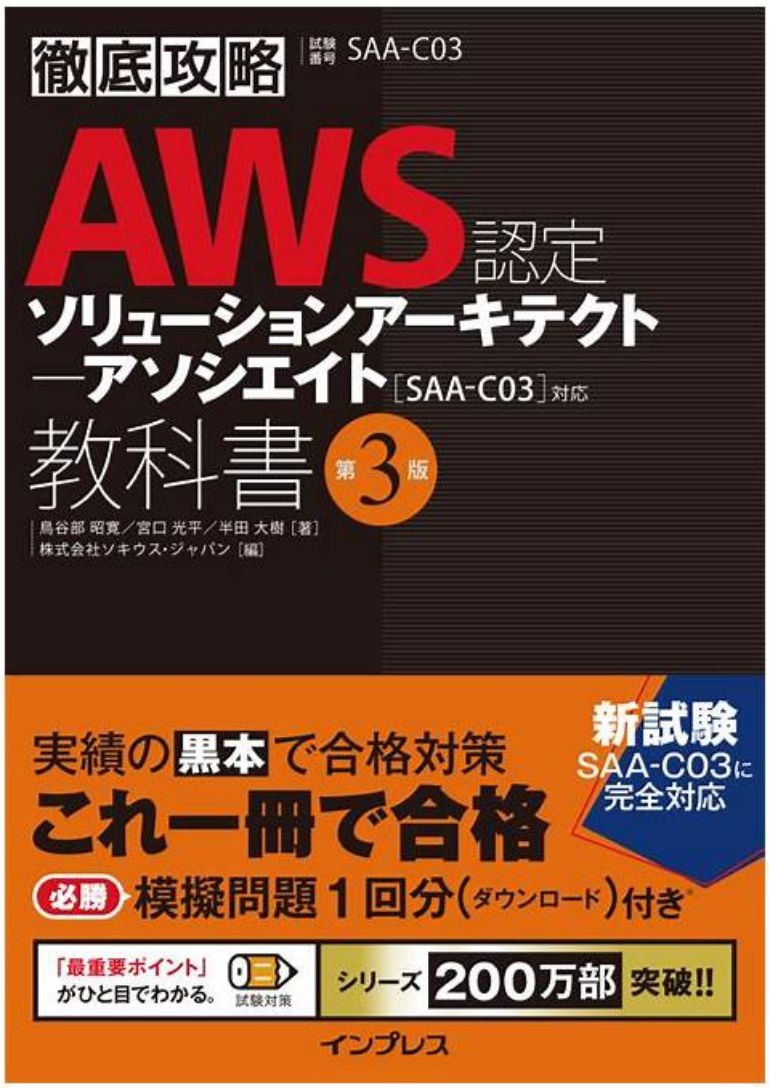
試験の準備方法-100％合格率のDSA-C03過去問題試験-正確的なDSA-C03コンポーネント



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SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam試験の質問は、競争で際立ったものにすることができます。何故ですか？答えは、DSA-C03証明書を取得することです。どんな証明書？証明書は、さまざまな資格試験に合格したことを証明します。試験は一晩で行われず、多くの人が適切な方法を見つけようとしているため、DSA-C03試験に時間と労力を費やす人が増えていることがわかります。幸いなことに、DSA-C03の実際の試験材料が見つかりました。これはあなたに最適です。

>> DSA-C03過去問題 <<

DSA-C03コンポーネント、DSA-C03学習体験談

Snowflake　DSA-C03資格認定はバッジのような存在で、あなたの所有する専業技術と能力を上司に直ちに知られさせます。次のジョブプロモーション、プロジェクタとチャンスを申し込むとき、Snowflake　DSA-C03資格認定はライバルに先立つのを助け、あなたの大業を成し遂げられます。

Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam 認定 DSA-C03 試験問題 (Q225-Q230):

質問 # 225
You have trained a logistic regression model in Python using scikit-learn and plan to deploy it as a Python stored procedure in Snowflake. You need to serialize the model for deployment. Consider the following code snippet:

- A. The code will fail because the 'model_bytes' variable is not accessible within the 'predict' function's scope.
- B. The code will fail because it does not handle potential security vulnerabilities associated with deserializing pickled objects from untrusted sources.
- C. The code will fail because Snowflake stages cannot be used to store model objects.
- D.
- E. The code will execute successfully. The model serialization and deserialization using pickle are correctly implemented within the stored procedure.

