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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92
A data scientist is tasked with predicting house prices using Snowflake. They have a dataset stored in a Snowflake table called 'HOUSE PRICES' with columns such as 'SQUARE FOOTAGE, 'NUM BEDROOMS, 'LOCATION_ID, and 'PRICE. They choose a Random Forest Regressor model. Which of the following steps is MOST important to prevent overfitting and ensure good generalization performance on unseen data, and how can this be effectively implemented within a Snowflake-centric workflow?

- A. Train the Random Forest model on the entire 'HOUSE PRICES table without splitting into training and validation sets, as this will provide the model with the most data.
- B. Increase the number of estimators (trees) in the Random Forest to the maximum possible value to capture all potential patterns, without cross validation.
- C. Randomly select a small subset of the features (e.g., only use 'SQUARE FOOTAGE and 'NUM BEDROOMS) to simplify the model and prevent overfitting.
- D. Tune the hyperparameters of the Random Forest model (e.g., 'max_deptm, 'n_estimators') using cross-validation. You can achieve this by splitting the 'HOUSE PRICES table into training and validation sets using Snowflake's 'QUALIFY clause or temporary tables, then train and evaluate the model within a loop or stored procedure.
- E. Eliminate outliers without understanding the data properly to reduce noise.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Hyperparameter tuning with cross-validation is crucial to prevent overfitting. By splitting the data into training and validation sets, we can evaluate the model's performance on unseen data and adjust the hyperparameters accordingly. Snowflake's 'QUALIFY' clause and temporary tables can be used to efficiently manage these splits. Using a maximum number of estimators without validation is prone to overfitting. Training on the entire dataset without validation provides no indication of generalization performance. Randomly selecting a subset of features may remove important predictors and eliminating outliers without proper investigation can skew your data and reduce the efficacy of the model.

NEW QUESTION # 93
You are working with a dataset containing customer reviews for various products. The dataset includes a 'REVIEW TEXT column with the raw review text and a 'PRODUCT ID' column. You want to perform sentiment analysis on the reviews and create a new feature called 'SENTIMENT SCORE for each product. You plan to use a UDF to perform the sentiment analysis. Which of the following steps and SQL code snippets are essential for implementing this feature engineering task in Snowflake, ensuring optimal performance and scalability? Select all that apply:

- A. Create a Python UDF that takes the 'REVIEW_TEXT as input and returns a sentiment score (e.g., between -1 and 1). Then, use 'CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION' statement to register the UDF.
- B. Ensure the UDF is vectorized to process batches of reviews at once, improving performance. This can be achieved using decorator on top of the python function.
- C. Cache the results of the sentiment analysis UDF in a temporary table to avoid recomputing the scores for the same reviews in subsequent queries. Use 'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE to create a temporary table.
- D. Use the 'SNOWFLAKE.ML' package to train a sentiment analysis model directly within Snowflake, eliminating the need for a separate UDF.
- E. Apply the sentiment analysis UDF to the 'REVIEW TEXT column within a 'SELECT statement, grouping by 'PRODUCT ID and calculating the average 'SENTIMENT_SCORE' using

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
Options A, C and E are correct. Option A is essential for performing sentiment analysis. Option C correctly integrates the UDF into a SQL query to generate the 'SENTIMENT SCORE'. Option E is crucial for performance since vectorized UDFs are much faster and more efficient for large datasets. Option B is not a correct usage pattern for sentiment analysis as Snowflake ML is in early stages to cater this. Option D, while seeming logical is not ideal for the task because this review data changes continuously and the model would be outdated, also temporary table is for the scope of session it is created.

NEW QUESTION # 94
You are building a machine learning model to predict loan defaults. You have a dataset in Snowflake with the following features: 'income' (annual income in USD), 'loan_amount' (loan amount in USD), and 'credit_score' (FICO score). You need to normalize these features before training your model. The data has outliers in both 'income' and 'loan_amount', and 'credit_score' has a roughly normal distribution but you still want to standardize it to have a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1. You want to perform these

normalizations using only SQL in Snowflake (no UDFs). Which of the following SQL transformations are most suitable?

- Apply Min-Max scaling to all three features:

```
(income - MIN(income) OVER ()) / (MAX(income) OVER () - MIN(income) OVER ())
(loan_amount - MIN(loan_amount) OVER ()) / (MAX(loan_amount) OVER () - MIN(loan_amount) OVER ())
(credit_score - MIN(credit_score) OVER ()) / (MAX(credit_score) OVER () - MIN(credit_score) OVER ())
```

- Apply Z-score standardization to all three features:

```
(income - AVG(income) OVER ()) / STDDEV(income) OVER ()
(loan_amount - AVG(loan_amount) OVER ()) / STDDEV(loan_amount) OVER ()
(credit_score - AVG(credit_score) OVER ()) / STDDEV(credit_score) OVER ()
```

