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## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

### NEW QUESTION # 11

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. 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.
- C. Use a series of and methods on the Snowpark DataFrame to handle NULL values and different phone number formats directly within the DataFrame operations.
- D. 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.

- E. 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.

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 12

You are developing a model to predict equipment failure in a factory using sensor data stored in Snowflake. The data is partitioned by 'EQUIPMENT ID' and 'TIMESTAMP'. After initial model training and cross-validation using the following code snippet:

You observe significant performance variations across different equipment groups when evaluating on out-of-sample data'. Which of the following strategies could you employ to address this issue within the Snowflake environment to improve the model's generalization ability across all equipment?

- A. Implement cross-validation at the partition level by splitting 'TRAINING\_DATA into train and test sets before creating the model, and then using the 'FIT' command to train on the train set and 'PREDICT' to evaluate on the test set, repeating for each partition.
- B. Create separate models per equipment ID. For each equipment ID, split data into training and testing data. For each equipment ID, use 'SYSTEM\$OPTIMIZE\_MODEL' to perform hyperparameter search individually. Train and Deploy the model at equipment ID Level.
- C. Implement a hyperparameter search using 'SYSTEM\$OPTIMIZE\_MODEL' with a wider range of parameters for each 'EQUIPMENT\_ID' individually, creating a separate model for each 'EQUIPMENT\_ID'.
- D. Increase the overall size of the 'TRAINING\_DATA' to include more historical data for all equipment, assuming this will balance the representation of each 'EQUIPMENT\_ID'.
- E. Retrain the model with additional feature engineering to create interaction terms between 'EQUIPMENT\_ID' and other relevant sensor features to capture equipment-specific patterns. For instance, you can one-hot encode and add to model and include in 'INPUT\_DATA'.

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

Options C and E are the most effective strategies. Option C (Feature Engineering): By creating interaction terms between 'EQUIPMENT\_ID' and other sensor features, the model can learn equipment-specific patterns. This enables the model to account for the unique characteristics of each equipment group, improving its ability to generalize across all equipment. For example, the optimal temperature threshold for triggering a failure might differ significantly between 'EQUIPMENT\_ID' groups, and this can be captured using interaction terms. Option E (Separate models per Equipment ID): Hyperparameter tuning and training separate models per equipment ID enables you to optimize and customize the model specific to each equipment ID. The downside is that we need to create and manage more models. Options A and D are less effective or may have limitations: Option A (Increase Training Data Size): While increasing the training data size can sometimes improve model performance, it doesn't guarantee that the model will learn to differentiate between the equipment groups effectively, especially if some groups have significantly different data characteristics. This can also consume a lot of resources unnecessarily. Option D (Custom cross Validation): While it's valid, it is difficult to implement and the built-in Snowflake cross validation features is much more performant and easier to use.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

You are tasked with performing data profiling on a large customer dataset in Snowflake to identify potential issues with data quality and discover initial patterns. The dataset contains personally identifiable information (PII). Which of the following Snowpark and SQL techniques would be most appropriate to perform this task while minimizing the risk of exposing sensitive data during the exploratory data analysis phase?

- A. Apply differential privacy techniques using Snowpark to add noise to the summary statistics generated from the customer data, masking the individual contributions of each customer while revealing overall trends.

- B. Export the entire customer dataset to an external data lake for exploratory analysis using Spark and Python. Apply data masking in Spark before analysis.
- C. Directly query the raw customer data using SQL and Snowpark, computing descriptive statistics like mean, median, and standard deviation for all numeric columns and frequency counts for categorical columns. Store the results in a temporary table for further analysis.
- **D. Create a masked view of the customer data using Snowflake's dynamic data masking features. This view masks sensitive PII columns while allowing you to compute aggregate statistics and identify patterns using SQL and Snowpark functions. Columns like 'email' are masked using and columns like are masked using .**
- E. Utilize Snowpark to create a sampled dataset (e.g., 1% of the original data) and perform all exploratory data analysis on the sample to reduce the data volume and potential exposure of PII.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

Options C and D provide the most secure and effective ways to perform exploratory data analysis while protecting PII. Differential privacy (C) ensures that aggregate statistics do not reveal too much information about individuals. Masked views (D) prevent direct access to sensitive data, replacing it with masked values during the analysis. A is dangerous because it exposes the raw data. B while reduces the volume, still exposes raw data. E is risky because it involves exporting sensitive data outside of Snowflake.

