DSA-C03퍼펙트덤프데모문제시험덤프샘플문제다운로드

그리고 KoreaDumps DSA-C03 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mT3icn1O-QdVMGwDSulAj9Js0DOgNUxn

현재Snowflake DSA-C03인증시험을 위하여 노력하고 있습니까? 빠르게Snowflake인증 DSA-C03시험자격증을 취득하고 싶으시다면 우리 KoreaDumps 의 덤프를 선택하시면 됩니다,. KoreaDumps를 선택함으로Snowflake DSA-C03인증시험패스는 꿈이 아닌 현실로 다가올 것입니다,

Snowflake인증 DSA-C03시험을 통과하여 자격증을 취득하여 IT 업계에서의 자신의 자리를 지키려면 많은 노력이 필요합니다. 회사일도 바쁜데 시험공부까지 스트레스가 장난아니게 싸이고 몸도 많이 상하겠죠. KoreaDumps는 여러분을 위해 최신Snowflake인증 DSA-C03시험에 대비한Snowflake인증 DSA-C03덤프를 발췌하였습니다. Snowflake인증 DSA-C03덤프는Snowflake인증 DSA-C03시험의 기출문제와 예상문제가 묶어져 있어 시험적중율이 굉장히 높습니다. 쉽게 시험을 통과하려면KoreaDumps의 Snowflake인증 DSA-C03덤프를 추천합니다.

>> DSA-C03퍼펙트 덤프데모문제 <<

DSA-C03높은 통과율 덤프샘플문제, DSA-C03최고덤프자료

Snowflake DSA-C03덤프의 유효성을 보장해드릴수 있도록 저희 기술팀은 오랜시간동안Snowflake DSA-C03시험에 대하여 분석하고 연구해 왔습니다. Snowflake DSA-C03 덤프를 한번 믿고Snowflake DSA-C03시험에 두려움없이 맞

서보세요. 만족할수 있는 좋은 성적을 얻게 될것입니다.

최신 SnowPro Advanced DSA-C03 무료샘플문제 (Q70-Q75):

질문 # 70
You are troubleshooting an external function in Snowflake that calls a model hosted on Google Cloud A1 Platform. The external function consistently returns 'SQL compilation error: External function error: HTTP 400 Bad Request'. You have verified the API integration is correctly configured, and the Google Cloud project has the necessary permissions. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this error, and how would you best diagnose it?

- A. The issue is most likely due to incorrect data types being passed from Snowflake to the Google Cloud A1 Platform model. Diagnose by examining the input data being sent to the function and comparing it to the model's expected input schema.
- B. There is a mismatch between the request headers sent by Snowflake and what the Google Cloud AI Platform endpoint expects, specifically the 'Content-Type'. Diagnose by examining the headers being sent by Snowflake and ensuring they match the expected format.
- C. The API integration in Snowflake is missing the necessary authentication credentials for Google Cloud. Diagnose by re-creating the API integration and ensuring the correct service account and scopes are configured.
- D. The request payload being sent by Snowflake exceeds the maximum size limit allowed by Google Cloud AI Platform. Diagnose by reducing the size of the input data and testing again.
- E. The Google Cloud AI Platform model is unavailable or experiencing issues. Diagnose by checking the Google Cloud status dashboard for AI Platform outages.

정답： A

설명:
A 400 Bad Request error typically indicates that the server (Google Cloud A1 Platform in this case) received a request that it could not understand. This often means the data being sent is in an incorrect format or does not conform to the expected schema. While the other options could potentially cause issues, a 400 error is most directly linked to data type mismatches or schema violations. Diagnosing this involves carefully inspecting the data being sent by Snowflake and comparing it to the model's input requirements. Google Cloud logging or network tracing could be necessary in complex situations to identify discrepancies. The use of REQUEST and RESPONSE translators can mitigate these issues.

질문 # 71
You are tasked with predicting the sales price of houses based on their size (square footage) using linear regression in Snowflake. You have a table named 'HOUSE PRICES' with columns 'SQUARE FOOTAGE' and 'SALES PRICE'. You want to calculate the slope and intercept using Snowflake SQL. Which of the following queries, considering potential NULL values in the data, is the MOST robust and statistically sound for calculating the slope and intercept for a simple linear regression model?

