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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q150-Q155):

NEW QUESTION # 150
You are using Snowpark Python to process a large dataset of website user activity logs stored in a Snowflake table named 'WEB ACTIVITY'. The table contains columns such as 'USER ID', 'TIMESTAMP', 'PAGE URL', 'BROWSER', and 'IP ADDRESS'.

You need to remove irrelevant data to improve model performance. Which of the following actions, either alone or in combination, would be the MOST effective for removing irrelevant data for a model predicting user conversion rates, and which Snowpark Python code snippets demonstrate these actions? Assume that conversion depends on page interaction and a model will only leverage session id and session duration.

○ Remove rows where `PAGE_URL` contains common bot patterns like '/robots.txt'. Directly drop the `IP_ADDRESS` column. Example:

```
df = df.filter(~col('PAGE_URL').contains('/robots.txt'))
df = df.drop('IP_ADDRESS')
```

○ Remove all rows where `BROWSER` is 'Internet Explorer'. Directly drop the `BROWSER` column. Example:

```
df = df.filter(col('BROWSER') != 'Internet Explorer')
df = df.drop('BROWSER')
```

○ Group activities by `USER_ID` and `SESSION_ID` (assuming you can determine session IDs), calculate session duration, and keep only those sessions with duration greater than 5 seconds. Drop `PAGE_URL`, `BROWSER` and `IP_ADDRESS`. Example assuming session IDs are defined elsewhere:

```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import datediff, to_timestamp, lit
session_df = df.groupBy(['USER_ID', 'SESSION_ID']).agg(min(col('TIMESTAMP')).alias('SESSION_START'), max(col('TIMESTAMP')).alias('SESSION_END'))
session_df = session_df.withColumn('SESSION_DURATION', datediff(lit('second'), col('SESSION_START'), col('SESSION_END')))
filtered_df = df.join(session_df.filter(col('SESSION_DURATION') > 5), ['USER_ID', 'SESSION_ID'])
filtered_df = filtered_df.drop('PAGE_URL', 'BROWSER', 'IP_ADDRESS')
```

○ Keep only the `USER_ID` and count the number of page views. Drop all other columns. Example:

```
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import count
df = df.groupBy('USER_ID').agg(count(' ').alias('PAGE_VIEW_COUNT'))
```

○ Randomly sample 10% of the rows and drop the `PAGE_URL`, `BROWSER`, and `IP_ADDRESS` columns. Example:

```
df = df.sample(0.1)
df = df.drop('PAGE_URL', 'BROWSER', 'IP_ADDRESS')
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the most effective for this scenario. Focusing on sessions and their durations provides a more meaningful feature for predicting conversion rates. Removing bot traffic (A) might be a useful preprocessing step but doesn't fundamentally address session-level relevance. Option B's logic is flawed removing all Internet Explorer traffic isn't inherently removing irrelevant data. Option D oversimplifies the data, losing valuable information about user behavior within sessions. Option E introduces bias by randomly sampling and removing potentially important patterns, plus it is too simplistic. The code example in C demonstrates how to calculate session duration using Snowpark functions, join the filtered session data back to the original data, and then drop the irrelevant columns.

NEW QUESTION # 151

You are using Snowflake ML to train a binary classification model. After training, you need to evaluate the model's performance. Which of the following metrics are most appropriate to evaluate your trained model, and how do they differ in their interpretation, especially when dealing with imbalanced datasets?

- A. AUC-ROC: Measures the ability of the model to distinguish between classes. It is less sensitive to class imbalance than accuracy. Log Loss: Measures the performance of a classification model where the prediction input is a probability value between 0 and 1.
- B. Mean Squared Error (MSE): The average squared difference between the predicted and actual values. R-squared: Represents the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that is predictable from the independent variables. These are great for regression tasks.
- C. Confusion Matrix: A table that describes the performance of a classification model by showing the counts of true positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative predictions. This isnt a metric but representation of the metrics.
- D. Accuracy: It measures the overall correctness of the model. Precision: It measures the proportion of positive identifications that were actually correct. Recall: It measures the proportion of actual positives that were identified correctly. Fl-score: It is the harmonic mean of precision and recall.
- E. Precision, Recall, F I-score, AUC-ROC, and Log Loss: Precision focuses on the accuracy of positive predictions; Recall focuses on the completeness of positive predictions; Fl-score balances Precision and Recall; AUC-ROC evaluates the separability of classes and Log Loss quantifies the accuracy of probabilities, especially valuable for imbalanced datasets because they provide a more nuanced view of performance than accuracy alone.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option E correctly identifies the most appropriate metrics (Precision, Recall, Fl-score, AUC-ROC, and Log Loss) for evaluating a binary classification model, especially in the context of imbalanced datasets. It also correctly describes the focus of each metric. Accuracy can be misleading with imbalanced datasets. MSE and R-squared are for regression problems (Option B). Confusion Matrix is a table, and Options D, contains incorrect statement.

NEW QUESTION # 152
Consider the following Python UDF intended to train a simple linear regression model using scikit-learn within Snowflake. The UDF takes feature columns and a target column as input and returns the model's coefficients and intercept as a JSON string. You are encountering an error during the CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION statement because of the incorrect deployment of the package during runtime. What would be the right way to fix this deployment and execute your model?

- A. The package 'scikit-learn' needs to be included in the import statement and deployed while creation of the 'Create or Replace function' statement, by including parameter. Also the correct code is to ensure the model can be trained and return the coefficients and intercept of the model.
- B. The package 'scikit-learn' needs to be included in the import statement and deployed while creation of the 'Create or Replace function' statement, by including parameter. Also the correct code is to ensure the model can be trained and return the coefficients and intercept of the model.
- C. The code works seamlessly without modification as Snowflake automatically resolves all the dependencies and ensures the execution of code within the create or replace function statement.
- D. The package 'scikit-learn' needs to be included in the import statement and deployed while creation of the 'Create or Replace function' statement, by including parameter. Also the correct code is to ensure the model can be trained and return the coefficients and intercept of the model.
- E. The required packages 'scikit-learn' is not present. The correct way to create UDF is by including the import statement within the function along with the deployment.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option E is the correct option and provides explanation for deploying the packages and ensuring that model executes successfully.

NEW QUESTION # 153
A data scientist is tasked with building a predictive maintenance model for industrial equipment. The data is collected from IoT sensors and stored in Snowflake. The raw sensor data is voluminous and contains noise, outliers, and missing values. Which of the following code snippets, executed within a Snowflake environment, demonstrates the MOST efficient and robust approach to cleaning and transforming this sensor data during the data collection phase, specifically addressing outlier removal and missing value imputation using robust statistics? Assume necessary libraries like numpy and pandas are available via Snowpark.

- A.

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F
import numpy as np
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col

def clean_sensor_data(df):
 #Outlier capping based on 1st and 99th percentile values
p1 = df.approx_quantile("sensor_value", 0.01)
p99 = df.approx_quantile("sensor_value", 0.99)

df = df.with_column("sensor_value", F.when(col("sensor_value") < p1[0], p1[0]).when(col("sensor_value") > p99[0], p99[0]).otherwise(col("sensor_value")))

 # Impute missing values using median
median_val = df.approx_quantile("sensor_value", 0.5)
df = df.fillna(median_val[0], subset=["sensor_value"])

 return df
```