正解：A、B

解説：
The correct answers are C and D. The 'model_bytes' variable is defined within the scope of the 'train_moder function and is not accessible within the 'predict' function (C). Additionally, using 'pickle' to deserialize data from untrusted sources poses significant security risks. Snowflake stages can be used to store model objects, however, in this example, the model is serialized but never uploaded to the stage, rendering it useless. Option B is incorrect because the code will fail due to scope issue. Option A is incorrect because code will not execute successfully and pickle library can be potentially dangerous.

質問 # 226
You are building a fraud detection model for an e-commerce platform. One of the features is 'purchase_amount', which ranges from $1 to $10,000. The data has a skewed distribution with many small purchases and a few very large ones. You need to normalize this feature for your model, which uses gradient descent. Which normalization technique(s) would be most suitable in Snowflake, considering the data characteristics and the need to handle potential future outliers?

- A. Robust scaling using interquartile range (IQR) in a stored procedure with Python:
- B. Power Transformer (e.g., Yeo-Johnson) implemented with Snowpark Python:
- C. Unit Vector normalization (L2 Normalization) using SQL:
- D. Z-score standardization using the following SQL:
- E. Min-Max scaling using the following SQL:

正解：A、B

解説：
Options C and D are the most suitable. Robust scaling (C) is effective because it uses the IQR, making it less sensitive to outliers compared to Min-Max scaling (A) or Z-score standardization (B). The Snowflake UDF handles potential outliers by not being dramatically influenced by them. Power Transformer (D) addresses the skewness of the data, also mitigating the impact of outliers. Min-Max scaling (A) is highly sensitive to outliers, making it a poor choice. Z-score standardization (B) can be affected by extreme values in skewed distributions. Unit Vector normalization (E) changes the meaning of the purchase amounts by making the total magnitude 1 , which isn't desirable here.

質問 # 227
You are deploying a fraud detection model hosted on a third-party ML platform and accessing it via an external function in Snowflake. The model API has a strict rate limit of 10 requests per second. To prevent exceeding this limit and ensure smooth operation, what strategies could you implement within Snowflake, considering performance and cost implications? Select all that apply.

- A. Utilize Snowflake's built-in caching mechanism for the external function results. This reduces the number of calls to the

external API for repeated input data.
- B. Implement a retry mechanism within the external function definition to handle API rate limit errors (e.g., HTTP 429 errors) using exponential backoff.
- C. Scale up the Snowflake virtual warehouse to the largest size possible. This will allow for more concurrent requests without exceeding the rate limit.
- D. Implement a custom queueing system within Snowflake using temporary tables and stored procedures to batch requests and send them to the external function at a controlled rate.
- E. Implement a UDF (User-Defined Function) that sleeps for 0.1 seconds before each call to the external function. This guarantees a maximum rate of 10 requests per second.

正解：A、B、D

解説：
Options B, C, and E are the correct strategies. Caching (B) reduces redundant calls. A queueing system (C) provides precise rate control but adds complexity. A retry mechanism with backoff (E) handles rate limit errors gracefully. Sleeping within a UDF (A) is inefficient and inaccurate, as it doesn't account for network latency or processing time. Scaling up the warehouse (D) might increase concurrency but won't directly address the per-second rate limit of the external API and could be cost-prohibitive.

質問 # 228
A data science team at a retail company is using Snowflake to store customer transaction data'. They want to segment customers based on their purchasing behavior using K-means clustering. Which of the following approaches is MOST efficient for performing K-means clustering on a very large customer dataset in Snowflake, minimizing data movement and leveraging Snowflake's compute capabilities, and adhering to best practices for data security and governance?

