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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q229-Q234):

NEW QUESTION # 229

You're developing a model to predict customer churn using Snowflake. Your dataset is large and continuously growing. You need to implement partitioning strategies to optimize model training and inference performance. You consider the following partitioning strategies: 1. Partitioning by 'customer segment' (e.g., 'High-Value', 'Medium-Value', 'Low-Value'). 2. Partitioning by 'signup_date' (e.g., monthly partitions). 3. Partitioning by 'region' (e.g., 'North America', 'Europe', 'Asia'). Which of the following statements accurately describe the potential benefits and drawbacks of these partitioning strategies within a Snowflake environment, specifically in the context of model training and inference?

- A. Partitioning by 'customer segment' is beneficial if churn patterns are significantly different across segments, allowing for training separate models for each segment. However, if any segment has very few churned customers, it may lead to overfitting or unreliable models for that segment.
- B. Using clustering in Snowflake on top of partitioning will always improve query performance significantly and reduce

compute costs irrespective of query patterns.

- C. Implementing partitioning requires modifying existing data loading pipelines and may introduce additional overhead in data management. If the cost of partitioning outweighs the performance gains, it's better to rely on Snowflake's built-in micro-partitioning alone. Also, data skew in partition keys is a major concern.
- D. Partitioning by 'signup_date' is ideal for capturing temporal dependencies in churn behavior and allows for easy retraining of models with the latest data. It also naturally aligns with a walk-forward validation approach. However, it might not be effective if churn drivers are independent of signup date.
- E. Partitioning by 'region' is useful if churn is heavily influenced by geographic factors (e.g., local market conditions). It can improve query performance during both training and inference when filtering by region. However, it can create data silos, making it difficult to build a global churn model that considers interactions across regions. Furthermore, the 'region' column must have low cardinality.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:

Options A, B, C and E are correct because: A: Correctly identifies the benefits (segment-specific models) and drawbacks (overfitting on small segments) of partitioning by 'customer_segment'. B: Accurately describes the advantages (temporal patterns, walk-forward validation) and limitations (independence from signup date) of partitioning by 'signup_date'. C: Properly explains the use case (geographic influence), performance benefits (filtering), and potential drawbacks (data silos) of partitioning by 'region'. E: Correctly highlights the implementation overhead and potential skew issues associated with partitioning. Option D is incorrect because Clustering on top of partitioning is not always guaranteed performance improvements without assessing underlying query patterns. Snowflake automatically partitions data into micro-partitions, so additional clustering might not always result in significant performance improvements.

NEW QUESTION # 230

You are using Snowflake ML to train a binary classification model. After training, you need to evaluate the model's performance. Which of the following metrics are most appropriate to evaluate your trained model, and how do they differ in their interpretation, especially when dealing with imbalanced datasets?

- A. Confusion Matrix: A table that describes the performance of a classification model by showing the counts of true positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative predictions. This isn't a metric but representation of the metrics.
- B. Precision, Recall, F1-score, AUC-ROC, and Log Loss: Precision focuses on the accuracy of positive predictions; Recall focuses on the completeness of positive predictions; F1-score balances Precision and Recall; AUC-ROC evaluates the separability of classes and Log Loss quantifies the accuracy of probabilities, especially valuable for imbalanced datasets because they provide a more nuanced view of performance than accuracy alone.
- C. Mean Squared Error (MSE): The average squared difference between the predicted and actual values. R-squared: Represents the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that is predictable from the independent variables. These are great for regression tasks.
- D. AUC-ROC: Measures the ability of the model to distinguish between classes. It is less sensitive to class imbalance than accuracy. Log Loss: Measures the performance of a classification model where the prediction input is a probability value between 0 and 1.
- E. Accuracy: It measures the overall correctness of the model. Precision: It measures the proportion of positive identifications that were actually correct. Recall: It measures the proportion of actual positives that were identified correctly. F1-score: It is the harmonic mean of precision and recall.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option E correctly identifies the most appropriate metrics (Precision, Recall, F1-score, AUC-ROC, and Log Loss) for evaluating a binary classification model, especially in the context of imbalanced datasets. It also correctly describes the focus of each metric. Accuracy can be misleading with imbalanced datasets. MSE and R-squared are for regression problems (Option B). Confusion Matrix is a table, and Options D, contains incorrect statement.

