

DSA-C03考試題庫: SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam可靠的認證資源



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除了確保為考生提供最新和最好的Snowflake DSA-C03題庫資料之外，我們更希望為您提供優質的服務，我們提供所有的考古題都是最新版的題庫資料。我們還使用國際最大最值得信賴的Paypal付款，安全支付有保障，考生可以放心購買最新的DSA-C03考古題。在現在競爭激烈的IT行業，擁有Snowflake DSA-C03認證是證明自己能力的標志。而PDFExamDumps網站的最新版的考古題就確保您通過此認證，DSA-C03題庫是由多位專業的資深講師研究而來，成就您的夢想！

PDFExamDumps的Snowflake DSA-C03 認證考試的考試練習題和答案是由我們的專家團隊利用他們的豐富的知識和經驗研究出來的，能充分滿足參加Snowflake DSA-C03 認證考試的考生的需求。你可能從相關的網站或書籍上也看到部分相關培訓材料，但是我們PDFExamDumps的Snowflake DSA-C03 認證考試的相關資料是擁最全面的，可以給你最好的保障。參加Snowflake DSA-C03 認證考試的考生請選擇PDFExamDumps為你提供的考試練習題和答案，因為它是你的最佳選擇。

>> DSA-C03考試題庫 <<

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最新的 SnowPro Advanced DSA-C03 免費考試真題 (Q147-Q152):

問題 #147

You are performing exploratory data analysis on a dataset containing customer transaction data in Snowflake. The dataset has a column named 'transaction_amount' and a column named 'customer_segment'. You want to analyze the distribution of transaction

amounts for each customer segment using Snowflake's statistical functions. Which of the following approaches would BEST achieve this, providing insights into the central tendency and spread of the data?

- Using 'APPROX_COUNT_DISTINCT(transaction_amount)' and 'AVG(transaction_amount)' functions grouped by 'customer_segment'.
- Using 'STDDEV(transaction_amount)', 'VARIANCE(transaction_amount)', and 'MEDIAN(transaction_amount)' functions grouped by 'customer_segment'.
- Using 'MIN(transaction_amount)', 'MAX(transaction_amount)', and 'COUNT(*)' functions grouped by 'customer_segment'.
- Using 'CORR(transaction_amount, customer_segment)' and 'COVAR_POP(transaction_amount, customer_segment)' functions.
- Using 'AVG(transaction_amount)', 'MEDIAN(transaction_amount)', 'STDDEV(transaction_amount)', and 'QUANTILE(transaction_amount, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75)' functions grouped by 'customer_segment'.

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

答案： E

解題說明：

Option E is the best approach. It uses to calculate the mean, to calculate the median (robust to outliers), to calculate the standard deviation (measure of spread), and 'QUANTILE(transaction_amount, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75)' to calculate the quartiles (25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles), all grouped by 'customer_segment'. This provides a comprehensive view of the distribution. Option A only provides an approximate count of distinct transaction amounts and the average. Option B provides standard deviation, variance, and median but lacks the mean and quartiles. Option C provides the range and count, which are useful but not as comprehensive. Option D calculates correlation and covariance, which are useful for understanding the relationship between transaction amount and customer segment (assuming customer segment is appropriately encoded numerically), but not for analyzing the distribution within each segment. It is important to note that 'QUANTILE' can also be accomplished using 'APPROX_PERCENTILE'.

問題 #148

You are building a machine learning model to predict customer churn for a telecommunications company. One of the features is 'tariff_plan', which is a string representing different tariff plans (e.g., 'Basic', 'Premium', 'Unlimited'). You need to encode this feature for your model, but you also want to handle potential new tariff plans that might appear in future data. Which encoding method and Snowflake SQL approach would be MOST suitable to minimize dimensionality and address unseen values effectively, assuming the number of plans is moderately high (around 20-30)?