- SELECT COVAR_POP(SALES_PRICE, SQUARE_FOOTAGE) / VAR_POP(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) AS slope, AVG(SALES_PRICE) - (COVAR_POP(SALES_PRICE, SQUARE_FOOTAGE) / VAR_POP(SQUARE_FOOTAGE)) AVG(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) AS intercept FROM HOUSE_PRICES;
- SELECT STDDEV_POP(SALES_PRICE) / STDDEV_POP(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) AS slope, AVG(SALES_PRICE) - (STDDEV_POP(SALES_PRICE) / STDDEV_POP(SQUARE_FOOTAGE)) AVG(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) AS intercept FROM HOUSE_PRICES;
- SELECT REGR_SLOPE(SALES_PRICE, SQUARE_FOOTAGE) AS slope, REGR_INTERCEPT(SALES_PRICE, SQUARE_FOOTAGE) AS intercept FROM HOUSE_PRICES;
- SELECT CORR(SALES_PRICE, SQUARE_FOOTAGE) STDDEV(SALES_PRICE) / STDDEV(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) AS slope, AVG(SALES_PRICE) - (CORR(SALES_PRICE, SQUARE_FOOTAGE) STDDEV(SALES_PRICE) / STDDEV(SQUARE_FOOTAGE)) AVG(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) AS intercept FROM HOUSE_PRICES WHERE SALES_PRICE IS NOT NULL AND SQUARE_FOOTAGE IS NOT NULL;
- SELECT (SUM(SQUARE_FOOTAGE SALES_PRICE) - SUM(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) SUM(SALES_PRICE) / COUNT( )) / (SUM(SQUARE_FOOTAGE SQUARE_FOOTAGE) - SUM(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) SUM(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) / COUNT( )) AS slope, AVG(SALES_PRICE) - ((SUM(SQUARE_FOOTAGE SALES_PRICE) - SUM(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) SUM(SALES_PRICE) / COUNT( )) / (SUM(SQUARE_FOOTAGE SQUARE_FOOTAGE) - SUM(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) SUM(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) / COUNT( ))) AVG(SQUARE_FOOTAGE) AS intercept FROM HOUSE_PRICES WHERE SALES_PRICE IS NOT NULL AND SQUARE_FOOTAGE IS NOT NULL;

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

정답： D

설명:
REGR SLOPE and REGR INTERCEPT are built-in Snowflake functions specifically designed for calculating the slope and intercept of a linear regression. These functions handle NULL values appropriately by excluding pairs where either SALES PRICE or

SQUARE FOOTAGE is NULL, giving a statistically valid result. While options A, D, and E are theoretically correct in ideal conditions, they don't inherently handle NULL values and would require explicit filtering or potentially lead to incorrect calculations if NULLs are present. Option B uses standard deviation, which doesn't directly compute covariance needed for the slope. Option C is the most concise and reliable solution.

질문 # 72
You are tasked with building a predictive model in Snowflake to identify high-value customers based on their transaction history. The 'CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS table contains a 'TRANSACTION_AMOUNT column. You need to binarize this column, categorizing transactions as 'High Value' if the amount is above a dynamically calculated threshold (the 90th percentile of transaction amounts) and 'Low Value' otherwise. Which of the following Snowflake SQL queries correctly achieves this binarization, leveraging window functions for threshold calculation and resulting in a 'CUSTOMER SEGMENT column?

☐ ```sql CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE binarized_transactions AS SELECT , CASE WHEN TRANSACTION_AMOUNT > PERCENTILE_CONT(0.90) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY TRANSACTION_AMOUNT) OVER () THEN 'High Value' ELSE 'Low Value' END AS CUSTOMER_SEGMENT FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS; ```

☐ ```sql CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE binarized_transactions AS WITH Percentiles AS (SELECT PERCENTILE_CONT(0.90) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY TRANSACTION_AMOUNT) AS threshold FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS) SELECT , CASE WHEN TRANSACTION_AMOUNT > (SELECT threshold FROM Percentiles) THEN 'High Value' ELSE 'Low Value' END AS CUSTOMER_SEGMENT FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS; ```

☐ ```sql CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE binarized_transactions AS SELECT , IFF(TRANSACTION_AMOUNT > PERCENTILE_CONT(0.90) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY TRANSACTION_AMOUNT) OVER (), 'High Value', 'Low Value') AS CUSTOMER_SEGMENT FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS; ```

☐ ```sql CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE binarized_transactions AS SELECT , CASE WHEN TRANSACTION_AMOUNT > (SELECT APPROX_PERCENTILE(TRANSACTION_AMOUNT, 0.90) FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS) THEN 'High Value' ELSE 'Low Value' END AS CUSTOMER_SEGMENT FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS; ```

☐ ```sql CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE binarized_transactions AS SELECT , IIF(TRANSACTION_AMOUNT > APPROX_PERCENTILE(TRANSACTION_AMOUNT, 0.90), 'High Value', 'Low Value') AS CUSTOMER_SEGMENT FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS; ```

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

정답：B,C,E

설명：
Options A, B and C are correct. Option A uses a window function to calculate the 90th percentile directly within the SELECT statement. Option B calculates the percentile using a common table expression (CTE) which can be reusable. Option C Uses IFF (inline if) with percentile_cont that is valid option. Option D and E are incorrect because APPROX PERCENTILE requires the 'WITHIN GROUP' clause and an 'ORDER BY' clause which cannot be applied when used like this.

질문 # 73
A team is using Snowflake to build a supervised machine learning model for image classification. The images are stored in a Snowflake table, and the labels are in a separate table. The goal is to train a model using Snowpark Python. Which of the following code snippets represents the MOST efficient way to join the image data with its corresponding labels, pre-process the images (resize and normalize), and prepare the data for model training using Snowpark DataFrame transformations? Assume contains image data as binary, 'label df contains the image labels, and 'resize normalize udf' is a UDF that handles resizing and normalization.

