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Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Performance Optimization and Best Practices	- Efficient Snowpark execution • 1. Pushdown optimization concepts • 2. Resource utilization tuning
Topic 2: User Defined Functions and Stored Procedures	- Extending Snowpark with custom logic • 1. Stored procedures in Snowpark • 2. Python UDFs
Topic 3: Testing, Debugging, and Deployment	- Production readiness • 1. Debugging Snowpark applications • 2. Deployment strategies
Topic 4: DataFrame Operations and Data Processing	- Data transformation workflows • 1. Joins and window functions • 2. Filtering, selecting, and aggregations

Topic 5: Snowpark Fundamentals	- Snowpark architecture and concepts • 1. Snowflake execution model overview • 2. Snowpark APIs and supported languages
Topic 6: Data Engineering with Snowpark	- Pipeline development • 1. Integration with Snowflake data pipelines • 2. Batch processing workflows

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Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q108-Q113):

NEW QUESTION # 108
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 = [{'Setting': k, 'Value': v} for k, v in data.items()] df = session.createDataFrame(settings)
- B. 'python settings = [1k, v] for k, v in data.items()] df = session.createDataFrame(settings, schema=['Setting', 'Value'])
- C. python import pandas as pd pd_df = pd.DataFrame(data.items(), columns=['Setting', 'Value')) df = session.createDataFrame(pd_df)
- D. python settings = [1k, str(v)] for k, v in data.items()] schema = ['Setting', 'Value'] df = session.createDataFrame(settings, schema=schema)
- 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)

Answer: D

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(vy 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 # 109
You are developing a secure UDF in Snowpark Python that needs to access sensitive data stored in an internal stage. The UDF should be accessible to users without granting them direct access to the stage. Which of the following security measures and code snippets are required to achieve this, assuming the stage is already created?

- A. Create a UDF and grant USAGE on the stage to the role that owns the UDF.

- B. Create an external function and grant access to the API integration that provides the security context.
- C. Create a secure UDF and use the function to access stage credentials within the UDF's handler function.
- D. Create a secure UDF and use a stored procedure owned by a role with access to the internal stage to retrieve data, passing the data to the UDF as an argument.
- E. Create a secure UDF using the ' VOLATILE keyword, allowing it to access secured data with current user's permissions.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Secure UDFs are designed to execute with the privileges of the UDF owner, not the caller. allows secure access to stage credentials. Option B is incorrect because granting USAGE on the stage directly grants access to the data in the stage. Option C is a valid approach but unnecessary complex. Option D concerns external functions, not secure UDFs within Snowflake. Option E is incorrect because 'VOLATILE doesn't affect privilege handling.

NEW QUESTION # 110
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 B
- B. Option A
- C. Option E
- D. Option C
- E. Option D

Answer: C

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 # 111
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( account='', authenticator='externalbrowser', warehouse='', database='', schema='' )
```

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 112
You are working with a data science team that needs to create Snowpark DataFrames from various file types (CSV, JSON, Parquet, and XML) stored in different locations (internal stages, external stages on AWS S3, and Azure Blob Storage). The team wants a unified and reusable function to create DataFrames, abstracting away the specific file format and location details. Which of the following approaches using Snowpark Python API will provide the MOST flexible and maintainable solution?

- A. Use the 'session.sqr method with dynamically generated SQL queries that include the file format and location details. Construct the SQL query string based on the input parameters.
- B. Implement a single function that uses a series of 'if/elif/else' statements to determine the file type and location, then calls the appropriate 'session.read' method with the corresponding options.
- C. Create a generic function str, file_format: str, options: dicty that uses 'getattr(session.read, file format)' to dynamically call the appropriate 'session.read' method based on the 'file_format' parameter. Pass additional configuration through the 'options' dictionary.
- D. Create a class hierarchy with an abstract base class 'DataFrameReader' that defines a 'read_file' method. Implement subclasses for each file format and location, overriding the 'read_file' method with the specific logic for that format and location.
- E. Create separate functions for each file type and location combination (e.g.,

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C provides the best balance of flexibility, maintainability, and conciseness. Using 'getattr(session.read, file_format)' allows dynamically calling the appropriate 'session.read' method (e.g., 'session.read.csv', 'session.read.json') based on a string parameter. Passing additional configuration through a dictionary allows customizing the read operation without modifying the core function. Options A, B, D, and E are less flexible, more verbose, or less efficient.

NEW QUESTION # 113
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