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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43
You've trained a machine learning model using Scikit-learn and saved it as 'model.joblib'. You need to deploy this model to Snowflake. Which sequence of commands will correctly stage the model and create a Snowflake external function to use it for

inference, assuming you already have a Snowflake stage named 'model_stage'?

```
PUT file:///path/to/model.joblib @model_stage; CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION predict(input VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8' PACKAGES = ('scikit-learn','joblib') HANDLER = 'main.predict' AS $$ import joblib import pandas as pd from snowflake.snowpark.types import PandasDataFrame class PythonPredictor: def __init__(self): import_dir = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__)) self._model = joblib.load(os.path.join(import_dir, 'model.joblib')) def predict(self, input): df = pd.DataFrame([input]) pred = self._model.predict(df) return str(pred[0]) main = PythonPredictor() $$ ;
```

```
PUT file:///path/to/model.joblib @model_stage AUTO_COMPRESS=FALSE; CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION predict(input VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8' PACKAGES = ('scikit-learn','joblib','pandas','snowflake-snowpark-python') HANDLER = 'main.predict' TARGET_PATH = '@model_stage/model.joblib' AS $$ import joblib import pandas as pd import os class PythonPredictor: def __init__(self): import_dir = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__)) self._model = joblib.load(os.path.join(import_dir, 'model.joblib')) def predict(self, input): df = pd.DataFrame([input]) pred = self._model.predict(df) return str(pred[0]) main = PythonPredictor() $$ ;
```

```
PUT file:///path/to/model.joblib @model_stage AUTO_COMPRESS=FALSE; CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION predict(input VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8' PACKAGES = ('scikit-learn','joblib','pandas','snowflake-snowpark-python') HANDLER = 'main.predict' IMPORTS = ('@model_stage/model.joblib') AS $$ import joblib import pandas as pd import os class PythonPredictor: def __init__(self): import_dir = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__)) self._model = joblib.load(os.path.join(import_dir, 'model.joblib')) def predict(self, input): df = pd.DataFrame([input]) pred = self._model.predict(df) return str(pred[0]) main = PythonPredictor() $$ ;
```

```
PUT file:///path/to/model.joblib @model_stage AUTO_COMPRESS=FALSE; CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION predict(input VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8' PACKAGES = ('scikit-learn','joblib','pandas','snowflake-snowpark-python') HANDLER = 'main.predict' IMPORTS = ('@model_stage/model.joblib') AS $$ import joblib import pandas as pd import os import snowflake.snowpark class PythonPredictor: def __init__(self): import_dir = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__)) self._model = joblib.load(os.path.join(import_dir, 'model.joblib')) def predict(self, input): df = pd.DataFrame([input]) pred = self._model.predict(df) return str(pred[0]) main = PythonPredictor() $$ ;
```

```
PUT file:///path/to/model.joblib @model_stage OVERWRITE=TRUE; CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION predict(input VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8' PACKAGES = ('scikit-learn','joblib','pandas','snowflake-snowpark-python') HANDLER = 'main.predict' IMPORTS = ('@model_stage/model.joblib') AS $$ import joblib import pandas as pd import os import snowflake.snowpark class PythonPredictor: def __init__(self): import_dir = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__)) self._model = joblib.load(os.path.join(import_dir, 'model.joblib')) def predict(self, input): df = pd.DataFrame([input]) pred = self._model.predict(df) return str(pred[0]) main = PythonPredictor() $$ ;
```

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option E is correct. `AUTO_COMPRESS=FALSE` isn't strictly needed for joblib files, and adding `OVERWRITE=TRUE` ensures the model is updated in case of re-deployment. Importantly, the IMPORTS parameter correctly specifies the location of the model within the stage, and includes necessary packages (pandas and snowflake-snowpark-python) and the code correctly loads the model from the stage within the Python handler. Also snowflake.snowpark need to be imported to avoid errors with snowpark library. Option A lacks pandas, snowflake-snowpark-python, imports section. Option B has wrong syntax TARGET_PATH which is incorrect syntax. Option C doesn't import snowpark, so might give error. Option D doesn't OVERWRITE flag, and can give error if trying to overwrite files.

NEW QUESTION # 44

You are tasked with training a complex machine learning model using scikit-learn and need to leverage Snowflake's data for training outside of Snowflake using an external function. The training data resides in a Snowflake table named 'CUSTOMER DATA'. Due to data governance policies, you must ensure minimal data movement and secure communication. You choose to implement the external function using AWS Lambda'. Which of the following steps are crucial to achieve secure and efficient model training outside of Snowflake?