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

def clean_sensor_data(df):
 # Remove outliers using a fixed threshold
 df = df[df["sensor_value"] < 1000]  # Assuming sensor value should be less than 1000

 # Impute missing values with 0
 df["sensor_value"] = df["sensor_value"].fillna(0)
```

- B.
```
 return df
```
- C.
```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F
import numpy as np

def clean_sensor_data(df):
 # Outlier removal using interquartile range (IQR)
 Q1 = df["sensor_value"].quantile(0.25)
 Q3 = df["sensor_value"].quantile(0.75)
 IQR = Q3 - Q1
 df = df[(df["sensor_value"] >= (Q1 - 1.5   IQR)) & (df["sensor_value"] <= (Q3 + 1.5   IQR))]

 # Missing value imputation using median
 df["sensor_value"] = df["sensor_value"].fillna(df["sensor_value"].median())
 return df
```
- D.
```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

def clean_sensor_data(df):
 # Simple outlier removal using z-score
 z_scores = F.abs((df["sensor_value"] - df["sensor_value"].mean()) / df["sensor_value"].std())
 df = df[z_scores < 3]

 # Simple mean imputation for missing values
 df["sensor_value"] = df["sensor_value"].fillna(df["sensor_value"].mean())
 return df
```
- E.
```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

def clean_sensor_data(df):
 # Do nothing - skip outlier removal and missing value imputation
 return df
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option E is the MOST robust and efficient. It uses the interquartile range (IQR) method, which is less sensitive to extreme outliers than the z-score method in Option A. It also utilizes 'approx_quantile' and is therefore more optimized for Snowflake large datasets. The median is also a more robust measure of central tendency for imputation than the mean when dealing with outliers. Option C uses a hard-coded threshold for outlier removal and imputes with 0, which is not adaptive or robust. Option D skips data cleaning altogether.Option A uses z-score which may work however, since IoT has continuous streaming data quantile based outlier removal is better. It is more optimised for large dataset and better at handling streaming datasets.

NEW QUESTION # 154
You're analyzing the performance of two different AIB testing variants of an advertisement. You've collected the following data over

a period of one week: Variant A: 1000 impressions, 50 conversions Variant B: 1100 impressions, 66 conversions Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding confidence intervals and statistical significance in this scenario?

- A. Constructing a 95% confidence interval for the difference in conversion rates between Variant B and Variant A will allow you to assess if there is a statistically significant difference at the 5% significance level. If the confidence interval contains zero, there is no statistically significant difference.
- B. Calculating separate confidence intervals for conversion rates A and B, and noting overlap, is an invalid method to infer statistical significance. One must construct confidence interval for the difference in means.
- C. Increasing the sample size (number of impressions for each variant) will generally widen the confidence interval, making it more likely to contain zero.
- D. If the 95% confidence interval for the conversion rate of Variant A is entirely above the 95% confidence interval for the conversion rate of Variant B, then Variant A is statistically better than Variant B.
- E. A narrower confidence interval for the difference in conversion rates implies a higher degree of certainty about the estimated difference.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
Options A, B, and E are correct. Option A correctly explains the relationship between confidence intervals and statistical significance at a given significance level. Option B is correct because narrower interval correctly infers higher certainty. Option E is correct since you need a single measure of difference not each variable measured separately. Option C is incorrect: increasing the sample size will generally narrow the confidence interval, making it less likely to contain zero. Option D is incorrect. You cannot conclude statistical superiority by comparing if one confidence interval is entirely above other. You must construct a difference interval to compare. There is more to overlap than just that.

NEW QUESTION # 155
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