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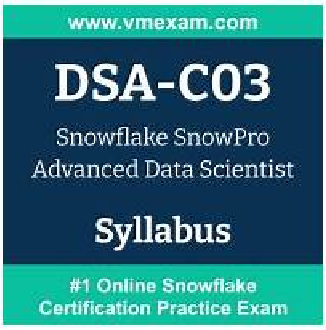

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q229-Q234):

NEW QUESTION # 229

Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding the 'Data Understanding' and 'Data Preparation' steps within the Machine Learning lifecycle, specifically concerning handling data directly within Snowflake for a large, complex dataset?

- A. Data Preparation in Snowflake can involve feature engineering using SQL functions, creating aggregated features with window functions, and handling missing values using 'NVL' or 'COALESCE. Furthermore, Snowpark Python provides richer data manipulation using DataFrame APIs directly on Snowflake data.
- B. During Data Preparation, you should always prioritize creating a single, wide table containing all possible features to simplify the modeling process.
- C. Data Preparation should always be performed outside of Snowflake using external tools to avoid impacting Snowflake performance.
- D. Data Understanding primarily involves identifying potential data quality issues like missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies, and Snowflake features like 'QUALIFY and 'APPROX TOP can aid in this process.
- E. The 'Data Understanding' step is unnecessary when working with data stored in Snowflake because Snowflake automatically validates and cleans the data during ingestion.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Data Understanding is crucial for identifying data quality issues using tools such as 'QUALIFY' and 'APPROX TOP Data Preparation within Snowflake using SQL and Snowpark Python enables efficient feature engineering and data cleaning. Option C is incorrect because Snowflake doesn't automatically validate and clean your data. Option D is incorrect as leveraging Snowflake's compute for data preparation alongside Snowpark can drastically increase speed. Option E is not desirable, feature selection is important, and feature stores help in organization.

NEW QUESTION # 230
You are tasked with automating the retraining of a Snowpark ML model based on the performance metrics of the deployed model. You have a table 'MODEL PERFORMANCE that stores daily metrics like accuracy, precision, and recall. You want to automatically trigger retraining when the accuracy drops below a certain threshold (e.g., 0.8). Which of the following approaches using Snowflake features and Snowpark ML is the MOST robust and cost-effective way to implement this automated retraining pipeline?

- A. Implement an external service (e.g., AWS Lambda or Azure Function) that periodically queries the "MODEL_PERFORMANCE table using the Snowflake Connector and triggers a Snowpark ML model training script via the Snowflake API.
- B. Create a Snowflake task that runs every hour, queries the 'MODEL_PERFORMANCE table, and triggers a Snowpark ML model training script if the accuracy threshold is breached. The training script will overwrite the existing model.
- C. Implement a Snowpark ML model training script that automatically retrains the model every day, regardless of the performance metrics. This script will overwrite the previous model.
- D. Create a Dynamic Table that depends on the 'MODEL PERFORMANCE table and materializes when the accuracy is below the threshold. This Dynamic Table refresh triggers a Snowpark ML model training stored procedure. This stored procedure saves the new model with a timestamp and updates a metadata table with the model's details.
- E. Use a Snowflake stream on the 'MODEL_PERFORMANCE table to detect changes in accuracy, and trigger a Snowpark ML model training function using a PIPE whenever the accuracy drops below the threshold.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option D is the most robust and cost-effective solution. Using a Dynamic Table ensures that retraining is triggered only when necessary (when accuracy drops below the threshold). The Dynamic Table's materialization event then kicks off a Snowpark ML model training stored procedure that automatically retrains the model. This stored procedure saves the new model with a timestamp and updates a metadata table, allowing for version control. This eliminates unnecessary retraining runs (cost savings) and provides full lineage of models. Option A can be wasteful as it retrains even if it's not required. Option B using Stream & Pipes doesn't trigger model re-training after data accuracy breach. Option C doesn't account for model performance leading to unnecessary retrains. Option E introduces external dependencies and complexity that are best avoided within the Snowflake ecosystem.

NEW QUESTION # 231
You are tasked with building a data pipeline using Snowpark Python to process customer feedback data stored in a Snowflake table called FEEDBACK DATA'. This table contains free-text feedback, and you need to clean and prepare this data for sentiment analysis. Specifically, you need to remove stop words, perform stemming, and handle missing values. Which of the following code

snippets and strategies, potentially used in conjunction, provide the most effective and performant solution for this task within the Snowpark environment?

