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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91
You are building a predictive model on customer churn using Snowflake data'. You observe that the distribution of 'TIME SINCE

LAST PURCHASE' is heavily left-skewed. Which of the following strategies would be MOST appropriate to handle this skewness before feeding the data into a linear regression model to improve its performance? (Select TWO)

- A. Apply a logarithmic transformation to the 'TIME SINCE LAST PURCHASE' column.
- B. Standardize the 'TIME_SINCE_LAST_PURCHASE' column using Z-score normalization.
- C. Use a winsorization technique to cap extreme values in the 'TIME SINCE LAST PURCHASE' column at a predefined percentile (e.g., 99th percentile).
- D. Remove all records with 'TIME SINCE LAST PURCHASE' values below the mean.
- E. Apply a square root transformation to the 'TIME_SINCE_LAST_PURCHASE' column.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
For left-skewed data, a square root transformation (Option B) can help reduce the impact of smaller values and bring the distribution closer to normal. Winsorization (Option C) can mitigate the influence of extreme values on the left tail of the distribution, making the data more suitable for linear regression. Logarithmic transformation is more suitable for right-skewed data (Option A). Z-score normalization (Option D) centers the data around zero but doesn't change the skewness. Removing records below the mean (Option E) is generally not a good practice as it can introduce bias and lose valuable information.

NEW QUESTION # 92
You are training a Gradient Boosting model within Snowflake using Snowpark Python to predict customer churn. You are using the Hyperopt library for hyperparameter tuning. You want to use the function to find the best hyperparameters. You have defined your objective function, , and the search space, Which of the following is the MOST efficient and correct way to call the function within a Snowpark Python UDF to ensure the Hyperopt trials data is effectively managed and accessible for further analysis within Snowflake?

) `fmin(objective, space, algo=tpe.suggest, max_evals=100)`. This directly executes within the UDF without needing external table or stage considerations.

) `trials = Trials(); best = fmin(objective, space, algo=tpe.suggest, max_evals=100, trials=trials);` `ession.createDataFrame(trials.results).write.save_as_table('HYPEROPT_TRIALS')`. This creates Trials object, runs fmin, and then attempts to save the trials esults to a table.

) `from hyperopt import STATUS_OK; def objective(params): # Define the objective function here, ensure it returns a dictionary with 'loss' and status' keys; return {'loss': loss_value, 'status': STATUS_OK}; trials = Trials(); best = fmin(objective, space, algo=tpe.suggest, max_evals=100, rials=trials); session.createDataFrame(trials.trials).write.save_as_table('HYPEROPT_TRIALS'); return best`. This creates a Trials object, runs fmin, saves he Trials object (after processing) to a Snowflake table and handles the objective function's requirements.

) `trials = Trials(); best = fmin(objective, space, algo=tpe.suggest, max_evals=100, trials=trials, rstate=np.random.RandomState(seed=42));` `ession.createDataFrame(trials.trials).write.save_as_table('HYPEROPT_TRIALS'); return best`. This creates a Trials object, runs fmin with a fixed random tate for reproducibility, and saves the raw trials data to a table.

) `trials = SparkTrials(parallelism=4); best = fmin(objective, space, algo=tpe.suggest, max_evals=100, trials=trials);` This uses SparkTrials for paralle xecution without directly saving to Snowflake

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option D is the most complete. It correctly uses 'Trials' to store results, ensures reproducibility with 'rstate' (important for controlled experiments), and demonstrates the correct way to save the trials to a Snowflake table using session.createDataFrame(trials.trials).write.save_as_table('HYPEROPT TRIALS')'. Option C also attempts to save results but saves 'trials.trials', not 'trials.results'. 'trials.trials' contains more detailed information for the hyperopt run. Reproducibility is also not ensured, which makes Option D slightly preferable. SparkTrials is only used for Spark not Snowflake, thus eliminating Option E. Option A does not store the output, and Option B saves 'trials.results' but lacks reproducibility and only processes 'trials.results'.

NEW QUESTION # 93
You are tasked with deploying a fraud detection model in Snowflake using the Model Registry. The model is trained on a dataset that is updated daily. You need to ensure that your deployed model uses the latest approved version and that you can easily roll back to a previous version if any issues arise. Which of the following approaches would provide the most robust and maintainable solution for model versioning and deployment, considering minimal downtime during updates and rollback?

- A. Store all model versions within a single model registry entry without versioning, overwriting the existing file with each new training run.
- B. Register each new model version in the Snowflake Model Registry and promote the desired version to 'PRODUCTION' stage. Update a single UDF that dynamically fetches the model based on the 'PRODUCTION' stage metadata.
- C. Create multiple Snowflake UDFs, each corresponding to a different model version. Manually switch the active UDF by updating application code when a new model is deployed.
- D. Deploy a new Snowflake UDF referencing the model file directly in cloud storage every time the model is retrained. Rely on cloud storage versioning for rollback.
- E. Use Snowflake Tasks to periodically refresh a table containing the latest model weights. The UDF directly queries this table for predictions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B provides the most robust and maintainable solution. Registering each model version in the Snowflake Model Registry allows for easy tracking and rollback. Promoting the desired version to 'PRODUCTION' and dynamically fetching the model in a UDF based on this metadata ensures minimal downtime during updates and rollbacks. Option A relies on cloud storage versioning, which is less integrated with Snowflake's metadata management. Option C requires manual UDF switching, which is error-prone. Option D doesn't utilize the Model Registry effectively. Option E eliminates the benefits of version control.

NEW QUESTION # 94
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 '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.
- B. Using clustering in Snowflake on top of partitioning will always improve query performance significantly and reduce compute costs irrespective of query patterns.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.

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 paritioning is not always guranteed 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 # 95
You are investigating website session durations stored in a Snowflake table named 'WEB SESSIONS. You suspect that bot traffic is artificially inflating the average session duration. You have the following session durations (in seconds) in the 'SESSION

DURATION' column: [10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 1000]. Given this data and the context of bot traffic, which measure of central tendency is MOST robust to the influence of the outlier (1000) in this dataset? Assuming you already have table and dataframe created for this analysis. (Choose ONE)

- A. Mode
- B. Trimmed mean (e.g. 10% trimmed)
- C. Geometric Mean
- D. Median
- E. Mean

Answer: D

Explanation:
The median is the most robust measure of central tendency in the presence of outliers. The mean is heavily influenced by extreme values. The mode is not guaranteed to be a stable measure. Geometric mean is also not robust. Trimmed mean can be useful, it's less robust compared to Median.

NEW QUESTION # 96
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