- A. Hash Encoding (Feature Hashing) using a UDF in Snowflake, with a fixed number of features and a hashing function to map each tariff plan to a feature index, accepting potential collisions. Handle new tariff plans naturally through the hashing function.
- B. Target Encoding (Mean Encoding) using Snowflake SQL, calculating the mean churn rate for each tariff plan and using that as the encoded value. Handle unseen values with the global mean churn rate, being mindful of potential target leakage.
- C. Binary Encoding using a UDF to convert each tariff plan into binary code, storing encoded results into snowflake, then splitting the binary representation into separate columns.
- D. One-Hot Encoding using CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW, handling new values by NULLIF('Unknown', tariff_plan) before encoding, potentially leading to a high number of columns.
- E. Label Encoding using a UDF (User-Defined Function) with a predefined mapping, assigning a new integer to unseen values, and storing the mapping in a separate table in Snowflake.

答案： A

解題說明：

Hash Encoding is the most suitable approach. It offers dimensionality reduction compared to One-Hot Encoding, inherently handles unseen values via the hashing function (avoiding errors or requiring explicit 'Unknown' categories), and doesn't suffer from the target leakage risks associated with Target Encoding. Label Encoding works but doesn't inherently handle unseen values and can imply ordinal relationships that may not exist. Binary encoding may be helpful, but can be more computationally expensive compared to hash encoding. One-hot encoding could be considered as a possibility as well, but in cases of larger numbers of categorical variables, it might be less beneficial.

問題 #149

You are building a fraud detection model using Snowflake data. One of the features is 'transaction_amount', which has a highly

skewed distribution and contains outlier values. Which scaling technique is most appropriate to handle this situation effectively in Snowflake, considering the need to minimize the impact of outliers and preserve the shape of the distribution as much as possible, before feeding the data into a machine learning model? Assume you have sufficient compute resources.

- A. RobustScaler (using interquartile range)
- B. Power Transformer (Yeo-Johnson or Box-Cox)
- C. MinMaxScaler (Min-Max scaling)
- D. No scaling is needed as tree-based models are robust to skewed data.
- E. StandardScaler (Z-score normalization)

答案: A,B

解題說明:

RobustScaler is suitable for handling outliers as it uses the interquartile range, which is less sensitive to extreme values than the mean and standard deviation used by StandardScaler. PowerTransformer can also be useful for transforming skewed data to a more Gaussian-like distribution, which can improve the performance of some machine learning models. While tree-based models are generally more robust to skewed data than other models, scaling can still improve convergence speed or performance, especially when combined with other preprocessing techniques or models that are sensitive to feature scaling. Therefore, E is not a great choice. Using RobustScaler and PowerTransformer will lead to a better performance of model.

問題 #150

You are building a machine learning pipeline that uses data stored in Snowflake. You want to connect a Jupyter Notebook running on your local machine to Snowflake using Snowpark. You need to securely authenticate to Snowflake and ensure that you are using a dedicated compute resource for your Snowpark session. Which of the following approaches is the MOST secure and efficient way to achieve this?

- A. Hardcode a role with 'ACCOUNTADMIN' privileges in your Jupyter Notebook using username and password.
- B. Configure OAuth authentication for your Snowflake account and use the OAuth token to establish a Snowpark session with a dedicated virtual warehouse.
- C. Store your Snowflake username and password directly in the Jupyter Notebook and create a Snowpark session using these credentials and the default Snowflake warehouse.
- D. Use the Snowflake Python connector with username and password and execute SQL commands to create a Snowpark DataFrame.
- E. Use key pair authentication to connect to Snowflake, storing the private key securely on your local machine. Specify a dedicated virtual warehouse during session creation.

答案: E

解題說明:

Option D is the most secure. Key pair authentication is more secure than username/password. Specifying a dedicated virtual warehouse ensures dedicated compute. Option A is highly insecure. Option B doesn't directly create a Snowpark session. Option C, while using OAuth, requires proper setup and key pair provides more control. Option E is highly insecure and grants excessive privileges.

問題 #151

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. When creating the UDTF, use the 'PACKAGES' parameter to explicitly specify the 'sklearn' package. For example: 'CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION RETURNS TABLE LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8' PACKAGES = ('snowflake-snowpark-python','scikit-learn') ...

- D. 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.
- E. 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'.

答案：C

解題說明：

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 explicit reference to the packages to include within the function body.

問題 #152

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