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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q169-Q174):

NEW QUESTION # 169
A data scientist is tasked with identifying customer segments for a new marketing campaign using transaction data stored in Snowflake. The transaction data includes features like transaction amount, frequency, recency, and product category. Which unsupervised learning algorithm would be MOST appropriate for this task, considering scalability and Snowflake's data processing capabilities, and what preprocessing steps are crucial before applying the algorithm?

- A. K-Means clustering, after applying min-max scaling to numerical features and converting categorical features to numerical representation. The optimal 'k' (number of clusters) should be determined using the elbow method or silhouette analysis.
- B. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) followed by K-Means. This reduces dimensionality and then clusters, improving the visualization of the cluster.
- C. DBSCAN, using raw data without any scaling or encoding. The algorithm's density-based nature will automatically handle the varying scales of the features.
- D. Hierarchical clustering, using the complete linkage method and Euclidean distance. No preprocessing is necessary, as hierarchical clustering can handle raw data.
- E. K-Means clustering, after standardizing numerical features (transaction amount, frequency, recency) and using one-hot encoding for product category. This is highly scalable within Snowflake using UDFs and SQL.

Answer: A

Explanation:
K-Means clustering is a suitable algorithm for customer segmentation due to its scalability and efficiency. Min-max scaling is important to ensure that features with larger ranges don't dominate the distance calculations. Converting categorical features to numerical representation (e.g., one-hot encoding) is also essential for K-Means. The elbow method or silhouette analysis helps determine the optimal number of clusters. Options A, B, C, and D have flaws related to scaling requirements, algorithm suitability for large datasets, or lack of pre-processing.

NEW QUESTION # 170
You are using Snowflake Cortex to analyze customer reviews. You have created a vector embedding for each review using a UDF that calls a remote LLM inference endpoint. Now you need to perform a similarity search to identify reviews that are similar to a given query review. Which of the following SQL queries leveraging vector functions in Snowflake is the MOST efficient and appropriate way to achieve this, assuming the 'REVIEW EMBEDDINGS' table has columns 'review_id' and 'embedding' (a VECTOR column) and query_embedding' is a pre-computed vector embedding?

```
○ SELECT review_id FROM REVIEW_EMBEDDINGS ORDER BY embedding <=> query_embedding LIMIT 10;
○ SELECT review_id FROM REVIEW_EMBEDDINGS WHERE ARRAY_CONTAINS(embedding, query_embedding) LIMIT 10;
○ SELECT review_id FROM REVIEW_EMBEDDINGS QUALIFY ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY VECTOR_COSINE_SIMILARITY(embedding, query_embedding) DESC) <= 10;
○ SELECT review_id FROM REVIEW_EMBEDDINGS WHERE VECTOR_L2_DISTANCE(embedding, query_embedding) < 0.5 LIMIT 10;
○ SELECT review_id FROM REVIEW_EMBEDDINGS ORDER BY VECTOR_INNER_PRODUCT(embedding, query_embedding) DESC LIMIT 10;
```

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
The most efficient and accurate way to perform a similarity search with vector embeddings is using ordered in descending order because inner product is the fastest of the vector functions and still gets the vector similarity score. The operator performs an exact

match which doesn't consider vector similarity (A). is for array data, not vectors (B). 'QUALIFY' and 'VECTOR COSINE SIMILARITY works but isn't optimal (C), and L2 distance require some value/threshold to compare. 'ORDER BY ... LIMIT is efficient with the inner product, it's very fast (E).

NEW QUESTION # 171
You are tasked with building a machine learning pipeline in Snowpark Python to predict customer lifetime value (CLTV). You need to access and manipulate data residing in multiple Snowflake tables and views, including customer demographics, purchase history, and website activity. To improve code readability and maintainability, you decide to encapsulate data access and transformation logic within a Snowpark Stored Procedure. Given the following Python code snippet representing a simplified version of your stored procedure:

