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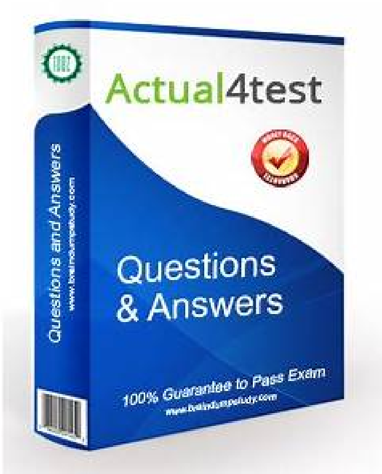

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample

Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

You have a Snowflake Model Registry set up and are managing multiple versions of a machine learning model. You want to programmatically retrieve a specific version of the model and load it for inference within a Snowflake Snowpark Python UDE Assume your registry name is 'my_registry', the model name is 'credit risk_model', and you want to retrieve version 'v2'. How would you achieve this using Snowpark Python?

○ ```python from snowflake.ml.registry import Registry registry = Registry(session=session, registry_name='my_registry') model = registry.load_model(model_name='credit_risk_model', model_version='v2') def predict(features: list) -> float: return model.predict(features) ```

○ ```python from snowflake.ml.registry import Registry import joblib registry = Registry(session=session, registry_name='my_registry') model_path = registry.get_model_path(model_name='credit_risk_model', model_version='v2') model = joblib.load(model_path) def predict(features: list) -> float: return model.predict(features) ```

○ ```python from snowflake.ml.registry import Registry registry = Registry(session=session, registry_name='my_registry') model_uri = registry.get_model_uri(model_name='credit_risk_model', model_version='v2') model = mlflow.pyfunc.load_model(model_uri) def predict(features: list) -> float: return model.predict(features) ```

○ ```python from snowflake.ml.registry import Registry registry = Registry(session=session, registry_name='my_registry') model = registry.get_model(model_name='credit_risk_model', model_version='v2') def predict(features: list) -> float: return model.predict(features) ```

○ ```python from snowflake.ml.registry import Registry import snowflake.snowpark.functions as sf registry = Registry(session=session, registry_name='my_registry') model_df = registry.search_models(model_name='credit_risk_model', model_version='v2') def predict(features: list) -> float: return model_df.select(sf.call_udf('predict_udf', sf.lit(features))).collect()[0][0] ```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A correctly uses the method to directly load the model into memory for inference. This is the intended method for retrieving and using models managed by the Snowflake Model Registry. Option B uses 'joblib.load' which bypasses the Model Registry completely after getting the path. Option C is suitable if the model was trained using MLFlow, not generic scikit learn. Option D is an imaginary command not present in Model Registry and Option E involves calling udf to load and that is not right way to programatically load the model from registry and do inference with it.

NEW QUESTION # 55

You are tasked with training a machine learning model within Snowflake using a Python UDTF. The UDTF is intended to process incoming sales data, calculate features, and update the model incrementally. The model is a simple linear regression using scikit-learn. Your initial attempt fails with a 'ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'sklearn" error within the UDTF. You have already confirmed that scikit-learn is available in your Anaconda channel and specified it during session creation. Which of the following actions would MOST directly address this issue and allow the UDTF to successfully import and use scikit-learn?

- A. Ensure that the Anaconda channel containing 'sklearn' is explicitly activated at the account level using the 'ALTER ACCOUNT command. Verify the channel is listed in 'SHOW CHANNELS'.
- B. When creating the UDTF, use the 'PACKAGES' parameter to explicitly specify the 'skiearn' package. For example: 'CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION RETURNS TABLE LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8' PACKAGES = ('snowflake-snowpark-python','scikit-learn') ...
- C. Explicitly copy the 'sklearn' directory and its dependencies directly into the same directory as your UDTF definition script on the Snowflake stage, then reference them using relative paths within the UDTF.
- D. Include ' import snowflake.snowpark; session = snowflake.snowpark.session.get_active_session()' within the UDTF code to explicitly initialize the Snowpark session before importing sklearn. Ensure that scikit-learn is included in the 'imports' argument of the 'create_dataframe' method.
- E. Recreate the Anaconda environment and ensure that the 'sklearn' package is installed specifically within the environment's 'site-packages' directory. Then, recreate the Snowflake session.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The 'PACKAGES parameter within the 'CREATE FUNCTION' statement is the MOST direct and reliable way to ensure that specific Python packages are available to your UDTF. Options A, B, and C might address related issues, but directly specifying the

package in the function definition is the recommended approach. Option E, although technically feasible, is not a best practice and can lead to dependency management issues. The Snowpark session is automatically created and is not the source of sklearn not being available. The Anaconda environment is a construct that provides the channel information, but the function needs an explict reference to the packages to include within the function body.

NEW QUESTION # 56

You have successfully deployed a machine learning model in Snowflake using Snowpark and are generating predictions. You need to implement a robust error handling mechanism to ensure that if the model encounters an issue during prediction (e.g., missing feature, invalid data type), the process doesn't halt and the errors are logged appropriately. You are using a User-Defined Function (UDF) to call the model. Which of the following strategies, when used IN COMBINATION, provides the BEST error handling and monitoring capabilities in this scenario?

