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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q370-Q375):

NEW QUESTION # 370

You have a Snowpark DataFrame named with columns 'category', , and You want to perform the following transformations using Snowpark:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option E is correct, because the 'pivot' operation needs to be inside 'groupBy' . It first groups the data by 'category', then pivots the data based on the 'date' column, aggregating the 'value' column using the sum function. Options A,B,C, and D, will cause a Snowflake error.

NEW QUESTION # 371

You are building a Snowpark Python application to perform complex data transformations and want to leverage external packages not pre-installed in the Snowflake environment. You need to ensure these packages are available within your Snowpark session. Which of the following methods are valid for deploying and using these third-party packages within your Snowpark Python environment? (Select TWO)

- A. Manually install the packages on the Snowflake compute pool nodes before starting the Snowpark session.
- B. Create a 'conda' environment file ('environment.yml') specifying the required packages and use the method to upload the environment definition. Snowflake will automatically install the packages within the session's environment.
- C. Deploy the required packages using the SnowCLI package management commands, and then the Snowpark session will be able to automatically use the deployed packages.
- D. Utilize Snowflake's Anaconda channel integration and specify the package names as strings in the method. Snowflake will automatically resolve and install the packages from the Anaconda channel.
- E. Use the 'session.addDependency()' method to upload individual '.py' files containing the package code directly to the Snowflake internal stage.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Options B and D are the correct approaches for deploying and using external packages in Snowpark. Option B, using 'conda' environment files and , allows defining dependencies in a standard way. Option D, using with Snowflake's Anaconda integration, leverages Snowflake's managed environment. Option A is not the best and can lead to versioning issues. Option C is not possible as you don't have direct access to compute pool nodes. Option E relies on snowCLI, which is related to using the packages in UDFs and procedures, not necessarily for direct session use with external packages. Snowpark Sessions use to add packages directly.

NEW QUESTION # 372

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 = [1k, str(v)] for k, v in data.items()` `schema = ['Setting', 'Value'] df= session.createDataFrame(settings, schema=schema)`
- B. `python settings = [{'Setting': k, 'Value': v} for k, v in data.items()] df= session.createDataFrame(settings)`
- C. `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)`
- D. `python settings = [1k, v] for k, v in data.items()` `df= session.createDataFrame(settings, schema=['Setting', 'Value'])`

- E. `python import pandas as pd pd_df = pd.DataFrame(data.items(), columns=['Setting', 'Value']) df = session.createDataFrame(pd_df)`

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 373

You are developing a Snowpark stored procedure in Python that utilizes the 'requests' library to fetch data from an external API. Your Snowflake account is configured to use Anaconda packages. You encounter an error indicating that the 'requests' library is not found. Which of the following steps are MOST effective in ensuring the 'requests' library is available to your stored procedure?

- A. Manually upload the 'requests' library's '.py' files to an internal stage and import them within the stored procedure.
- B. Install the 'requestS' library directly onto the Snowflake compute nodes using SnowSQL's command.
- **C. Specify the 'requests' library in the stored procedure's 'packages' argument during creation: 'CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE**
- D. Enable Anaconda integration for your Snowflake account, ensuring 'requests' is available in the Snowflake Anaconda channel, and then create the stored procedure using `'imports=['snowflake://packages/requests/']`.
- E. Include the 'requests' library directly in the stored procedure code using a base64 encoded string.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The 'packages' argument in the 'CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE' statement is the correct way to specify dependencies on Anaconda packages. Snowflake will automatically resolve and make these packages available to the stored procedure. Option B is incomplete; while Anaconda integration is necessary, it doesn't automatically import the library. Options A, C and E are incorrect and not best practices.

NEW QUESTION # 374

You have a Python function that takes a string as input and returns a sentiment score (a float between -1 and 1). This function relies on a large pre-trained Natural Language Processing (NLP) model. You want to deploy this function as a UDF in Snowpark and optimize its performance, specifically minimizing the model loading time for each execution. You have already uploaded the model to a stage named '@my_stage/models'. Select the option that combines caching techniques and UDF deployment strategies to achieve the best performance.

- A.
- **B. Option B and C are best and gives a scalable solution**
- C.
- D.
- E.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Options B and C provide the best performance by combining caching and correct UDF deployment strategies. They both import the model, and load it into cache. Option A is incorrect because the model loading will happen on every function invocation, killing performance. Option D is incorrect because the Sentimentscorer class is initialized on every function invocation, re-loading the model each time.

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