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NewDumps為每個需要通過Snowflake的DSA-C03考試認證的考生提供了一個明確和卓越的解決方案，我們為你提供Snowflake的DSA-C03考試詳細的問題及答案，我們團隊的IT專家是最有經驗和資格的，我們的考試測試題及答案幾乎和真實得考試一樣，做到這樣的確很了不起，更重要的是我們NewDumps網站在全球範圍內執行這項考試培訓通過率最大。

>> DSA-C03測試題庫 <<

DSA-C03真題材料，新版DSA-C03考古題

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最新的 SnowPro Advanced DSA-C03 免費考試真題 (Q216-Q221):

問題 #216

You have deployed a sentiment analysis model on AWS SageMaker and want to integrate it with Snowflake using an external function. You've created an API integration object. Which of the following SQL statements is the most secure and efficient way to create an external function that utilizes this API integration, assuming the model expects a JSON payload with a 'text' field, the API integration is named 'sagemaker_integration', the SageMaker endpoint URL is 'https://your-sagemaker-endpoint.com/invoke', and you want the Snowflake function to be named 'predict_sentiment'?

○ `sql CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION predict_sentiment(text VARCHAR) RETURNS VARIANT API_INTEGRATION = sagemaker_integration AS 'https://your-sagemaker-endpoint.com/invoke';`

○ `sql CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION predict_sentiment(text VARCHAR) RETURNS VARIANT API_INTEGRATION = sagemaker_integration HEADERS = ('Content-Type' = 'application/json') AS 'https://your-sagemaker-endpoint.com/invoke';`

○ `sql CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION predict_sentiment(text VARCHAR) RETURNS VARIANT API_INTEGRATION = sagemaker_integration HEADERS = ('Content-Type' = 'application/json') AS 'https://your-sagemaker-endpoint.com/invoke' REQUEST_TRANSLATOR = 'snowflake.ml.request_translator' RESPONSE_TRANSLATOR = 'snowflake.ml.response_translator';`

○ `sql CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION predict_sentiment(text VARCHAR) RETURNS VARIANT API_INTEGRATION = sagemaker_integration HEADERS = ('Content-Type' = 'application/json') AS $$ https://your-sagemaker-endpoint.com/invoke $$;`

○ `sql CREATE OR REPLACE EXTERNAL FUNCTION predict_sentiment(text VARCHAR) RETURNS VARIANT API_INTEGRATION = sagemaker_integration HEADERS = ('Content-Type' = 'application/json') REQUEST_TRANSLATOR = (select request_translator_udf from api_integration_settings where api_integration_name = 'sagemaker_integration') RESPONSE_TRANSLATOR = (select response_translator_udf from api_integration_settings where api_integration_name = 'sagemaker_integration') AS 'https://your-sagemaker-endpoint.com/invoke';`

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

答案：A

解題說明：

Option C is the most secure and efficient. It correctly uses the 'API_INTEGRATION' to leverage Snowflake's security features for managing credentials. It also includes the 'HEADERS' parameter to specify the content type, which is essential for proper communication with the SageMaker endpoint. REQUEST and RESPONSE translators can avoid some of the boilerplate JSON building and parsing within the Snowflake environment. The other options are either missing crucial headers or do not use the API integration securely.

問題 #217

A financial institution is analyzing transaction data in Snowflake to detect fraudulent activity. They have a 'Transaction_Amount' column. They want to binarize this feature, creating a new 'Is_High_Value' column. Transactions with amounts greater than \$1000 should be marked as 1 (High Value), and all other transactions (including NULLs) should be marked as 0. Which of the following SQL statements would be the MOST efficient and correct way to achieve this in Snowflake?

○ `ALTER TABLE transactions ADD COLUMN Is_High_Value BOOLEAN; UPDATE transactions SET Is_High_Value = (Transaction_Amount > 1000);`

○ `CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE transactions AS SELECT , IF(Transaction_Amount > 1000, TRUE, FALSE) AS Is_High_Value FROM transactions;`

○ `CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE transactions AS SELECT , CASE WHEN Transaction_Amount > 1000 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END AS Is_High_Value FROM transactions;`

○ `CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE transactions AS SELECT , IIF(Transaction_Amount > 1000, 1, 0) AS Is_High_Value FROM transactions;`

○ `CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE transactions AS SELECT , NVL(CAST(Transaction_Amount - 1000 AS INT), 0) AS Is_High_Value FROM transactions;`

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

答案：E

解題說明：

The 'IIF' function in Snowflake provides a concise and efficient way to perform conditional logic. It's specifically designed for this type of binary assignment. Options A would not handle NULL values correctly, potentially resulting in NULL 'Is_High_Value' entries. Options B and C are correct, but using a Numeric column (Option D) might be preferred in some ML models. Options E is more complex and less readable for a simple binarization task. Therefore, option D using IIF for a numeric binarized column, making it preferable in some scenarios for ML training.

