] 0.95, products_df['price'])).alias('price'),
products_df['discount']).write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('products')

from snowflake.snowpark.functions import when, col products_df.with_column('price', when(col('discount') > 0.2, col('price')
0.85).when((col('discount') >= 0.1) & (col('discount') <= 0.2), col('price')
0.95).otherwise(col('price'))).write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('products')
```


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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option E is the most concise and correct solution. It uses 'with_column' to directly update the 'price' column based on the discount conditions, using nested 'when' functions for the logic and persists the change. Option A, while technically correct, is less efficient because it creates a new column ('new_price'), drops the original 'price' column, and then renames the new column. Option B tries to use an 'update' method which doesn't exist directly on Snowpark DataFrames in that way. Option C works correctly. Option D has an issue that it won't keep the original schema of the table being updated as it is selecting each of the columns.

NEW QUESTION # 237
You are designing a Snowpark application to process streaming data ingested into Snowflake using Snowpipe. The application needs to apply a complex set of transformations and aggregations to the incoming data in real-time. Which of the following approaches would be MOST suitable for this scenario, leveraging the strengths of Snowpark architecture?

- A. Utilize Snowflake's Streams and Tasks feature and define views with complex SQL transformations that leverages Snowpipe.
- B. Create a Snowpark DataFrame that represents the incoming data and use the 'write_pandaS function to write the transformed data to a separate Snowflake table after each micro-batch.
- C. Use Snowpark to define a series of chained UDFs that perform the transformations and aggregations directly within the Snowpipe pipeline.
- D. Continuously query the incoming data from Snowpipe using a Snowpark DataFrame and perform the transformations and aggregations on the client-side in a loop.
- E. Define a Snowpark Stored Procedure ('sproc') that is triggered automatically by a Snowflake Task whenever new data arrives via Snowpipe. The stored procedure performs the transformations and aggregations and stores the results in a new table.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Using a Snowpark Stored Procedure triggered by a Snowflake Task provides the best solution for real-time processing of streaming data from Snowpipe. The Task automates the execution of the stored procedure whenever new data is available, and the stored procedure leverages Snowpark's server-side capabilities to perform the transformations and aggregations efficiently within the Snowflake environment. Option A involves client-side processing, Option B isn't compatible with Snowpipe directly and chained UDFs may not optimal for complex transformations and aggregations. Option C involves constant writes and may have performance issues with large datasets. While option E could work, utilizing Snowpark stored procedures provides better flexibility and Python code integration for more complex logic.

NEW QUESTION # 238
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