- A. Utilize Snowflake's data masking policies on the table to anonymize sensitive information before sending it to the external function for training. This ensures data privacy and compliance with regulations.
- B. In the Lambda function, establish a direct connection to the Snowflake database using the Snowflake JDBC driver and Snowflake user credentials stored in the Lambda environment variables. This allows the Lambda function to directly query the 'CUSTOMER DATA' table.
- C. Create an API integration object in Snowflake that points to your AWS API Gateway endpoint, configured to invoke the Lambda function. This API integration must use a service principal and access roles for secure authentication.
- D. Create an external function in Snowflake that accepts a JSON payload containing the necessary parameters for model training, such as features to use and model hyperparameters. This function will call the API integration to invoke the Lambda function.
- E. Grant usage privilege on the API integration object to the role that will be calling the external function, ensuring only authorized users can trigger the model training.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
Options A, B, and D are correct. An API integration is essential for securely communicating with the external function via API Gateway, offering authentication and authorization. Granting usage privileges ensures only authorized roles can execute the external function. The external function serves as the bridge between Snowflake and the external service. Option C is incorrect because storing Snowflake credentials directly in Lambda environment variables is a security risk. Option E, while good practice, is not strictly related to the external function configuration for training model.

NEW QUESTION # 45
You are building a machine learning model using Snowpark Python to predict house prices. The dataset contains a feature column named 'location' which contains free-form text descriptions of house locations. You want to leverage a pre-trained Large Language Model (LLM) hosted externally to extract structured location features like city, state, and zip code from the free-form text within Snowpark. You want to minimize the data transferred out of Snowflake. Which approach is most efficient and secure?

- A. Use to load the 'location' column data into a Pandas DataFrame, call the external LLM API in your Python script to enrich the location data and then use to store the enriched data back into a Snowflake table.
- B. Use Snowpark's 'createOrReplaceStage' to create an external stage pointing to the LLM API endpoint. Load the 'location' data into this stage and call the LLM API directly from the Snowflake stage using SQL.
- C. Create a Snowpark User-Defined Function (UDF) that calls the external LLM API. Pass the 'location' column data to the UDF and retrieve the structured location features. Then apply the UDF directly on the Snowpark DataFrame.
- D. Use the Snowflake Connector for Python to directly query the 'location' column and call the external LLM API from the connector. Then write the updated data into a new table.
- E. Create a Snowflake External Function that calls the external LLM API. Pass the 'location' column data to the External Function and retrieve the structured location features. Then apply the External Function directly on the Snowpark DataFrame.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Using a Snowflake External Function is the most efficient and secure way to interact with an external LLM API for this task. Here's why: Efficiency: External Functions allow Snowflake to directly call the external service in parallel, leveraging Snowflake's compute resources. This minimizes data transfer between Snowflake and the client environment. Security: External Functions support secure communication with external services using API integration objects, which handle authentication and authorization. Data Governance: Keeps all processing within Snowflake's secure environment, reducing the risk of data leakage. Options A, C, and E involve transferring the data outside of Snowflake, which is less secure and less performant. Option D is not a valid approach for integrating with an external LLM API.

NEW QUESTION # 46
You are designing a feature engineering pipeline using Snowpark Feature Store for a fraud detection model. You have a transaction table in Snowflake. One crucial feature is the 'average_transaction_amount_last_7_days' for each customer. You want to implement this feature using Snowpark Python and materialize it in the Feature Store. You have the following Snowpark DataFrame 'transactions_df containing 'customer_id' and 'transaction_amount'. Which of the following code snippets correctly defines and registers this feature in the Snowpark Feature Store, ensuring efficient computation and storage?

