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## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

### NEW QUESTION # 54

You're deploying a pre-trained model for fraud detection that's hosted as a serverless function on Google Cloud Functions. This

function requires two Snowflake tables: 'TRANSACTIONS' (containing transaction details) and 'CUSTOMER PROFILES' (containing customer information), to be joined and used as input for the model. The external function in Snowflake, 'DETECT FRAUD', should process batches of records efficiently. Which of the following approaches are most suitable for optimizing data transfer and processing between Snowflake and the Google Cloud Function?

- A. Use Snowflake's Java UDF functionality to directly connect to the Google Cloud Function's database, bypassing the need for an external function or data transfer through HTTP.
- B. Create a Snowflake pipe that automatically streams new transaction data to the Google Cloud Function whenever new records are inserted into the 'TRANSACTIONS' table, triggering the fraud detection model in real-time.
- **C. Utilize Snowflake's external functions feature to send batches of data from the joined 'TRANSACTIONS' and 'CUSTOMER PROFILES' tables to the 'DETECT\_FRAUD' function in a structured format (e.g., JSON) using HTTP requests. Implement proper error handling and retry mechanisms.**
- D. Within the 'DETECT\_FRAUD' function, execute SQL queries directly against Snowflake using the Snowflake JDBC driver to fetch the necessary data from the 'TRANSACTIONS' and 'CUSTOMER PROFILES' tables.
- E. Serialize the joined 'TRANSACTIONS' and 'CUSTOMER\_PROFILES' data into a large CSV file, store it in a cloud storage bucket, and then pass the URL of the CSV file to the 'DETECT\_FRAUD' function.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option D is the most appropriate. External functions are designed for this type of integration, allowing Snowflake to send batches of data to external services for processing. Using JSON provides a structured and efficient way to transfer the data. Option A is inefficient due to the overhead of writing and reading large files. Option B bypasses external functions which defeats the purpose of the question and also is not a standard integration pattern. Option C is not recommended as Snowflake is better at parallel processing. Option E would be appropriate for real-time streaming and fraud detection use case but involves much more setup than a single function invocation, so is a possible but not the most practical choice.

## NEW QUESTION # 55

You are building a machine learning model to predict loan defaults. You have a dataset in Snowflake with the following features: 'income' (annual income in USD), 'loan\_amount' (loan amount in USD), and 'credit\_score' (FICO score). You need to normalize these features before training your model. The data has outliers in both 'income' and 'loan\_amount', and 'credit\_score' has a roughly normal distribution but you still want to standardize it to have a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1. You want to perform these normalizations using only SQL in Snowflake (no UDFs). Which of the following SQL transformations are most suitable?

☐ Apply Min-Max scaling to all three features:

```
(income - MIN(income) OVER ()) / (MAX(income) OVER () - MIN(income) OVER ())
(loan_amount - MIN(loan_amount) OVER ()) / (MAX(loan_amount) OVER () - MIN(loan_amount) OVER ())
(credit_score - MIN(credit_score) OVER ()) / (MAX(credit_score) OVER () - MIN(credit_score) OVER ())
```

☐ Apply Z-score standardization to all three features:

```
(income - AVG(income) OVER ()) / STDDEV(income) OVER ()
(loan_amount - AVG(loan_amount) OVER ()) / STDDEV(loan_amount) OVER ()
(credit_score - AVG(credit_score) OVER ()) / STDDEV(credit_score) OVER ()
```

☐ Apply Robust Scaling to 'income' and 'loan\_amount' and Z-score standardization to 'credit\_score':

```
WITH Percentiles AS (
  SELECT
    APPROX_PERCENTILE(income, 0.25) AS income_q1,
    APPROX_PERCENTILE(income, 0.75) AS income_q3,
    APPROX_PERCENTILE(loan_amount, 0.25) AS loan_amount_q1,
    APPROX_PERCENTILE(loan_amount, 0.75) AS loan_amount_q3
  FROM your_table
)
SELECT
  (income - (SELECT income_q1 FROM Percentiles)) / ((SELECT income_q3 FROM Percentiles) - (SELECT income_q1 FROM Percentiles)),
  (loan_amount - (SELECT loan_amount_q1 FROM Percentiles)) / ((SELECT loan_amount_q3 FROM Percentiles) - (SELECT loan_amount_q1 FROM Percentiles)),
  (credit_score - AVG(credit_score) OVER ()) / STDDEV(credit_score) OVER ()
FROM your_table;
```