- A. Leverage Snowflake's built-in string functions within SQL to remove common stop words based on a predefined list. Use a Snowpark DataFrame to execute this SQL transformation. For stemming, research and deploy a Java UDF implementing stemming algorithms, then chain it within a Snowpark transformation pipeline. Replace missing values with the string 'N/A' during the DataFrame construction using 'na.fill('N/A')'.
- B. Implement all data cleaning tasks within a single SQL stored procedure including removing stop words using REPLACE functions, stemming using a custom lookup table, and handling NULL values using COALESC Call this stored procedure from Snowpark for Python.
- C. Load the FEEDBACK DATA' table into a Pandas DataFrame using perform stop word removal and stemming using libraries like spacy or NLTK, handle missing values using Pandas' 'fillna()' method. Then, convert the cleaned Pandas DataFrame back into a Snowpark DataFrame. Use vectorization of text column in dataframe after above step
- D. Utilize Snowpark's 'call_function' with a Java UDF pre-loaded into Snowflake, which removes stop words and performs stemming with libraries like Lucene. Missing values can be handled with SQL's 'NVL' function during the initial data extraction into a Snowpark DataFrame.
- E. Use a Python UDF that utilizes the NLTK library to remove stop words and perform stemming on the feedback text. Handle missing values by replacing them with an empty string using the .fillna('')' method on the Snowpark DataFrame after applying the UDF.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Options B and C provide the most effective and performant solutions.Option B leverages a combination of SQL and Java UDF to efficiently handle different parts of the cleaning process. The use of Snowflake's built-in string functions for removing stop words in SQL is efficient for common stop words, and Java UDF provides a more flexible and potentially more efficient solution for stemming. DataFrame .na.fill' is the most appropriate way to fill the missing values during the DataFrame creation. Option C: Utilizes pre-loaded Java UDFs for word processing, combined with SQL's NVL for missing value handling, is a strategy to leverage different components of Snowflake for performance and efficiency.Option A: While Python UDFs are flexible, they can be less performant than SQL or Java UDFs, especially for large datasets. Loading entire dataframe is an anti pattern. Also using .fillna on the dataframe instead of on the dataframe construction will reduce the performance. Option D: Loading all data into pandas is a bad habit and might reduce the performance. Also vectorization is not appropriate for cleaning the data. Option E: Stored procedures can be performant, relying solely on nested REPLACE functions for stop word removal can be cumbersome, and difficult to maintain compared to other approaches.

NEW QUESTION # 232
You're working on a fraud detection system for an e-commerce platform. You have a table 'TRANSACTIONS with a 'TRANSACTION AMOUNT column. You want to bin the transaction amounts into several risk categories ('Low', 'Medium', 'High', 'Very High') using explicit boundaries. You want the bins to be inclusive of the lower boundary and exclusive of the upper boundary (e.g., [0, 100), [100, 500), etc.). Which of the following SQL statements using the 'WIDTH BUCKET function correctly bins the transaction amounts into these categories, assuming these boundaries: 0, 100, 500, 1000, and infinity, and assigns appropriate labels?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option E correctly uses with an array of bin boundaries (0, 100, 500, 1000). 'WIDTH_BUCKET returns the bucket number the value falls into. The CASE statement then assigns labels based on the bucket number. Other options either do not correctly use 'WIDTH_BUCKET with an array, use hardcoded values, or do not handle the 'Very High' category properly. Note that WIDTH BUCKET(value, array) is a Snowflake extension and is the preferred, and potentially most efficient, method for binning into distinct intervals with explicit boundaries. Option C is incorrect as it doesn't implement width_bucket function. Option A is correct as it handles very high transactions by including a maximum value , but the width is equal for all buckets.

NEW QUESTION # 233
You are a data scientist working for a retail company using Snowflake. You're building a linear regression model to predict sales based on advertising spend across various channels (TV, Radio, Newspaper). After initial EDA, you suspect multicollinearity among the independent variables. Which of the following Snowflake SQL statements or techniques are MOST appropriate for identifying and addressing multicollinearity BEFORE fitting the model? Choose two.

- A. Drop one of the independent variable randomly if they seem highly correlated.
- B. Implement Principal Component Analysis (PCA) using Snowpark Python to transform the independent variables into uncorrelated principal components and then select only the components explaining a certain percentage of the variance.
- C. Use ' on each independent variable to estimate its uniqueness. If uniqueness is low, multicollinearity is likely.
- D. Generate a correlation matrix of the independent variables using 'CORR aggregate function in Snowflake SQL and examine the correlation coefficients. Values close to +1 or -1 suggest high multicollinearity.
- E. Calculate the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for each independent variable using a user-defined function (UDF) in Snowflake that implements the VIF calculation based on R-squared values from auxiliary regressions. This requires fitting a linear regression for each independent variable against all others.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Multicollinearity can be identified by calculating the VIF for each independent variable. VIF is calculated by regressing each independent variable against all other independent variables and calculating 1/(1-RA2), where RA2 is the R-squared value from the regression. A high VIF suggests high multicollinearity. Correlation matrices generated with 'CORR can also reveal multicollinearity by showing pairwise correlations between independent variables. PCA using Snowpark is also a viable option, but less direct than VIF and correlation matrix analysis for identifying multicollinearity. APPROX_COUNT_DISTINCT is not directly related to identifying multicollinearity. Randomly dropping variables will also lead to data loss.

NEW QUESTION # 234
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