DSA-C03 Advanced Testing Engine - DSA-C03 Clearer Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION # 169
You are tasked with deploying a time series forecasting model within Snowflake using Snowpark Python. The model requires significant pre-processing and feature engineering steps that are computationally intensive. These steps include calculating rolling statistics, handling missing values with imputation, and applying various transformations. You aim to optimize the execution time of these pre- processing steps within the Snowpark environment. Which of the following techniques can significantly improve the performance of your data preparation pipeline?

- A. Utilize Snowpark's vectorized UDFs and DataFrame operations to leverage Snowflake's distributed computing capabilities.
- B. Force single-threaded execution by setting to avoid overhead associated with parallel processing.
- C. Convert the Snowpark DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame using and perform all pre-processing operations using Pandas

functions before loading the processed data back to Snowflake.

- D. Ensure that all data used is small enough to fit within the memory of the client machine running the Snowpark Python script, thus removing the need for distributed computing.
- E. Write the feature engineering logic directly in SQL and create a view. Use the Snowpark DataFrame API to query the view, avoiding Python code execution within Snowpark.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Vectorized UDFs and SQL Views are the key to optimizing data pre-processing. Options B and E are correct. B - Utilize Snowpark's vectorized UDFs and DataFrame operations: Snowpark is designed to push computation down to Snowflake's distributed compute engine. Vectorized UDFs allow you to execute Python code in a parallel and efficient manner directly within Snowflake. E - SQL View: Snowpark DataFrame API can query the view from SQL directly. Writing the data preparation logic in SQL leverages the snowflake's engine more effectively than Pandas or Python on a client machine. Options A, C, and D are generally incorrect: Option A is incorrect as it defeats the purpose of using Snowpark. Parallel execution is generally much faster. Option C is incorrect as moving data outside of snowflake is costly. Option D is incorrect. Snowpark is designed to manage a large scale of data.

NEW QUESTION # 170
You've built a model in Snowflake to predict house prices based on features like location, square footage, and number of bedrooms. After deploying the model, you want to ensure that the incoming data used for prediction is similar to the data the model was trained on. You decide to implement a data distribution comparison strategy. Consider these options and select all that apply:

- A. Use Snowflake's built-in statistics functions to compute quantiles (e.g., 25th, 50th, 75th percentiles) for each numerical feature. Compare these quantiles between the training and incoming datasets and set up alerts for significant deviations.
- B. Create a binary classification model in Snowflake that attempts to predict whether a given row of data comes from the training dataset or the incoming dataset. If the model achieves high accuracy, it indicates a significant difference in data distributions.
- C. Only focus on monitoring the target variable (house price) and assume that if the distribution of house prices remains stable, the input data distribution is also stable.
- D. Calculate the mean and standard deviation for each numerical feature in both the training and incoming datasets using Snowflake SQL. Create a Snowflake Alert that triggers if the difference in means or standard deviations exceeds a predefined threshold for any feature.
- E. Generate histograms for each numerical feature in both the training and incoming datasets using a Python UDF that leverages libraries like Pandas and Matplotlib. Visually compare the histograms to identify potential distribution shifts.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Options A, C, and E are all valid and effective strategies for comparing data distributions. Option A provides a simple and easily implementable approach using basic descriptive statistics. Option C is more robust than just mean and standard deviation, providing a more detailed comparison of the distributions. Option E utilizes a machine learning approach to quantify the difference in distributions, which can be very sensitive to subtle changes. Option B is helpful for visualizations but lacks an automated, quantifiable alert mechanism. Option D is flawed because the target variable's distribution can remain stable even if the input data distribution changes due to compensatory effects or other factors.

NEW QUESTION # 171
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. Use a series of and methods on the Snowpark DataFrame to handle NULL values and different phone number formats directly within the DataFrame operations.
- C. 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.

- D. 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.
- 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,D

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 # 172
A marketing analyst at 'NovaRetail' suspects that a new advertising campaign has increased the average purchase amount. They have historical purchase data in a Snowflake table called 'purchase_historf. To validate their hypothesis using the Central Limit Theorem (CLT), they perform the following steps: 1. Calculate the population mean (?) of purchase amounts from the historical data'. 2. Draw 500 random samples of size 50 from the table. 3. Calculate the sample mean (x?) for each sample. Which of the following steps are essential for correctly applying the Central Limit Theorem to perform a z-test to determine whether the new advertising campaign has significantly increased the average purchase amount?

- A. Verify that the sample size (n=50) is sufficiently large to approximate normality of the sample mean distribution based on the CLT. This implicitly assumes population size is significantly larger than the sample size.
- B. Calculate the standard deviation of the sample means and use it as an estimate for the standard error of the mean.
- C. Calculate the standard deviation of the population (?) from the historical data and estimate the standard error of the mean as ? / sqrt(50).
- D. Ensure that the samples are drawn independently and randomly.
- E. Check if the original population distribution (purchase amounts) is approximately normally distributed.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
The Central Limit Theorem (CLT) allows us to perform a z-test to determine whether the mean of a sample is significantly different from the population mean. The essential steps are: A: Calculate the standard deviation of the population (?) and estimate the standard error. This is necessary to calculate the z-statistic. C: Ensure that samples are drawn independently and randomly. This is a key assumption for the CLT to hold. D: This step uses the samples to estimate the standard error of the mean directly from the 500 calculated sample means. Both A and D are correct, and the analyst could choose either approach depending on the computational efficiency and availability of population data. If population standard deviation is known or easily calculated, that's preferred. However, an estimate from the standard deviation of the sampling distribution is also valid, especially when population standard deviation calculation is not feasible. E: The CLT is applicable only if the sample size is large enough. For many distributions, n=50 is sufficient. We assume replacement, such that population size N >> n.

NEW QUESTION # 173
You are a data scientist working with a large dataset of customer transactions stored in Snowflake. You need to identify potential fraud using statistical summaries. Which of the following approaches would be MOST effective in identifying unusual spending patterns, considering the need for scalability and performance within Snowflake?

- A. Implement a custom UDF (User-Defined Function) in Java to calculate the interquartile range (IQR) for each customer's transaction amounts and flag transactions as outliers if they are below QI - 1.5 IQR or above Q3 + 1.5 IQR.
- B. Export the entire dataset to a Python environment, use Pandas to calculate the average transaction amount and standard deviation for each customer, and then identify outliers based on a fixed threshold.
- C. Calculate the average transaction amount and standard deviation for each customer using window functions in SQL. Flag transactions that fall outside of 3 standard deviations from the customer's mean.
- D. Use Snowflake's native anomaly detection functions (if available, and configured for streaming) to detect anomalies based

on transaction amount and frequency, grouped by customer ID.

- E. Sample a subset of the data, calculate descriptive statistics using Snowpark Python and the 'describe()' function, and extrapolate these statistics to the entire dataset.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Options A and C are the most effective and scalable. A leverages Snowflake's SQL capabilities and window functions for in-database processing, making it efficient for large datasets. C utilizes Snowflake's native anomaly detection capabilities (if available and configured), providing a built-in solution. Option B is not scalable due to data export limitations. Option D might be valid but can be less performant than SQL window functions. Option E uses sampling, which might not accurately represent the entire dataset's outliers and could lead to inaccurate fraud detection.

NEW QUESTION # 174
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