問題 #218

You've deployed a fraud detection model in Snowflake. The model is implemented as a Python UDF that uses a pre-trained scikit-learn model stored as a stage file. Your goal is to enable near real-time fraud detection on incoming transactions. Due to regulatory requirements, you need to maintain a detailed audit trail of all predictions, including the input features, model version, prediction

scores, and any errors encountered during the prediction process. Which of the following approaches are valid and efficient for storing these audit logs and predictions in Snowflake?

- A. Create a dedicated table with columns for transaction ID, input features (as a JSON VARIANT), model version, prediction score, error message (if any), and prediction timestamp. Use a Snowflake Sequence to generate unique log IDs.
- B. Use Snowflake's 'SYSTEM\$QUERY LOG' table to extract information about the UDF execution and join it with the transaction data to reconstruct the audit trail.
- C. Utilize Snowflake's Streams and Tasks to automatically capture changes to the transaction table and trigger the prediction UDF, storing the audit logs in a separate table with similar structure as described in option A.
- D. Store the audit logs as unstructured text files in an external stage (e.g., AWS S3) and periodically load them into a Snowflake table using COPY INTO command.
- E. Log the audit information to an external logging service (e.g., Splunk) using an external function called from within the UDF.

答案: A,C

解題說明:

Options A and C are the most valid and efficient approaches. Option A provides a structured and readily queryable format for the audit logs, making it easy to analyze and report on fraud detection performance. Using a SEQUENCE ensures unique and ordered log IDs. Option C leverages Snowflake's Streams and Tasks to automate the prediction process and audit logging, ensuring that all transactions are processed and logged in near real-time. This is particularly suitable for continuous fraud detection. Option B is less efficient due to the overhead of loading unstructured data and parsing it. It lacks real-time processing capabilities. Option D introduces external dependencies and potential latency. While external logging services can be valuable, storing the audit data natively in Snowflake provides better integration and performance. Option E is not reliable for recreating the full audit trail, as primarily captures query execution metadata and may not contain all the necessary information (e.g., input features, model version). Also SYSTEM\$QUERY LOG data availability can be delayed.

問題 #219

You have trained a logistic regression model in Python using scikit-learn and plan to deploy it as a Python stored procedure in Snowflake. You need to serialize the model for deployment. Consider the following code snippet:

- A.

```
import pickle
import snowflake.snowpark
from snowflake.snowpark.functions import sproc
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

def train_model():
    # Train the model
    X = [[0, 0], [1, 1]]
    y = [0, 1]
    model = LogisticRegression()
    model.fit(X, y)

    # Serialize the model using pickle
    model_bytes = pickle.dumps(model)

def predict(snowpark_session: snowflake.snowpark.Session, input_data: list) -> float:
    # Deserialize the model
    loaded_model = pickle.loads(model_bytes)
    return float(loaded_model.predict([[input_data]])[0])

predict_sproc = sproc(func=predict, return_type=snowflake.snowpark.types.FloatType(), input_type=snowflake.snowpark.types.ArrayType(snowflake.snowpark.types.FloatType()), name='predict_sales', replace=True, is_permanent=True, stage_location='@my_stage')

return predict_sproc
```

- B. The code will execute successfully. The model serialization and deserialization using pickle are correctly implemented within the stored procedure.
- C. The code will fail because it does not handle potential security vulnerabilities associated with deserializing pickled objects from untrusted sources.
- D. The code will fail because the 'model_bytes' variable is not accessible within the 'predict' function's scope.
- E. The code will fail because Snowflake stages cannot be used to store model objects.

答案: C,D

解題說明:

The correct answers are C and D. The 'model_bytes' variable is defined within the scope of the 'train_model' function and is not accessible within the 'predict' function (C). Additionally, using 'pickle' to deserialize data from untrusted sources poses significant security risks. Snowflake stages can be used to store model objects, however, in this example, the model is serialized but never uploaded to the stage, rendering it useless. Option B is incorrect because the code will fail due to scope issue. Option A is incorrect because code will not execute successfully and pickle library can be potentially dangerous.

問題 #220

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

答案：E

解題說明：

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.

問題 #221

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