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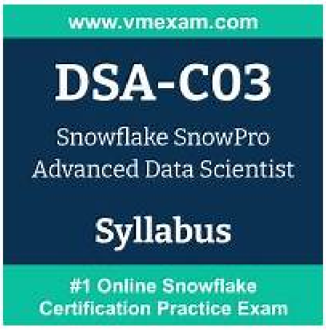

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q196-Q201):

NEW QUESTION # 196
You are working with a Snowflake table named 'CUSTOMER DATA' that contains personally identifiable information (PII), including customer names, email addresses, and phone numbers. Your team needs to perform exploratory data analysis on this data to understand customer demographics and behavior. However, you must ensure that the PII is protected and that only authorized

personnel can access the sensitive information. Which of the following strategies should you implement in Snowflake to achieve secure EDA?

- A. Create a copy of the 'CUSTOMER DATA table without the PII columns and grant 'SELECT' privileges on this copy to the data scientists. Use masking policies on the original table.
- B. Use transient tables to store the customer data after PII is obfuscated, drop the table and reload new data daily.
- C. Apply dynamic data masking to the entire 'CUSTOMER_DATA' table, masking all columns by default, and provide decryption keys only to authorized users.
- D. Grant 'SELECT privileges on the 'CUSTOMER DATA' table to all data scientists, and rely on them to avoid querying PII columns directly.
- E. Create a view on top of that excludes the PII columns (e.g., name, email, phone). Grant 'SELECT privileges on this view to data scientists. Also implement data masking policies on the 'CUSTOMER DATA' table for the PII columns and grant 'SELECT on the table to specific roles requiring access to the masked values.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Options B and E are both valid strategies. Option B provides a view with non-PII data, while using masking policies on the table. Option E creates a copy of the 'CUSTOMER_DATR table and leverages masking on original table. Option A is insecure. Option C while obfuscating the PII, will lead to data loss and will be costly to move the data. Option D isn't practical, it would overly restrict access.

NEW QUESTION # 197
You are working with a dataset in Snowflake containing customer reviews stored in a 'REVIEWS' table. The 'SENTIMENT SCORE column contains continuous values ranging from -1 (negative) to 1 (positive). You need to create a new column, 'SENTIMENT CATEGORY, based on the following rules: 'Negative': 'SENTIMENT SCORE < -0.5 'Neutral': -0.5 'SENTIMENT SCORE 0.5 'Positive': 'SENTIMENT SCORE > 0.5 You also want to binarize this 'SENTIMENT CATEGORY column into three separate columns: 'IS NEGATIVE, 'IS NEUTRAL', and 'IS POSITIVE. Which of the following SQL statements correctly implements both the categorization and subsequent binarization?

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

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Options B and E are correct. Option B correctly uses a CTE to first categorize the sentiment and then perform one-hot encoding using the ' IFF function. This approach is efficient and readable. Option E correctly categorizes and implements one-hot encoding using Boolean expressions and casting them to integers (0 or 1). Option A attempts to perform the one-hot encoding in the same SELECT statement as the categorization, which will result in error. Because it is referencing a column it just defined, so it wont find it. Option C is incorrect because it uses both WHEN SENTIMENT SCORE < -0.5 THEN 'Negative' and 'WHEN SENTIMENT SCORE BETWEEN -0.5 AND 0.5 THEN 'Neutral'' which could include duplicates. Option D is incorrect, because it includes 'ELSE 'Unknown'' that is not needed, as it should only be three rules.

NEW QUESTION # 198
You are tasked with identifying fraudulent transactions in a large financial dataset stored in Snowflake using unsupervised learning. The dataset contains features like transaction amount, merchant ID, location, time, and user ID. You decide to use a combination of clustering and anomaly detection techniques. Which of the following steps and techniques would be MOST effective in achieving this goal while leveraging Snowflake's capabilities and minimizing false positives?

- A. Implement an Isolation Forest algorithm directly in SQL using complex JOINs and window functions to identify anomalies based on transaction volume and velocity.
- B. Use only the 'transaction amount' feature and perform histogram-based anomaly detection in Snowflake SQL by identifying values outside of the common ranges, disregarding other potentially relevant information.
- C. Perform K-means clustering on the entire dataset using all available features, then flag any transaction that falls outside of any cluster as fraudulent. Ignore any feature selection or engineering to simplify the process.

- D. Use a Snowflake Python UDF to perform feature selection, apply a combination of K-means clustering and anomaly detection techniques like Isolation Forest or Local Outlier Factor (LOF), and then score each transaction based on its likelihood of being fraudulent. Tune parameters and use a hold-out validation set to minimize false positives, using a Snowpark DataFrame to retrieve the data.
- E. Apply Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for dimensionality reduction, then use DBSCAN clustering to identify dense regions of normal transactions and flag any transaction that is not within a dense region as potentially fraudulent. After, review the anomalous data points.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Option B leverages PCA for dimensionality reduction, improving clustering performance and reducing noise, followed by DBSCAN, which is effective at identifying outliers. Option D provides a comprehensive approach utilizing feature engineering, a combination of clustering and anomaly detection techniques implemented via Python UDF within Snowflake, and proper validation to minimize false positives. These approaches address data preprocessing, algorithm selection, and model evaluation for effective fraud detection. Option A lacks feature selection/engineering and may lead to poor clustering. Option C is inefficient and impractical. Option E is too simplistic and ignores crucial information.

NEW QUESTION # 199
You are deploying a machine learning model to Snowflake using a Python UDF. The model predicts customer churn based on a set of features. You need to handle missing values in the input data'. Which of the following methods is the MOST efficient and robust way to handle missing values within the UDF, assuming performance is critical and you don't want to modify the underlying data tables?

- A. Implement a custom imputation strategy using 'numpy.where' within the UDF, basing the imputation value on a weighted average of other features in the row.
- B. Raise an exception within the UDF when a missing value is encountered, forcing the calling application to handle the missing values.
- C. Pre-process the data in Snowflake using SQL queries to replace missing values with the mean for numerical features and the mode for categorical features before calling the UDF.
- D. Use within the UDF, replacing missing values with a global constant (e.g., 0) defined outside the UDF. This constant is pre-calculated based on the training dataset's missing value distribution.
- E. Use within the UDF to forward fill missing values. This assumes the data is ordered in a meaningful way, allowing for reasonable imputation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Pre-processing data in Snowflake with SQL for imputation offers several advantages. It allows leveraging Snowflake's compute resources for data preparation, rather than the UDF's limited resources. Handling missing values before the UDF call also simplifies the UDF code, making it more efficient and less prone to errors. Using 'fillna' within the UDF (options A, B, and C) can lead to performance bottlenecks and potential data leakage issues if not carefully managed. Raising an exception (option E) is not practical for production deployments where missing values are expected.

NEW QUESTION # 200
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 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- 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. 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.

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 # 201
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