- A. The 'session.table('CUSTOMER DEMOGRAPHICS')' method creates a local Pandas DataFrame containing a copy of the data from the 'CUSTOMER DEMOGRAPHICS' table.
- B. The 'session.sql('SELECT FROM PURCHASE line executes a SQL query against the Snowflake database and returns the results as a list of Row objects.
- C. The 'snowflake.snowpark.context.get_active_session()' function retrieves the active Snowpark session object, enabling interaction with the Snowflake database from within the stored procedure.
- D. The replace=True, packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python', 'pandas', decorator registers the Python function as a Snowpark Stored Procedure, allowing it to be called from SQL.
- E. The 'session.write_pandas(df, table_name='CLTV PREDICTIONS', auto_create_table=Truey function writes the Pandas DataFrame 'df containing the CLTV predictions directly to a new Snowflake table named , automatically creating the table if it does not exist.

Answer: B,C,D,E

Explanation:
Option A is correct because is the standard method for accessing the active Snowpark session within a stored procedure. Option C is correct as the gsproc' decorator is required to register the function as a Snowpark Stored Procedure, specifying necessary packages. Option D correctly explains how to execute SQL queries using the session object and retrieve results. Option E accurately describes the function's ability to write a Pandas DataFrame to a Snowflake table and create it if it doesn't exist. Option B is incorrect because returns a Snowpark DataFrame, not a Pandas DataFrame. A Snowpark DataFrame is a lazily evaluated representation of the data, while a Pandas DataFrame is an in-memory copy.

NEW QUESTION # 172
You are tasked with analyzing the 'transaction amounts' column in the 'sales data' table to understand its variability across different geographical regions. You need to calculate the variance of transaction amounts for each region. However, some regions have very few transactions, which can skew the variance calculation. Which of the following SQL statements correctly calculates the variance for each region, excluding regions with fewer than 10 transactions, using Snowflake's native statistical functions?

```
○ SELECT region, VARIANCE(transaction_amounts) FROM sales_data GROUP BY region HAVING COUNT( ) >= 10;
○ SELECT region, VAR_POP(transaction_amounts) FROM sales_data WHERE COUNT( ) >= 10 GROUP BY region;
○ SELECT region, VARIANCE(transaction_amounts) FROM sales_data WHERE COUNT( ) >= 10 GROUP BY region;
○ SELECT region, VAR_SAMP(transaction_amounts) FROM sales_data GROUP BY region HAVING COUNT( ) >= 10;
○ SELECT region, VAR_POP(transaction_amounts) FROM sales_data GROUP BY region HAVING COUNT( ) >= 10;
```

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. VAR_SAMP calculates the sample variance, which is appropriate for estimating the population variance from a sample. The HAVING clause correctly filters out regions with fewer than 10 transactions after the grouping is done. Option A is incorrect because it calculates the population variance. Option B and C are incorrect because the WHERE clause is applied

before grouping, so cannot be directly used to filter groups based on size. Option E calculates the population variance, but this is also acceptable, depending on the scenario, where we need population variance rather than sample variance.

NEW QUESTION # 173
A data science team is using Snowpark ML to train a classification model. They want to log model metadata (e.g., training parameters, evaluation metrics) and artifacts (e.g., the serialized model file) for reproducibility and model governance purposes. Which of the following approaches is the most appropriate for integrating model logging and artifact management within the Snowpark ML workflow, minimizing operational overhead?

- A. Use a custom Python function to manually write model metadata to a Snowflake table and store the model file in a Snowflake stage.
- B. Leverage the MLflow integration within Snowpark, utilizing its ability to track experiments, log parameters and metrics, and store model artifacts directly within Snowflake stages or external storage.
- C. Employ a separate, external model management platform (e.g., Databricks MLflow, SageMaker Model Registry) and configure Snowpark to interact with it via API calls during model training and deployment.
- D. Only track basic model performance metrics in a Snowflake table and rely on code versioning (e.g., Git) for model artifact management.
- E. Serialize the model object to a string and store it as a VARIANT column in a Snowflake table, alongside the model metadata.

Answer: B

Explanation:
MLflow integration (B) within Snowpark provides a streamlined and integrated solution for model logging and artifact management, minimizing operational overhead by directly tracking experiments, logging parameters/metrics, and storing artifacts within Snowflake stages or external storage. Other options involve more manual work or introduce dependencies on external platforms, increasing complexity and management overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 174
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