☐ Apply Log transformation to 'income' and 'loan\_amount', and Z-score to credit score:

```
LOG(income), LOG(loan_amount), (credit_score - AVG(credit_score) OVER ()) / STDDEV(credit_score) OVER ()
```

☐ Apply the arcsinh transformation for income and loan amount and Z-score for the credit score:

```
ASINH(income), ASINH(loan_amount), (credit_score - AVG(credit_score) OVER ()) / STDDEV(credit_score) OVER ()
```

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

- E. Option D

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option C is the most suitable. Robust Scaling is appropriate for 'income' and 'loan\_amount' due to the presence of outliers. Robust scaling, using IQR is less sensitive to extreme values than Min-Max or Z-score. Z-score standardization is suitable for 'credit\_score' as it has a roughly normal distribution, and standardization is desired. Option A is incorrect since Min-Max scaling is highly sensitive to outliers. Option B is incorrect because Z-score is not outlier resilient and it doesn't take into account the data properties given for credit score. Log transformation and arcsinh transform can handle outliers, they're not as resilient as robust scaling. The arcsinh transformation is also useful for features that may have negative values, but we don't have that information here.

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 57

You are developing a machine learning model using scikit-learn within Visual Studio Code (VS Code) and connecting directly to Snowflake to access a large dataset. You need to authenticate to Snowflake using Key Pair Authentication, but want to avoid storing the private key directly within your VS Code project or environment variables for security reasons. Which of the following approaches offers the MOST secure way to manage and access the private key for Snowflake authentication from VS Code?

- A. Store the private key in a secure database table within Snowflake and query it dynamically.
- B. Use the Snowflake CLI to generate a temporary access token and hardcode it into your VS Code script for authentication.
- C. Store the private key in a password-protected ZIP archive and extract it during the Snowflake connection process.
- D. Store the encrypted private key in a configuration file within your VS Code project and decrypt it at runtime using a password-based encryption algorithm.
- **E. Store the private key in a secure vault (e.g., HashiCorp Vault, AWS Secrets Manager, Azure Key Vault) and retrieve it dynamically within your VS Code script using the appropriate API or SDK.**

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Storing the private key in a secure vault like HashiCorp Vault, AWS Secrets Manager, or Azure Key Vault is the most secure approach. These vaults are designed to securely store and manage sensitive information like private keys. They offer features like access control, auditing, and encryption at rest and in transit. Dynamically retrieving the key minimizes the risk of accidental exposure compared to storing it in configuration files or environment variables, even when encrypted. Options A, C, D, and E pose significant security risks.

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

A financial institution suspects fraudulent activity based on unusual transaction patterns. They want to use association rule mining to

identify relationships between different transaction attributes (e.g., transaction amount, location, time of day, merchant category code) that are indicative of fraud. The data is stored in a Snowflake table called 'TRANSACTIONS'. Which of the following considerations are CRITICAL when applying association rule mining in this fraud detection scenario?

- A. Focus solely on rules with very high support (e.g.,  $> 0.1$ ) to ensure statistical significance and avoid overfitting to rare fraudulent events.
- B. Carefully discretize continuous variables like 'transaction amount' and 'time of day' into meaningful categories to enable association rule mining, and consider the impact of different discretization strategies on the resulting rules.
- C. Prioritize rules with high confidence and lift, even if support is relatively low, as rare but highly predictive combinations of attributes can be strong indicators of fraudulent activity.
- D. Ignore transaction attributes that have a large number of distinct values (e.g., specific location coordinates) as they will likely lead to an explosion of rules and make interpretation difficult.
- E. Ensure that the Apriori algorithm is run directly within Snowflake using SQL to maximize performance and scalability, rather than extracting the data and processing it in an external Python environment.

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Option B is critical because discretization is essential for handling continuous variables in association rule mining. The way these variables are binned can significantly influence the rules discovered. Option C is also critical because in fraud detection, identifying rare but highly predictive rules is crucial. Low support rules, if they have high confidence and lift, can point to specific patterns indicative of fraud. Option A is incorrect because requiring high support would miss rare fraud patterns. Option D is incorrect because some high cardinality attributes might be important indicators. Option E is incorrect as Apriori algorithm cannot be directly run using SQL, Snowpark and python is a good option.

## NEW QUESTION # 59

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