- A.

```
from snowflake.snowpark import functions as F
from snowflake.ml.feature_store.feature_group import FeatureGroup

def define_avg_transaction(transactions_df):
    avg_transactions = transactions_df.groupBy('customer_id').agg(F.avg('transaction_amount').alias('average_transaction_amount_last_7_days')).select ('customer_id', 'average_transaction_amount_last_7_days')
    return avg_transactions

fg = FeatureGroup(
    name='customer_transaction_features',
    version=1,
    features=['average_transaction_amount_last_7_days'],
    source_data=define_avg_transaction(transactions_df),
    primary_keys=['customer_id']
)

fg.create_or_update(blocking=True)
```

- B.

```
from snowflake.snowpark import functions as F
from snowflake.ml.feature_store.feature_group import FeatureGroup

def define_avg_transaction(transactions_df):
    avg_transactions = transactions_df.groupBy('customer_id').agg(F.mean('transaction_amount').alias('average_transaction_amount_last_7_days'))
    return avg_transactions

fg = FeatureGroup(
    name='customer_transaction_features',
    version=1,
    features=['average_transaction_amount_last_7_days'],
    source_data=define_avg_transaction,
    primary_keys=['customer_id']
)

fg.create_or_update(blocking=True)
```

- C.

```
from snowflake.snowpark import functions as F
from snowflake.ml.feature_store.feature_group import FeatureGroup

def define_avg_transaction(transactions_df):
    avg_transactions = transactions_df.groupBy('customer_id').agg(F.mean('transaction_amount').alias('average_transaction_amount_last_7_days'))
    return avg_transactions

fg = FeatureGroup(
    name='customer_transaction_features',
    version=1,
    features=['average_transaction_amount_last_7_days'],
    source_data=define_avg_transaction(transactions_df),
    primary_keys=['customer_id']
)

fg.create_or_update()
```

- D.

```
from snowflake.snowpark import functions as F
from snowflake.ml.feature_store.feature_group import FeatureGroup

def define_avg_transaction(transactions_df):
    avg_transactions = transactions_df.groupBy('customer_id').agg(F.avg('transaction_amount').alias('average_transaction_amount_last_7_days')
    return avg_transactions.select('customer_id', 'average_transaction_amount_last_7_days')

fg = FeatureGroup(
    name='customer_transaction_features',
    version=1,
    features=['average_transaction_amount_last_7_days'],
    source_data=define_avg_transaction(transactions_df),
    primary_keys=['customer_id']
)

fg.create_or_update()
```

- E.

```
rom snowflake.snowpark import functions as F
rom snowflake.ml.feature_store.feature_group import FeatureGroup

ef define_avg_transaction(transactions_df):
   avg_transactions = transactions_df.groupBy('customer_id').agg(F.avg('transaction_amount').alias('average_transaction_amount_last_7_days')
   return avg_transactions

g = FeatureGroup(
   name='customer_transaction_features',
   version=1,
   features=['average_transaction_amount_last_7_days'],
   source_data=define_avg_transaction(transactions_df),
   primary_keys=['customer_id']

g.create_or_update(blocking=True)
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option E is correct. It uses "F.avg' for calculating the average, selects only the required columns ('customer_id', 'average_transaction_amount_last_7_days') in and then sets on to ensure the feature group is fully materialized before proceeding. 'blocking-True' is important for production pipelines to avoid race conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 47
You have successfully trained a binary classification model using Snowpark ML and deployed it as a UDF in Snowflake. The UDF takes several input features and returns the predicted probability of the positive class. You need to continuously monitor the model's performance in production to detect potential data drift or concept drift. Which of the following methods and metrics, when used together, would provide the MOST comprehensive and reliable assessment of model performance and drift in a production environment? (Select TWO)

- A. Monitor the average predicted probability score over time. A significant shift in the average score indicates data drift.
- B. Continuously calculate and track performance metrics like AUC, precision, recall, and FI-score on a representative sample of labeled production data over regular intervals. Compare these metrics to the model's performance on the holdout set during training.
- C. Calculate the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) statistic between the distribution of predicted probabilities in the training data and the production data over regular intervals. Track any substantial changes in the KS statistic.
- D. Check for null values in the input features passed to the UDF. A sudden increase in null values indicates a problem with

data quality.
- E. Monitor the volume of data processed by the UDF per day. A sudden drop in volume indicates a problem with the data pipeline.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Options B and D provide the most comprehensive assessment of model performance and drift. Option D, by continuously calculating key performance metrics (AUC, precision, recall, F1 -score) on labeled production data, directly assesses how well the model is performing on real- world data. Comparing these metrics to the holdout set provides insights into potential overfitting or degradation over time (concept drift). Option B, calculating the KS statistic between the predicted probability distributions of training and production data, helps to identify data drift, indicating that the input data distribution has changed. Option A can be an indicator but is less reliable than the KS statistic. Option C monitors data pipeline health, not model performance. Option E focuses on data quality, which is important but doesn't directly assess model performance drift.

NEW QUESTION # 48
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