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

A data scientist is building a linear regression model in Snowflake to predict customer churn based on structured data stored in a table named 'CUSTOMER DATA'. The table includes features like 'CUSTOMER D', 'AGE', 'TENURE MONTHS', 'NUM PRODUCTS', and 'AVG MONTHLY SPEND'. The target variable is 'CHURNED' (1 for churned, 0 for active). After building the model, the data scientist wants to evaluate its performance using Mean Squared Error (MSE) on a held-out test set. Which of the following SQL queries, executed within Snowflake's stored procedure framework, is the MOST efficient and accurate way to calculate the MSE for the linear regression model predictions against the actual 'CHURNED' values in the 'CUSTOMER DATA TEST' table, assuming the linear regression model is named 'churn\_model' and the predicted values are generated by the MODEL APPLY() function?

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option D is the most efficient and accurate because it uses a single SQL query to calculate the MSE directly. It avoids using cursors or procedural logic, which are less performant in Snowflake. It uses SUM to calculate the sum of squared errors and COUNT() to get the total number of records, then divides to obtain the average (MSE). Option B calculates the average of power, that is wrong mathematical operation, Option A is correct from mathematical point but slow because of cursor and not following Snowflake best practices, option C is using JavaScript which is also valid, but Snowflake recommends to use SQL when possible for performance, and option E is using external python for model calculation, that not best for this scenarios.

#### NEW QUESTION # 15

You are developing a data transformation pipeline in Python that reads data from Snowflake, performs complex operations using Pandas DataFrames, and writes the transformed data back to Snowflake. You've implemented a function, 'transform\_data(df)', which processes a Pandas DataFrame. You want to leverage Snowflake's compute resources for the DataFrame operations as much as possible, even for intermediate transformations before loading the final result. Which of the following strategies could you employ to optimize this process, assuming you have a configured Snowflake connection "conn"?

- **A. Use Snowpark Python DataFrame API to perform the transformation directly on Snowflake's compute and then load results into the same table. Call 'df\_snowpark = session.create\_dataframe(df)'.**
- B. Read the entire Snowflake table into a single Pandas DataFrame, apply, and then write the entire transformed DataFrame back to Snowflake.
- C. Use 'snowflake.connector.pandas\_tools.write\_pandas(conn, df, table\_name, auto\_create\_table=True)' to write the transformed DataFrame to Snowflake and let Snowflake handle the transformations using SQL.
- D. Chunk the Snowflake table into smaller DataFrames using 'fetchmany()', apply to each chunk, and then append each

transformed chunk to a Snowflake table using multiple INSERT statements. Call columns=[col[0] for col in cur.description])'

- E. Create a series of Snowflake UDFs that perform the individual transformations within Snowflake, load the data into Pandas DataFrames, apply UDFs on these DataFrames, and use to upload to Snowflake.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Snowpark for Python is specifically designed to push down DataFrame operations to the Snowflake engine for execution. Option C directly leverages Snowflake's compute resources for DataFrame transformations by creating a Snowpark DataFrame. Option A is inefficient as it loads the entire dataset into memory and performs transformations locally. Option B directly only handles write function. Option D involves manual chunking and multiple INSERT statements, which is slow and inefficient. Option E is overly complex and doesn't fully utilize Snowflake's capabilities; Snowpark provides a more seamless and efficient way to express DataFrame transformations within Snowflake. Using Snowpark eliminates the need for data transfer between Python environment and Snowflake for intermediate transformations which is more efficient and scalable for Data Scientist (DSA-C03) Certification Exam Model Development.

## NEW QUESTION # 16

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