- A. Exporting the entire customer transaction dataset from Snowflake to an external Python environment, performing K-means clustering using scikit-learn, and then importing the cluster assignments back into Snowflake as a new table. This approach involves significant data egress and potential security risks.
- B. Using Snowflake's Snowpark DataFrame API with a Python UDF to preprocess the data and execute the K-means algorithm within the Snowflake environment. This approach allows for scalable processing within Snowflake's compute resources with data kept securely within the governance boundaries.
- C. Employing only Snowflake's SQL capabilities to perform approximate nearest neighbor searches without implementing the full K-means algorithm. This compromises the accuracy and effectiveness of the clustering results.
- D. Using a Snowflake User-Defined Function (UDF) written in Python that leverages the scikit-learn library within the UDF to perform K-means clustering directly on the data within Snowflake. Ensure the UDF is called with appropriate resource allocation (WAREHOUSE SIZE) and security context.
- E. Implementing K-means clustering using SQL queries with iterative JOINs and aggregations to calculate centroids and assign data points to clusters. This approach is computationally expensive and not recommended for large datasets. Moreover, security considerations are minimal.

正解：B

解説：
Snowpark and Python UDFs provide a way to execute code within the Snowflake environment, leveraging its compute resources and keeping data within Snowflake's security and governance boundaries. This avoids data egress and is more efficient than exporting data or attempting to implement K-means directly in SQL. While B is potentially viable, D leveraging DataFrames provides further optimization. The other options are either inefficient or insecure.

質問 # 229
You are working with a Snowflake table named 'CUSTOMER DATA' containing customer information, including a 'PHONE NUMBER' column. Due to data entry errors, some phone numbers are stored as NULL, while others are present but in various inconsistent formats (e.g., with or without hyphens, parentheses, or country codes). You want to standardize the 'PHONE NUMBER column and replace missing values using Snowpark for Python. You have already created a Snowpark DataFrame called 'customer df representing the 'CUSTOMER DATA' table. Which of the following approaches, used in combination, would be MOST efficient and reliable for both cleaning the existing data and handling future data ingestion, given the need for scalability?

- A. Use a UDF (User-Defined Function) written in Python that formats the phone numbers based on a regular expression and applies it to the DataFrame using For NULL values, replace them with a default value of 'UNKNOWN'.
- B. Leverage Snowflake's data masking policies to mask any invalid phone number and create a view that replaces NULL values with 'UNKNOWN'. This approach doesn't correct existing data but hides the issue.

- C. Create a Snowflake Stored Procedure in SQL that uses regular expressions and 'CASE statements to format the "PHONE_NUMBER column and replace NULL values. Call this stored procedure from a Snowpark Python script.
- D. Use a series of and methods on the Snowpark DataFrame to handle NULL values and different phone number formats directly within the DataFrame operations.
- E. Create a Snowflake Pipe with a COPY INTO statement and a transformation that uses a SQL function within the COPY INTO statement to format the phone numbers and replace NULL values during data loading. Also, implement a Python UDF for correcting already existing data.

正解：A、E

解説：
Options A and E provide the most robust and scalable solutions. A UDF offers flexibility and reusability for data cleaning within Snowpark (Option A). Option E leverages Snowflake's data loading capabilities to clean data during ingestion and adds a UDF for cleaning existing data providing a comprehensive approach. Using a UDF written in Python and used within Snowpark leverages the power of Python's regular expression capabilities and the distributed processing of Snowpark. Handling data transformations during ingestion with Snowflake's built- in COPY INTO with transformation is highly efficient. Option B is less scalable and maintainable for complex formatting. Option C is viable but executing SQL stored procedures from Snowpark Python loses some of the advantages of Snowpark. Option D addresses data masking not data transformation.

質問 # 230
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DSA-C03コンポーネント: https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/DSA-C03-mondaishu

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権威のあるDSA-C03過去問題 & 合格スムーズDSA-C03コンポーネント | 大人気DSA-C03学習体験談

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また、Snowflake DSA-C03信頼できる試験ガイドの多くのコピーを印刷して、他の人と共有することもできます。

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