- A.
```
joined_df = image_df.join(label_df, image_df['image_id'] == label_df['image_id'])
preprocessed_df = joined_df.withColumn('processed_image', resize_normalize_udf(joined_df['image_data']))
training_data = preprocessed_df.select(['processed_image', 'label'])
```
- B.
```
joined_df = image_df.join(label_df, image_df['image_id'] == label_df['image_id'])
preprocessed_df = joined_df.withColumn('processed_image', resize_normalize_udf(joined_df['image_data']))

def to_numpy_array(pdf):
    # Assuming processed_image is a VARIANT column containing a flattened array
    images = np.stack(pdf['processed_image'].to_numpy())
    labels = pdf['label'].to_numpy()
    return images, labels
```

- C.

```
joined_df = image_df.join(label_df, image_df['image_id'] == label_df['image_id'])
preprocessed_df = joined_df.withColumn('processed_image', resize_normalize_udf(joined_df['image_data']))
training_data = preprocessed_df.select(['processed_image', 'label']).collect()
```

- D.

```
lef process_image(image_id):
    image_data = image_df.filter(image_df['image_id'] == image_id).select('image_data').collect()[0][0]
    label = label_df.filter(label_df['image_id'] == image_id).select('label').collect()[0][0]
    processed_image = resize_normalize_udf(image_data)
    return processed_image, label

mage_ids = image_df.select('image_id').distinct().collect()
raining_data = [process_image(img_id[0]) for img_id in image_ids]
```

- E.

```
joined_df = image_df.join(label_df, image_df['image_id'] == label_df['image_id'])
def process_row(row):
    processed_image = resize_normalize_udf(row['image_data'])
    return processed_image, row['label']

rdd = joined_df.rdd.map(process_row)
training_data = spark.createDataFrame(rdd, schema=['processed_image', 'label'])
```

정답： A,B

설명：
Options C and E represent the most efficient approaches using Snowpark DataFrames. Option C performs the join, preprocesses the images using the UDF, and selects the required columns, all within the Snowflake environment without pulling data to the client prematurely. It prepares the data for downstream tasks such as model training or saving to a new table. Option E enhances upon this by converting the Snowpark DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame and then to NumPy arrays, which are common formats for machine learning libraries. This is a efficient way to perform complex transformations that are not readily available within the standard Snowpark API. Option A collects the entire DataFrame to the client, which is highly inefficient for large datasets. Option B uses RDDs (Resilient Distributed Datasets), which are an older Spark API and less efficient than DataFrames in Snowpark. Option D performs individual queries for each image ID, resulting in a large number of round trips to the database and is extremely inefficient. Option E also implicitly uses the power of pandas vectorized operations, leading to increased performance.

질문 # 74
You are developing a regression model in Snowflake to predict housing prices. You've trained a model using Snowflake ML functions and now need to rigorously validate its performance. You have a separate validation dataset stored in a table named 'HOUSING_VALIDATION'. Which of the following SQL statements, when executed in Snowflake, would accurately calculate the Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) of your model's predictions against the actual prices in the validation dataset, assuming your model is named 'HOUSING_PRICE_MODEL' and the prediction function generated by CREATE SNOWFLAKE.ML.FORECAST is called PREDICT?

- ```sql SELECT SQRT(AVG(POWER(actual_price - predicted_price, 2))) FROM (SELECT h.actual_price, PREDICT(HOUSING_PRICE_MODEL, h.) AS predicted_price FROM HOUSING_VALIDATION h); ```
- ```sql SELECT SQRT(MEAN((actual_price - predicted_price)^2)) FROM (SELECT actual_price, PREDICT(HOUSING_PRICE_MODEL, INPUT => OBJECT_CONSTRUCT(EXCLUDE(actual_price))) AS predicted_price FROM HOUSING_VALIDATION); ```
- ```sql SELECT SQRT(AVG(SQUARE(actual_price - PREDICT(HOUSING_PRICE_MODEL, INPUT => OBJECT_CONSTRUCT(EXCLUDE(actual_price))))))) FROM HOUSING_VALIDATION; ```
- ```sql SELECT ROOT_MEAN_SQUARED_ERROR(actual_price, predicted_price) FROM (SELECT h.actual_price, PREDICT(HOUSING_PRICE_MODEL, h.) AS predicted_price FROM HOUSING_VALIDATION h); ```
- ```sql SELECT SQRT(AVG(POWER((h.actual_price - SNOWFLAKE.ML.PREDICT(HOUSING_PRICE_MODEL, OBJECT_CONSTRUCT(EXCLUDE(actual_price)))), 2))) FROM HOUSING_VALIDATION h; ```

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

정답： C

설명：
Option E is the correct answer because it correctly calculates the RMSE using the Snowflake ML PREDICT function in conjunction with the POWER and AVG functions within a SQL query. It constructs an object for input to PREDICT, excluding the actual price to prevent data leakage. Options A, B, and C have syntax errors or incorrect function usage for calculating RMSE in Snowflake and assume a PREDICT function that is generated by CREATE SNOWFLAKE.ML.FORECAST, they don't uses SNOWFLAKE.ML.PREDICT directly. Option D assumes a function named ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR which is not a native Snowflake function.

질문 # 75
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