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## **Snowflake SPS-C01 SnowPro Specialty: Snowpark Certification Exam**

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## Snowflake Certified SnowPro Specialty - Snowpark Sample Questions (Q344-Q349):

### NEW QUESTION # 344

You have a Snowpark application that utilizes a vectorized Python UDF to perform complex calculations on a large dataset. You notice that the performance is still not optimal. You suspect that the bottleneck might be related to how the data is being partitioned and processed by Snowflake. Which of the following actions, when performed in conjunction with vectorization, would MOST likely improve performance?

- A. Ensure that the data is pre-sorted according to the primary key of the table before applying the UDF.
- B. Increase the number of UDF worker threads within the UDF definition.
- C. Convert the DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame before applying the UDF.
- **D. Repartition the Snowpark DataFrame using to align the data distribution with the computational needs of the UDF.**
- E. Broadcast the DataFrame to all compute nodes before applying the UDF.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Repartitioning the DataFrame using allows you to control how the data is distributed across compute nodes. This can improve performance by ensuring that related data is processed together, reducing data shuffling and improving data locality. Pre-sorting data (A) might help in some cases, but it doesn't guarantee optimal data distribution for parallel processing. Broadcasting the DataFrame (C) is suitable for smaller datasets, not large ones where it can lead to memory issues. Converting the DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame (D) defeats the purpose of using Snowpark for distributed processing and introduces a single-node bottleneck. There's no direct control over the number of UDF worker threads in Snowflake.

### NEW QUESTION # 345

You are using Snowpark Python to analyze sales data stored in a Snowflake table named 'SALES DATA'. The table has columns PRODUCT\_ID, 'REGION', and 'SALE DATE'. You need to calculate the total sale amount for each product in each region. You intend to use the 'group\_by' and 'agg' functions. Which of the following Snowpark Python code snippets correctly performs this aggregation and renames the aggregated column to 'TOTAL SALES'? (Assume 'session' is a valid Snowpark session object.)

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option E correctly uses the 'group\_by' and 'agg' functions with 'sf.sum' to calculate the sum of 'SALE\_AMOUNT' for each group defined by 'PRODUCT\_ID' and 'REGION', aliasing the resulting column as 'TOTAL\_SALES'. Options A, C, and D are incorrect, as they either don't use 'sf.' prefix appropriately or incorrect syntax for column reference in snowpark. Option B is wrong since as() can't be chained directly on sum(), its valid only for DF alias.

### NEW QUESTION # 346

You are using Snowpark Python to transform a large DataFrame containing customer transaction data'. You need to persist the resulting DataFrame as a new Snowflake table named 'CUSTOMER TRANSACTIONS AGGREGATED', replacing the existing table if it exists. You want to explicitly define the schema of the new table to ensure data types are correctly enforced. Which of the following code snippets achieves this most efficiently and correctly?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- **D.**

- E.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A is the simplest and most direct way to achieve the desired outcome using the method with the 'overwrite' mode. While defining the schema is important, Snowflake infers the schema from the DataFrame if not explicitly provided. If schema inference isn't working, it should be investigated as a separate issue. Option B requires an intermediary view, which is less efficient. Options C and D are not valid Snowpark options. While you can specify file format related options (e.g. CSV options when writing to cloud storage), 'table\_type' isn't one of them. Option E introduces the concept of schema definition, which, while important in general, is unnecessary if Snowflake can infer the correct schema. The question asks for the most efficient and correct answer, which is A.

#### NEW QUESTION # 347

You are working with Snowpark and a DataFrame named 'orders df' that contains order data, including a column named 'items' which is a VARIANT type and holds an array of JSON objects, where each object represents an item in the order. You need to explode this array into separate rows, extracting the 'item\_id' and 'quantity' for each item. Which of the following Snowpark snippets correctly performs this transformation AND handles potential NULL or empty arrays in the 'items' column?

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option E is the most robust. It explicitly handles NULL or empty arrays in the 'items' column by replacing them with an empty array before exploding. This prevents errors during the explode operation. The other options will fail if the array is NULL because you cannot explode a NULL array. Additionally the items column need to be dropped after explode, so it won't be there in the last query. Column 'col' created by explode function must be used to extract the 'item\_id' and 'quantity' values.

#### NEW QUESTION # 348

You are developing a Snowpark application that involves creating a set of stored procedures and UDFs to process data'. To ensure proper version control and dependency management, you decide to package your Python code into a single Python Wheel file and deploy it to Snowflake. Which of the following methods are valid for deploying and utilizing this Python Wheel file within Snowflake, considering best practices for maintainability and security? (Select TWO)

- A. Upload the Python Wheel file to an internal stage and directly reference it in the UDF or stored procedure definition using the 'USING' clause.
- B. Create a Conda environment file (environment.yml) that specifies the Python Wheel file as a dependency and use this file to create a Snowflake environment. Then, associate the stored procedures and UDFs with that environment.
- C. Use the Snowsight UI to upload the Python Wheel file as a dependency for the Snowflake environment, making it available for all stored procedures and UDFs within that environment.
- D. Upload the Python Wheel file to an external stage (e.g., AWS S3) and configure Snowflake to access the external stage, then reference the wheel file path in the USING' clause of the UDF or stored procedure.
- E. Use the 'snowflake-cli' to push the Python Wheel file as a package, then add the package name to the list of packages when creating the stored procedure or UDF.

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

Options D and E are the correct answers. Creating a Conda environment file and deploying it to Snowflake (Option D) allows for explicit version control and dependency management, ensuring consistent execution across environments. You need to upload the environment.yml which contains the packages and custom wheel you need to add. Using 'snowflake-cli' to push wheel as a package (Option E) is the approach for using custom packages. These are the recommended approaches. Uploading wheel files to internal or external stages and referencing them using the 'USING' clause (Options A and B) might work, but it lacks the structured dependency management provided by Conda environments. Snowsight cannot be used to directly upload wheels for environment setup (Option C).