- Apply Robust Scaling to 'income' and 'loan_amount' and Z-score standardization to 'credit_score':

```
WITH Percentiles AS (
 SELECT
 APPROX_PERCENTILE(income, 0.25) AS income_q1,
 APPROX_PERCENTILE(income, 0.75) AS income_q3,
 APPROX_PERCENTILE(loan_amount, 0.25) AS loan_amount_q1,
 APPROX_PERCENTILE(loan_amount, 0.75) AS loan_amount_q3
 FROM your_table
)
SELECT
(income - (SELECT income_q1 FROM Percentiles)) / ((SELECT income_q3 FROM Percentiles) - (SELECT income_q1 FROM Percentiles)),
(loan_amount - (SELECT loan_amount_q1 FROM Percentiles)) / ((SELECT loan_amount_q3 FROM Percentiles) - (SELECT loan_amount_q1 FROM Percentiles)),
(credit_score - AVG(credit_score) OVER ()) / STDDEV(credit_score) OVER ()
FROM your_table;
```

- Apply Log transformation to 'income' and 'loan_amount', and Z-score to credit score:

```
LOG(income), LOG(loan_amount), (credit_score - AVG(credit_score) OVER ()) / STDDEV(credit_score) OVER ()
```

- Apply the arcsinh transformation for income and loan amount and Z-score for the credit score:

```
ASINH(income), ASINH(loan_amount), (credit_score - AVG(credit_score) OVER ()) / STDDEV(credit_score) OVER ()
```


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

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option C is the most suitable. Robust Scaling is appropriate for 'income' and 'loan_amount' due to the presence of outliers. Robust scaling, using IQR is less sensitive to extreme values than Min-Max or Z-score. Z-score standardization is suitable for 'credit_score' as it has a roughly normal distribution, and standardization is desired. Option A is incorrect since Min-Max scaling is highly sensitive to outliers. Option B is incorrect because Z-score is not outlier resilient and it doesn't take into account the data properties given for credit score. Log transformation and arcsinh transform can handle outliers, they're not as resilient as robust scaling. The arcsinh transformation is also useful for features that may have negative values, but we don't have that information here.

NEW QUESTION # 95
You're deploying a pre-trained model for fraud detection that's hosted as a serverless function on Google Cloud Functions. This function requires two Snowflake tables: 'TRANSACTIONS (containing transaction details) and 'CUSTOMER PROFILES (containing customer information), to be joined and used as input for the model. The external function in Snowflake, 'DETECT FRAUD', should process batches of records efficiently. Which of the following approaches are most suitable for optimizing data transfer and processing between Snowflake and the Google Cloud Function?

- A. Utilize Snowflake's external functions feature to send batches of data from the joined 'TRANSACTIONS' and 'CUSTOMER PROFILES tables to the 'DETECT_FRAUD function in a structured format (e.g., JSON) using HTTP requests. Implement proper error handling and retry mechanisms.
- B. Create a Snowflake pipe that automatically streams new transaction data to the Google Cloud Function whenever new records are inserted into the 'TRANSACTIONS' table, triggering the fraud detection model in real-time.
- C. Within the 'DETECT FRAUD function, execute SQL queries directly against Snowflake using the Snowflake JDBC driver to fetch the necessary data from the ''TRANSACTIONS' and 'CUSTOMER PROFILES' tables.
- D. Serialize the joined 'TRANSACTIONS' and 'CUSTOMER_PROFILES data into a large CSV file, store it in a cloud storage bucket, and then pass the URL of the CSV file to the 'DETECT FRAUD function.
- E. Use Snowflake's Java UDF functionality to directly connect to the Google Cloud Function's database, bypassing the need for an external function or data transfer through HTTP.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option D is the most appropriate. External functions are designed for this type of integration, allowing Snowflake to send batches of data to external services for processing. Using JSON provides a structured and efficient way to transfer the data. Option A is inefficient due to the overhead of writing and reading large files. Option B bypasses external functions which defeats the purpose of the question and also is not a standard integration pattern. Option C is not recommended as Snowflake is better at parallel processing. Option E would be appropriate for real- time streaming and fraud detection use case but involves much more setup than a single function invocation, so is a possible but not the most practical choice.

NEW QUESTION # 96
You've deployed a regression model in Snowflake to predict product sales. After a month, you observe that the RMSE on your validation dataset has increased significantly compared to the initial deployment. Analyzing the prediction errors, you notice a pattern: the model consistently underestimates sales for products with a recent surge in social media mentions. Which of the following actions would be MOST effective in addressing this issue and improving the model's RMSE?

- A. Retrain the model using only the most recent data (e.g., last week) to adapt to the changing sales patterns.
- B. Implement a moving average smoothing technique on the target variable (sales) before retraining the model.
- C. Increase the regularization strength of the model to prevent overfitting to the original training data.
- D. Decrease the learning rate of the optimization algorithm during retraining to avoid overshooting the optimal weights.
- E. Incorporate a feature representing the number of social media mentions for each product into the model and retrain.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Incorporating the social media mentions feature directly addresses the observed pattern in the errors. While other options might have some impact, adding the missing information is the most targeted and effective approach. Option A might help prevent overfitting, but doesn't address the missing information. Option B could lead to instability if the recent data isn't representative. Option D affects training but isn't specific to the issue. Option E smooths the target but doesn't explicitly account for social media influence.

NEW QUESTION # 97
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