NEW QUESTION # 231

A data science team is developing a churn prediction model using Snowpark Python. They have a feature engineering pipeline defined as a series of User Defined Functions (UDFs) that transform raw customer data stored in a Snowflake table named 'CUSTOMER_DATA'. Due to the volume of data (billions of rows), they need to optimize UDF execution for performance. Which of the following strategies, when applied individually or in combination, will MOST effectively improve the performance of these UDFs within Snowpark?

- A. Using temporary tables to store intermediate results calculated by the UDFs instead of directly writing to the target table.
- B. Converting Python UDFs to Java UDFs, compiling the Java code, and deploying as a JAR file in Snowflake. Using a larger warehouse size is always the best first option.
- C. Leveraging external functions that call an API endpoint hosted on a cloud provider to perform data transformation. The API endpoint should utilize a serverless architecture.
- **D. Repartitioning the DataFrame by a key that distributes data evenly across nodes before applying the UDFs, using the method and minimizing data shuffling.**
- **E. Utilizing vectorized UDFs with NumPy data types wherever possible and carefully tuning batch sizes. Ensure that the input data is already sorted before passing to the UDF.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Vectorized UDFs (B) are optimized for performance by processing data in batches, significantly reducing the overhead associated with individual row processing. Repartitioning (E) ensures data is evenly distributed across nodes, allowing for parallel execution of UDFs and reducing skew, which can lead to performance bottlenecks. Java UDFs while faster than unoptimized Python UDFs, require extra work and maintenance, while vectorized UDFs are a more straight forward solution within Snowpark Python. Using temporary tables (D) could add overhead rather than reducing it. Using External functions (C) is a complex solution for what can be handled natively.

NEW QUESTION # 232

You are building a machine learning pipeline that uses data stored in Snowflake. You want to connect a Jupyter Notebook running on your local machine to Snowflake using Snowpark. You need to securely authenticate to Snowflake and ensure that you are using a dedicated compute resource for your Snowpark session. Which of the following approaches is the MOST secure and efficient way to achieve this?

- A. Use the Snowflake Python connector with username and password and execute SQL commands to create a Snowpark DataFrame.
- **B. Use key pair authentication to connect to Snowflake, storing the private key securely on your local machine. Specify a dedicated virtual warehouse during session creation.**
- C. Configure OAuth authentication for your Snowflake account and use the OAuth token to establish a Snowpark session with a dedicated virtual warehouse.
- D. Store your Snowflake username and password directly in the Jupyter Notebook and create a Snowpark session using these credentials and the default Snowflake warehouse.
- E. Hardcode a role with 'ACCOUNTADMIN' privileges in your Jupyter Notebook using username and password.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option D is the most secure. Key pair authentication is more secure than username/password. Specifying a dedicated virtual warehouse ensures dedicated compute. Option A is highly insecure. Option B doesn't directly create a Snowpark session. Option C, while using OAuth, requires proper setup and key pair provides more control. Option E is highly insecure and grants excessive privileges.

NEW QUESTION # 233

You are building an automated model retraining pipeline for a sales forecasting model in Snowflake using Snowflake Tasks and Stored Procedures. After retraining, you want to validate the new model against a champion model already deployed. You need to define a validation strategy using the following models: champion model deployed as UDF 'FORECAST UDF', and contender model deployed as UDF 'FORECAST UDF NEW'. Given the following objectives: (1) Minimal impact on production latency, (2) Ability to compare predictions on a large volume of real-time data, (3) A statistically sound comparison metric. Which of the following SQL statements best represents how to efficiently compare the forecasts of the two models on a sample dataset and calculate the Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) to validate the new model?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option E is the best approach. It samples the data using 'SAMPLE BERNOULLI(10)' for minimal impact on production. Then, it calculates both the challenger RMSE (new model) and the champion RMSE on this sample data. This provides a direct comparison of the model performance against actual sales and also allows to minimize runtime to compute this metric compared to option C which computes a difference without evaluating if the new model has a better score. Sampling helps with minimal impact while comparison metric in this case needs the actual_sales column. This provides a statistically relevant comparison within Snowflake, minimizing external processing. Option A does not compare the model to the ground truth (actual sales). Option B only compares the challenger and champion models' predictions against each other on a small, limited dataset (1000 records), which may not be representative. Option C calculates the RMSE difference directly and has a SAMPLE size of 1, which is unlikely to reflect the reality and Option D filters based on RMSE, which makes the approach bias and makes it harder to evaluate if the RMSE is statistically significant.

NEW QUESTION # 234

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