- A. Rely solely on Snowflake's query history to identify failed predictions and debug the model, without any explicit error handling within the UDE
- B. Wrap the prediction call in a 'SYSTEM$QUERY_PROFILE function to get detailed query execution statistics and identify potential performance bottlenecks.
- C. Use Snowflake's event tables to capture errors and audit logs related to the UDF execution.
- D. Use a 'TRY...CATCH' block within the UDF to catch exceptions, log the errors to a separate Snowflake table, and return a default prediction value (e.g., NULL) for the affected row.
- E. Implement a custom logging solution by writing error messages to an external file storage (e.g., AWS S3) using an external function called from within the UDE

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
The combination of A and D provides the best error handling and monitoring. A 'TRY...CATCH' block within the UDF allows for graceful handling of exceptions and prevents the entire process from failing. Logging errors to a separate Snowflake table allows for easy analysis and debugging. Returning a default value ensures that downstream applications don't encounter unexpected errors due to missing predictions. Snowflake's event tables capture a broader range of errors and audit logs, providing a comprehensive view of the UDF's execution. Option B is insufficient as it relies solely on post-mortem analysis. Option C is useful for performance profiling but doesn't address error handling directly. Option E introduces external dependencies and complexity when a native Snowflake solution is available and potentially introduces latency in the prediction process. It also can impact costs since you are using external function to copy the logs outside snowflake, where cost will be charged.

NEW QUESTION # 57

You are deploying a large language model (LLM) to Snowflake using a user-defined function (UDF). The LLM's model file, '11m model.pt', is quite large (5GB). You've staged the file to Which of the following strategies should you employ to ensure successful deployment and efficient inference within Snowflake? Select all that apply.

- A. Use the 'PUT' command with to compress the model file before staging it. Snowflake will automatically decompress it during UDF execution.
- B. Increase the warehouse size to XLARGE or larger to provide sufficient memory for loading the large model into the UDF environment.
- C. Split the large model file into smaller chunks and stage each chunk separately. Reassemble the model within the UDF code before inference.
- D. Leverage Snowflake's Snowpark Container Services to deploy the LLM as a separate containerized application and expose it via a Snowpark API. Then call that endpoint from snowflake.
- E. Use the 'IMPORTS' clause in the UDF definition to reference Ensure the UDF code loads the model lazily (i.e., only when it's first needed) to minimize startup time and memory usage.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
Options B, C and D are correct. B: A large model requires sufficient memory, so using an XLARGE or larger warehouse is crucial. C: Snowpark Container Services are designed for such scenarios and is the recommended best practice. D: Specifying the model file as an import and using lazy loading helps manage memory efficiently. Option A can work, but since 'llm_model.pt' is already compressed. Compressing again will be not efficient. Splitting the model into chunks (Option E) is overly complicated. Option C gives flexibility of calling out functions from containerized environment, so better scalability.

NEW QUESTION # 58

You're developing a Python UDTF in Snowflake to perform sentiment analysis on customer reviews. The UDTF uses a pre-trained transformer model from Hugging Face. The code is as follows:

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as sf
rom snowflake.snowpark.udtf import UDTF
rom transformers import pipeline

lass SentimentAnalyzer(UDTF):
   def __init__(self):
       self.classifier = pipeline("sentiment-analysis")

   def process(self, text: str):
       result = self.classifier(text)[0]
       yield (result['label'], result['score'])

entiment_udtf = SentimentAnalyzer(input_types=[sf.StringType()], return_type=sf.StructType([sf.StringType(), sf.FloatType()])

dd_permanent = sf.udtf.register(func=sentiment_udtf,
                                 return_type=sf.StructType([sf.StringType(), sf.FloatType()]),
                                 input_types=[sf.StringType()],
                                 name='SENTIMENT_ANALYZER_UDTF',
                                 replace=True,
                                 is_permanent=True,
                                 stage_location='@my_stage',
                                 imports=['/tmp/transformers','/tmp/torch', '/tmp/tokenizers']
                                 )
```

When deploying this UDTF, you encounter a 'ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'transformers'' error. Considering best practices for managing dependencies in Snowflake UDTFs, what is the most effective way to resolve this issue?

- A. Use the 'snowflake-ml-python' library and its dependency management features to automatically resolve and deploy the 'transformers' dependency.
- B. Include the 'transformers' library in the same Python file as the UDTF definition. This is acceptable for smaller libraries.
- C. Install the 'transformers' library directly on the Snowflake compute nodes using Snowpark's 'add_packageS method at the session level:
- D. Create a Conda environment containing the 'transformers' library, package it into a zip file, upload it to a Snowflake stage, and specify the stage path in the 'imports' parameter when registering the UDTF.
- E. Upload all the dependencies of Transformers (manually downloaded libraries) to the internal stage.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B is the recommended approach for managing dependencies like 'transformers' in Snowflake UDTFs. Creating a Conda environment ensures that all required libraries and their dependencies are packaged together, preventing version conflicts and ensuring reproducibility. Uploading the environment to a stage and specifying it in the 'imports' parameter makes the dependencies available to the UDTF during execution. Option A is incorrect because Snowpark's 'add_packageS is the ideal way for adding packages. Option C is impractical for large libraries like 'transformers'. Option D, although using snowflake-ml-python is valid, manually creating conda environment will reduce the depndency on other services. Option E is very tedious.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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